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IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Inventory Time	8
Minnesota Farm	10
Brucellosis	23
Food Economy	24

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

TWO European Tours . . . Spring and Late Summer !



Paris from top of Notre Dame cathedral. Small drawing below picture shows Buckingham Palace guard, a colorful London sight.

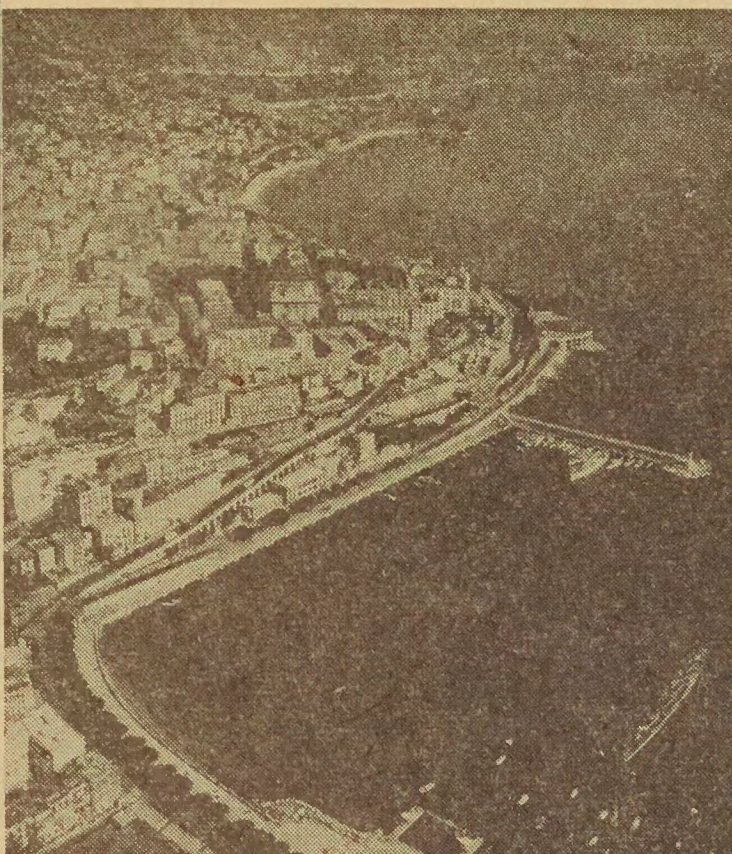
—Photo: Ewing Galloway

of windmills, dykes and tulips. Then Germany, with an excursion down the Rhine River, viewing quaint German towns, terraced vineyards and ancient hillside castles. Our travels in Germany will take us to Cologne, Bonn, Koblenz, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Munich, Oberammergau and Garmisch—and then will come enchanted days in Austria, and Switzerland. Both

Western civilization. The long-ago past becomes real to you as you see the Western world's most celebrated and oldest cities, with their art treasures, ancient architecture, olive groves and vineyards; twisted pines and leaning cypresses, shaped by centuries of winds.

On this Spring tour, we will visit Rome, Venice, Florence, Pisa, Pompeii; the Italian and French Rivas—Nice, Cannes, Monte Carlo; Grasse, where French perfumes are manufactured; Arles and Nimes, site of Roman ruins; then romantic Spain, Portugal, and Spanish Mor-

➤ The optional Holy Land trip will include the famed pyramids of Cairo.



Glamorous Monte Carlo, one of the jewel-like cities of the French Riviera. ➤



➤ Medieval Austrian town against a beautiful background of snow-crowned mountain peaks.

YES, IT'S TRUE! We're going to have two wonderful European tours this year. You have your choice of a Mediterranean tour in the spring (March 31 to May 19), or a late summer trip (August 15 to September 25) that will take us to England, Holland, Germany, Austria, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Italy, the French Riviera and Paris.

If you have wished all your life to go abroad and see the fascinating places and things you have always heard about, this is your opportunity to go with a friendly AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST party. Whichever tour you choose, you'll find it unequalled in the sights you will see, the reasonable cost, the quality of the accommodations, the kind of folks you'll be traveling with, and the high standard of service given by our European tour directors, the Travel Service Bureau of Brookline, Massachusetts.

First, here are the highlights of our late summer tour. On August 15, our party will gather in New York City and board the luxurious Queen Elizabeth liner, for a glorious 5-day cruise across the Atlantic. If you have never been on board a great ship, so large that it is like a floating palace or hotel, you can't imagine how much fun you will have, nor what a relaxing experience it is. The days will fly by until we land at Southampton, England. In that storied land we will visit Warwick Castle, the Shakespeare country, Oxford, Windsor Castle, and of course London with all its famous sights from Buckingham Palace to London Tower.

After England will come picturesque Holland, land

countries have unrivalled Alpine scenery.

From Lucerne, Switzerland, we will go to beautiful Lake Lugano, and on down to Venice. Then glorious days in Florence, Rome, Pisa, Sorrento, Pompeii, Capri, and Rapallo. A wonderful climax to our trip will be our visit to the French Riviera and, finally, three unforgettable days in Paris.

The Spring Mediterranean Tour will be just as fascinating as the late summer one. Imagine leaving our chilly Northeast climate in March and traveling aboard the SS Andrea Doria of the Italian Line to Italy—then spending weeks in those enchanting, sun-drenched lands that border the blue Mediterranean, the cradle of

occo. In this brief space, it is impossible to tell you all the fascinating and exotic places we will see. Our last stop before the homeward journey will be in Gibraltar, the strongest fort in the world.

For those of you who have always wanted to visit the Holy Land, we can offer an optional side- (Continued on Page 18)



This is one of the 20,000,000 chicks



that were started last year on

G.L.F. CHICK STARTER

The heavy producing pullet pictured above is one of a flock of 3,200 White Leghorns started last year on the farm of Marshall Shultis, Homer, N. Y.

MR. SHULTIS is only one of the many thousands of practical poultrymen who used G.L.F. Chick Starter last year to give 20,000,000 chicks the right start in life. These poultrymen use G.L.F. Chick Starter because it gives them *more* per feed dollar than any other starter mash.

AND HERE'S WHY

PROTEIN—It's the *kind* of protein that counts in a starter mash—and G.L.F. Chick Starter contains the right *kinds* and the right *amounts* to give a chick rapid and complete development of flesh, tissue and vital organs. These selected proteins come from several sources—milk, meat scrap, fish meal, soybean oil, alfalfa meal, and other high quality proteins.

ENERGY—Energy ingredients are a chick's fuel. They keep the chick warm, active, and keep its

vital organs functioning. In G.L.F. Chick Starter selected grains provide much of this vital energy—corn, wheat and oats. Soybean oil meal and high quality animal fat are used to increase the energy value.

VITAMINS—Practically all of the known vitamins are needed to produce a healthy, vigorous chick. G.L.F. Chick Starter contains *more* than the recommended amounts. These vitamins come from fish oils, alfalfa meal, corn, whey, distillers' solubles, "D" activated animal sterol, and riboflavin supplement. B₁₂ is added in pure form.

MINERALS—Minerals are indispensable for proper bone development and as nutritional conditioners. They are provided in G.L.F. Chick Starter by di-calcium phosphate, lime-

stone, manganese sulfate, salt, and the high quality protein sources such as fish meal and meat scrap.

These quality ingredients add up to one outstanding fact—there is no better Chick Starter at any price and no starter mash that gives you more for your dollar. Try it on your next batch of chicks and find out for yourself.

G.L.F. CHICK STARTER available with Nicarbazine

- As a coccidiosis preventative for baby chicks, G.L.F. Yellow Tag Chick Starter now contains Nicarbazine. Follow feeding directions on the tag.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.



G.L.F. CHICK STARTER

Quality that pays off for Poultrymen

From the Editor's MAILBAG

LETTER FROM "PERSIA"

OUR READERS will be very much interested in the following letter from Mr. E. M. Harmon to Dr. Maurice Bond at Cornell. Mr. Harmon was one of the administrators of the Milk Order in the New York milk shed. Then he did very efficient work for a time with the National Dairy Council helping to increase milk consumption. After that Mr. Harmon returned to his earlier job with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. During the past two years he has been one of the Department's representatives in Iran, that old country which we used to call Persia.

We know of no other work more helpful in creating understanding between Americans and the people of other countries, and in building the road to peace, than the constructive job our farm representatives are doing in these foreign countries.

Here is Mr. Harmon's letter:
U.S.O.M. Iran
A.P.P. 205, N. Y., N. Y.
August 31, 1955

Dear Maurice:
In the near future Mr. Rossi, Extension Director in the Ministry of Agriculture here, is due to report at Cornell for a year of graduate work in Extension Methods. Mr. Rossi is a very good

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
Men occasionally stumble over the truth, but most of them pick themselves up and hurry off as if nothing had happened.—Winston Churchill

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
friend of mine and has proven himself worthy of every consideration we can show him. He is a sincere, honest, hard worker. He thinks straight and is an intellectual tower of strength in an organization where he often confronts real problems. I am sure that both he and this ancient country will profit greatly from his training and experiences at Cornell.

This is a great experience. There are excursions, delays, frustrations and hardships a-plenty. But they are a reward and people to those Americans who earn their confidence. More and more frequently we see gleams of light through the clouds that repay many times over any sacrifices we make. We are definitely winning Persia to the Western Way.

My two years are nearly up. But I've decided to a lot of pressure both from Persians and Washington to stay till spring. I came over as Dairy Advisor. When I found myself heading up all cattle, sheep and pack animal work and really chief of the Livestock Branch which includes in addition a vast veterinary program, poultry and even bees. The job is more one of administration, patience and tact than of technical knowledge.

Teheran itself is a pretty nice place which to live. It is primitive but having been raised in a log cabin in the Adirondacks I am not entirely ignorant of hardships. There are times in snow and mountain passes, or blistering sun, or trying to eat in dirty mud huts on the floor where we do experience some hardships.

But they are just as human as you and I. When we see leaders like Mr. Bond emerging in great numbers there is reason to be optimistic. I continue to labor under the hope that America may win enough friends to our way of life that our grandchildren may never

have to suffer World War III. I do it knowing that my little weak part is pathetically small but with the satisfaction of giving it the best I know.

Sincerely,
Ed. Harmon

— A. A. —

I REMEMBER

Mr. Irving C. H. Cook who wrote the following letter will be remembered by many old-timers who heard him at many Farm Institute meetings years ago. So far as I know, Mr. Cook and Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., at Lawyerville are the only two of these old-time farm lecturers who are still living. That couple of devoted men who traveled the winter roads with horse and cutter before and during the early days of Farm Bureau did a great job for agriculture and rural life. They really laid the foundations for the modern, fine extension system that now reaches into every community. Here's Mr. Cook's letter:

I HAVE just finished reading through for the third time your story of the dedication of the new school at Berkshire named in your honor. You certainly are justified in taking pride in the honor so deservedly shown you.

That article brings back to me memories of the days spent in preparing for and carrying on during the time spent with the Extension Department and the old Farmers Institutes around 30 years ago, yes, nearly 40 of them!

I shall never forget the advice given us "boys" by the Hon. D. P. Witter as he gave us the much needed help in doing our work in a satisfactory manner. One statement I am sure I shall never forget if I live to be 100—(still 18 years away). "Whenever you speak to an audience, always address your remarks to those in the back seats, and then everyone will hear you."

I have stored away along with some other valued letters, one from Mr. Witter under date of December 23, 1919, addressed to my wife, in which he says — "The enclosed letter from Mr. Isaac Rogers (a grand old Quaker) may contribute to your having a Merry Christmas," etc.

Your description of the days spent in that region leads me to wonder if any descendants of Mr. Witter may still be living in or near Berkshire. As we grow older it seems to be inevitable that we enjoy more and more reminiscing and those wants and conditions existing many years ago grow in interest.

That is why your story of your experiences during the early part of the century are so fascinating. I think that your harking back to the long ago is what makes the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST so very interesting particularly to us the older generation.

Another feature article in a recent issue describing the development of the U. S. Post Office system is also most interesting. I have laid away a letter from my grandfather to relatives in Saugerfield, written during that early period, which required 18½ cents postage.—Irving C. H. Cook, South Byron, New York

— A. A. —

SINCE 1881

I AM sorry I am late in renewing, but I just couldn't find time. Thanks a thousand times for sending the paper along as usual for a few weeks.

After a day's work on the farm it is restful to read the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It has been on the reading table since 1881. My father took it years ago. He died 20 years ago at the age of 96.—Mrs. Leslie Bouton, Ridgefield, Conn.

Every minute of every pipe-smoking day...

Machine operator voices his approval of P. A.!

"I've been 'packin' my pipe with Prince Albert for years", says machine operator Eulos S. Naylor. "I've proved to myself that there isn't a milder, tastier, more comfortable smoke in the world than P. A.!"



Natural tobacco taste — tobacco as nature meant tobacco to be — that's P. A.! Specially processed to hold and heighten Nature's mellow-ripe flavor, P. A. gives you a naturally perfect pipeful every time you light up!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Mild-Tasty-so cool smoking!

PRINCE ALBERT

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

POSSIBILITIES FROM ARTIFICIAL BREEDING

WITH THE use of frozen semen and other improved and new methods of artificial breeding, it is now possible, according to Dr. R. W. Bratton of Cornell, for one bull to sire as many as 100,000 calves in one year. Eventually it may be possible for 50 bulls to sire all of New York state's 1,300,000 dairy cows.

The benefits of this new breeding method show how important it is to have an outstanding proven bull.

In speaking of the developments in artificial breeding in the last 17 years, Prof. Bratton said: "When Cornell took up research in artificial insemination in 1938, one bull was capable only of about 2,000 breedings a year."

"Progress has come," said Professor Bratton, "by improved methods of obtaining more sperm from a bull and preserving and utilizing it more efficiently. We used to get 15 per cent utilization; now 60 to 70 per cent is possible. The recent development of frozen semen makes it possible to utilize a greater proportion of the sperm produced."

Freezing the semen permits the breeding of cows thousands of miles away with sperm from good bulls which otherwise would not be available.

THEY ARE HERE

MR. JOSEPH F. SIMPSON of the W. Atlee Burpee Company, seed growers of Philadelphia, sent me one of his 1956 seed catalogs, one of the first off the press. Soon all of the farm, vegetable and flower seed catalogs will be here, like the following:

Gardner Seed Company of Rochester; Edward F. Dibble of Honeoye Falls; L. B. Gunson & Company of Rochester; Joseph Harris Company of Rochester; A. H. Hoffman, Inc. of Landisville, Pa.; DeKalb Agricultural Association of DeKalb, Illinois (seed corn); Pioneer Corn Company of Tipton, Indiana; Allen's Nurseries and Seed House of Geneva, Ohio, and Robson Quality Seeds of Hall, New York.

Get your catalogs and order early. I hope you get as much fun from the seed catalogs as we do at our house. Coming in the dead of winter, these bright and shiny promises of another spring give us a real lift.

Mostly we stick to the old tried and true standbys but we do have fun each year trying out some of the new varieties. Plant breeders and seed companies are working constantly to get new and better varieties and to improve the old ones.

WHY THEY WERE SICK

A DOCTOR FRIEND of mine was called to see two evangelists who were conducting a revival in a country neighborhood. Both were ill with indigestion; both were too fat.

The doctor arrived just before dinner so he observed that the table at the home where the evangelists were staying was overloaded with too much to eat. Having driven a long distance, and being tired and a little impatient; the doctor spoke bluntly.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I'll bet both of you have been preaching lately about intemperance with alcohol."

"Certainly we have," the men agreed.

By E. R. Eastman

"Well," said the doctor, "there's nothing the matter with either of you right now except that you are too fat, and that you have been eating too much. There's more than one kind of intemperance. It's just as wrong to overeat as it is to overdrink."

Insurance companies know that overweight people are not good risks. For people 25 or 30, even 10 or 15 per cent over the desirable weight is not good. Some fat individuals, say the doctors, try to alibi their excess weight by blaming it on their glands. But the real trouble is failure to shove back from the table at the right time. Better do it if you want to live and be healthy.

A GOOD LAW

NEW YORK state has a weight-tax law for trucks. It does not apply to farm trucks unless they are used for hire and not then unless the loaded truck exceeds 18,000 pounds.

It is very possible that this weight truck law may need some minor adjustments or amendments. But a heavy truck causes tremendous wear to the highways and therefore it is right and fair that they should help pay for highway maintenance.

Under no circumstances should the present law be repealed.

WANT TO BE AN EDITOR?

EVERY TIME we get a new issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST just off the press, we all gather around my desk with copies in hand to criticize articles and advertisements to see how we and the advertisers can make them more interesting and useful to you.

But after all, you, the readers, can tell better what you like and want than we can, so why not try your hand at being an editor. We will even pay you for it. Leaf through this issue from beginning to end; read all the advertisements and all the articles; then write us a short letter telling how you would improve the paper, were you the editor. What articles could well be left out; what articles are not well written? Which ones do you like? What articles could be shorter? What advertisements appeal to you the most and why?

The answers to some of these questions could be included in a letter of not over 300 words and should be mailed to this office not later than January 20, 1956.

For what we think is the best letter we will pay \$5.00, and \$1.00 apiece for all the others we can find room to publish.

HATCHING IS A SCIENTIFIC BUSINESS

IT WAS NOT so long ago that Mother got her chicks from a few settin' hens in the late spring and brooded them with a mother hen in the old "A" coop.

Now behold the change! Today's chick is the result of breeding and selection for generations. Her parents were blood tested and carefully fed and housed.

The egg from which the chick comes is carefully marked so that the breeders know its ancestors. Then, instead of using the uncertain settin' hen, great incubators with temperatures

exactly controlled, bring the chick to life and prepared to grow rapidly and produce nearly twice as many eggs as grandmother's hens do.

As a result, you can buy 100 or 10,000 chicks today from local, reliable hatcheries and be sure that you will get stock of any breed that will give you satisfactory results.

IS THE WEATHER CHANGING?

AS I LOOK out of my farm kitchen window across my fields where a blizzard is howling I feel a little peeved with all the prophets who say the climate is getting warmer. This winter has started in to be a record breaker.

Yet there is evidence that the climate is really warming up, although it is so slow that most of us will not live to see much difference. For example, the annual temperature in Philadelphia has gone up 4 per cent since 1850. Memories are not too short to recall the long hot summer of the past year. In Washington, D. C., freezing weather during the spring months has declined since 1890. In Canada, scientists report an warming of 4 to 5 degrees, extending the growing season at least ten days.

Even a few degrees of higher temperature makes a vast difference on this old planet. The polar ice cap, for example, is melting more rapidly. If it continues, ocean water will rise along our coast, tropical plants will move farther northward.

Well, let it come, say I. The older I get, the more I hate snow.

TELL YOUR CONGRESSMAN

WHEAT GROWERS are being prosecuted by the government for feeding to their own stock, wheat grown on acres beyond their allotment. Of all the multitude of laws and regulations with which farmers are afflicted, this one takes the booby prize.

One of the first acts of the new Congress should be to repeal this unwise and unfair law.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY SON George, who has some appreciation of the problems of an editor or publisher, sends me the following chestnut with this notation: "The source of this yarn is unknown but the moral is plain."

A man, too stingy to subscribe to the hometown paper, sent his little boy to borrow a copy from his neighbor. In his haste the boy ran over a stand of bees and in 10 minutes he looked like a warty summer squash.

His father ran to his assistance and failing to notice the barbed wire fence tore and ruined a \$9.00 pair of pants.

The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence, got into the field and killed herself eating green corn.

Hearing the commotion, his wife ran out, upset a four-gallon churn of cream into a basket of little chickens, drowning the entire batch.

The baby, being left alone, crawled through the cream into the parlor, ruining a brand-new \$50.00 carpet.

During the excitement the oldest daughter eloped with the hired man, the dog broke up the setting hens, and the calves got out and chewed the tails off four shirts on the clothes line.

Moral: Don't borrow your neighbor's paper; it's too risky.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

Excerpts from a speech by Dean W. I. Myers, New York State College of Agriculture at the annual meeting of New York Farm Equipment Dealers Association

EQUIPMENT: Labor continues to be the highest-priced item in farm operation, and hence the output per man is even more important than yield per acre. It is still good business to buy labor-saving machines that can be used efficiently. It is important also for farmers to watch their total investment in machinery and to maintain a sound financial position.

Farm equipment dealers occupy a key position in present-day agriculture. The successful dealer must be in a position to demonstrate and provide the machines farmers want when they want them. They should also be able to advise on the type and size of machine best adapted to local conditions, which requires up-to-date knowledge of agricultural practices. Close association with county agents is essential. Even more important is prompt, dependable service on parts and repairs of farm equipment.

FARM PRICES: It is very important for farm people to do their own thinking and to reach their own decisions based on facts. Two related but unfortunate developments have entered the farm picture, farm programs and problems have become enbroiled in partisan politics, and farm prices and incomes have become front-page news. Political controversies will get worse in 1956.

The principal causes of the decline in farm prices and incomes have been the reaction from speculation and fear of a third world war, the decline in foreign demand, and continued rigid support prices at war-time levels which encouraged high production, especially of wheat, cotton, corn, and tobacco. The big problem today is government holdings of "basic" crops which will require several years to dispose of. The importance of government programs to farm prosperity has been greatly overemphasized.

MILK: The only government price program that has helped New York farmers materially is the Federal-State Milk Order—but let's not forget that any government program that includes payments to farmers inevitably involves controls. The larger the payments, the more rigid the controls. The most promising ways for farmers to increase net incomes now are by reducing costs, improving quality, and expanding markets.

Progress in improving milk marketing, for example, has been slow. High costs are not due to large profits of milk companies but rather to restrictive laws and practices that limit competition in distribution, and the resistance of milk retailers to new and improved methods of distribution. Possible ways to increase milk consumption include use of bulk packages, quantity discounts, vending machines, consumer education and advertising, and lower prices for those who buy at stores.

Until September, milk brought slightly better prices to farmers than the corresponding months the previous year and prices this year will depend on the output. Milk checks, however, will be larger.

POULTRY: Too many eggs in 1954 resulted in disastrously low prices, but with fewer pullets raised, poultrymen can expect fair prices the first half of 1956. Feed prices are more favorable for dairymen and poultrymen.

DEBTS: Farm debts are in reasonably good shape, with 7 out of 10 farmers having no mortgage debt. Most established farmers are in sound financial condition. Older men expected a post war decline and were conservative; younger men who started farming after the war with heavy debts are in difficulties, but most of them will work out all right if a further slide in prices is avoided.

The worst is behind us. Barring a depression and with reasonable stability of our national economy, farmers can work out of their present difficulties. Government can and should help, but the major job is up to farmers and their organizations.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

LAST month, Mirandy made me go and get examined, head to toe, to see if old Doc Jones could find a bad-health sign of any kind. That dog-goned buzzard made me stay in bed all night and half a day; he punched and probed and X-rayed me until he ran up quite a fee. But yesterday came his report that nothing's wrong of any sort; so I sat down and paid the bill, and then could hardly wait until I'd tracked my neighbor down so he could read the doc's report and see how wrong he's been when he has said I act like I'm about half dead.

It really stopped the old boy cold, 'cause though I'm half again as old, I now can prove I've got good health while all he has is lots of wealth. Now maybe you'll admit, said I, which one will be the first to die; please note, my heart is strong and sound while yours is apt to skip and pound; 'most ev'ry day your ulcers jump, your back will ache and head will thump, but that report that you have there don't mention those things anywhere. For you, your system may be best, so just keep working while I rest; but I'll catch up because, by gee, you won't be here as long as me.



You, Too, Can Earn More Maple Syrup Money with KING SAP BAGS



NEW IMPROVED Construction, heavy gauge plastic material manufactured expressly for

KING SAP BAGS

NEW RUGGED plastic supporting disc

- Cast 30% less than buckets.
- Over 20% more sap per tree. Warmth of sunlight and sheltered tap holes make sap run earlier and later.
- Sunny days, even below freezing, are good sap days with KING SAP BAGS.
- Cleaner, sweeter, sun sterilized, high quality sap means more money for you.
- Bags can be hung out and picked up 3 times faster than buckets.
- The cover is part of the KING SAP BAG, so, no cover to buy.
- TRANSPARENT, easy to see sap level, saves time and steps.
- Cannot blow off tree, keyhole slot in disc locks bag to spout.
- Easy to pour, wash or store.
- BIG CAPACITY — 13 qts. expands to 15 qts. when full.
- Seams won't burst, strong pliable material expands.
- Used for years without deterioration.
- These advantages will pay for your KING SAP BAGS in a short time.
- KING SAP BAGS come packed 100 to carton.

FREE — WITH EACH 100 BAGS — one storage rack for 100 bags, and one complete repair kit. Bags are easy to repair... just as you would an innertube.

Prices: 1 to 99 Bags, 84¢ each
100-299, 81¢ each
300 up, 79¢ each

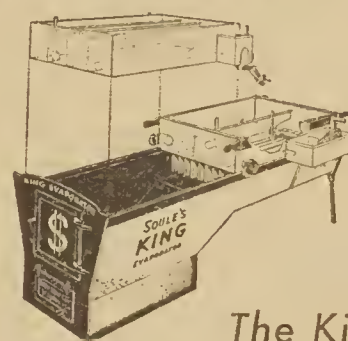
Use only SOULE Hookless Spouts



\$8.00 per 100

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Makers of Maple Sugaring Equipment
Including Lithograph Syrup Cans

SOULE'S KING EVAPORATOR



The King Boils Sap Faster

- Produces fast circulation.
- Only four partitions, cuts "SAP TRAVEL".
- Partitions do not boil sap.
- Double locked seam construction.
- Flues drop their whole depth (7 3/4") into the arch utilizing all the natural flame pull.
- The King has a stack for draft and smoke only.
- Wide flame spaces and thin sap spaces make King the fastest boiling evaporator.
- Boiling surface is formed, located and proportioned to give even distribution and fullest use of flames.
- New flexible connection for coupling the two pans.
- Handy reverse for removing nitre.
- Threaded legs for easy leveling.

Double action automatic sap regulator.

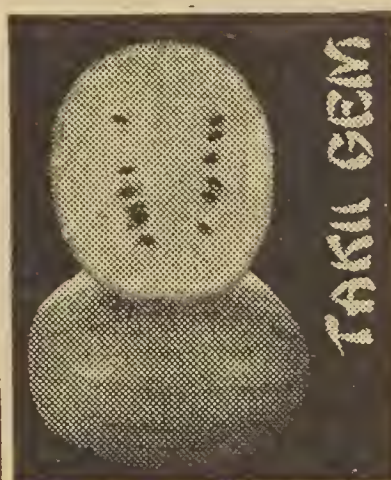
KING Portable Power

TREE TAPPER

Tap the First Run of Sap



You can save barrels of the first sap run by faster, uniform tapping. The time and labor saved will pay for a KING Portable Power TAPPER in one season in a bush of 600 or more KING SAP BAGS. TAPPER is easy to carry and easy to use. It is equipped with speed reducer... brush furnished for washing sugaring equipment, thus easing this mean chore. Get your share of extra money... order KING Portable Power TREE TAPPER NOW!



TAKII GEM — New Ice-Box Watermelon

HARRIS SEEDS

EVER EAT A WHOLE WATERMELON?

You will if you grow Takii Gems, for they are only 5 to 6 inches in diameter and have only a few small seeds in the juicy, bright red, delicious flesh. The vines are small but vigorous and productive and the melons ripen early.

A good Roadside Stand or Home Garden item. Just one of the many better things in our 1956 Catalog.

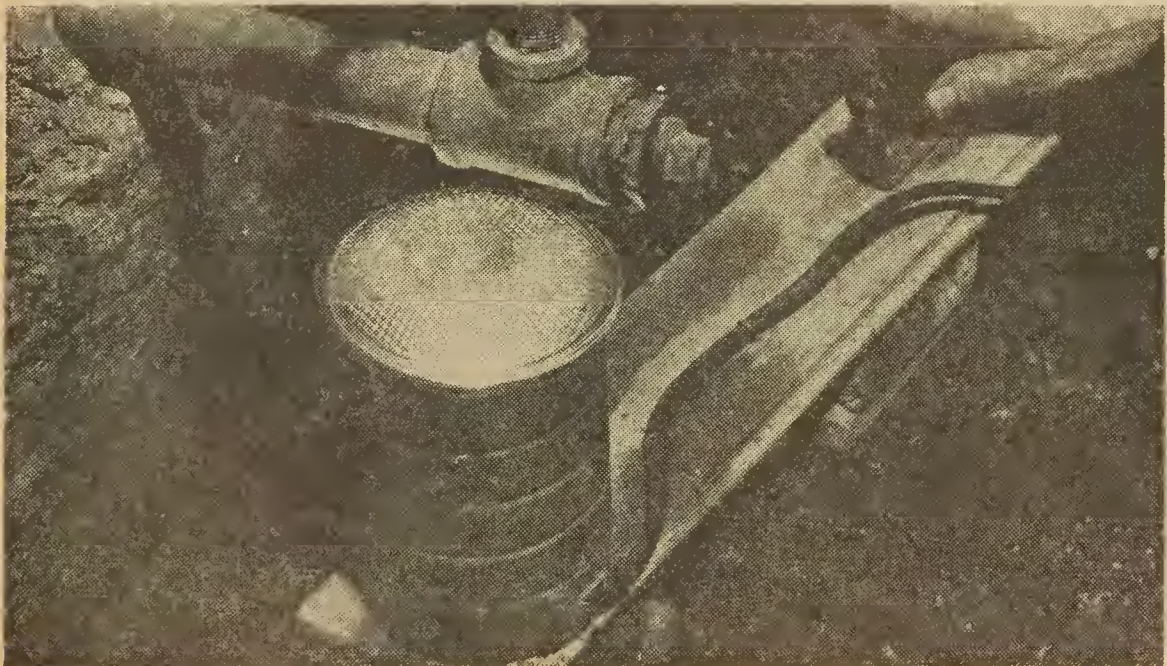
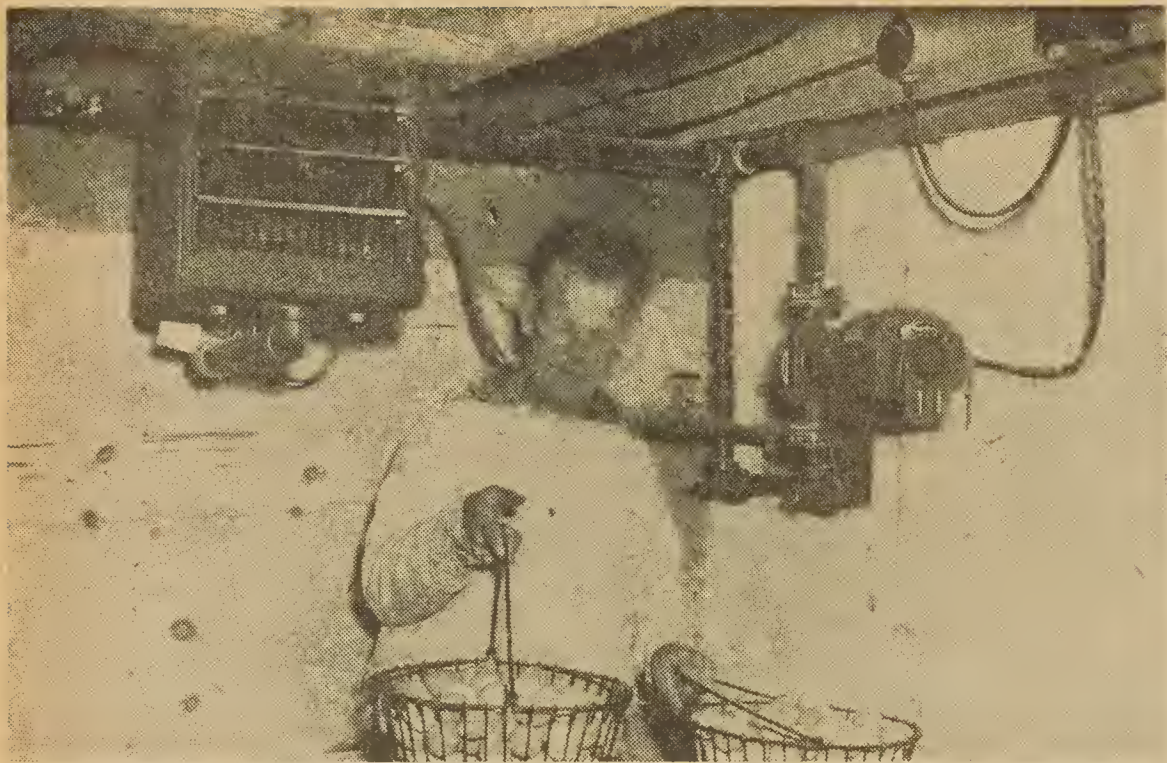
SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG TODAY

If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Catalog.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.

23 Moreton Farm Rochester 11, N. Y.

1956 CATALOG now ready



Five Ideas

... from four states

TODAY, when the adoption of a new idea or two may spell the difference between "just getting along" and "making money," we are all on the lookout for anything that will save feed, repair bills, costly construction, labor or even a little spilled milk.

On this page, in photographs taken on farms

By WILLIAM GILMAN

from Maine to Massachusetts, are five ideas — some new, some individual adaptations to take advantage of information gleaned from college research, and some that are old ideas used in a new manner.

Let's start with the top, right picture which could save you up to a quarter of your chick feed bill:

Poultrymen in the Northeast have been learning lately that you can put more mash into your chicks when you put the chicks into the mash. (Cornell reported that with some types of trough feeders, up to 25% of the mash is often billed out and wasted.) Putting birds in the mash means a walk-in feeder, a shallow box of some sort. But Keynith Knapp, Bennington County, Vermont, has evolved the simple method above, where his son, Allan, is doing the chores. Why build a box? Just cut "gates" in the same cartons the chicks came in—and you have the perfect walk-in feeders. Knapp uses 'em until birds are six weeks old, too big for the carton and ready to use regular feeders.

The upper, left, picture shows how one oil-fired central heating plant serves two buildings at Charles Hopkins' poultry farm near Rochester, New Hampshire. The boiler is on ground floor of his brooder house where hot water system warms chicks. A branch line runs 70 feet underground to the basement of his henhouse, shown here, where Hopkins "packages" his eggs and dressed poultry.

For insulation, the 1 1/4" pipe bringing the hot water is imbedded in the center of three feet of sawdust soaked with old crankcase oil and covered with a foot of soil. At right in picture, an electric circulating pump pulls hot water from boiler through space heater, left, which turns on at 140 degrees.

The upper of the two center pictures

shows a simple method to avoid having your milk scales hanging in the way. Here's Henry Leveque's solution at a dairy farm near Leeds Junction, Maine, which he and his brother, Wilfred run. When not in use, scale slides back to wall along old iron bar. It has a tipped up end so that, when scale is in use, there won't be any accidentally spilled milk.

Water system

in the low-cost pole-type buildings that are gaining in popularity throughout the Northeast demand some special attention in freezing weather. In the lower center picture, taken at well below zero, there is plenty of drinking water for two at a time at one of a pair of drinking compartments made and freeze by electricity.

The heating element is inside the trough, under the two drinking pans. The cattle are young stock owned by the Hood Company's Cherry Hill Farm, Beverly, Massachusetts, being used by the University of Vermont at its experimental farm near Middlebury. The idea of the test is to give them the "rugged treatment, as compared with the "pampered" treatment given a similar herd in an insulated pen stable nearby. Both cattle and waterer show here are getting the "rugged" treatment—their pen stable is the pole type with one side wide open to the weather.

The idea illustrated at the lower left is just a refinement on an old one but too often, we don't remember to use this simple trick until a pipe freezes up. It just takes advantage of our knowledge that where there's light there's heat. Engineers figure 92% of the electric light bulb's energy is converted into heat. This gives us a simple winter remedy for all sorts of touchy spots. In this picture it is preventing a freeze-up at a trouble spot along a water line. The same bulb on platform can be poked under a car or truck in barn or garage to warm crankcase and temper rest of the motor.

It's just a board mounted on block with an old handle at one end and bulb at the other. The lamp is 150-watt pyrex-type outdoor use bulb that stands rough use and won't break like infrared lamps when touched by drop of falling liquid. The connection from porcelain socket to cable is made inside an ordinary can and the bulb rests on the lip of the can like a lid.



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Here's a bonus of **POWER** to turn furrows faster!

Hitch an 800 series Ford Tractor to a heavy pull and listen to its deep-throated pur-r-r as it buckles down to the job.

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Then you'll know the 800 series Ford Tractor offers a bonus of power that can pull heavier loads faster—an extra margin of power that is increasing the preference

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It's Time for the Annual Farm Inventory

NO RECORD that a farmer can keep will give him as much information for the time it takes as an annual inventory. Two people can do the job in less than a day and, in New York State at least, you can get from your County Agricultural Agent or from the Mailing Room of the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, for a quarter, a book which will hold five yearly farm inventories. In most other states, similar books are available.

Let's see what an inventory will do for you.

1. It will show your net worth because it is a record of what you own and what you owe.
2. Subsequent inventories will allow you to compare your net worth with the year previous and you will be able to find out whether or not you are getting ahead and if so, how rapidly.
3. It will be a help in filling out your annual income tax report and in case of fire it will be a valuable record of your belongings.
4. It also helps greatly in making out a credit statement, something which will be a great help to you if you want to borrow money from a bank.

Do It Now

Early January is a good time to take an inventory and two people are better than one because one can hold the book and do the writing, while the other digs out the equipment. It is also helpful to have two people rather than one because you can discuss the values of different things owned. This is more important for the first inventory. Generally speaking, once you have started your yearly inventory, you do not increase the value just because prices may have increased. Instead, you depreciate certain things, particularly equipment, so that when its useful life is ended, it will have no value on your books.

For most things the proper price to enter is the auction value. In the case of equipment which you have used a number of years, imagine that you were buying at an auction and put down the price that you think it will bring. Of course, equipment bought within the year will be listed at purchase price.

Depreciation

In case this is your first inventory, there is always a question as to how much depreciation you should figure. In general, the more complicated the machinery, the fewer years it will be serviceable. Certainly, eight to ten years is what you might expect from a tractor or from a piece of equipment such as a combine. The fact that it may be 100% depreciated in eight to ten years does not necessarily mean that it is valueless. If you have taken good care of the machine and it is still serviceable, you are that much further ahead. Less complicated equipment such as wagons might well last fifteen years. As a matter of fact, the exact amount of your depreciation is less important than taking an inventory and depreciating equipment at some reasonable figure from year to year.

When it comes to livestock, you have a different situation because animals increase in value until they are mature. Generally speaking, the total value of a dairy herd should not vary much as long as you do not change the number. The depreciation on the old cows will be approximately match-

ed by the increase in value of the younger animals. Even so, it is a good idea to list the animals individually, assume that the average length of life of a dairy cow is six to seven years and to depreciate them after they come mature.

Valuing Real Estate

What we said about price increase due to inflation applies particularly to real estate. It may give you a feeling of prosperity to increase the inventory price of your real estate, but one of the objects of taking an inventory is to find out how you are getting along. So, the best procedure is to decide the value when you start your inventory and then to continue that value for the land. The length of life of buildings can be estimated and depreciated year by year except as improvements are made.

One of the jobs where some judgment is required is in inventorying feed. A bushel of grain contains about 1.25 cubic feet. To get the cubic feet in a bin, multiply the length in feet by the breadth and by the average depth. This will give you the cubic feet. For fifths of this number is the number of bushels. It is considered that it takes two bushels of ear corn to make one bushel of grain.

A ton of baled hay will occupy about 300 cubic feet in loose bales and 200 tight bales. Long cut chopped hay takes about 360 cubic feet per ton and short cut chopped hay about 250 cubic feet per ton.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A stout cedar shingle makes a pretty effective board of education.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

In inventorying hay, you again get the cubic feet in the mow. On the average, a ton of well-settled hay will be contained in about 500 cubic feet and a ton of straw will occupy about 1,200 cubic feet.

The best way to inventory silage is to use a silo table and you will find one in most Farm Inventory Books. One cubic foot of silage will average 40 pounds after it is settled, but the silage at the bottom of the silo is much heavier per cubic foot than the silage at the top.

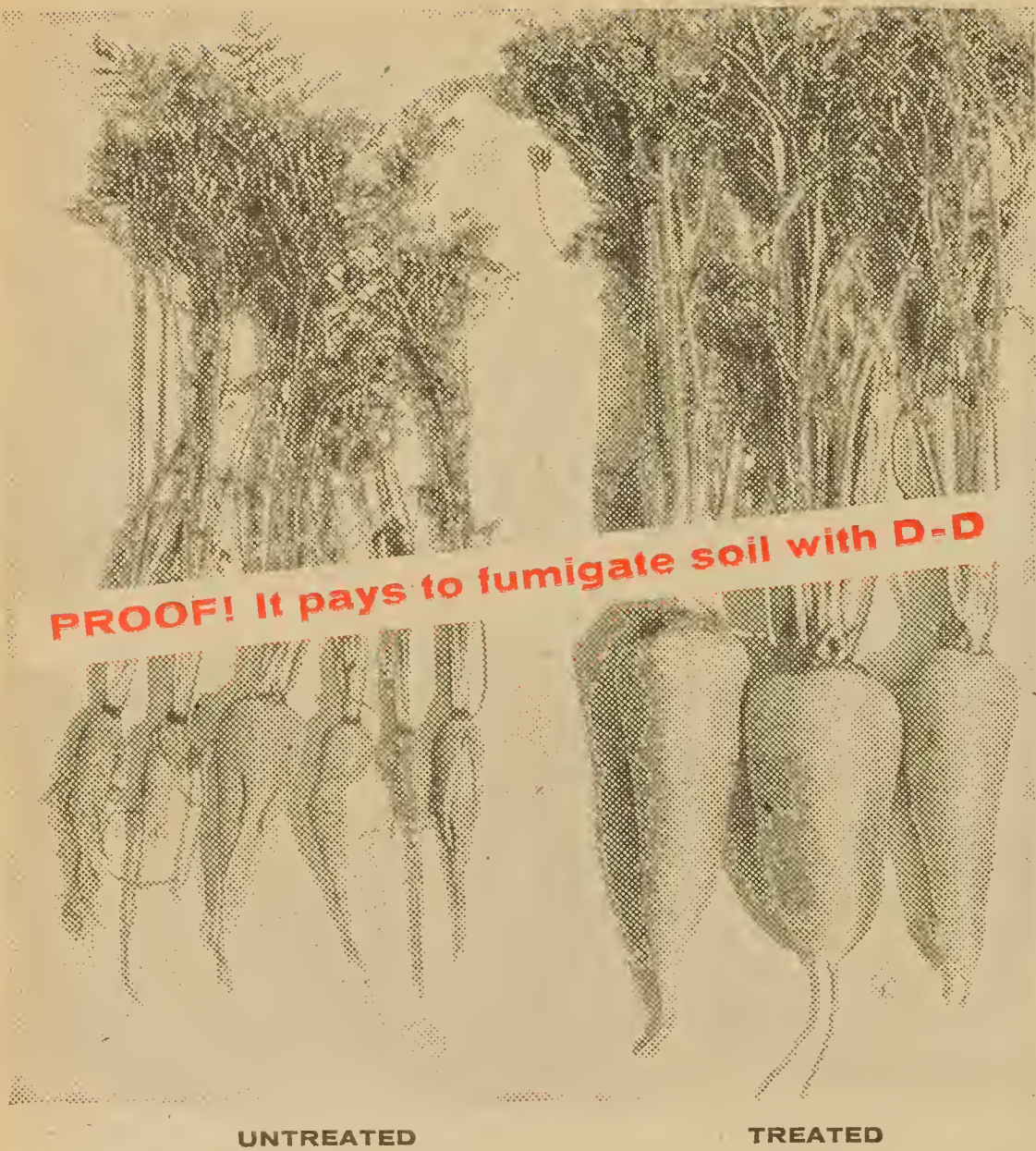
You can get the approximate number of cubic feet in your own silo by multiplying the radius of the silo itself and then by 3 to get the area at the bottom of the silo in square feet, then multiply this by the depth of silage to get the cubic feet. Many silos are about 14 feet in diameter by 14 feet high and a silo of this size will hold close to 90 tons of silage.

Other Property

You still have not completed the inventory because an inventory should also contain a record of money on hand, stocks, bonds owned, household equipment, the cash value of your life insurance and other personal possessions. It should also contain a list of any money owed to you and a list of all money owed by you.

When you consider the many advantages of taking farm inventory, the relatively small amount of time it takes, I think that few people will argue that the time is not well spent.

If you have taken inventory in some years, this is the time to bring it up to date, and if you have never taken inventory, there will never be a better time to start.



D-D® kills nematodes—

greatly increases vegetable yields

VEGETABLE GROWERS are finding a pre-season treatment with D-D soil fumigant pays dividends at harvest. D-D quickly destroys nematodes, the microscopic worms that choke off plant roots, causing poor quality produce and greatly reduced yields.

D-D is a liquid—when injected into the soil it becomes a gas which spreads and kills nematodes. D-D is easy to apply with simple tractor attachment or gravity-flow plow equipment. D-D is economical, too. One preplanting treatment is all you need for effective nematode control for the entire season.

D-D controls all species of nematodes that affect vegetable crops. Use D-D this season and look forward to higher yields and better quality harvest. Your local dealer has D-D and complete information on its application.



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Let's quit kidding about Mastitis "cures"!

*New 10-point program is sane, sensible, effective because it combines sound management with a new kind of product—**Pen-FZ***

PERHAPS you feel as many dairymen do . . . that mastitis treatments seem to be less effective now than when they first came into use.

More and more "stubborn" cases are encountered — often it is necessary to use several extra tubes of ointment to produce even a temporary improvement. Flare-ups are common.

There are three important reasons for these developments.

First, mastitis infections are caused by several kinds of germs . . . not a *single* kind as is the case with some diseases. Therefore it takes a drug that is effective against a broad range of bacteria to knock out a multiple infection.

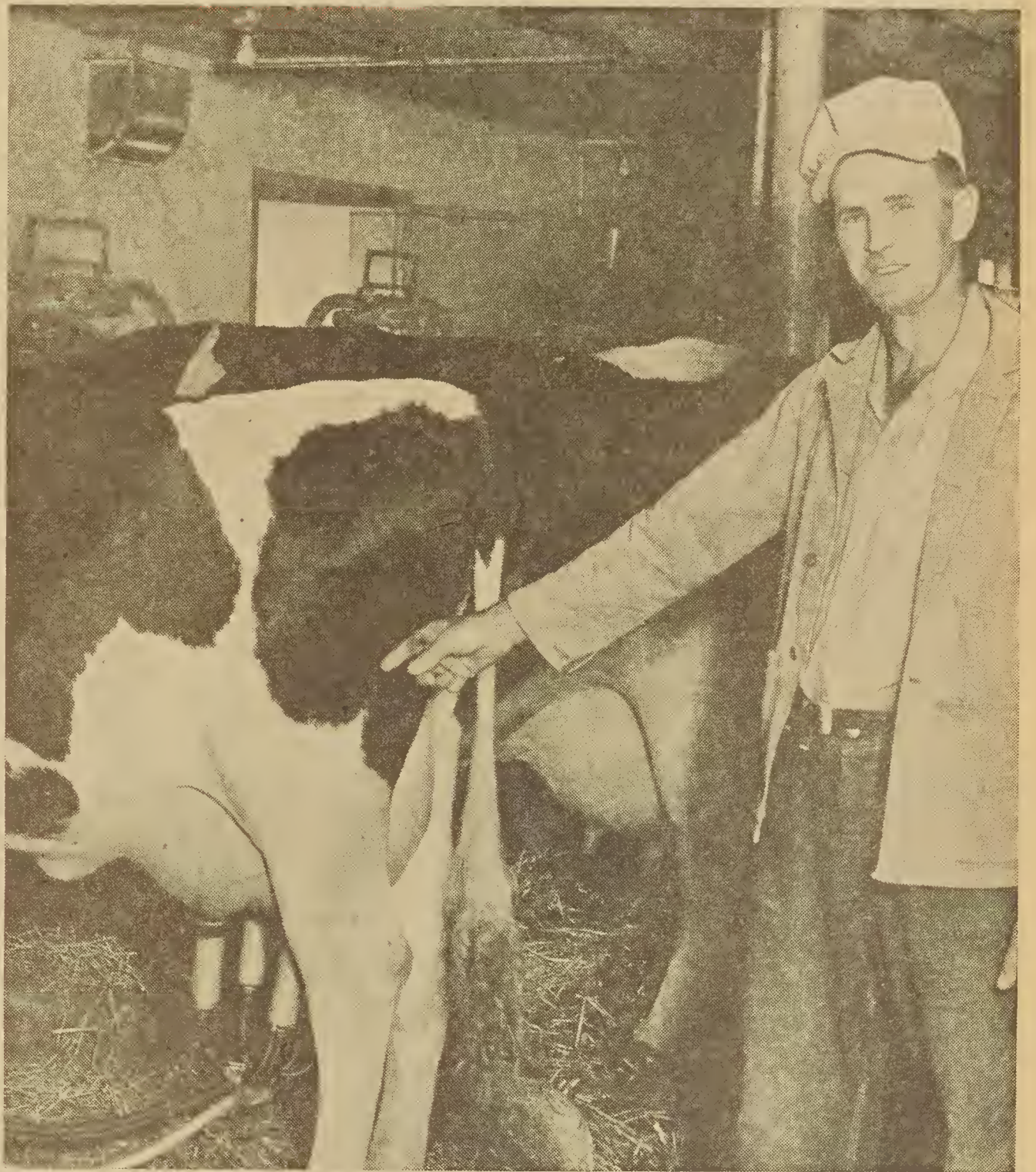
Second, just as flies have developed a resistance to formerly-powerful fly sprays, some bacteria survive treatment and breed strains resistant to formerly-effective drugs.

Third, many of the commonly used mastitis treatments do their best job against "strep" type germs. As a result the number of "strep" germs has decreased in many areas, giving other types of germs a chance to increase and cause mastitis.

The results are "stubborn" hard-to-treat cases, flare-ups and cases in which no improvement is noted following treatment.

Now there is available a new type mastitis product called Pen-FZ containing nitrofurazone—the bacteria-killing drug to which mastitis germs cannot become fully adjusted.

Nitrofurazone won favorable attention in human medicine because it cleared up stubborn infections which did not yield to the effects of other commonly used drugs. Extensive use of this drug for control of human and animal diseases show there have been no significant cases of resistant germs developed in over 10 years. Pen-FZ is the *only* mastitis product offered to farmers which contains nitrofurazone.



Medication alone cannot control mastitis

Mastitis control is more than treatment alone. That's why Dr. Hess and Clark urge you to follow the program outlined here.

Pen-FZ has a place in this program, and when used as recommended, Dr. Hess and Clark guarantee effective results.

1. Milk cows in order . . . healthy cows first, suspected cows last.
2. Use a strip cup.
3. Wash teats and udders.
4. Milk rapidly.
5. Use milker correctly.
6. Keep milker clean.
7. Remove sources of cow injuries.
8. Buy only young replacement stock.
9. Isolate replacements at first.
10. Use the right treatment . . . Pen-FZ.

If no improvement is noted consult your veterinarian at once.

Ask your Pen-FZ dealer for a booklet describing this program in detail.



This sign will lead you to more effective mastitis control on your farm

Satisfaction or your money back!

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Ask your
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about this
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Dr. HESS

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



Morton T-M Salt puts extra "gold" in your milk check

Morton MINERALIZED Salt for more milk, husky calf crop

ONLY a few extra hundredweights of milk per year will bring in enough to pay for about a ton of T-M Salt. Therefore, it is livestock insurance that costs you *practically nothing!*

College feeding trials conclusively prove the need for trace minerals in the rations of all livestock. Most farm lands are short of one or more of the essential trace minerals—cobalt, iodine, iron, copper, zinc

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The cost of Morton Trace Mineralized Salt over ordinary salt is less than 1¢ per animal per week. Feed it free choice, even if you feed a major mineral supplement. *You know they need it. They know how much.*

Always order Morton T-M Salt. It is the only kind you should use.



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Less than 1/8¢ more



Less than 1¢ more



Less than 1/4¢ more

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SEEMS LIKE FEEDING COSTS KEEP GOING UP—AND MY INCOME'S DOWN

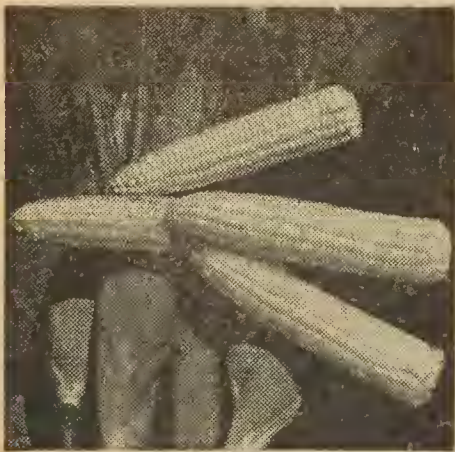
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HOW COME, ED?

WELL, GROW-EM GETS THEM OFF TO A HEALTHIER START, AND RUMEN CULTURE IN GROW-EM PUTS THE CALF ON ROUGHAGES SOONER—INCREASES CAPACITY. SO YOU'RE AHEAD ALL WAYS WITH ISF GROW-EM

if your whole milk costs	\$3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50
you save per calf in 3 months	\$7.37	10.67	14.37	17.27

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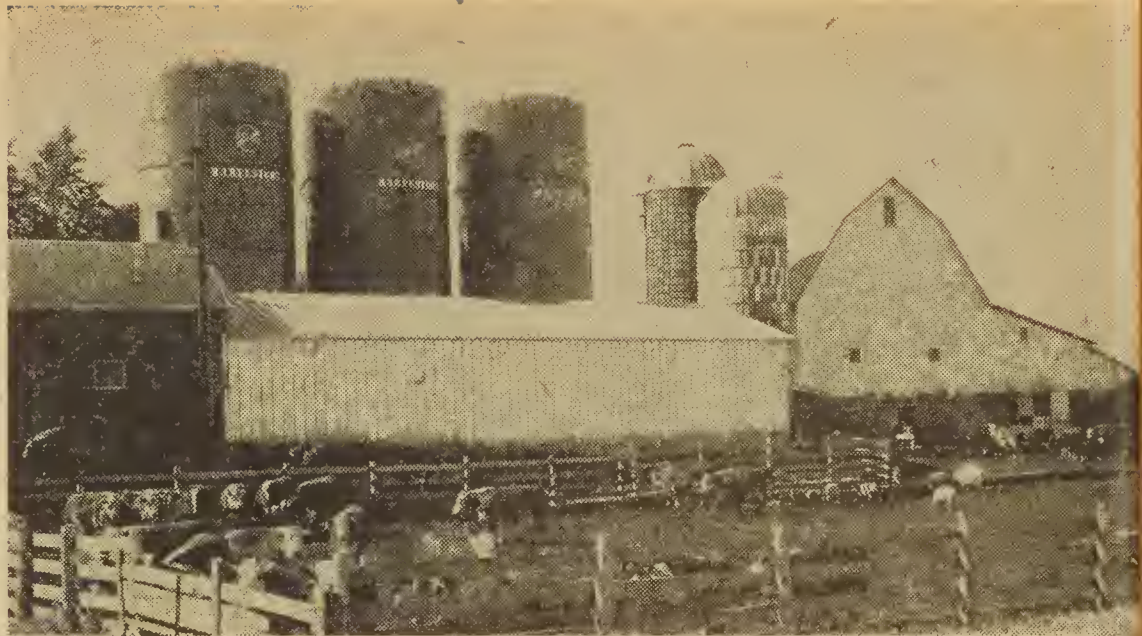
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A general view of the barns of Clarence Gram of Le Sueur, Minnesota, showing the beef steers with the three glass lined steel silos, the dairy barn with two conventional silos and a few hogs.

I Visit a Family Farm In the State of Minnesota

SOME weeks ago I had the opportunity of visiting the family sized farm of Clarence Gram at Le Sueur in Minnesota. Mr. Gram, with the help of his wife and his father, operates his own 120-acre farm, supplemented by a nearby 160-acre farm owned by his father. There are three principal enterprises here. A dairy of about 16 milkers, a few sows from which hogs are raised, and the feeding of a number of beef steers.

The relatively small labor force on this farm is able to handle these three enterprises because of labor saving equipment and ideas. In addition to two conventional silos adjoining the dairy barn, Mr. Gram has three glass-lined steel silos. The silo loaders which operate at the bottom of the silo, deliver feed to a converted barn cleaner which in turn dumps the feed into a conveyor, which in turn delivers the feed to a self-unloading truck. In just a few minutes this truck will put the feed in outdoor bunks for the animals.

Mr. Gram gave several reasons for his enthusiasm about the glass-lined steel silos. His original purpose in buying them was to cut down on the amount of purchased grain and in this he succeeded even beyond his expectations.

Specifically, he points out several advantages:

1. Because this type of silo excludes the air and therefore prevents molding and spoilage, he can chop into the silos either grass which has been wilted beyond the safe stage for grass silage, or ear corn which is so soft that it is difficult to store it any other way. In fact, it is common practice in feeding beef steers to have two unloaders operating at the same time from two

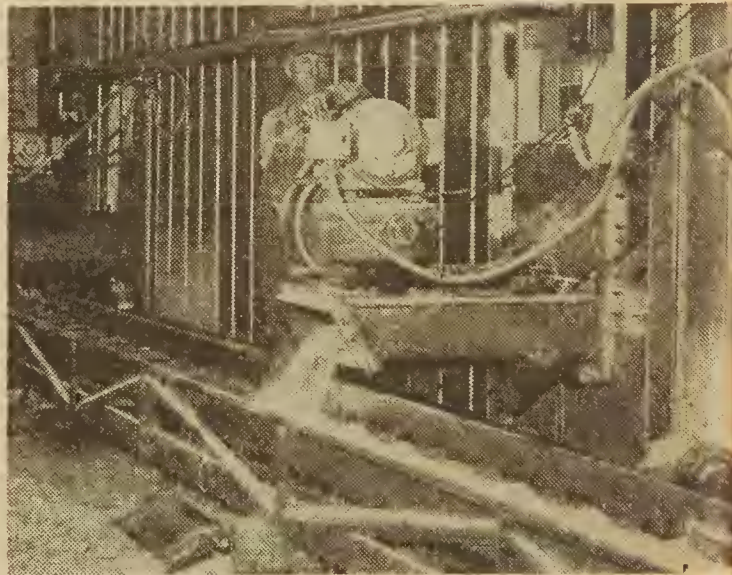
silos. The first one delivers grass silage or chopped grass, while the second puts grain right on top of it. By the time it reaches the wagon, the two materials are well mixed.

2. According to Mr. Gram, losses from this type of storage are very small. In addition to the fact that dried grass can be put in than is usually stored as grass silage, there is no molding and no spoilage of the material once it is in the silo. Waste is practically eliminated.

3. Combined with the conveyor which he has set up, it is possible to feed his animals with very little work.

This was my first trip to Minnesota. On the return from Minneapolis to Chicago by air we passed over some interesting country. For a time we saw narrow valleys with wide hills with most of the cultivated land being on the flat tops of these hills. Later we were over an area where the sides of the hills were less precipitous, but they did come almost to a point so that the cultivated land was almost entirely in the valleys. Soon after that the land began to level out into a rolling country where valleys were shallow and a large amount of the land both on hills and in the valleys was cultivated.

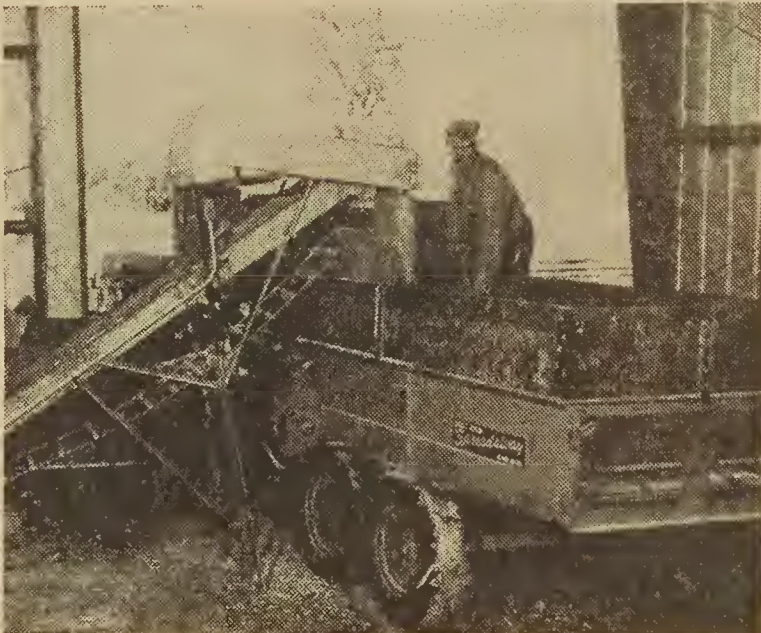
—Hugh Coslin

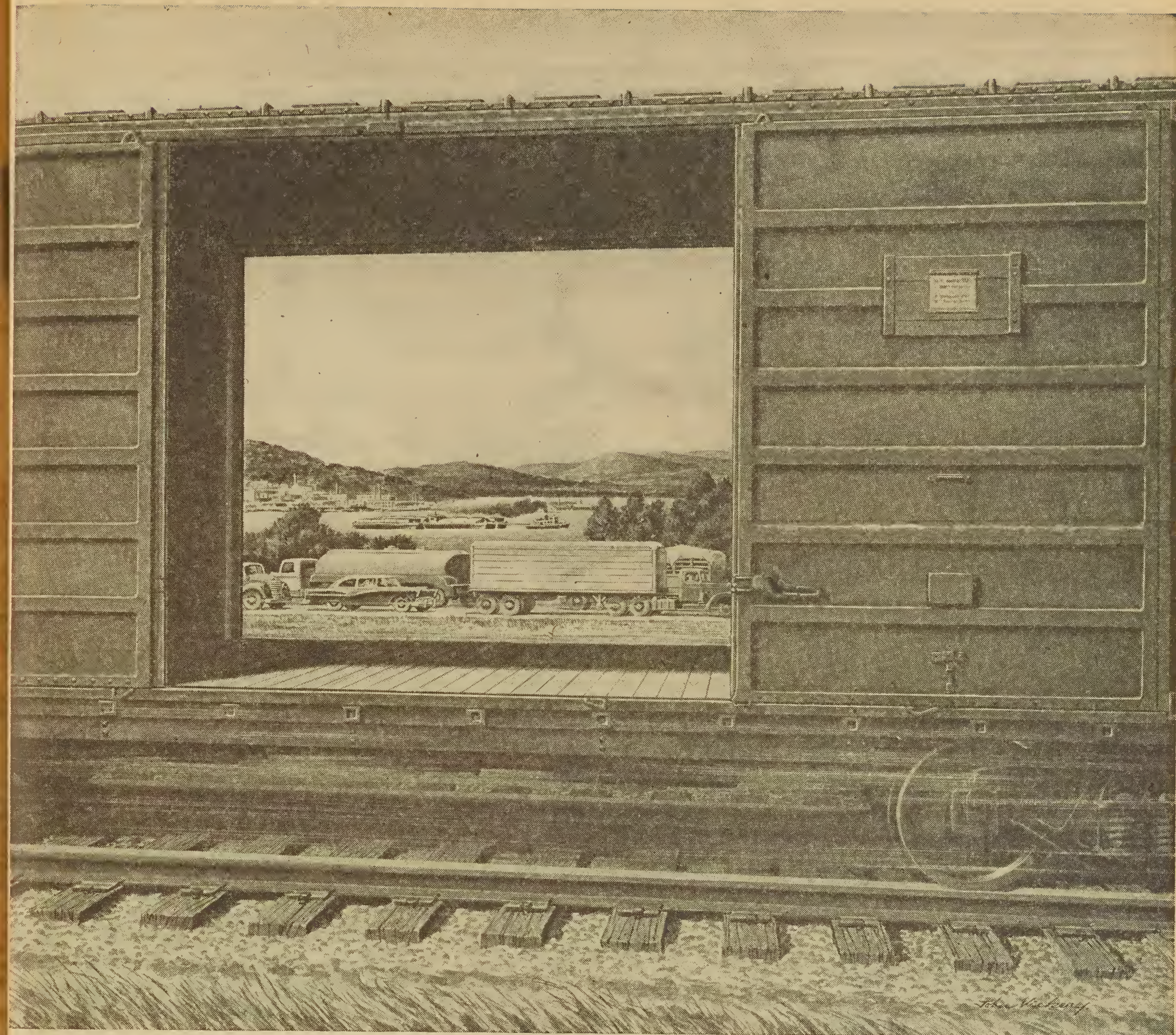


Mr. Gram with a silo loader in operation. The feed is being delivered into an adapted gutter cleaner.



The feed is delivered from the gutter cleaner into this elevator and then into a self-unloading truck.





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They might have returned full — and brought merchandise of various kinds to your city more cheaply than it actually arrived there by other means.

But outmoded government regulation frequently bars railroads from bidding competitively against big trucks and barges for specific loads. This is an economic waste that deprives the public of the service of

a carrier which could do the job better at lower cost.

To eliminate such waste, a Cabinet Committee set up by President Eisenhower has recommended changing outmoded regulation now hobbling the transportation industry.

Adoption of these recommendations would — by spurring competition — do away with many present regulatory dislocations estimated to be costing the public* billions of dollars.

*The public is you

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Get more work out of your Allis-Chalmers tractor with this low-cost, labor-saving equipment. See your Allis-Chalmers dealer today.

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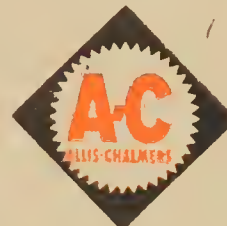
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COUNTRY STORIES

Great Aunt Abigail's Blackberry Pie

By DOROTHA UNDERWOOD

GREAT Aunt Abigail was a famous cook in the days when country cooking was done by wood fire and red checkered table cloth was always laid for a sumptuous meal.

One warm day in late summer, guests arrived at great Uncle Charlie's and Aunt Abigail's farmhouse.

Uncle Charlie invited the menfolk to go with him to the back pasture to look at the young stock. At Abigail's suggestion, he took along a ten quart pail to fill with blackberries.

Having arrived at the back pasture the men found but few ripe berries. Furthermore the sun was hot. Being great one for a joke, Uncle Charlie proceeded to fill the bucket with basswood leaves. He then picked enough ripe blackberries to thickly cover the top.

When the men returned home just before chore-time, Uncle Charlie deposited the bucket on the kitchen table and received the praise of Aunt Abigail who remarked, "While you do the chores I'll make a pie for supper."

Uncle Charlie went chuckling to the barn. Supper-time arrived and to top a hearty meal, Aunt Abigail brought the fresh baked, golden-cruised pie and placed it before Uncle Charlie.

With a little difficulty, he cut each person a generous wedge. All the menfolk, so father always said (he being one of the guests) ate every morsel without so much as the flicker of an eyelash.

Father always swore that Aunt Abigail's blackberry pie was made of basswood leaves.

— A. A. —

History Teachers Cite

TWO OFFICERS of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. Gardner O. born, Executive Secretary and Frederick R. Stevens, Director of the Americanism Committee were given a place on the program at the annual meeting of the Academic Principals of the state. Each outlined the principles of government on which this government was founded, the world-wide recognition of success of the government and especially the development of the individual. They emphasized that freedom of each child to develop himself, guided by the influence was the primary object of government.

To emphasize the fact that the Sons of the American Revolution were intensely interested in the work of the schools of this state three educators were selected because of outstanding work in constantly calling attention to the ideals on which this country was founded and for teaching American history with those ideals in mind. Those three were:

Dr. Frederick J. Moffitt, Associate Commissioner of Education, Albany.

Mr. Ralph M. Faust, Principal, Oswego High School, Oswego, N. Y.

Miss Genevieve Matteson, Citizenship education teacher at the Sherman Central High School in Chautauque County.

Each of the educators, chosen, was given a framed citation by the Sons of the American Revolution outlining their accomplishments in upholding the ideals of Americanism, and each was decorated with the Gold Medal of distinguished citizenship.

About 650 educators were in attendance at the annual meeting held at the Onondaga Hotel in Syracuse December 11 and, discussions showed that they were interested in the emphasis given to the teaching of American history.

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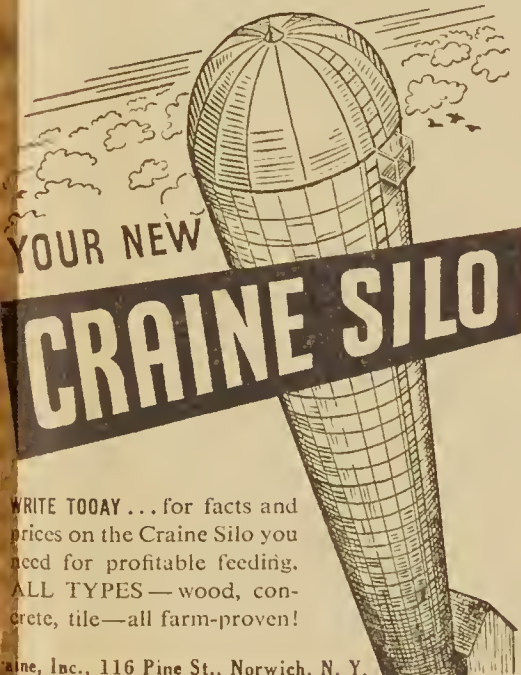
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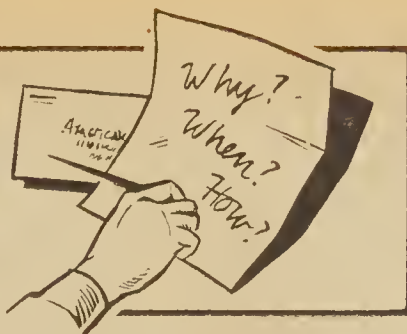
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CATALOGUE
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PLANTING
GUIDE

The QUESTION BOX



Where can I get a Farmer's Almanac?

There are two sources with which we are familiar. One is The Old Farmer's Almanac, published by Yankee, Inc., Dublin, N. H. 1956 will be their 164th continuous year of publication.

The other is the Agricultural Almanac which has been published for 131 years by John Baer's & Son, Lancaster, Pa. The price for each is 25c.

Could you tell me if the sawdust we put on our strawberry plants last fall has to be taken off or do the plants come on up through it? If it has to be removed, could you tell me how you do it?

You do not need to take off the sawdust unless you put on a very heavy application. My strawberries came up through the sawdust very nicely. If I felt that the sawdust was on my bed too deep, I would go over it with the garden rake by using the back of it to pull some of the sawdust into the spaces between the rows.

How much grass seed is recommended for seeding a lawn?

Usually three pounds per 1000 square feet and it is recommended that it be divided into two lots and that half be seeded in one direction and the balance be sown at right angles to the seeding.

Will a sweet cherry tree pollinate its own blossoms?

Sweet cherries do need to be pollinated by other varieties. Therefore, in the back garden you should have two trees of different varieties. In a commercial operation plant from 15 to 20 trees for pollination for each 150 trees of the main variety. However, in plantings of one variety, pollination can be secured by cutting blossoms off another variety, putting them in pails with

water and hanging such a pail on each tree.

Where molasses is added to grass silage, what percentage of its food value is lost?

Generally speaking, it is figured that about 25% of the food value of molasses added to silage is lost.

Is there any chemical that can be sprayed on a lawn to slow up growth so you wouldn't have to mow it so often?

There is a chemical known as maleic hydrazide which will retard growth of grass, but often it will injure grass so that it harms the appearance.

So far there is no chemical that is recommended in place of a lawn mower and maleic hydrazide is recommended only for limited use on areas that cannot be mowed and where some discoloration or injury of the grass is not important.

Must we as farmers file income tax reports by January 15th?

No. You have two choices. You can estimate your tax and pay the estimated amount by January 15th and then make a final report before April 15th, or you can file a complete report and pay the tax before February 15th. This latter choice seems best because less work is involved.

How do farm partners file income tax reports?

Schedule F is filled out to give the farm income and expenses. Form 1065, a yellow sheet headed U.S. Partnership Return of Income, is then filled out. No tax is paid with it but each partner fills out Form 1040 as his individual return on which he reports his share of the returns from the partnership.

AUNT LUCY



SOME people seem born to serve others. That was my Aunt Lucy Goodwin. She devoted the better part of her life to serving on committees and being a delegate of one thing and another. I remember one summer Aunt Lucy made so many trips as a delegate that Uncle Jeff never saw her except on week ends when she came home to wash out her underwear.

Whenever a new baby needed extra diapers, it was my Aunt Lucy who rustled around and got the diapers. In Aunt Lucy's day expectant mothers didn't have the X-ray to warn them of multiple births, so a pair of twins was something of a catastrophe so far as the diaper situation was concerned. It was always Aunt Lucy's job to figure out menus for Ladies Aid suppers, and she made the coffee for all the local picnics in her huge coffeepot. (If for nothing else, Aunt Lucy would have been famous for her gigantic coffeepot.) When Hi Andrews got drunk and beat his wife, he could figure just as sure as the sun would rise next morning he'd be seeing Aunt Lucy. Aunt Lucy never reformed Hi Andrews, but she made him awfully sorry that he had ever been born.

Aunt Lucy was at the height of her career as a public benefactress at the time Ed Wardle was at odds with the Humane Society because of his mule. Ed claimed the stubborn old mule wouldn't eat, while Aunt Lucy maintained that Ed was too stingy to feed the animal. Pinning her little round hat firmly on her knob of hair, Aunt Lucy trudged a mile and a half twice a day out in the country to make sure that Ed fed his mule oats and hay. Unexpectedly the mule died. Ed said it was worth losing the mule just to be rid of Aunt Lucy.

The weight of so much community work was bound eventually to take its toll of Aunt Lucy's strength. The human body can stand just so much. Aunt Lucy's arches at last broke down. One rather catty neighbor woman said, "The only way the good Lord could keep Lucy Goodwin from sticking her nose into other people's business was to break down her feet so she had to stay home and mind her own affairs."

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by **Cy Watkins**



In the movie the other night the robber was mad because there wasn't much money in the grocer's cash register . . . "just chicken-feed." (Like pin money.)

I says to myself, "This here character ain't been around the farm for a long time if he thinks chicken-feed is cheap!"

Long gone are the days when chicken-feed was "chicken-feed." Nowadays chicken-feed is so packed with "extras" that it costs a pretty penny. In most cases though, the cost of the "extras" is MORE THAN paid for in extra production. Fortifying layer rations with minerals, vitamins, antibiotics and extra protein increases profits over costs—or folks wouldn't be using them.

But here's a warning. Never over-look what an increase in production COSTS. That's what will determine whether or not it's profitable. Sometimes I think that we go too far over-board on increasing production per bird, forgetting cost. But it's sure that if a dozen eggs cost more than you can sell them for, then a high-producing flock is STILL a bust. A flock laying 100% wouldn't be worth a toot if you had to feed 'em caviar to do it.

Don't get me wrong. I'm 1000% for good supplemental feeding . . . if you're shrewd about it. All I'm saying is get out your pencil and do some figuring before you buy a sooper-doooper concoction that's fortified with ground sirloin and only gives you a few extra eggs. Be practical about it.

That's the beauty of the Watkins Layer Rations . . . they're practical. They keep your birds producing and healthy . . . and at a profit, because the Watkins Layer Supplement is economical.

1. You can **ADJUST** the protein/energy balance to the egg potential of **YOUR** birds. If they can hold 80% production, fine . . . give 'em more protein and carbohydrate. If they can only hold 65% . . . ok, cut back on the protein.
2. The **Watkins Layer Supplement** costs less than other equal supplements. That's because all you have to buy in a bag is the "manufactured" parts . . . the minerals, vitamins and antibiotics. The rest you can buy for less money in bulk . . . using "local" proteins. You "mix your own" with Watkins MIN-VITE for Layers (a MINeral-VITamin antibiotic concentrate.)

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PIONEER 372

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PIONEER 373

This is one of PIONEER'S largest selling early hybrids, especially adapted to Northern corn growing areas. Fodder is relatively tall. Ears are rather long and carried at medium height. A high yielding, fast drying hybrid with a reputation for high shelling percentage and quality of grain. Picks well.



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CONTROLLING ORCHARD MICE WITH ENDRIN

IN THE State of Virginia, the outfit shown above was used in some experiments in controlling mice. The material used is Endrin and the boom was used to get the material under the trees.

In each of three years, the use of Endrin is reported as giving 100% elimination of mice on sprayed areas. The boom has twenty-eight nozzles fitted with number 4 discs spaced 4.5 inches apart. The pressure used was 400 to 500 pounds per square inch.

The amount recommended was 2 pounds per acre, using 3 pints of concentrated emulsifiable Endrin (1.6

pounds Endrin per U. S. gallon) in 10 gallons of water.

Endrin must be used with care. Mice must keep away from the spray drift and every effort must be used to avoid skin contact or breathing of the mist.

This information is, of course, incomplete, and very definite directions should be followed before any orchardist uses this method. It does, however, give promise of good results. The experiments outlined were reported by Frank Horsfall, Jr., of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in the The Horticultural News, published by the New Jersey State Horticultural Society.

FERTILIZING CORN GROWN CONTINUOUSLY

THE Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station makes the following recommendations for fertilization of corn grown continuously:

1. Where manure is available, use 15 tons per acre, preferably reinforced with phosphate, plus 250 lbs. of 5-10-10 or similar fertilizer applied in bands at planting time.

2. When poultry manure is available, use 6 tons plus 250 pounds of 5-10-10 fertilizer at planting time.

3. When no manure is available on old grass-hay fields high in organic matter and low in phosphorus and potash, apply a 1:2:2 ratio of fertilizer in sufficient amount to give 50 pounds of nitrogen and 100 pounds each of phosphoric acid and potash.

One fourth of the fertilizer should be banded near the seeds with the planter, the remainder plowed under or drilled in before planting. And, finally, when corn is grown several years in succession, disc in before planting a 1:1:1 ratio fertilizer in sufficient amounts to supply 100 pounds each of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. In addition to this, use a starter application of 250 pounds of 5-10-10 fertilizer at planting time.

— A. A. —

KEEPING BIRDS OUT OF STRAWBERRIES

Backyard gardeners who are fond of strawberries are invariably frustrated during harvest season by birds, especially robins. At the South Dakota Experiment Station, a number of methods of discouraging robins have been tried.

Spiral twirlers; strips of aluminum stretched above a strawberry row, gave limited protection. Fruit in rows directly under these moving strips had about half the damage of unprotected rows.

Plastic toy snakes placed between the rows gave good protection at first . . . two days later the robins ignored them.

An electric fence, two wires a half inch apart on top of posts around the berry patch gave about 25 per cent

protection. Robins usually lighted on the two wires before entering the patch and got a slight shock. But the fence wasn't much good against young robins, which entered hopping, rather than flying.

A cat on a long leash, so it could roam over the patch, gave "good protection". But the only way to get complete protection, says the report, was small mesh poultry netting over and around the planting. Made in sections the fence can be used for many years.

— A. A. —

CONTROLLING GRASS IN RASPBERRIES

Grass in red raspberry plantings can be controlled for the following year by a single chemical spray applied in late October or November, according to investigations at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. A directional spray of CIPC at 8 pounds in 100 gallons of water, or "Dalapon" at 5 to 10 pounds, is suggested to cover about three acres of raspberries planted in rows 8 feet apart. There was no apparent injury to the plants, and control of grasses resulted in yield increase of 30 to 40 per cent.—H. K. Fleming, Penn State University.

— A. A. —

WEATHER AFFECTS LADINO GERMINATION

Where ladino clover winter kills are then reappears the following summer it is probable that weather has affected seeds in the soil and caused them to germinate. It appears that some ladino seeds require rapid temperature fluctuations from near freezing to rather warm before they will germinate.

At the U. S. Regional Processing Research Laboratory at University Park, Pa., Professor R. R. Robinson found that ladino seed kept at a constant temperature would not germinate, however, when the same seed was kept at 35° F. but warmed to 70° F. once a day or once a week, some of the seeds germinated every time the lot was warmed.

Often seeds are buried rather deep in the soil where they will not germinate.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

ate regardless of temperature changes.
A plowing may bring such seeds to the
surface where they will germinate and
grow.

— A. A. —

FRUIT TREE PLANTING

Unless the soil is fertile, it is well
to spend a year or more in prepara-
tion or improvement before planting
fruit trees. In this process, well-rotted
manure or a complete fertilizer thor-
oughly mixed with soil will be of con-
siderable benefit. For the commercial or
large home garden, a winter cover crop
of rye, 1½ bushels per acre, or better
still a mixture of rye, 3 pecks, and win-
ter vetch, 20 pounds per acre, may be
seeded in August or early September.
Maryland fruit specialists say fertilize
the cover crop with from 300 to 500
pounds of a good fertilizer such as
5-10-10 at seeding time.

— A. A. —

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL IN PENNSYLVANIA

According to James H. Eakin, Penn-
sylvania Extension Agronomist, Penn-
sylvania agriculture needs a legume
which is as persistent as white clover
and as drought-resistant as alfalfa. The
legume that seems to have all of these
characteristics, he says, and which can
be grown in Pennsylvania is Birdsfoot
Trefoil.

Many failures of trefoil can be trac-
ed back to inadequate and improper
fertilization, according to Eakin. His
recommendations for fertilization at
seeding time call for incorporation in-
to the seedbed of 500 pounds of 20 per
cent superphosphate and at planting
time 300 pounds of a 5-10-10 fertilizer.

Important in keeping this crop pro-
ducing is an annual fertilizer applica-
tion in late August or early September
of approximately 400 pounds per acre
of an 0-20-20 or 0-15-30 mixture. In
situations where the trefoil and grass
turn pale green in established stands,
topdress after the first cutting with 400
to 500 pounds of a 5-10-10.

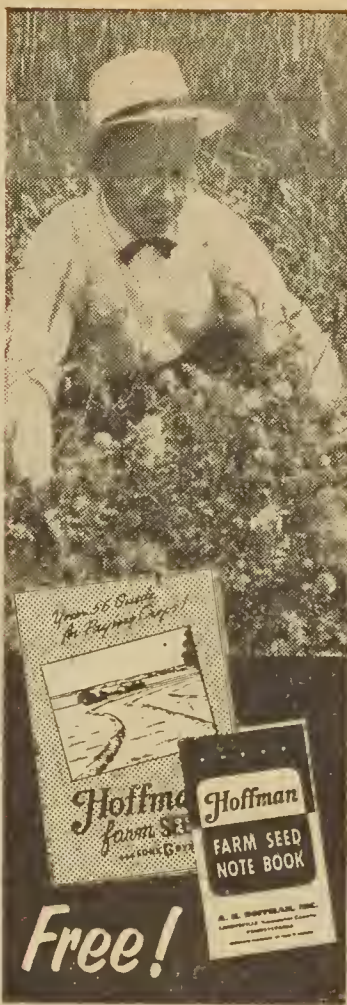
PICKETING AGAIN

WORK IN several of the Long
Island potato warehouses
was again brought to a stand-
still early last month when the
warehouses of the Long Island
Produce and Fertilizer Company
and I. M. Young and Company
were picketed by Local No. 424
of the Teamsters Union. Under
the National Labor Relations
Board Act, unions are presum-
ably not allowed to picket for
12 months following an election
conducted by NLRB.

Early this year most of Suf-
folk County potato warehouses
were at a standstill for several
months due to the picketing ac-
tivities of this same union. Even-
tually, an election was held and
the regular full-time employees
of both of the above mentioned
firms voted not to join the union.

It's understood that the union
is not now picketing to organize
the regular employees, as that is
forbidden until the year is up,
but they are picketing the grad-
ing crews in an effort to organize
them, even though they are only
seasonal employees and are con-
sidered "agricultural employees"
and were not involved in the pre-
vious election.

The picket line at these two
plants was honored by Local
No. 202, which is a truckers
union. We understand that by
having pickets just at the ware-
houses in Riverhead the union
effectively closed up the other 12
or 14 warehouses operated by
these two firms elsewhere on
Long Island.



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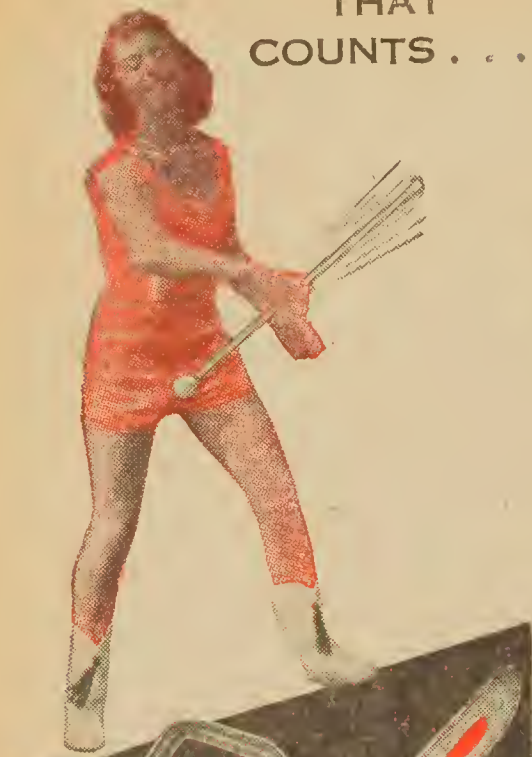
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LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter IV. — Managing Money (Continued)

MANY A young couple will tell you they can't save a cent because living costs are so high. But that same couple, with little thought, will obligate themselves for 18 months to pay regular installments on something they could do without for 18 months. In other words, by waiting 18 months they could save money, pay cash, and save interest charges.



Hugh Cosline

One way to get ahead is to get a bigger pay check. A surer way is to spend less than you get and invest it. Then you will get interest instead of paying interest on debts.

Incidentally, how would you define "interest?" I asked one young man and he replied, "It's what you pay when you borrow money." Then I asked what the money was called that he would get if he loaned money to someone. He looked surprised and said, "Why that's 'interest' too!"

It's easy to see that there's a vast difference between paying interest year after year or having someone pay it to you!

You may read or be told that thrift is old-fashioned, that everyone must spend to keep workers employed. That sounds reasonable, but it isn't. Here's why—

Every industrial job is backed by buildings and equipment worth \$9,000 to \$12,000. Where did that money come from? Someone saved it instead of spending it. If it took the entire time of everyone to provide food and clothing and shelter, there would be no saving and no comforts produced by industry because we would have no industry.

Primitive man reasoned that it would be a good idea to tame some animals instead of hunting them. He found time to build a fence and a shelter. That was a form of saving for the future. These days, if everyone spends all he earns, there will be no savings to replace worn-out tools and buildings, or to provide more and better ones.

Some people will tell you that the government will lend the money to industry. But where will the government get the money? From you and me in the form of taxes. Instead of exercising thrift and getting interest, we will get a tax bill that pays no interest.

Thrift is important to you as an individual. It is also extremely important to America.

How Can You Save?

Some sort of a budget is almost essential if you plan to save. In that budget will be an item called "Savings."

Under it you will probably have life insurance premiums; you may have payments on a mortgage; you may just put money in a savings account. Life insurance or payments on a mortgage are relatively easy ways to save because you have obligated yourself to pay definite sums at definite times, and will plan to meet them.

But if you have a good budget and live by it, you can put regular (even if small) sums in a savings account. The important thing to remember is that thrift is not all self-denial. It is a means of getting more for the money you earn.

One big reason why America is such a wonderful place to live is that we

are free of so many restrictions that annoy and hamper the people in many lands. But some wise person has pointed out that freedom gives no one the right to do exactly as he wishes without regard for others. Instead, we say, "Freedom gives us the privilege of doing what we ought to do."

Perhaps it follows that thrift is important in a Democracy because it is a great builder of character! You will find also that you will get tremendous satisfaction from saving. It is true that the dollar you have earned and have in your pocket looks much larger than the dollar you haven't yet earned. You are far more likely to buy wisely after you have earned the money.

And finally, delay develops many an opportunity to get a bargain. You are unlikely to get one if you buy the first thing that strikes your fancy.

Buying A Home

You will hear that it's cheaper to rent than to own a home. If that's so, the world is full of foolish landlords and foolish homeowners.

Here are some home-owning advantages:

1. It's a hedge against inflation.
2. It helps build an estate.
3. It gives the family a sense of pride and confidence.
4. It furnishes a superb outlet for leisure time.

The only disadvantage I can think of is that a depression, when you might have partially paid for a home, might cause you to lose it and your savings. But if you hadn't bought it, chances are the money would have been spent anyway, some of it for rent.

How To Buy

There are four ways to acquire a house:

1. You Can Inherit It.
That's likely to be slow and uncertain.
2. You can save a part of the price, then buy and give a mortgage as security.
Few people can wait to buy until they can save the full purchase price. By that time, they would be too old to enjoy it fully.
3. You can buy on contract.

Lacking a sufficient down-payment, but having the stability and character to convince the seller you are a good risk, you may buy on a contract. You agree to make regular payments; also to pay taxes and make repairs. The seller keeps title to the house until you have paid a specific sum, perhaps half, then you get a deed and give a mortgage for the balance. This method is more common in buying a farm than it is in buying a home.

4. You can buy a lot in the open country and build a house.

That may sound like a big order, but thousands have done it. As soon as the basement is completed, I have seen a family live in it while completing the house. I have seen such houses under construction for several years, but finally they are completed. Another way is to build a garage and live in it while you are building the house. There are many ways to do it.

Information on how to do it is available at low cost. In many places it is possible to "change work" to help a friend build his, meanwhile getting experience, then getting his help in repayment.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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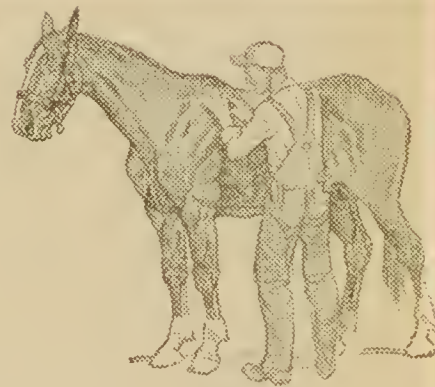


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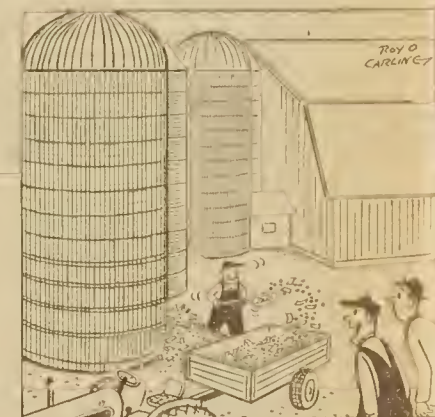
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(Continued from Opposite Page)

A savings account is not altogether satisfactory as a plan to save money. It is safe but the returns are small.

We have already suggested life insurance and a home, but there are many other investments. You will remember that I hinted at another kind of borrowing. That's borrowing to invest with the intention of making a profit for yourself.

You have saved some but not enough for the investment you wish to make, so you borrow from a bank. To do that, you have established a credit rating by paying bills and other obligations, such as notes and installment payments, promptly.

Borrowing involves a risk, because our free enterprise system promises not only the chance of profits but also of possible losses.

After you have bought some straight life insurance you may want to buy an annuity to give you an income when you retire. After you have bought a home you may buy a house to rent to some other family.

On the other hand you may invest in some local enterprise such as a Savings and Loan Association or you may buy common stock in some industry which has a good record of dividend paying.

Thrift is a good old-fashioned trait that helped make America great. It is still a good virtue to the individual and for the nation. The amazing thing is how fast you can build your savings once you get a comfortable start. The most difficult part is to get started.

Giving

As soon as you own property or have a job you will be asked to give money. You can give generously, grudgingly, or not at all, but there are advantages in acquiring an early habit of planned giving. Have an item in your budget under "Charity." The person who can never "afford to give" is the one who spends all he earns as soon as he earns it or before. First he is selfish, then improvident.

Giving requires planning — first to have the money to give, then to decide to whom to give. Charity can be helpful or it can harm those to whom it is given.

First there will be the church. I believe all freedom-loving persons will give if they see the essential relationship between freedom and religion. Furthermore, the money the Church spent in foreign lands in past years was an excellent investment in world good will. It's unfortunate that we were not more liberal. Because it was scarce, the money was stretched and, by-and-large, was used to help people help themselves to be healthier, more industrious, and happier.

Then you will be asked to contribute to such causes as the Community Chest, the Red Cross, the March of Dimes, and doubtless several local organizations.

A form of help which is rewarding is to lend money to some young man in whom you have faith, in order that he may get an education, or get started in business.

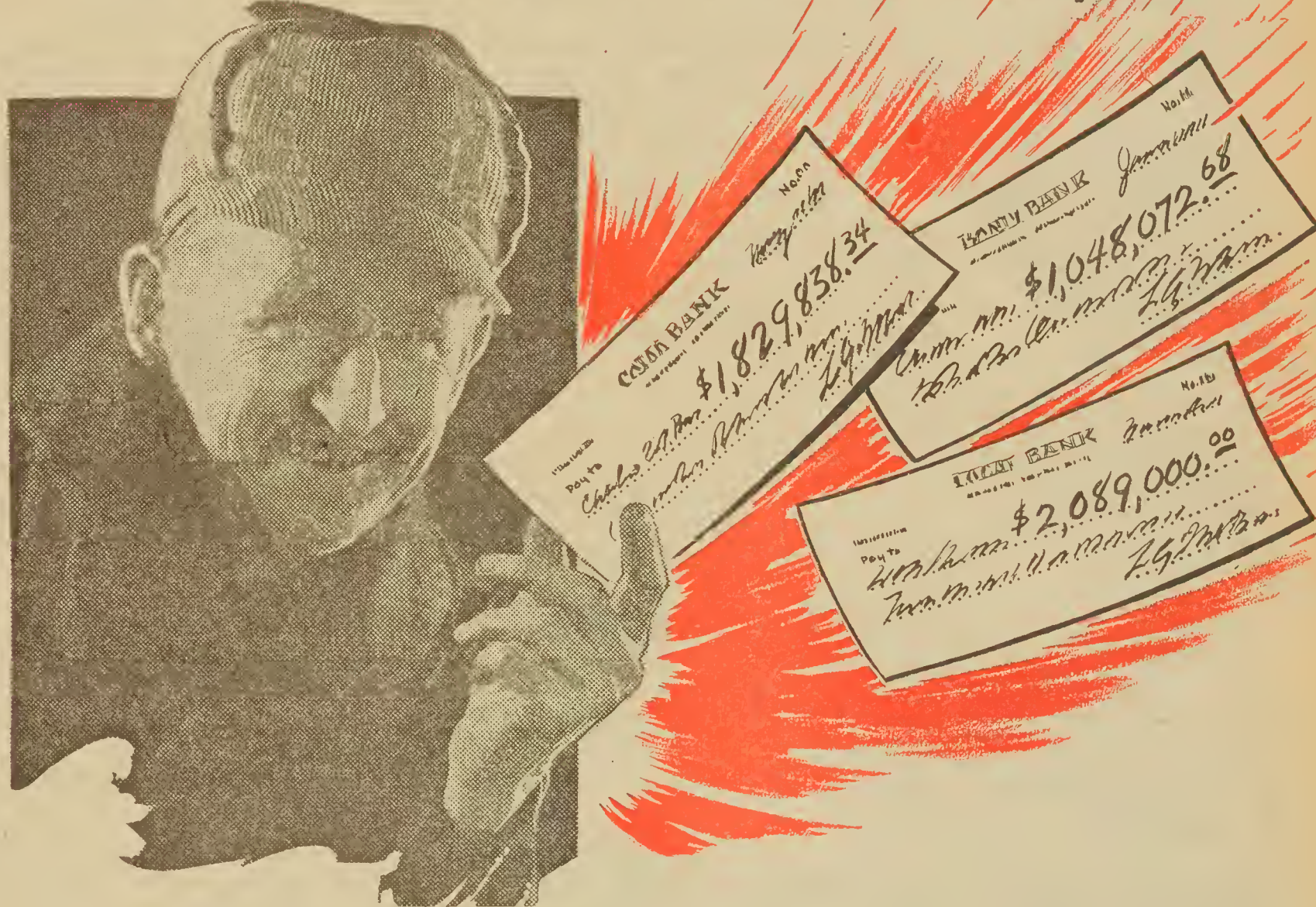
You may also be solicited by mail by from one to twenty so-called charitable organizations about which you know little. Some may be worthy; some not. Better check before you send a check. The National Better Business Bureau, Chrysler Building, New York City, has facts on most of them.

Finally, as a rough guide to your giving, give preference to the organizations that help people help themselves. Indiscriminate charity pauperizes people. Once they have received help they sometimes expect it and welcome it with open arms, meanwhile losing their ability to solve their own problems.

Some people say, "Money is the root of all evil." The correct quotation is, "The love of money is the root of all evil."

Moves spearheaded by Dairymen's League give producers 5 MILLION Extra Dollars!

Major Farm Groups in Northeast Join In Effort to Get More Money For Hard-Pressed Dairymen



Spearheaded by the Dairymen's League, and wholeheartedly supported by farm groups and leaders in the Northeast, a three-pronged attack on the price-cost squeeze over the last 12 months, will yield milkshed producers five million dollars in extra income.

First, the Super-Pool

The year started with one of the biggest mass meetings in dairy history. More than 5,000 producers, representing virtually every sizable farm group in the milkshed, converged on Syracuse, N.Y., at the invitation of the Dairymen's League. They approved the idea of a Super-Pool and appointed a Task Force from the major co-operatives to sign up dealers. January 27 the last agreement was signed. The Super-Pool went into effect during February, March and April, adding \$1,829,838.34 to producers' income.

Next, the Class 1-A Floor

Launched on January 10 in simultaneous telegrams from former League President Ernest C. Strobeck to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, and N.Y. State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets Daniel J. Carey, the demand for a Class 1-A Price Floor resulted in hearings in Syracuse and New York City.

The timing was none too soon. Secretary Benson's decision did not come until late in April. The price

floor went into effect May 1, right after the ending of the Super-Pool. And again \$1,048,072.68 was added to producers' income at a time when it was sorely needed.

Now, the Class 1-A Suspension

Suspension of Class 1-A pricing grew out of a meeting of 19 major Northeastern farm groups. Representatives from these groups met in Syracuse on August 30 at the request of former League President Strobeck. They agreed to present further price-benefit proposals to Secretary of Agriculture Benson. Early in December, the USDA announced the result: Class 1-A pricing will be suspended during December, January and February, chalking up another \$2,089,000 gain in producer income.

That makes a total gain for the three efforts of \$4,966,911.02. It proves beyond question that co-operation among farmers and their organizations, particularly when marshalled by informed, aggressive leadership, is a powerful instrument that gets RESULTS!

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

TOP ^{Brown Egg} PRICES

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HUBBARD'S NEW HAMPSHIRE!



Free Color Catalog

New illustrated catalog tells you how Hubbard's 25 years of pedigree-breeding gives you top production of large, brown eggs. Write for your copy today!



Cash in on today's premium brown egg prices—by growing the bird bred to produce more top-quality brown eggs!

Hubbard's New Hampshires are your best bet for taking advantage of today's high market prices for brown eggs. They're the ideal farm flock bird—grow fast and mature early without pampering.

Trap-nesting and pedigree-breeding for more than 25 years give them sustained high egg production, vigor and stamina, the excellent laying-house livability you need for dependable profits year after year. Write!

1955 HIGH CONTEST PEN FOR THE BREED

Hubbard's New Hampshires again proved their good laying ability by leading all New Hampshire pens at the laying tests. In addition they still hold the *all-time high contest pen* for New Hampshires in all egg laying contests.

HUBBARD FARMS

Box 20, Walpole, N. H. • Phone: Walpole 78
Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

Epidemic Tremors Can Be Controlled

By L. M. HURD

FOR years some poultrykeepers and hatcherymen in the Northeast have been plagued with a nervous disorder called epidemic tremors. Recently new information reported by the Kimber Poultry Farms in California in the Journal of Veterinary Research for October, 1955, shows how epidemic tremors can be controlled.

Epidemic tremors was first discovered in Massachusetts in 1932 and has since slowly spread to all parts of the United States. It was demonstrated several years ago that this disease is caused by a specific virus which appears primarily during the first five or six weeks of the life of the chick. The average mortality of affected flocks usually runs around 10 to 12 per cent, but may go to better than 50 per cent in some cases.

The first symptoms of the disease are constant trembling of the head or weakness of the legs, or both. The trembling becomes more pronounced when the chicks are handled, but subsides when they are left alone, and may disappear when they are asleep. Complete paralysis of the legs may so handicap the bird's movements and ability to secure food that it starves to death.

Among older chickens, the presence of the disease is usually not detected except when the eggs of breeding hens are used for hatching. Affected birds

will pass the disease on to the chicks through the eggs. For this reason, it is of considerable concern, both to poultry keepers in raising their chickens and to breeders and hatcherymen who supply chicks to prevent this trouble, if possible.

Since no medication will control the disease, it was commonly recommended that affected flocks be discarded as breeders. Observations made at the Kimber Farms over a 5-year period indicate that birds that have had the disease develop an immunity to it and, contrary to prevailing opinion, should be retained as breeders free of the disease.

These investigators found that a permanent immunity can also be established by vaccinating the young chickens just before they reach maturity (16-20 weeks), and the older ones at the time of their annual molt with a live virus of the disease. These workers state that vaccination is not yet 100 per cent perfect. However, although a few chicks may show signs of disease, there are no serious outbreaks. More work is necessary to make the vaccination more complete.

The directors of Kimber Farms, Inc. have voted to make samples of the virus from which the vaccine is prepared available immediately at no cost to any experiment station, biological laboratory or veterinarian that can

(Continued on Opposite Page)

TWO European Tours . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

trip that will take you there for a week, instead of spending as much time in Italy as the rest of our party. The Holy Land trip will include Cairo, the two colossal statues of Ramses II; the City of the Dead, the three pyramids, Sphinx and Granite Temple; Jerusalem, with a drive to Mount of Olives, the Garden of Gethsemane, and other biblical scenes; Bethlehem; Bethany, where we will visit the House of Mary and Martha and Lazarus Tomb; Jericho, the Jordan and the Dead Sea, and finally Tel-Aviv in Israel. Then back to rejoin our main party in Cannes on the French Riviera.

"All Expense" Ticket

Like all AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours, these two tours will be "all expense" trips, with everything included in the price of the ticket—transportation (cabin class aboard the boats); first class hotels, all sightseeing, baggage transfer, all meals and tips. We even include your steamer chair on the boat. And of course we will have the services of a friendly, competent escort who will look after our party from start to finish! Come with us and you'll have nothing to do but to follow the leader and enjoy yourself thoroughly.

The rates for these exceptional tours are very reasonable, considering all that they include. The Mediterranean

Tour, which lasts 7 weeks, naturally costs more than the shorter tour—but we can promise you that whichever tour you decide to take, you will get far more than your money's worth! For further details, and the exact cost of either or both trips, fill out the coupon below and send it to Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. It will bring you a printed, illustrated itinerary for either (or both) tours, with full information and rates.

We are sorry to say that we shall have to limit the Mediterranean Tour to 25 persons. Therefore, if you have your heart set on taking that trip, it would be wise to send in your reservation immediately, with a deposit of \$200. If you find later that you are unable to go, we will refund your deposit. Reservations for either trip should be made as early as possible, so you will not be disappointed in getting space.

Don't Miss This Chance!

A trip to Europe is a great event. There's glamor and romance in foreign places, the fascination of seeing things you have read about and heard about; a chance to meet new friends and to have a relaxing vacation. Make up your mind to come with us on one of these wonderful trips, and we promise you that you will have one of life's greatest and most thrilling experiences.

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Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

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() Spring Mediterranean Tour, March 31-May 19.

() Late Summer European Tour, August 15-September 25.

Name _____

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Please print your name and address

Has Your Flock Had A "Physical" Recently?

AMONG humans it is considered a good practice to have frequent physical examinations to try to forestall possible hidden trouble from developing. In other words, it is a way to try and keep in good health. The same thing applies to a flock of hens, especially when production should be 80 per cent and is only fair, and everything has been done to make the birds lay.

A case that will illustrate what I mean occurred at the 1953-54 California Random Sample Test. In this test all birds were hatched at the same time, and each entry was brooded in its own pen up to seven weeks of age. At seven weeks, each entry was divided into two separate pens. At ten weeks of age one pen of one entry showed some droopiness.

In an official test birds can't be killed for diagnostic purposes but, finally, one died in that pen, and intestinal coccidiosis was diagnosed. After treatment, it cleared up, and the birds apparently recovered. At the end of the test, the unaffected pen had had monthly average rates of lay of over 80 per cent for five consecutive months; it was one of the best single pens in the test. The affected pen never reached 50 per cent production

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Past experience should be a guide post, not a hitching post.

—D. W. Williams

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

at peak. It was the worst pen in the test and they were exactly of the same breeding and ran together for the first seven weeks.

Perhaps the above is an extreme case, but it points to the need to check the physical condition of young or old flocks promptly when they do not appear to be normal. Some hidden condition may be responsible for continued poor condition and production. It may be worms, coccidiosis, leucosis, lice, or something else.

Why not take a half dozen run-of-the-flock birds to your nearest diagnostic laboratory for a check-up when production or growth is poor. Make sure that disease is not responsible for poor results. Although a check-up is often helpful in finding and correcting trouble in the laying flock, it is well to keep in mind that when a pullet is seriously damaged by disease during growth, she may never do as well after she reaches maturity. As the late Professor Thomson of Rutgers University used to say, "A pullet at six months of age is a finished product. Barring mismanagement, accidents, and epidemic disease, her laying house performance is already determined."

—L. M. Hurd



"No, it isn't spelled wrong. It takes more time to keep the records than to do the chores."

WOOD CHIPS FOR POULTRY LITTER

IN the old days straw was the litter most commonly used in poultry houses but, in recent years, many other materials have been used because straw is expensive and sometimes difficult to obtain in some parts of the country. In selecting a litter, it is customary to pick one that is absorbent, not too dusty, readily available, and reasonably priced.

In a report at the 1955 Poultry Science Association meeting at East Lansing, Michigan, last August, W. A. Aho and coworkers of the University of Connecticut felt that a litter must have an additional quality of being able to give up moisture. They pointed out that some of the absorbent litters, especially the fine ones, tend to cake up

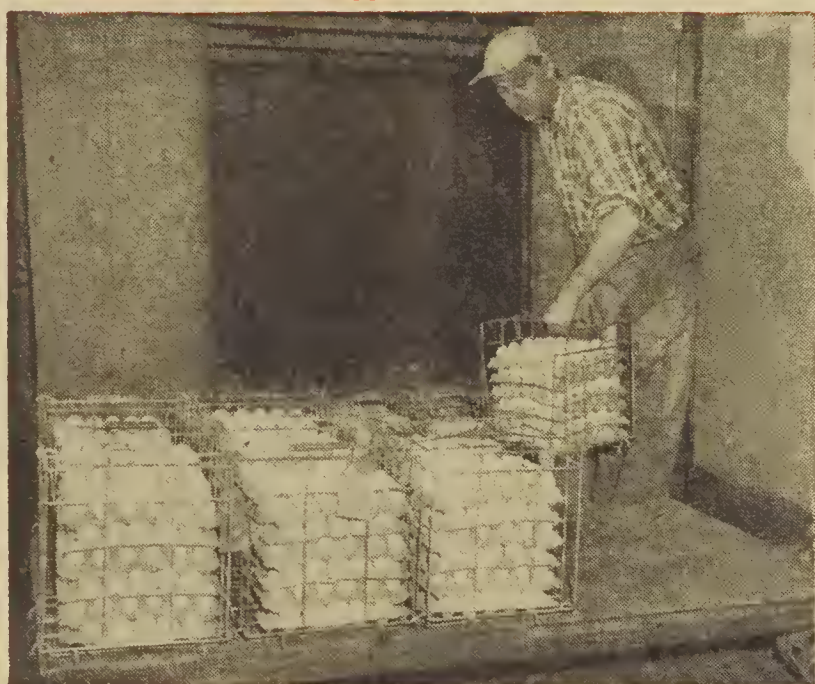
when great quantities of moisture are present in the house, and lose much of their ability to give off moisture.

The authors thought that perhaps a litter composed of larger pieces of material might not stick together as readily and would dry out more rapidly. In their experiment, wood slabs and pole wood, by-products of the lumber industry, were processed into wood chips of various sizes. Litters composed of wood chips ranging in size from sawdust to flat chips three and four inches in size were tried in different pens. It was found that the most desirable wood chips were chunky pieces from one to two inches in circumference. Litter made up of such pieces permitted fecal material to dry and sift to the bottom, yet left sufficient space between the chips for aeration which resulted in a much drier litter.

—L. M. Hurd



Step 1: Gathering. We gather eggs in these filler-flats. Takes longer to gather. This method cut our cracks 90% compared to using wire baskets, because we had to haul eggs by truck. With these filler-flats, each egg has a little nest all its own. It is not squeezed by other eggs. Also, there's no danger of eggs "rolling down hill" as in a basket or pail. Each egg is large end up. Eggs are easy to count as each flat holds 30 eggs.



Step 2: We haul all our eggs to our new central egg room in this truck. Photo shows eggs being transferred from panel truck to small truck on wheels. No breakage with this method.



Step 3: Here's our egg grading room. Here's where we gain back the time lost in gathering in these filler-flats. With wire baskets, you have to keep reaching into the basket. With this method you reach into the carrier and lift out a flat of 30 eggs at a time. Dirty eggs are placed on the G.L.F. Egg Washer on right. This machine works well. The eggs come out clean and dry and will hatch well if you are producing hatching eggs. All clean eggs are placed directly on the Egomatic egg grader, which will grade about 8 or 9 cases an hour. Cases of eggs are placed on the rollers on the left and can be pushed directly into the egg room through a little door.

EPIDEMIC TREMORS CAN BE CONTROLLED

(Continued from Opposite Page)

qualify under the law with the necessary federal or state permit to receive it. Because of federal and state laws, regulating the distribution of vaccine, it will be necessary for breeders and hatcherymen to work with an agency licensed to distribute the vaccine.

Kimber Farms cannot supply the vaccine for general distribution. They point out that the vaccine for epidemic tremors differs from other vaccines in that its use is primarily for hatcherymen and breeders in immunizing their breeding flocks, and not for general use by commercial poultrymen.

Kimber Poultry Farms, Niles, California will be glad to discuss the details of the vaccination program with any one interested.

BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY CHICK NEWS

By Monroe C. Babcock

JANUARY 1956



*This is the Way
We Gather
and Pack Our Eggs.*

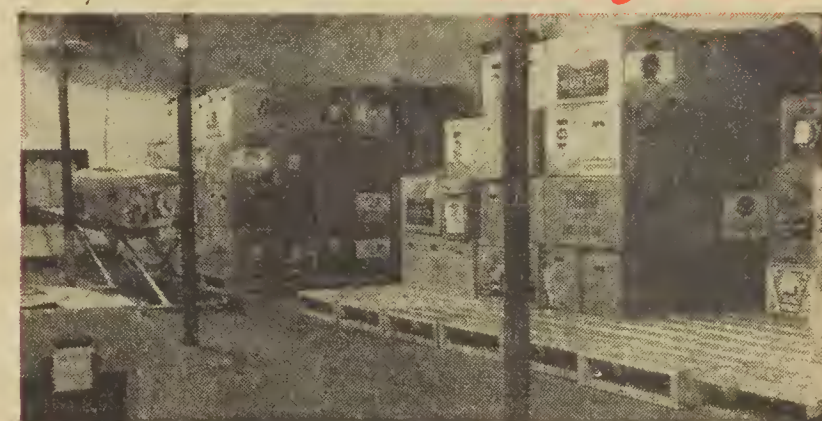
You probably know more about marketing eggs than I do. Therefore, I'm not saying this is the way to do it. This is just the way we do it. This method has worked wonders for us.

We have 36,000 layers of our own located on six different farms. By hauling all eggs to one central point, we can scientifically grade, pack and cool these eggs at low cost. All eggs move on wheels—saves labor. Breakage is cut to a minimum. 36,000 layers will produce 90 cases a day at their peak. Since they won't all be at their peak at the same time, we figure on January 1st, 1956, they will lay 80 cases a day or 560 cases a week. Four men working on 8 hour day, can haul these eggs from the laying house to the egg room, grade, pack and do the whole job for 36,000 layers. Also, they tray the hatching eggs directly from the grader into incubator trays. Every bit of equipment, the room, etc., is scrubbed once every day.

Babcock Leghorns Lay Beautiful Eggs: The eggs you see in these pictures were from Babcock Borboro pullets 7 to 10 months old. They are as they come from the nest. I removed eight real dirty eggs and put clean ones in their places before they were photographed. Our eggs have good shape, nice white shells, strong shells and are low on blood spots. Also we have some new Babcock strain cross birds called Babcock Beauties which are laying 90% large eggs at nine months of age. We are offering these in limited quantities this year for the first time. Would you like some? If so, please let me know by phone or letter.

We are working hard to do the best breeding job in the world today. We are trying to produce the layer that will make the most money for you. Please send for our catalog and price list.

Sincerely, **Monroe C. Babcock**



Step 4: This is our refrigerated egg room. A cooler on each end of the egg room is hooked up to a compressor located in an adjoining room. This egg room is well insulated. Temperature 55°F., 75 to 80% relative humidity. Humidity is automatically controlled and supplied by spray nozzles. Since we have used these methods, our two egg buyers say we have top quality eggs both summer and winter. Our hatching eggs are hatching 90 to 95% of all eggs set. You are invited to stop and see all these facilities.

Dear Monroe: _____ Date _____
☐ Please send me Babcock catalog and price list.
☐ Please tell me where I can purchase equipment shown in this ad. (Babcock Poultry Farm doesn't sell equipment.)
 Name _____
 Address _____

Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3G, Ithaca, N. Y.

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New WIRTHMORE HI-GRO-LAY
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growing mash and laying
mash—and does it better

A growing and laying feed to be fed with scratch grains, it will grow vigorous pullets and promote top egg production because it has all the ingredients to support high scratch grain feeding with maximum efficiency.

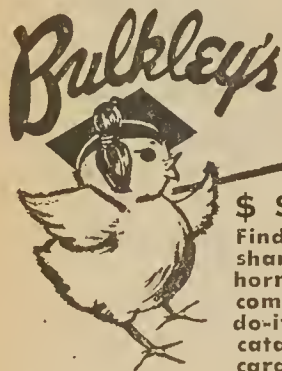
Only one mash is needed for the entire growing and laying period. Think what this means in terms of simplified ordering, inventory and feeding. No more "change-over" worries, just one topnotch feed all the way through.

Better check your Wirthmore Dealer or serviceman today to see how Hi-Gro-Lay can improve your feeding program. Or write us direct for new folder.



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Find out how you can
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3 to 5 yr. healthy, selected trees, 6" to 16" tall. 5 each of: Colorado Blue Spruce—Norway Spruce—Austrian Pine—Scotch Pine—Douglas Fir.
Postpaid at planting time
Write for Free Evergreen Catalog

MUSSER FORESTS Box 83-A **Indiana, Pa.**



Carl Wood, Cornville, Maine, second place winner in the 1955 Maine pasture contest, rates ladino high in his forage program. He has several fields on it that have been seeded down from seven to 10 years.

Well Managed Forage Crops Reward These Maine Dairymen

By RALPH A. CORBETT (Extension Dairyman, University of Maine)

THE THREE top winners in the Maine Green Pastures Program last year are dairymen who, consistently, down through the years, have put special emphasis on their forage programs. The E. L. Souther and Son farm at Livermore Falls was named state champion for the second time while the second and third place winners have been placing high in county competition in previous years.

Ernest Souther and his son, Harold, had one of the best forage programs ever developed in the state. About 200 days of excellent grazing on their farm began in 1955 with winter rye on April 19. The cattle were back on rye in October. Following the spring pasture on rye, two plots of orchard grass and ladino provided an abundance of feed, being grazed at least nine times by September 1. The Southers have been especially well pleased with their orchard grass which is heavily fertilized with nitrogen including heavy application of manure from their poultry business.

Excellent ladino plots were used for various periods throughout the season while a plot of sudan grass was a big help during the driest time of the year, being grazed three times in August. Soy beans were included in the sudan but didn't produce very abundantly.

Alfalfa, besides making excellent hay, provided a lot of good grazing. They have found, too, that brome grass fits very well into their program as it provides more aftermath in the drier months than does timothy.

All told, these men had at least nine different species of forage crops for their dairy herd and young heifers. They follow a small-plot rotational program, using a movable watering tub to keep a good supply of fresh water in each plot. A manure pit conserves the goodness in the manure which is spread only when conditions are most favorable.

The Southers' 19 Guernsey milkers are all results of artificial breeding. Their last herd average was 8,870 pounds of milk containing 442 pounds of butterfat.

Carl Wood's farm at Cornville, second place winner in the Maine contest, has been improving each year and in 1955 reached its highest peak of production ever obtained from a forage crop program.

Carl likes ladino and has several fields that have been seeded down from seven to 10 years. He has one pasture plot that hasn't been plowed in 25 years and another that he thinks may

have been seeded down longer than that. The 25-year old plot provides his herd with its first grazing in the spring. Each year this piece is kept fertile with an application of commercial fertilizer—usually 500 pounds of 8-16-16 per acre. Such management is perhaps one of the reasons why Carl's farm has always been up with the high-scoring ones in the county.

A three-acre piece of millet was seeded by Carl last year, "just in case" but he didn't have to use it for grazing. His silos are filled with grass and he grows five acres of corn which more than tops off the silos after they settle. His herd of artificially bred Holsteins is among the higher-producing ones in the area, averaging about 10,500 milk and 430 fat. His grain to milk ratio for the year was 1 to 4.

Harold Smith and his son, Clement, at Monmouth, were third in the Maine pasture program. Their program on a soil which is reasonably moist, features a little higher percentage of grass than the men who won the top two places and the fertilizer program is designed to stimulate the grasses.

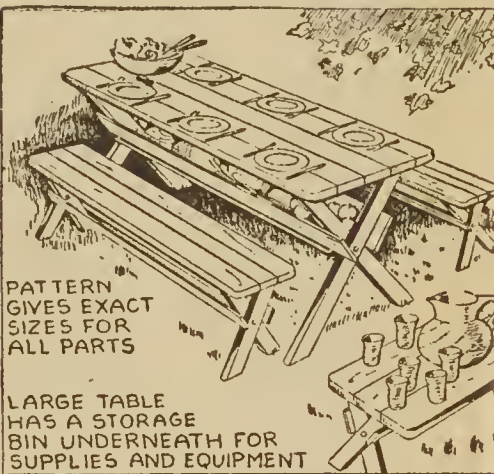
The Smiths operate on about two acres of tillage per animal unit. Cut-

SOCIAL SECURITY

SOME questions are being raised as to what constitutes "retirement" for farmers who apply for social security benefits. **NO FARMER IS REQUIRED TO SELL HIS FARM.** He can live on it and rent the land to some other farmer without counting rental money as income. If his income is under \$1,200.00 a year, if he is over 65 years old, and if he has met other requirements, he can then get social security even though he continues to farm in a small way.

There are no restrictions on how the \$1,200.00 a year is earned. If more than \$1,200.00 is earned, he does not forfeit social security benefits, he merely receives one or more fewer checks, depending on the amount earned.

Easy to Make



THIS backyard set is just what is needed to make those family picnics a huge success. The saw-buck type of table and benches are designs that will harmonize with any barbecue setting. A hand saw, hammer and screw-driver are the only tools needed.

All dimensions and assembling directions are shown with large sketches on pattern 279 which is 25c.

Write to: Make It Yourself Patterns, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

ting their first crop early and then applying a commercial fertilizer in June or July provides excellent grass for grazing during the remainder of the season. Their consistently high producing herd of 42 Guernseys (many artificially bred) averaged 8,000 milk and 396 fat last year.

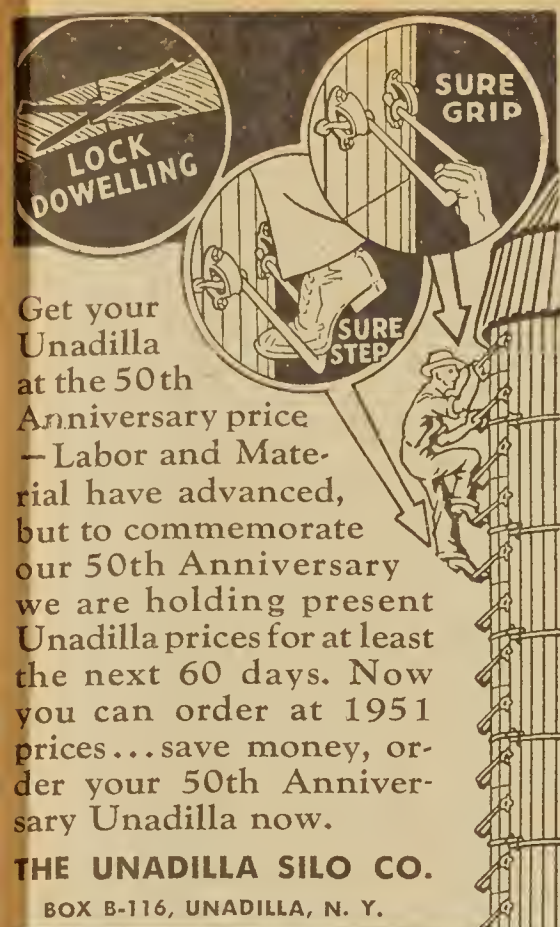
It is interesting to note that two of the three State of Maine winners were father and son teams—a combination hard to beat in present day agriculture.

Northeastern States Electric Program Winners



Northeastern state winners in the 20th annual 4-H Electric Program are shown with an anemometer built by one of the enterprising youngsters attending National 4-H Club Congress here. They are, left to right: Woodrow Adkins of Rt. 2, Salisbury, Md.; Sandra Romanetti of Rt. 2, Avella, Pa.; Richard Haney of Church Street, Groveland, N. H.; Richard Stevens, Jr. of Rt. 2, Springfield, Vt.; Donald Urbanik of Box 25, Ogdensburg, Conn.; and Ronald M. Powsner of 178 Miller Ave., Providence, R. I.

The awards were provided by the Westinghouse Educational Foundation, which is supported by Westinghouse Electric Corporation.



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Fruit Growers to Hold 101st Meeting in Rochester

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

NATIONAL interest of fruit growers will center in Rochester January 17 to 20, when the Second Century of Horticulture will be staged in the new Community War Memorial.

The occasion will be the 101st annual meeting and exhibition of the New York State Horticultural Society. Joining in the event, the New York State Agricultural Society will transfer its 124th annual meeting from Albany to Rochester. The American Pomological Society will meet at the same time, together with state organizations of cherry growers, apple growers, nurserymen and flower growers.

The list of speakers will be headed by Ezra Taft Benson, secretary of agriculture; James G. Gardiner, Canadian minister of agriculture; Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, world's largest apple grower; Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont; Wheeler McMillen, chairman of the Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research.

Theme of the event is "Looking Ahead in the Second Century." The Hort. Society passed up a traditional centennial meeting this year to take a year longer to plan for a greater event with a forward look. The State of New York has provided a grant for an exhibit in keeping with the theme. It will be a joint display by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Cornell University and the Geneva Experiment Station.

Recalling that the Hort. Society was organized in Rochester City Hall in 1855, the City of Rochester is planning a suitable exhibit. This is of added importance just now because Patrick Barry and William Crawford Barry served as presidents of the society for 49 years. Peter Barry, fourth generation of the family, now is mayor of Rochester.

An expanded show will be staged by commercial exhibitors and others, with many of the exhibits tracing development of the horticultural industry through the century.

The program will begin Tuesday morning, January 17, with the annual meeting of the Western New York Apple Growers' Association. James Klahre, manager of the Hood River, Ore., Apple Growers' Association, will talk on "Cooperative Marketing in Today's Highly Competitive Markets." In the afternoon speakers will be Daniel J. Carey, state commissioner of agriculture and markets, and Hall Clothier, who will tell "how one branch of agriculture is solving its marketing problems."

A highlight will come on Tuesday evening, when Ezra Taft Benson, United States Secretary of Agriculture, will address a public meeting in the beautiful new War Memorial. Harper Sibley, chairman of a Rochester civic committee, will preside. Benson will be introduced by Dean William I. Myers of the State College of Agriculture. Preceding the speaking there will be a concert by the Rochester City Park Band of 60 pieces and the Rochester Gas & Electric Mixed Chorus of 50 voices.

Wednesday, January 18, will be given over to the program of the New York State Agricultural Society. Theme will be "Learning to Live with Dry Weather." The annual state farm products dinner of the society will be held that evening in the Powers Hotel, with Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont as speaker. Century Farm awards will be bestowed.

Thursday's program includes a joint meeting of the Horticultural Society with the American Pomological Soci-

ety. A featured speaker will be Wheeler McMillen, chairman of the Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research, who will forecast "Agriculture in the Next 100 Years." That evening the Hort. Society's annual dinner will be held at the Seneca Hotel, with United States Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia as the speaker.

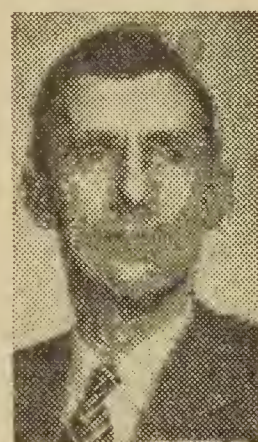
Highlight of the program on Friday, January 20, will be an address by James G. Gardiner, Canadian minister of agriculture.

All meetings are open to all comers without charge.

— A. A. —

N. Y. CANNING CROP GROWERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING JAN. 12

FERRIS OWEN, a vegetable grower of Licking County, Ohio who visited Russia this past summer, is to be the guest speaker at the Annual Meeting of the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative to be held at Batavia January 12, according to president Albert Harrington of Barker.



Ferris Owen

Mr. Owen who is the only farmer east of the Mississippi to make the trip, traveled ten thousand miles behind the Iron Curtain inspecting collective farms, research centers, schools and homes. The tour, on which the party were guests of the Soviet government, took the Americans through the Ukraine, Crimea, Siberia and Asiatic Russia, and to Moscow and other urban centers.

Mr. Owen's talk will be illustrated with colored slides.

Dinner reservations for the annual meeting, will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, are to be made to the N.Y.C.C.G.C. office at 420 East Main St., Batavia, N.Y.

— A. A. —

HAWLEY RE-ELECTED TO FARM CREDIT BOARD

WARREN W. HAWLEY, Jr. of Batavia, New York has been re-elected to the Farm Credit Board of Springfield for a 3-year term beginning January 1, 1956. He has been a District Director for 12 years and Chairman of the Board for the past 2 years.

Mr. Hawley, a native of New York owns and operates with his two sons a 450-acre crop and livestock farm. He is an active leader in farm organizations. The American Farm Bureau Federation has twice sent Mr. Hawley to Europe—last year on Radio Free Europe and previous to that as Federation Representative to the International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

As a director of the District Farm Credit Board Mr. Hawley serves as a Director of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Springfield Bank for Cooperatives and the Production Credit Corporation of Springfield.

The other members of the Board are: Messrs. Jacob A. Blakeslee, Newton, N. J., J. Carlton Corwith, Water Mill, N. Y., J. Ralph Graham, Boscawen, N. H., Park H. Newton, St. Albans, Vermont, Harold J. Shaw, Sanford, Maine, and Julian B. Thayer of Rockfall, Connecticut.

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WANTED: Operator for 77 acre irrigated potato farm. Write for details. L. Y. Robinson, River head, Long Island, New York.

FARMERS, Dealers Agents—make extra money. Demonstrate, take orders, new proven nationally advertised Gro-Green Liquid Fertilizer and Nitrogen Nutrients. Full, part time. Samples and demonstrating outfit free. Campbell Company, Rochelle 82, Illinois.

YOUR OWN Spare Time greeting card business! Show friends new type parchment, photochrome assortments. Make \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00 extra money plus bonus. Write today for feature boxes on approval, 29 free samples exclusive Personal Stationery, free catalog, money-making guide. New England Art Publishers, North Abington 133-T, Massachusetts.

WOMAN: Permanent place for mature person who wants home and job. Housemother in small school for retarded. Work is like practical nursing but no experience needed. Give full details about self and telephone number. Soundview School, Yorktown Heights, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

CHESS-BRIDGE Hardwood Bookends to match your furniture, with east ornaments, knights, rooks, chessboards, and Aces. Ask for folder. E & M Mfg. Co., Tilson, New York.

IMPORTED Standard two cell flashlight. \$1.00. Batteries included. Postpaid. Dickinson Company, North Amherst 1, Mass.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

EMPIRE NEWS

Looking Ahead in '56



Alert farmers across the state are making their plans *now* for the coming year. Certain jobs will have to be done . . . new machinery purchased . . . buildings repaired, modernized or replaced. And decisions will have to be made on crops. Smart farmers plan their livestock marketing, too. They know roughly when an animal will be ready for market . . . and that when an animal is ready, there's nothing to be gained by holding her on the farm. So they're including a regular marketing schedule in their plans for 1956, and a regular marketing place, too. Experience has proven they'll profit from it!

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative

Regular weekly auction sales at

Bath • Greene • Oneonta
Bullville • Gouverneur
Caledonia • West Winfield

(Continued from Opposite Page)

WOMEN'S INTEREST

BEAUTIFUL WOOLEN Remnants for suits, coats, dresses, Rug Materials. Samples 10c. Florence Moody, Farmington, Maine.

NEW PLASTIC Mending Tape. Just press on! Repairs clothing instantly. Lightning seller. Samples sent on trial. Kristee 116, Akron, Ohio.

RIC-RAC, Elastic Fancy Braid Remnants — 110 yards, \$1.00. Corduroy 1/2-3 yard remnants — 5 yards, \$3.50, red, black, blue, pink. Dress patterns — 12 \$1.00. Wool rug strips — 10, pounds, \$5.00. 210 matched buttons \$1.00. 72" Skirt felt \$2.00 yard. Charcoal woolsens, black, brown, navy \$2.00 yard. Postage extra. Berlin Remnant Store, Berlin, Massachusetts.

EMBROIDER Stamped Linens. Buy direct from Manufacturer and save. Send for free catalog. Department 893, Merrilee, 16 West 19th Street, New York 11, New York.

WRITE FOR 30-Day No-Risk Trial offer amazing product that cleans, deodorizes outdoor toilets, cesspools, septic tanks. Safe, harmless, easy to use. Saves digging pumping. Details free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

THE REAL, the original Orange Blossom perfume made in Miami, Florida. \$2.75 postpaid. Tax included. Nora Bill, 433 South Pearl Street, Canandaigua, New York.

RUG STRIPS — Free samples for braiding and hooking. Only finest selvedge 100% preshrunk wool right from the coat factories (no dirty mill ends). And you get the colors you want. Used by leading teachers. Money-back guarantee. Mention this magazine. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

COLLECTORS: 100 buttons \$1.00. No duplicates. 3 pounds rug wool \$1.00 plus 10c pound postage. Samples \$.25. Rug-cry, Gilmanton, N. H.

MISCELLANEOUS

HEAT Your Home or business for almost nothing. Thousands satisfied. Valuable information free or send \$1.00 for full details. A. Enault B.F.D. #1-B, White River Jct., Vermont.

RUHM PHOSPHATE Rock America's Great Soil-builder. "Don't Put It Off—Put It On." Request carload quotations — Farmer Agents Wanted in Northeast. Write "Dusty Doc" Daly, Townsend, Mass.

FREE. Complete illustrated catalog, Leathercraft kits, supplies. Also big Metalcraft catalog. Write now for either or both. J. C. Larson Company, Department 5581C, 820 South Tripp, Chicago 24.

SAMPLE 30 Envelopes printed 30c. 500-\$3.50 postpaid. Snell Printery, Red Lion, Penna.

New York Dairy Replacements Now Need Health Certificates

AS HAS been stated often in recent weeks, January 1 is the date on which new regulations for the control of brucellosis in New York State become effective. The regulation which may bother some dairymen most is the one requiring a health certificate for cows sold as dairy replacements. Following are the rules and regulations as issued by Commissioner of Agriculture Carey:

1. On or after the effective date of these regulations, no person shall sell or transfer from one place to another any cattle other than herein excepted unless accompanied by a health certificate showing:

- negative blood test for brucellosis by a New York State certified laboratory made within 30 days prior to such sale or transfer, or
- an official calf vaccination, provided the animal is under 30 months of age, or
- an official calf vaccination, provided the animal originated in a herd officially classified once clean within 12 months, or
- an official calf vaccination, provided the animal originated in a herd which has passed at least three consecutive official brucellosis ring tests, the latest having been conducted within six months, or
- proof the animal originated in a certified brucellosis-free herd tested within 12 months.

2. The following are excepted from this regulation:

- Calves under six months
- Steers and spayed heifers
- Cattle consigned for immediate slaughter except brucellosis reactors. Brucellosis reactors must move to slaughter under special permit.

3. Health certificates shall be prepared by accredited veterinarians, the Keeper of County Records, or the Bureau of Animal Industry on forms entitled "Individual Health Certificate" furnished by the commissioner and shall be void after 30 days from date of issue.

4. Animals which have reacted to the brucellosis test and have valuable blood lines or production records shall be permitted to be sold or moved into herds containing reactors. Permission shall be procured by the buyer and seller for such sale or movement by written application to the commissioner. The commissioner shall investigate the facts as stated in said application and shall, upon completion of such investigation, approve or reject in writing said application.

These rules and regulations shall become effective on the 1st day of January, 1956.

(signed) Daniel J. Carey

Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of the State of New York

Following is the wording of a yellow slip which is being distributed to all New York State dairymen through the cooperation of county agents, veterinarians and milk companies which are enclosing the slip with milk checks to producers.

NEW YORK STATE EXPANDED BRUCELLOSIS PROGRAM EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1956

The State Department of Agriculture and Markets reminds herd owners that some markets have set deadlines after which they will REQUIRE MILK FROM BRUCELLOSIS-FREE HERDS! Connecticut has set 1957 and New Jersey 1958.

The New York Program developed to help herd owners meet such requirements calls for:

- Vaccination of calves 4 through 8 months; tattooing for permanent identification.
- Quarantine of reactors on farm; removal allowed only on Department permit for slaughter, direct or through commission sale.
- Individual health certificate for sale of any animal except those for slaughter.
- Federally-sponsored milk ring tests. Herd owners are urged to follow recommendations for eliminating brucellosis.

HOLD YOUR MILK MARKET BY OBTAINING AND MAINTAINING BRUCELLOSIS-FREE STATUS!



2¢ a day

—or Replacement Cost

How much to replace a cow? Would you spend 2c per cow per day for KOW-KARE to offset sluggish or "off feed" milkers, aid over-worked organs of heavily fed producers? KOW-KARE means better feed-to-milk conversion; also builds against freshening strains, helps assure stronger calves, continued high production. Modern KOW-KARE contains 4,000 units of powerful Vitamin "A" per ounce, Vitamin "D," minerals, tonic drugs. Latest research improvements. Used by successful dairymen for 50 years. Be wise — get KOW-KARE today.

KOW-KARE



Avoid calves' scours. Get KALF-KARE. Money-back guarantee!

Write:

New FREE Cow Book

"Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle." Helpful, illustrated, 24 pages.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY
 Lyndonville 12, Vt.

SAVE 1/3 ... Buy 50 lb. Drum

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Greater Choice of Sires

Now Offered by your NYABC Technician

Each day of the week, your NYABC technician can provide service on request from nearly any bull in any breed shipped during the previous four days.



"What Holstein bulls do you have to-day?"

"I have Teddy, Chem, Sid, Chester, Imperial, Masterpiece, Span, Dominator, and Adana."

Change to more Choice

For complete details, dairymen in New York State and Western Vermont should contact their NYABC technician, or write



BOX 528-A

ITHACA, N. Y.

EXAMINATIONS FOR NEW YORK STATE TROOPER

ON Saturday, January 28th, 1956, there will be competitive examinations of candidates for the job of New York State Trooper in a number of New York State cities. The salary range is \$2,600.00 to \$4,400.00 per year plus food or a food allowance of approximately \$1,172.00. There are other considerations such as lodging, service clothing and retirement provisions.

Applicants must be United States citizens, between the ages of 21 and 40 years, of good health and with no record of conviction for crime within New York State or elsewhere. There are a number of other requirements.

Complete details are available from Francis S. McGarvey, Superintendent, New York State Police, Albany 1, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

CLIPPER Blades Sharpened. \$1.00 a set. Money to accompany blades. Miles B. Marshall, Morrisville, New York.

PRINTING—Catalog 10c refunded first order Free Price List. Lyle Norton, White River Jct., Vermont.

Your Money's Worth in Food

EVEN FARM families that raise a good deal of their food have to make regular trips to the grocery store, and if you're an average American homemaker you may be spending as much as one fourth of your family income for food. The beginning of a new year is a good time to check your "food department" to see whether you're serving your family healthful, enjoyable meals without straining your budget.

The five watchwords for stretching your food dollar are:

1. Plan carefully.
2. Buy thriftily.
3. Store food correctly.
4. Prepare and cook foods properly.
5. Watch waste.

"Basic 4 Food Groups"

The first step in planning healthful, reasonable cost meals is to have some kind of a daily food guide. It will help you not only to plan adequate meals but also to substitute low priced foods when the ones you like best are too high for your budget. Here is an easy-to-follow "Basic 4 Food Groups" guide, simpler than the "Basic 7":

- Group I. Enriched or whole grain bread, flour, cereals, and potato. 4 or more servings daily.
- Group II. Meats, poultry, fish, eggs, legumes. 2 or more servings daily.
- Group III. Fruits including citrus; vegetables including green leafy and yellow ones. Serve 2 fruits and 2 vegetables daily.
- Group IV. Milk (fresh and dried), cheese, ice cream. Adults, 2 or more cups milk daily. Children, 3 to 4 cups daily.

Buying

More and more services are being "built" right into the foods we buy, such as mixes, packaged meats, trimmed and cleaned vegetables in cellophane bags, canned and frozen soups, precooked foods, etc. If you have more time than money, you can save by preparing such foods at home. A study of time and money costs made by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics shows that it costs $\frac{1}{3}$ more to use "ready to serve" foods than when the same foods are prepared entirely at home. Incidentally, the studies also showed that the home prepared foods are liked better.

Meats. If you're spending too much for meat, try using more of the less expensive cuts — shoulder, breast, shank, neck, chuck. They're just as nutritious and tasty as top grades and make wonderful stews, meat pies, loaves, and "steaks" cooked with moist heat. You can also make low cost dishes from ground meat (veal, lamb, pork, as well as beef) and provide endless variety in meals.

It's economy to buy a good-sized piece of meat and have some cut off to braise for a second meal. A whole pork loin may sound expensive, but it will give a roast at each end and choice chops in the center.

Choose cuts of meat with the most lean and least gristle and bone for the money. Become familiar with some of the newer prepackaged, less familiar cuts of meat now on meat counters. Ask your meat man how to use them. Most of the variety meats (heart, liver, kidneys, etc.) are bargains for price and good nutrition, and have little waste. Pork and beef liver are cheaper than calves liver.

To dress up less expensive meats,



Use left-overs with imagination! The "Chicken Supreme" in the picture is savory creamed chicken with rice ring and colorful cranberry scallops.

experiment with seasonings and dressings. You may want to try some of the meat tenderizers, but be sure to follow package directions for their use.

Meat stretchers like noodles, rice, macaroni, and spaghetti make tasty dishes. When you use them to make meat go farther, be sure to add some additional protein, (milk, eggs, or cheese) either in the dish or in the meal.

A good vegetable soup made with a bone that has a generous amount of meat left on it makes a satisfactory and economical meal when supplemented with other foods.

Fish. Some forms of fish are inexpensive, and are equal in food value to meat; also, they have little waste. Lower grades and less fancy forms of canned fish are just as good for salads, sandwiches, croquettes, casseroles, etc., as the expensive packs.

Poultry. Large birds are better buys than small ones, as there is less bone in proportion to the meat. A roast chicken may provide three economical meals—perhaps as "Chicken Supreme" (see picture) for the second one, and chicken soup for the third. Substitute chicken for meat frequently on week days; don't make it a Sunday meal only.

Eggs. Eggs are economical most of the year, rank close to meat, may be featured as the main dish in any meal, and are especially good for iron in the diet. All grades have the same food value, and so do white and brown eggs. Buy lower grades for cooking—baking, puddings, custards, etc.

Pullet eggs and medium eggs are sometimes a better buy than the large ones. If there is a difference of 8 cents or more between the large (24 ounces per dozen) and the medium (21 ounces per dozen), the medium are a better buy.

Dairy Products. Milk is our richest food source of calcium, is high in vitamins, and also is a cheap source of high quality protein even at 25 cents a quart. Dairy products can substitute for meat dishes at lower cost. Cottage cheese and the less fancy hard cheeses for sandwiches, rarebits, souffles, and sauces with noodles or rice are good buys.

The non-fat dry milk powders, reconstituted with water, provide low cost

extra milk for cooking. Some low income families mix equal amounts of whole fresh milk and reconstituted dry milk. For extra enrichment, you can also add dry milk to many recipes.

Fruits and Vegetables. Fresh fruits and vegetables in season are best for flavor, price, and highest food value. Canned tomatoes and tomato juice are good substitutes for citrus fruits (but use $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much in order to get equal amounts of Vitamin C).

Marked down fruits and vegetables are good buys if they can be used promptly.

Compare costs of fresh, frozen, dried, and canned fruits and vegetables on the basis of cost per serving and choose those which cost less. Savings

from one-tenth to one-third may be made when canned goods are bought in the largest size containers. All lower grades are cheaper and differ mainly from top grades in appearance and uniformity. They are perfect good for soups, salads, casseroles, and scalloped dishes.

Learn can sizes, read labels to learn grade, and buy canned goods for the use you have in mind.

Legumes. Navy, kidney and lima beans, split peas and lentils know their season and make filling, nourishing and tasty dishes when supplemented in the dish or meal with some animal

By

ALBERTA SHACKELTON

protein. Try lentils and sausage for a hearty appetizing main dish this month.

Cereals. Home cooked cereals cost about half as much as ready-to-serve ones. Oatmeal is one of your best buys, as it is an economical source of iron and Vitamin B and contributes muscle-building protein.

It is said that the average American homemaker throws away $\frac{2}{3}$ pound of food every day. Careful planning along the way and proper storage and use of all left-overs keeps down waste. Be imaginative and ingenious in using left-overs. Use up-to-date cooking and serving methods to retain the food values which mean so much to your family's welfare. Here are two helpful bulletins you can send for:

Family Fare: Food Management and Recipes. Home and Garden Bulletin No. 1. Address: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price, 25 cents.

Handbook of Food Preparation. American Home Economics Association, 1600 20th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Price, 50 cents.

FOOD BUYING HINTS

1. Select foods from the "plentiful" lists in newspapers.
2. Watch "specials" offered by stores.
3. Redeem all coupons which come your way.
4. Buy larger packages of staples, cereals, and foods in bulk if you have adequate storage for them. Cost per serving is less for foods in large cans and in large frozen food packages.
5. Read labels to see how much you are getting for your money. Compare prices per serving.
6. Compare cost of different forms of foods—fresh, frozen, canned. At certain times of the year, one may be cheaper than the other.
7. Buy enriched breads made with milk. Day-old bakery products are offered in some areas at lower prices. Larger loaves reduce price per serving.
8. Choose less fancy products to save pennies. See suggestions on this page for economical buying and use of meat, poultry, fish, eggs, dairy products, fruits and vegetables.
9. Compare cost of "ready to serve" or partially prepared foods with the "do it yourself" cost. Cooked cereals cost much less than ready-to-serve ones.

The Workshop

by
FLORENCE E. WRIGHT
and ELSA A. McMULLEN

Drapery and Curtain Lengths

Please tell me the correct length for curtains and draperies.—Mrs. S.B.M., N. J.

As with many other decorating problems, there is no one "correct" way to hang curtains and draperies. Each person has to figure out what is best for her situation, keeping in mind the fact that the generally accepted custom is to have the length coincide with a break in the woodwork.

Fabrics used at windows may be hung within the casing of the window, which would mean sill length. Or, if preferred, they may be hung long enough to come to the bottom of the apron, which is the strip of wood below the window sill. If they come to the bottom of the apron, they also cover the casing on the sides and come to the top of the casing at the top of the window. The longer length usually just escapes the floor. If this length is used, the material also covers the top and sides of the window casing.

Occasionally the length might be that of some other natural line of the woodwork, such as the top of the baseboard. The important thing to remember is not to call attention to where the curtains or draperies stop. If they stop at a break in the woodwork, it seems more natural than a length that is part way between the window sill and the baseboard or floor.

Cleaning Brass and Copper

How can an old brass or copper school bell be cleaned?—J.C.A., N.Y.

Brass and copper may be cleaned by rubbing it with a semi-thick mixture of salt and vinegar. When the article is clean, wash in hot soapy water, rinse, and dry.

When cleaning brass ornaments and fixtures that have been lacquered to

protect the surface from corrosion, it is best to use a mild soap and cool water, to preserve the lacquer.

Increasing the Durability of Flat Wall Paint

Is it possible to make a flat wall finish more durable and washable without getting a glossy effect?—J.T.R., Mass.

Yes, you can add about one pint of a flat penetrating sealer finish to a gallon of flat oil base wall paint.

Preventing Tin From Rusting

This is from an old cookbook: "To prevent rusting of tin, rub fresh lard over every part of the dish and then put it in a hot oven and heat it thoroughly. Thus heated, any tinware may be used in water constantly and remain bright and free from rust."

Brightening Old Chair Patterns

I have an original Hitchcock type chair that has the stencil in good condition, but it is so dull that it can hardly be seen. Is there anything that can be done to revive the pattern without damaging it? — Mrs. A.L.S., New Hampshire

It is possible to refresh many old chairs just by cleaning them. Try washing them with a neutral suds. If that is not enough, rub the pattern carefully with a cloth dampened with denatured alcohol. This will remove the outer layers of old finish and dirt that have accumulated. The pattern and striping should show brightly. New protective coats should then be applied.

Material for Stencils

I have some stencil paper left from stenciling that I did on cloth. Can I use it for decorating some chairs that I have, or is there some other type of paper to use?—Mrs. R.T., New York

The stenciling paper used on cloth is too thick to get good results on chairs, as many of the patterns have such fine detailed units that a heavy stencil paper is not practical. The old-time decorators usually used writing paper, and

a good quality of bond paper could be used. Most modern chair stencilers use architect's linen, which is thin and tough enough to be used many times. The stenciling technique of polishing fine bronze powders onto tacky varnish needs a fine textured and thin material that can be held close to the surface.

Cleaning Old Vinegar Cruets

I have several old vinegar cruets which are so discolored inside that I am ashamed to use them. Please advise me what to do to bring them out of this trouble.

—Mrs. W.F., Maine

One of the easiest things to do is to use warm suds and some B B shot. Shake the cruets for awhile to clean off the deposits inside them.

Stencil Patterns for Chairs

Where can I get patterns for stenciling chairs? Can I get the stencils all cut?

Mrs. C.R.T., New Hampshire

It is very hard to find anyone willing to cut stencils for sale. Also, you would need to be sure that the quality of the cutting was of a high quality or else they would not be worth buying. Some authentic patterns that may be copied are available from The Workshop, Box 435, Penn Yan, N. Y. You can get an illustrated folder for 10 cents.

Some magazines have patterns, and also some patterns may be obtained from the M. M. Ross Company, 72 Huntington Avenue, Boston 16, Mass. You can get their catalogue for 25c. Other art supply stores may carry patterns for decorated furniture and tinware.

Readers' Questions

This column answers readers' questions on antiques (furniture) and on refinishing and redecorating furniture; also, questions pertinent to some of the crafts. Send your questions to The Workshop, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. If you have difficulty in getting your craft and refinishing supplies locally, you may order them from The Workshop. Write for prices of what you need.



ALL-YEAR QUILTS is the name of our newest quilt book. It contains complete instructions for making 12 beautiful quilts, one for each month of the year. Each design represents an event or happening associated with that particular month, such as these: January, the Snowball Quilt; February, the Cherry Tree Quilt in honor of Washington's birthday; March, the Shamrock Quilt.

To get a copy send 50 cents in cash, money order or check, with your name and address to ANNE CABOT, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 1150 Ave. Americas, New York 36, N. Y., and ask for ALL-YEAR QUILTS, Q103.

We keep snowshoes handy to operate your freezer



To keep you supplied with electricity, Niagara Mohawk has to run one of the world's biggest "variety stores." Here we stock everything from pencils to giant cedar poles . . . pliers to 50-lb. monkey wrenches. We even have snowshoes for the men who patrol transmission lines on guard against winter damage.



It takes a tremendous amount of equipment to keep low cost electricity flowing steadily into your homes. Take advantage of it with a modern home freezer that keeps huge supplies of food frozen all year 'round. The electricity it uses weekly costs less than a pint of ice cream. Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation.

NIAGARA  MOHAWK electricity is your biggest bargain!

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Enclosed is \$_____.

Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

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809

Needlework Corner

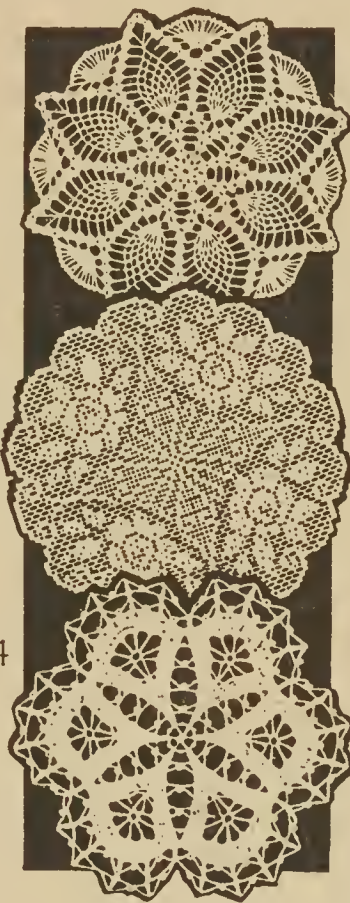
809. He's both a doll and a pajama bag! Your youngster pops his pajamas into slit in back. Happy clown sits on the bed in daytime. Use gay scraps. Easy directions 25 cents.

7384. Less than a day to crochet each of these lovely little doilies! Three different designs included. Chart and directions for 14-inch design filet crochet; 9- and 12-inch designs in regular crochet, using No. 30 mercerized cotton, 25 cents.

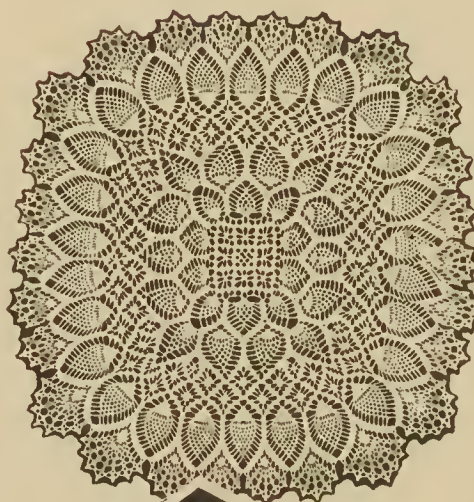
667. Crochet this shell-stitch jumper of knitting worsted. Wear it over a blouse for daytime. For evening wear, trim it with metallic thread flowers and omit blouse. Sizes 12 to 14; 16 to 18 included. Directions, 25 cents.



667
SIZES
12-18



7384



7276



IRON-ON COLOR AND EASY EMBROIDERY



7283

7283. Brighten kitchen chores with these colorful, washable chicken motifs. IRON them on aprons and towels. Transfers of letters to cross-stitch and 4 washable color motifs in combination of red, yellow, green. 25 cents.

7276. Easy to crochet this lovely cover for any size TV set—in pineapple and spiderweb design! Crochet directions for cover, 23 inches, in No. 30 mercerized cotton; larger in crochet and knitting cotton; tablecloth in heavy 4-ply jiffy cotton. 25 cents.

TO ORDER NEEDLEWORK

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional 25 cents for Needlecraft Catalog.

IMPORTANT!

When ordering patterns, please be sure that you have the correct address. Otherwise there will be a delay in filling your order.

To order these needlework items, see ordering directions on this page, at end of column at left.

To order dress patterns on page 27 see directions under dress patterns.

Directions for ordering quilt books are given with the quilt pattern shown on page 25.

African Violets

WHILE African Violets are big favorites with so many people there are many who have tried and failed in their attempts to grow them. There are no "sure fire" rules to be laid down for successful culture because the plants behave differently under various conditions. Here are a few general principles that may help you if you haven't had success with them.

African Violets react strongly to light intensity. They will continue to grow under light that's too low for all but a few tropical plants, but they fail to flower unless the light is increased a little. On the other hand, full sunlight will cause damage from too much intensity, except early or late in winter.

A good rule to follow is: Screen direct sunlight during midday from November to February, and all day the rest of the year unless clouds or haze serve the same function.

Soils for African Violets must be high in organic matter but well-drained. Since they are grown with plenty of moisture in the soil at all times, there must be enough pore space between soil particles for water, and also enough to supply air for the roots to breathe.

Water for African Violets should be near room temperature. Cold water chills the soil, retarding growth, and may even cause white or dead areas in the leaves. They can be watered on the soil surface, but most growers prefer to water from below. I prefer to set the plants on pebbles, sand or peat moss in a water-proof container, using these materials to carry water up to the plant. A wick made from fiberglass serves even better and eliminates the need for a drainage layer in the bottom of the pot.

Your plants should not be placed where the temperature drops below 60 degrees at any time because low temperature checks growth. Leaves that get brittle, curl downward, or darker in color may be showing symptoms of too low a temperature. Move your plants away from windows on very cold nights.—Edward P. Hume

—A. A.—

SATISFYING HOBBY

IWILL never forget the first African Violet I received as a gift about twenty years ago. I was thrilled with it and since then the growing and selling of these plants has become a hobby with me. I now have many colors, both single and double ones. I have sold many African Violets and given many to friends and the sick. They do not require much attention—just a few simple rules to follow.

I have another hobby—knitting, crocheting and tatting. I have done this work for years and when I am discouraged or tired I pick up some of it and soon the worries seem small. I have made articles for other people. I also take orders and now have several orders on hand. I have exhibited at the fairs, where I won many prizes. One year I exhibited at our County, State and local Fair and won at all three.

My hobbies helped when I was recuperating from two major operations. Hobbies are fun and can be lucrative.—Dorothy L. Cornish, Trumansburg, N. Y.

RUPTURE-EASER

(A Piper Brace Truss)



Double...4.95

Right or left
Side \$3.95

No Fitting
Required

A strong, form-fitting washable support. Back lacing adjustable. Snaps up in front. Adjustable leg strap. Soft, flat groin pad. No steel or leather bands. Unexcelled for comfort. Also used as after operation support. For men, women and children. Mail orders give measure around the lowest part of the abdomen and state right or left side or double. We Prepay Postage Except on C.O.D.'s. PIPER BRACE CO., Dept. AA-16, Kansas City 5, Mo.

WORK CLOTHES — COVERALLS

Save 75% of Original Cost
Coveralls \$1.50
Matching pants and shirts 1.50
Pants only \$1.00 Shirts only .50
Add \$.50 for postage, No COD
All sizes, Colors — Tan, Grey, Blue, Green, used professionally laundered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Save more by extra discount — Deduct 10% on orders of \$5.00 or more.

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Your Child's Lunch

DID you ever stop to think of the effect your child's lunch can have on his school work?

Nutritionist Janet Coblenz, University of Maryland Extension Service, says few people realize that inadequate lunches may seriously affect the child's health and will eventually result in poor school work.

The lunch box meal is just as important as any of the other two meals of the day. A little planning and following a few simple rules can keep lunches from becoming a humdrum chore—not only for the one who packs the lunch, but for the one carrying the box. Miss Coblenz says if you are a smart lunch packer you will do the following:

1. Have a special place for storing all supplies for packing lunches.
2. Use variety in sandwiches—different fillings, kinds of bread and ways of cutting.
3. Spread sandwiches with softened butter or mayonnaise, or a blend with mayonnaise, chili sauce, relish or

bottled spreads to keep sandwiches moist.

4. Add something crisp to the lunch—carrot or pepper strips, a whole tomato, or stuffed celery.
5. Put something hot in the thermos bottle, such as soup or cocoa, for cold days.
6. Use fruit or maybe a cookie to finish off the meal.
7. Add a surprise to the lunch box occasionally—salted nuts, stuffed dates, a small box of raisins—to create interest in the lunch.
8. Always include milk. Flavor it sometimes with molasses or chocolate.
9. Wash out the lunch box, thermos bottle and cork thoroughly. Soda water will sweeten and help kill odors.

— A. A. —

Needles can be stored in a small bottle to keep them from rusting or getting lost among other sewing equipment.



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Fax weather maps are used by the U.S. Weather Bureau to tell in advance what the weather will be. These maps plotting weather elements pass continuously between offices of the Bureau by means of electronic tele-facsimile transmission. The Bureau hits an average accuracy of 85.7% in forecasting weather conditions.

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EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great
North Country and the kind
of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER VII

BUT for Elizabeth Brower it might have gone hard with me those days. My mind was always on my books or my last talk with Jed Feary, and she shared my confidence and fed my hopes and shielded me as much as possible from the heavy work.

Hope had a better head for mathematics than I, and had always helped me with my sums, but I had a better memory and an aptitude in other things that kept me at the head of most of my classes. Best of all at school I enjoyed the "compositions"—I had many thoughts, such as they were, and some facility of expression, I doubt not, for a child.

Many chronicles of the country side came off my pen—sketches of odd events and characters there in Faraway. These were read to the assembled household. Elizabeth Brower would sit looking gravely down at me, as I stood by her knees reading, in those days of my early boyhood. Uncle Eb listened with his head turned curiously, as if his ear were cocked for coons. Sometimes he and David Brower would slap their knees and laugh heartily, whereat my foster mother would give them a quick glance and shake her head. For she was always fearful of the day when she should see in her children the birth of vanity, and sought to put it off as far as might be.

I can see this slender, blue eyed woman as I write. She is walking up and down beside her spinning wheel. I can hear the dreary buz-z-z-z of the spindle as she feeds it with the fleecy ropes. That loud crescendo echoes in the still house of memory. I can hear her singing as she steps forward and slows the wheel and swings the cradle with her foot:

"On the other side of Jordan,
In the sweet fields of Eden,
Where the tree of Life is blooming,
There is rest for you."

All day, from the breakfast hour to supper time, I have heard the dismal sound of the spinning as she walked the floor, content to sing of rest but never taking it.

Her home was almost a miracle of

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The best doctors in the world are
Doctor Diet, Doctor Quiet, and Doc-
tor Merryman.—Swift

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

neatness. She could work with no peace of mind until the house had been swept and dusted. A fly speck on the window was enough to cloud her day.

With all her cleaning I am sure the good woman kept her soul spotless. Elizabeth Brower believed in goodness and the love of God, and knew no fear. Uncle Eb used to say that wherever Elizabeth Brower went hereafter it would have to be clean and comfortable.

Elder Whitmarsh came often to dinner of a Sunday, when he and Mrs. Brower talked volubly about the Scriptures, he taking a sterner view of God than she would allow. He was an Englishman by birth, who had settled in Faraway because there he had found relief for a serious affliction of asthma.

He came over one noon in the early summer, that followed the event of our last chapter, to tell us of a strawberry party that evening at the White Church.

"I've had a wonderful experience," said he as he took a seat on the piazza, while Mrs. Brower came and sat near

him. "I've discovered a great genius—a wandering fiddler, and I shall try to bring him to play for us.

"A fiddler! Why, Elder!" said she, "you astonish me!"

"Nothing but sacred music," he said, lifting his hand. "I heard him play all the grand things to-day—'Rock of Ages', 'Nearer My God, to Thee', 'The Marsellaise' and 'Home, Sweet Home.' Lifted me off my feet! I've heard the great masters in New York and London, but no greater player than this man."

"Where is he and where did he come from?"

"He's at my house now," said the good man. "I found him this morning. He stood under a tree by the road side, above Northrup's. As I came near I heard the strains of 'The Marsellaise.' For more than an hour I sat there listening. It was wonderful, Mrs. Brower, wonderful! The poor fellow is eccentric. He never spoke to me. His clothes were dusty and worn. But his music went to my heart like a voice from Heaven. When he had finished I took him home with me, gave him food and a new coat, and left him sleeping. I want you to come over, and be sure to bring Hope. She must sing for us."

"Mr. Brower will be tired out, but perhaps the young people may go," she said, looking at Hope and me.

My heart gave a leap as I saw in Hope's eyes a reflection of my own joy. In a moment she came and gave her mother a sounding kiss and asked her what she should wear.

"I must look my best, mother," she said.

"My child," said the elder, "it's what you do and not what you wear that's important."

"They're both important, Elder," said my foster mother. "You should teach your people the duty of comeliness. They honor their Maker when they look their best."

Hope came out in fine feather, and although I have seen many grand ladies, gowned for the eyes of kings, I have never seen a lovelier figure than when, that evening, she came tripping down to the buggy. It was three miles to the White Church, and riding over in the twilight I laid the plan of my life before her. She sat a moment in silence after I had finished.

"I am going away, too," she remarked, with a sigh.

"Going away!" I said with some surprise, for in all my plans I had secretly counted on returning in grand style to take her back with me.

"Going away," said she decisively.

"It isn't nice for girls to go away from home," I said.

"It isn't nice for boys, either," said she.

We had come to the church, its open doors and windows all aglow with light. I helped her out at the steps, and hitched my horse under the long shed. We entered together and made our way through the chattering crowd to the little cloak room in one corner.

Elder Whitmarsh arrived in a moment and the fiddler, a short, stout, stupid looking man, his fiddle in a black box under his arm, followed him to the platform that had been cleared of its pulpit. The stranger stood staring vacantly at the crowd until the elder motioned him to a chair, when he obeyed with the hesitating, blind obedience of a dog.

Then the elder made a brief prayer, and after a few remarks flavored with puns, sacred and immemorial as the pulpit itself, started a brief program of entertainment. A broad smile marked

the beginning of his lighter mood. His manner seemed to say: "Now, ladies and gentlemen, if you will give good heed, you shall see I can be witty on occasion."

Then a young man came to the platform and recited, after which Hope went forward and sang "The Land o' the Leal" with such spirit that I can feel my blood go faster even now as I think of it, and of that girlish figure crowned with a glory of fair curls that fell low upon her waist and mingled with the wild pink roses at her bosom.

The fiddler sat quietly as if he heard nothing until she began to sing, when he turned to look at her. The elder announced, after the ballad, that he had brought with him a wonderful musician who would favor them with some sacred music. He used the word "sacred" because he had observed, I suppose, that certain of the "hard-shells" were looking askance at the fiddle.

There was an awkward moment in which the fiddler made no move or sign of intelligence. The elder stepped near him and whispered. Getting no response, he returned to the front of the platform and said: "We shall first resign ourselves to social intercourse, and the good things the ladies have provided."

Mountains of frosted cake reared their snowy summits on a long table, and the strawberries, heaped in saucers around them, were like red foot-hills. I remember that while they were serving us Hope and I were introduced to one Robert Livingstone—a young New Yorker, stopping at the inn near by, on his way to the big woods. He was a

THE STORY THUS FAR

WHEN an accident took the lives of the parents and brother of a young boy, Eben Holden, the hired man, took the boy in a pack basket and with the family dog started westward on foot.

Eventually they came to the farm of Dave Brower with whom they were to stay for many years.

While still a boy, Bill begins to realize that his affection for Hope Brower is growing, but for some reason he feels that he will have no chance to win her.

handsome fellow, with such a fine air of gallantry and so trig in fashionable clothes that he made me feel awkward and uncomfortable.

"I have never heard anything more delightful than that ballad," he said to Hope. "You must have your voice trained—you really must. It will make a great name for you."

I wondered then why his words hurt me to the soul. The castle of my dreams had fallen as he spoke. A new light came into her face—I did not know then what it meant.

"Will you let me call upon you before I leave—may I?" He turned to me while she stood silent. "I wish to see your father," he added.

"Certainly," she answered, blushing, "you may come—if you care to come."

The musician had begun to thrum the strings of his violin. We turned to look at him. He still sat in his chair, his car bent to the echoing chamber of the violin. Soon he laid his bow to the strings and a great chord hushed every whisper and died into a sweet, low melody, in which his thought seemed to be feeling its way through sombre paths of sound. The music brightened, the bow went faster, and suddenly "The Girl I Left Behind Me" came rushing off the strings. A look of amazement gathered on the elder's face and deepened into horror. It went from one to another as if it had been a dish of ipecac.

Ann Jane Foster went directly for her things, and with a most unchristian

look hurried out into the night. Half a dozen others followed her, while the unholy music went on, its merry echo rioting in that sacred room, hallowed with memories of the hour of convulsion, of the day of mourning, of the coming of the bride in her beauty.

Deacon Hopsur rose and began to draw a sort of apology, when the elder stopped suddenly and shot an oath at him. The deacon staggered under the shock of it. His whiskers seemed to be a bit like the hair of a cat under provocation. Then he tried to speak, but only stuttered helplessly a moment as his tongue were oscillating between silence and profanity, and was finally pulled down by his wife, who had laid hold of his coat tails.

If it had been any other man than Deacon Hopsur it would have gone badly with the musician then and there, but we boys saw his discomfiture with positive gratitude. In a moment all the dishes were gathered up, and many hurried away with indignant glances at the poor elder, who was busy taking counsel with some of the brethren.

I have never seen a more pathetic figure than that of poor Nick Goodall as he sat there thrumming the strings of which he was a Heaven-born master. I saw him often after that night—poor, half-witted creature, who wandered from inn to inn there in the north country, trading music for hospitality. A thoroughly intelligible sentence never passed his lips, but he had a great gift of eloquence in music. Nobody knew whence he had come or any particulars of his birth or training or family. But for his sullen temper, that broke in wild, unmeaning profanity at times, Nick Goodall would have made far and fortune.

He stared at the thinning crowd as he had begun dimly to comprehend the havoc he had wrought. Then he put on his hat, came down off the platform and shuffled out of the open door, his violin in one hand, its box in the other. There were not more than a dozen of us who followed him into the little churchyard.

The moon was rising, and the shadows of lilac and rose bush, of sloe and monument lay long across the green mounds. Standing there between the graves of the dead he began to play. I shall never forget that solemn calling of the silver string:

"Come ye disconsolate where'er I languish."

It was a new voice, a revelation, light where darkness had been, to Hope and to me. We stood listening far into the night, forgetful of everything, even the swift flight of the hours.

Loud, impassioned chords rose in the moonlit sky and sank to a faint whisper of melody, when we could hear the gossip of the birds in the belfry and under the eaves; trembling tones of supplication, wailing notes of longing and regret swept through the silent avenues of the churchyard, thrilling us with their eloquence.

For the first time we heard the music of Handel, of Mendelssohn, of Paganini, and felt its power, then knowing neither name nor theme. Hour by hour it played on for the mere joy of it. When we shook hands with the elder and then toed to the buggy he was still playing. We drove slowly and listened a long way down the road.

As the last note died into silence turned to Hope, and she was crying.

"Why are you crying?" I asked, as miserable a moment as I have ever known.

"It's the music," she said.

We both sat in silence, then, hearing only the creak of the buggy as it sped over the sandy road. Well ahead of us I saw a man who suddenly turned aside, vaulting over the fence and running into the near woods.

"The night man!" I exclaimed, pulling up a moment to observe him.

Then a buggy came in sight, and presently we heard a loud "hello" from

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Reflections

of
a
Country Pastor

By Floyd W. Morris

I WALK A NEW ROAD

A STATE highway stretches out north and south near my home. I never traveled it until yesterday when I was forced to walk four miles into a neighboring village to get my car, laid up there in a garage for repairs. I say I never traveled the road before. I had driven over it at from thirty to fifty miles an hour, but I can truthfully say that I had never traveled the road until I walked along on its shoulder.

There is a bridge, for example, I had not known of. It is of cement, wide, expansive, crossing over a creek that is cutting noticeably into the rock to form a gorge. One has to lean over the high broad parapet to catch a glimpse of the water, deep below.

There is a little pool farther up that makes a dusky bath tub just right for a boy of ten. There comes to me the sound of the deep rushing of waterfall. I can hear it except when some car roars over the cement. I think of the occupants of that car — myself but twenty-four hours before—and wonder that I have missed so much pleasure in exchange for getting places at fifty miles an hour. There the bridge, the creek below, the mirrored pool and distant waterfall—all for the taking—and I never had the occasion to experience it before.

We think we require more speed in getting about by the way we hurry to invent faster vehicles. We think when we are able to go sixty miles an hour we have gained time. It is no doubt true that we have lost time, for the time we have spent in going so fast has been of no value. We have possessed nothing of our environment. We have seen nothing. We have felt only the thrill of flaunting death.

Speed shortens distances but cuts affinities. While speeding, "little we see in nature that is ours." This gift of speed is a sorry boon. I never really saw the joys of the roadway and the bridge over the creek until I had walked it. This is true of every road. It needs to be walked over to be enjoyed. Then will it return its gifts.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

David Brower, who, worried by our long stay, had come out in quest of us.

Hope's love of music became a passion after that night. Young Mr. Livingstone "the city chap" we had met at the church, came over next day. His enthusiasm for her voice gave us all great hope of it. David Brower said he would take her away to the big city when she was older. They soon decided to send her in September to the big school in Hillsborough.

"She's got t' be a lady," said David Brower, as he drew her onto his lap the day we all discussed the matter. "She's learnt everything in the 'rithmetic an' geography an' speller. I want her t' learn somthin' more scientific."

"Now you're talkin'," said Uncle Eb. "There's lots o' things ye can't learn by cipherin'. Nuthin's too good fer Hope."

"I'd like t' know what you men expect of her anyway," said Elizabeth Brower.

"A high stepper," said Uncle Eb. "We want a slick coat, a kind uv a topsey head, a lot o' ginger. So t' when we hitch 'er t' the pole bime bye we shan't be 'shamed o' her."

Hope did not seem to comprehend all

the rustic metaphors that had been applied to her. A look of puzzled amusement came over her face, and then she ran away into the garden, her hair streaming from under her white sunbonnet.

"Never see sech a beauty! Beats the world," said Uncle Eb in a whisper, whereat both David and Elizabeth shook their heads.

"Lord o' mercy! Don't let her know it," Elizabeth answered, in a low tone. "She's beginning to have"—

Just then Hope came by us leading her pet filly that had been born within the month. Immediately Mrs. Brower changed the subject.

"To have what?" David inquired as soon as the girl was out of hearing.

"Suspensions," said Elizabeth mournfully. "Spends a good deal of her time at the looking glass. I think the other girls tell her and then that young Livingstone has been turning her head."

"Turning her head!" he exclaimed.

"Turning her head," she answered. "He sat here the other day and deliberately told her that he had never seen such a complexion and such lovely hair."

"That's the way o' city folks, mother," said David.

"It's a bad way," she answered. "I do not think he ought to come here. Hope's a child yet, and we mustn't let her get notions."

"I'll tell him not t' come any more," said David, as he and Uncle Eb rose to go to their work.

"I'm 'fraid she ought not to go away to school for a year yet," said Elizabeth, a troubled look in her face.

"Pshaw, mother! Ye can't keep her under yer wing alwus," said he.

"Well, David, you know she is very young and uncommonly —" she hesitated.

"Han'some," said he, "we might as well own up if she is our child."

"If she goes away," continued Elizabeth, "some of us ought t' go with her."

Then Uncle Eb and David went to their work in the fields and I to my own task. That very evening they began to talk of renting the farm and going to town with the children.

I had a stent of cording wood that day and finished it before two o'clock. Then I got my pole of mountain ash, made hook and line ready, dug some worms and went fishing. Many a day I had sat fishing for hours at the little fall under a birch tree, among the brakes and moss. Here I lay in the cool shade while a singular sort of heart sickness came over me.

I had lain there thinking an hour or more when I caught the jar of approaching footsteps. Looking up I saw Jed Feary coming through the bushes, pole in hand.

"Fishin'?" he asked.

"Only thinking," I answered.

"Couldn't be in better business," said he as he sat down beside me.

More than once he had been my father confessor and I was glad he had come.

"In love?" he asked. "No boy ever thinks unless he's in love."

"In trouble," said I.

"Same thing," he answered, lighting his pipe. "Love is trouble with a bit of sugar in it—the sweetest trouble a man can have. What's the matter?"

"It's a great secret," I said, "I have never told it. I am in love."

"Knew it," he said, puffing at his pipe and smiling in a kindly way. "Now let's put in the trouble."

"She does not love me," I answered.

"Glad of it," he remarked. "I've got a secret t' tell you."

"What's that?" I inquired.

"Wouldn't tell anybody else for the world, my boy," he said, "it's between you an' me."

"Between you an' me," I repeated.

"Well," he said, "you're a fool."

(To be Continued)

With AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST
Advertisers

Featuring the International Harvester Co.'s Farmall 300 and 400 tractors is a folder with the theme "How to increase farm profit margins by reducing production costs." The folder describes in detail the operation of torque amplifier tractor drive, independent power take-off, Hydra-Touch hydraulic system, and Farmall Fast-Hitch. Form number of the new literature is CR-712-E. Write INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER Co., 180 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

"Morton Salt Stabilized Road Bases" is the title of a booklet which you can get for the asking from the MORTON SALT COMPANY, Industrial Division, 120 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Ill. It is well illustrated and describes in some detail the construction of salt stabilized gravel roads which are used in many areas to improve secondary roads at low cost.

Maple syrup time is right around the corner and new equipment may be needed. The GEORGE SOULE CO., INC., of Saint Albans, Vermont, will be glad to send you a free folder on request and with each 100 King sap bags purchased, they will send, without cost, one storage rack and a complete repair kit.

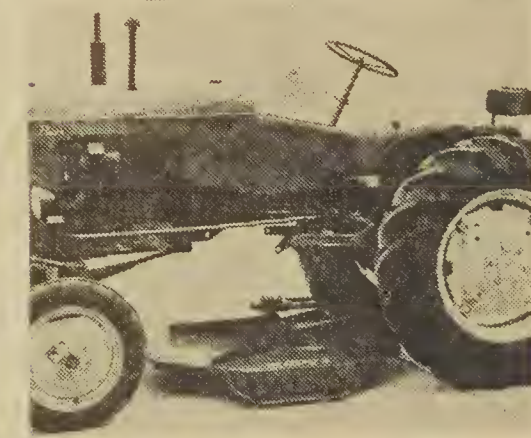
If you are planning to use dynamite for ditching or other farm operations, drop a post card to E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, INC., Explosives Department, Wilmington 98, Delaware, and ask for a copy of "Ditching and Field Clearing with DYNAMITE."

Almost six years ago, an electric fence was plugged into a 110-volt outlet at Belvidere, Ill., to check the length of life of a tumbler-type mercury switch.

Today that unit still runs continuously, making and breaking contact about 86,000 times a day. The manufacturers, BABSON BROS. CO. of Chicago, figure that unit has flashed about 300 million times since it was plugged in. There's no sign of wear and the 25-millamp spark is as strong as ever.

The GULF OIL CORPORATION, Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., has a new booklet which they call "LP-GAS: The Cinderella Fuel." The company states that the production of liquefied petroleum gas has expanded in recent years at a rate second only to television.

It is seed catalog time and as usual, the catalogs contain valuable information as well as prices. Why not watch coming issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and use post cards to request newest catalogs.



A Massey-Harris Pony and Pacer Tractor with a Model 42M Wood's Rotary Mower-Shredder. This will shred a 42" swath and is ideal for mowing fence rows, road shoulders, parks, etc. A leaf mulching attachment is available. More information can be secured by writing WOOD BROTHERS MANUFACTURING CO., Oregon, Ill.



There's less than a tablespoonful of Aureomycin in the container held by Dr. Wilbur Miller, AMERICAN CYANAMID CO. scientist, but it's enough to keep more than a quarter-ton of poultry fresh twice the normal time. Aureomycin, first antibiotic to be accepted by the federal government for use in food preservation, is the basis for Cyanamid's recently announced Acronize process for poultry. The Aureomycin helps keep food fresh by holding back the growth of spoilage bacteria.

"Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle" is the title of a 24-page booklet you can get for the asking from DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC., Lyndonville 12, Vermont.

The HOMELITE CORPORATION of Rochester, N. Y., has recently announced a new Model 5-20 Chain Saw, which weighs only 20 pounds, yet delivers a full 5 horsepower which, according to the corporation, is the most horsepower per pound of any chain saw ever developed. One man with this saw, says the manufacturer, can cut as much wood in one hour as two men with a hand saw can cut in a day.

Discovery of WARFARIN, a poison which rats do not detect and which kills them by internal bleeding, is a great advance in rat war. Two big reasons why rat control efforts sometimes fail is that the recommendations are not followed long enough or often enough. Rats can be killed with Warfarin as long as they take the bait.

The TROY CHEMICAL CO., INC., 110 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y., has published a booklet called "A Guide to Lameness and Unsoundness in Horses." It is available to interested readers for a price of 25c.

From SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., INC., Hardwick, Vermont, you can get without cost a folder describing their forced warm air wood burning furnace.

A new rat killer has been announced by the AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT CO. of Ambler, Pa. Claimed to be the most effective rat killer yet devised, it will be marketed under the trade name "Ratafin". It is odorless and tasteless and kills by a thinning of the blood so that rats do not avoid it. It is not dangerous to people or other animals.

"Two-Sixty-Two" is a new compound made by DU PONT. It helps cows get full value from roughages by furnishing urea nitrogen that stimulates the bacteria in the cow's rumen.

Kernels, Screenings

and Chaff By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields

Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

JOHNNY BABCOCK — JACK CONNER

IN CINCINNATI for the annual meeting of the Joint Committee on Grassland Farming on December 1st, I contacted J. B. (Johnny) Babcock, who now lives in a suburb of that city.

For some years Johnny has worked in Ohio for subsidiaries of Avco Mfg. Corp., including New Idea Farm Equipment and WLW, the high powered Crosley radio and television station. Recently he was promoted by WLW to be in charge of their "Town and Country" radio programs. Farms are becoming fewer and larger, and towns are growing in the Ohio River Valley as elsewhere. Johnny reaches both.

Nearly everyone who reads this page will remember when Johnny alternated with me in writing it for several years after the death of his father, H. E. Babcock. It will also be recalled that Mr. Babcock founded "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff," and wrote it brilliantly for 18 years. During Johnny's time on the page he partly depended upon Jack and Jean Conner, who ran Sunnysables for him, to supply farm news. Now Johnny has Jack and Jean in Ohio on "Everybody's Farm." They run it.

"Everybody's Farm" is an operation established by Avco, about 20 miles from Cincinnati. Johnny took me there. "Everybody's Farm" is a down to earth place where new methods and machines are tried out in a practical way. Buildings are simple, of modern pen stable design, and as inexpensive as on the farm of a young man carrying a big mortgage. I liked it, and recognized in it a constructive effort by a great industrial organization to serve commercial farmers.

Radio broadcasts occur twice a day at "Everybody's Farm." The first broadcast is in the early morning in the simple milking parlor where the pulsations of the milking machines can be heard while Jack Conner answers questions. Even the sound of cow droppings hitting the concrete floor can be heard over the air. This is true realism. Farmers in 7 states listen through cow barn radios while doing their own milking.

Five Year Old Star

At noon, in a little broadcasting building on the farm, a longer program is done, with guest speakers on many subjects of interest to farmers, village dwellers and housewives. Many of these speakers are noted people, carefully selected for special talents. But the most popular broadcaster by far, and the one who receives the most mail, is Jack, Jr., the 5 year old son of Jack and Jean Conner.

He is on the air for a few minutes 5 or 6 days a week, telling what has been doing on the farm, in the house and around the buildings in the morning. While he is being interviewed by a skillful, professional radio woman who has his confidence, his mother Jean is waiting outside in a car, her two younger children with her for want of a baby sitter in the house.

When Jack, Jr., his broadcast over, runs to the car, Jean whisks him away to kindergarten. He attends school only in the afternoon. Wonder what will happen when he also goes to school in the morning? Must he end his tremendously popular radio career at the ripe age of 6 years?

Johnny Babcock told me that little Jack doesn't yet realize the significance of the microphone in front of him. He is

a shy little boy. When face to face with adult strangers he refuses to talk!

I should add that housewife Jean of "Everybody's Farm," a Cornell graduate, also goes on the air with timely comments on the doings of a farm home. Her hard working young husband's increasing girth attests to Jean's ability as a cook.

Jack Conner, under Johnny's encouragement, moved the Sunnysables herd of Brown Swiss to Ohio. It is a medium sized herd, of good production, now being built up by A.B.S. artificial insemination to greater numbers and higher milk flow. The cows look good. To me the Brown Swiss has a future. Anyone with grade Swiss can by use of registered Swiss sires for 4 generations, and by meeting medium production standards in each generation, change grades into fully registered cattle.

Johnny, Jack and Jean desired me to extend their greetings and good will to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family of readers.

FATHER ZERO

AS YOUR reporter from Hayfields views it, the only excuse for this page is the continuing effort to point to changes in farming before they happen, and to encourage farmers to take hold of sound new developments as soon as the means for their adoption is within reach. Putting it another way, this page is written to stimulate thought.

Some years ago I wrote here that artificial insemination of dairy cows by frozen semen was an accomplished fact in America, and published a picture of an experimental Wisconsin heifer calf as the first product of Father Zero in U.S.A. Then I went on to predict a large and brilliant future for the only artificial insemination method by which farmers can choose the bulls to which they desire to mate their cows. Without being able to make selective matings to increase milk flow, raise or lower test, change size, and to correct faults of the present generation of cows, only half a breeding job is being done. I said so.

A little later I obtained from Tom Peacock, an English friend who is chairman of the Milk Marketing Board of England and Wales, pictures of the 2 British scientists most responsible for the successful research on frozen semen. They are Professors L. E. Rowson and C. Polge, both of Cambridge University in England.

Meanwhile what has happened here? Well, artificial insemination of dairy cows by Father Zero is breaking out all over the country and in parts of Canada too. In New Jersey dairying is an important business, accounting for 20% of total farm income, and conducted on high priced land where farmers can rapidly go broke when the average production of a herd is low or the labor and other costs are too high.

New Jersey dairymen have the highest production per cow of any Northeastern State, by quite a margin. It was in the Garden State that artificial insemination was first made available to dairymen, under the leadership of Prof. E. J. Perry, who brought the method from Denmark a little less than 20 years ago.

Statewide Service

Now New Jersey continues to hold the lead in the Northeast by publicly offering frozen semen service (Father Zero) from any of 32 good bulls. Any farmer in that State can on any day name the bull of his choice, and get his

service the same day. The offering is made by New Jersey Co-operative Breeders Association, Inc., Annandale, N. J., with daily distribution from 4 strategically located points up and down the State.

By a source affiliated with, but separate from the New Jersey Co-operative, I was recently offered frozen semen in lots of 50 ampules (for 50 cows) in a container to be furnished by me, at \$50 per shipment f.o.b. New Jersey. Father Zero in this case is a remarkable old Holstein bull whose daughters' average test is 4.2% as compared to the dams' 3.7%. Daughters give more milk too.

I had in mind using him on an extremely low testing and fairly low productive herd I supervise in the Province of Quebec. For lack of a trained technician at the Quebec end, acceptance of the offer had to be deferred. The freezer to hold the semen would cost \$300, plus an occasional supply of dry ice. I don't know the price of the shipping container.

So we move, unevenly and by arcas, but we move. Until we use Father Zero, we are only doing part of a job of good artificial breeding. It is the next step. One outstanding bull, of which there are very, very few in any breed, can through Father Zero breed 50,000 cows in a year.

Pretty soon, maybe in 5 years, we'll also be breeding for high forage consumption, over and beyond high production and durability. A startling variation exists among cows in this regard. All the more reason for the selectivity permitted by Father Zero.

SCREENINGS

At Merida Farms, 1,000 acre spread I've recently supervised at Stanbridge East, Quebec, Canada, ladino clover is a longer lasting perennial than at Hayfields. Although it has the same defect of quitting in summer drought as at Hayfields, it comes back vigorously and persists for a longer term of years. On October 10, which incidentally was Canadian Thanksgiving Day, ladino was going strong in a pasture seeded more than 6 years ago. Except for 1955, this pasture is said to have been overgrazed every year. Merida is about 35 miles northeast of Brigham Jersey Farms at St. Albans, Vermont.

Norman Cook, the Franklin County, N. Y. young man I found to run Merida, reports that many more ears were produced by short season Michigan 250 hybrid corn than by other hybrids, one of which is Canadian. This year all Merida corn was for silo, but next year we'll also go for a moderate acreage of corn for grain. Norman now has a big field chopper, and with it can put up much more grass silage at the right stage than was formerly possible. He and I believe in grass silage cut early,

and in diverting some of the regular corn acreage to grain, as a means lowering feed bills. Silage corn will grow on top of grass in 5 silos.

\$278.60 IN CHINA PIG

ON DECEMBER 16, 1955, at 3:00 p.m., Home Editor Mabel Hebel busted the bank, meaning the China pig, whose appetite for dimes it took 3 years to satisfy. Henry Gredel, President of Ithaca Savings Bank, supervised the machine counting of the money and certified to the result. Here's Mabel's report:

\$5 1st prize

Mrs. L. D. Young of R. D. Johnson town, N. Y., guessed \$278.50.

\$1 2nd prize

Anita Bullard of Poplar Ridge, N. Y. \$281.50.

After the prize checks had been mailed, a post card arrived bearing date December 15th post mark. The guess was \$279.00, putting it in the second place. Because the card should have arrived at our office on the 16th, we immediately sent a duplicate second prize check to Mrs. Arthur Davenport of Washington, Vermont.

\$1 3rd prize

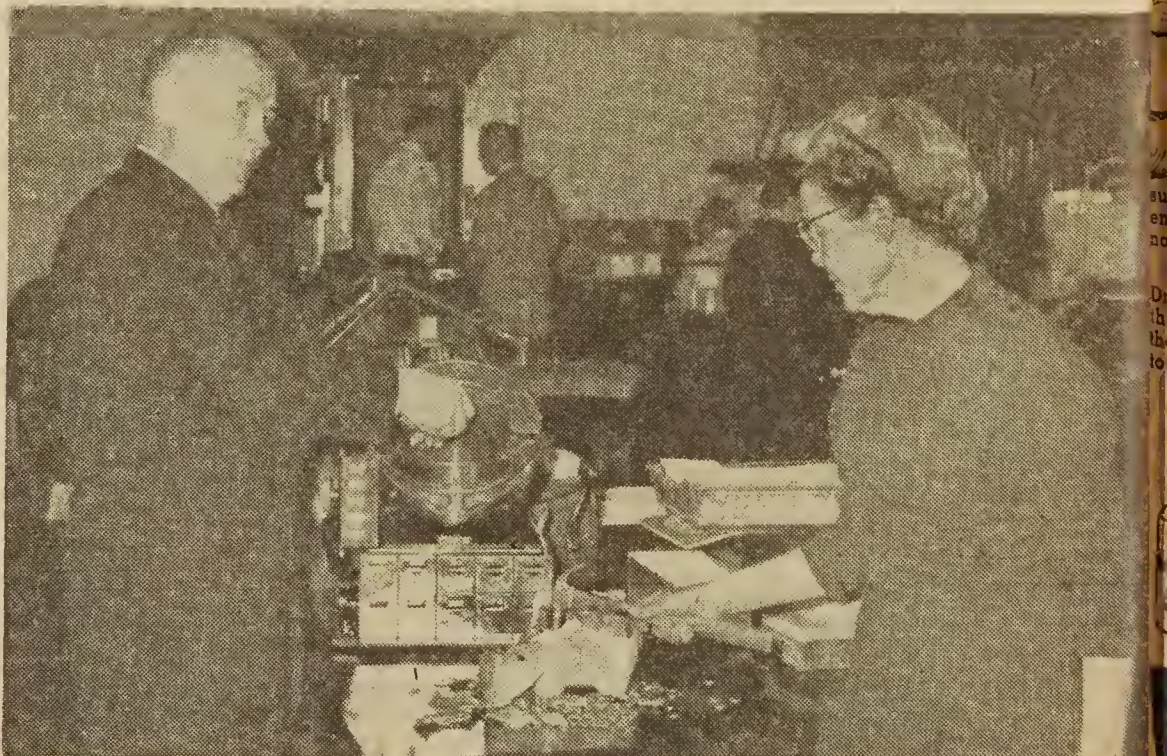
K. H. Marriott of 232 Genesee St. Utica, N. Y., \$275.50.

A total of 979 postcards was received. Wonderful! And thanks!

How come a man of my years should spend 3 years scrounging dimes from clerks and cashiers and never parting with one except to the pig?

Crazy indeed! But it was based on friendship for a New York lawyer. He is Harold Greenwald, whom I first knew as law clerk under Waldo C. Morse, and who is now head of his own law firm, with numerous partners. In June, 1952, Harold and I were discussing the oncoming Presidential election and fell into an argument. To make my point that Gen. Eisenhower had many supporters in the South, I asserted that he would be nominated, and in the election the General would not only win but would carry Texas, Florida and Virginia. Harold recognized the statement as being extremely reckless, which was, and called me for \$5.

About a week after the 1952 election came a great big box full of wadded newspapers, in the middle of which was the China pig, with 500 pennies in his belly. It was Mr. Greenwald's way of doing something distinctive. I treasured the pig, and with a recklessness equal to the bet itself, set out to fill him with dimes. What a job! My own guess on the contents was \$375. I've seen none of the postcards, but I'm going to ask for those with comments on such dimefoolishness. I'll agree to them in advance.



Mrs. Mabel Hebel, right, breaks the china pig as Henry Gredel, President of the Ithaca Savings Bank, prepares to count the money so that the prize winners in the China Pig Contest can be identified.

LAST CHANCE FOR GRANGE EARLY ORDER DISCOUNT

Step up to the buy of a lifetime! The best Grange Silos made still better... now at a BIG BONUS in extra savings for you, if you act NOW!

COSTS YOU NOTHING TO GET THE FACTS

Get your name in fast. You'll get early spring erection, better service and greatest savings ever offered. Early Order Discounts put heavy money right back in your pocket! Get the facts TODAY!

LIMITED OFFER WRITE TODAY

GRANGE SILO CO., INC.
RED CREEK, N. Y.

With no obligation, rush me new free folder and schedule of EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS

Name.....
Address.....
Easy Finance Plan Available

FAST RELIEF for SCAB TEATS BRUISED TEATS OBSTRUCTIONS

Keep TEAT OPEN
Keep it MILKING

Dr. Naylor Dilators act both medically and mechanically to maintain free milk flow through the canal of hard-milking teats. They give gentle, non-irritating support to injured lining of teat canal—keep end of teat open to promote normal healing—natural milking.

MEDICATED

Dr. Naylor Dilators contain SULFATHIAZOLE—this built-in medication is released slowly in the teat for prolonged antiseptic action. Easy to use—just keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. At drug and farm stores or mailed postpaid.

H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 14, N.Y.

Large pkg. \$1.00
(45 Dilators)
Trial pkg. 50¢
(16 Dilators)

Dr. Naylor's
MEDICATED
Teat Dilators

SERVICE BUREAU

DEER DAMAGE TO CROPS IS SERIOUS

IN PENNSYLVANIA, some figures have been collected by Jerome Pasto, Professor of Farm Management at Penn State College, and D. Woods Thomas of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, on the amount of damage done by deer in two Pennsylvania counties.

In Potter County, Pa., 62% of the farmers interviewed had suffered damage by deer, while in Monroe County, Pa., 45% had suffered damage. Getting it down to money damage, the best estimate that could be made indicated damage to the amount of \$142,344 in Potter Co. alone.

It is estimated that 30,000 people hunted deer in Potter County the year the figures were assembled and about 12,000 in Monroe County. Admittedly these hunters spent a lot of money in the counties, which was good for business, but it has been pointed out that the farmers suffered all of the damage and received only about 3% of the money spent by hunters, money spent for room and board.

Furthermore, it was found that about half of the farmers in Potter County and about 20% of the farmers in Monroe County had found it necessary to change their farming operations to cope with the deer problem. Some discontinued growing crops that the deer are particularly fond of; some planted these crops near the farmstead, and a few had stopped growing any crop on some fields located at a distance from the buildings.

The figures give definite proof of what farmers already know, namely that damage by deer is becoming a serious problem.

— A. A. —

SLOW PAY

Recently we have had a number of complaints against a hay buyer in Connecticut. Our collection agency has tried to collect one account unsuccessfully. We still continue to get letters from people who have sold hay to this dealer with the promise of pay by a certain date, but they never get their money.

— A. A. —

KEEP THE \$10

Enclosed is a letter my daughter received regarding using her child's picture for advertising. As you will note, they request \$10.00 enclosed with the photo, in order to have it published. We are wondering if this is a reliable firm and if you ever receive returns from it.

All this company agrees to do is publish the picture and send it to a large list of national advertisers, which

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. David A. Weber, Lockport \$ 16.80
(refund on dumbbell set)
Mr. Charles O. Miller, Dryden 125.00
(settlement for cow)
Mr. Clifford E. Wiltse, Olean 2.00
(refund on clothing)
Mr. Earl E. Strong, Alexander 31.25
(settlement for damage)
Mrs. Frank Wukman, Akron 10.00
(refund on order)
Mr. Karl E. Mohn, Westfield 141.29
(settlement on freezer spoilage)

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Norman C. Bloom, Pittstown 12.95
(refund on filter)

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. A. B. Knowlton, Gloucester 1.00
(refund on order)

MAINE

Mr. Bert Cleveland, Deer Isle 3.50
(refund on book)

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. G. S. Sweet, Sugar Run 4.95
(refund on order)

VERMONT

Mrs. Bertha Burnham Windsor 9.23
(refund on dress)
Mr. Willis Berry, Sheffield 6.61
(refund on switch)

they do. The idea is that someone will recognize beauty or genius and hire the child for a model or a movie star. We have never heard of any child getting a job or a lot of money as a result. There are many professional child models who pose for advertising purposes. Their hours are indefinite and so they usually are picked from some family close at hand.

In other words, we would not spend the \$10.00.

— A. A. —

WINNERS

THE Advertising Contest announced on the editorial page of the November 19th issue was entered by a great many readers. Contrary to the usual experience, there were no entries received that were 100 per cent correct.

As a result, all entries were graded very carefully and checks are being sent to readers named on the following list, which include those with 90 per cent correct answers.

Following are the names of winners:

MRS. RICHARD HANSEN
Box 201, Unionville, New York
MRS. J. A. SHANNON
Meshoppen, Pa.
MRS. CLIFFORD McKINSTEY
Clemons, New York
MRS. RALPH W. BETTINGER
R.D. 1, Mannsville, New York
ALICE WRENCH
R.D. 1, Bainbridge, New York
MRS. EARL H. FRANK
West Valley, New York
MR. RICHARD CHASE
Sherman, New York
MR. HERBERT C. HILTS
R.D. 2, Camden, New York
MRS. HOWARD DENNO
R.F.D. 2, Orange, Mass.
MRS. W. C. REED
Wolcott, Vermont
MRS. CLYDE W. HASTINGS
R.F.D. 1, Windsor, Vermont
MR. DANIEL KEYES
R.D. 1, West Rutland, Vermont
MISS SHIRLEY TYLER
West Mt. Road, Bernardston, Mass.
MRS. LOUISE KINSEY
West Glover, Vermont
MRS. WILLIAM BOSLEY
R.F.D. 1, Derby Line, Vermont
MRS. MERWIN LEE
R.F.D. 1, East Road, Boonville, N. Y.
MR. WAYNE MASTERS
Preble, New York

— A. A. —

BANKRUPT

"I run a Colonial Club Plan for 12 members. Up until recently everyone received their orders all right. I sent the last order in August but none of my members has received any of that order. There is \$50.15 worth of goods still to come.

"I received a letter from Arthur T. Wasserman, Receiver in Bankruptcy, advising me the business is being liquidated through the bankruptcy court. Is it up to me to pay the people back their money?"

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fix that one subscriber finds herself in. Her plight is worth considering before you get involved in a similar deal. Her direct question is a legal one, but we suspect members could collect if they should sue. Anyway, failure to pay them will result in dissatisfied neighbors and loss of friends.

— A. A. —

UNORDERED MERCHANDISE

IN RESPONSE to many inquiries on unordered merchandise appeals, the National Better Business Bureau advises that:

Recipients of unordered merchandise are not obliged to acknowledge its receipt; to return it; to pay for it unless used; to give it particular care; to keep it beyond a reasonable period of time.

Recipients of unordered merchandise are obliged to surrender it to the shipper or his agent if called for in person within a reasonable period of time—in which event the recipient may demand the payment of storage charges before relinquishing it.

FEED...

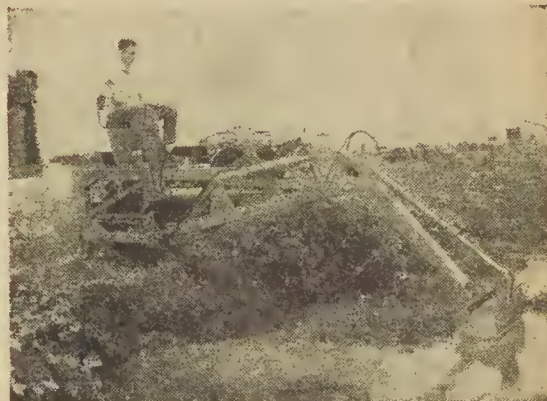


BIG BITES WITH THE DAVIS LOADER

...equipped with unconditionally guaranteed silage and manure fork!

Yes, finish those feeding chores and other hard jobs in record time with a powerful Davis Loader equipped with the rugged, heavy-duty silage and manure fork. The functional design of the Davis Loader lets you have unequalled vision; maneuverability. Numerous attachments do many different jobs. New positive-grip valve gives instant response, smoother action. Quality built on an assembly line basis assures you of top value at a price less than you would expect. Compare it in quality, performance, and price! Available for most tractors.

NEW DAVIS BACK-HOE CLEANS PONDS, DITCHES



A high-quality back-hoe priced so you can afford it... detaches in less than five minutes, leaves tractor available for other work... digs at right angles or to the rear... designed for comfort. Hydraulic stabilizers are individually controlled. Digs 13 feet deep.

Sold and Serviced Nationwide by
Better Dealers

Please send me free literature on the Davis Loader_____and the Davis Back-hoe_____to fit a _____tractor.

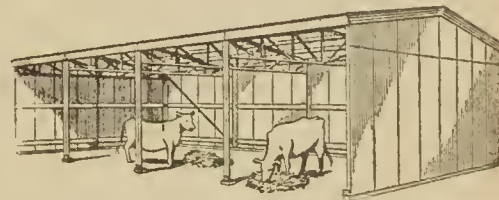
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

MID-WESTERN INDUSTRIES, INC.

1009 S. West St., Dept. 22, Wichita, Kans.



Shenango Steel & Wood Buildings. Easy Erection. Many Sizes. Write for literature.

Size 20x40 \$888. Easy terms. Patz Barn cleaners, silo unloaders, manure spreaders, rebuilt cleaners of other makes. A few dealer territories open.

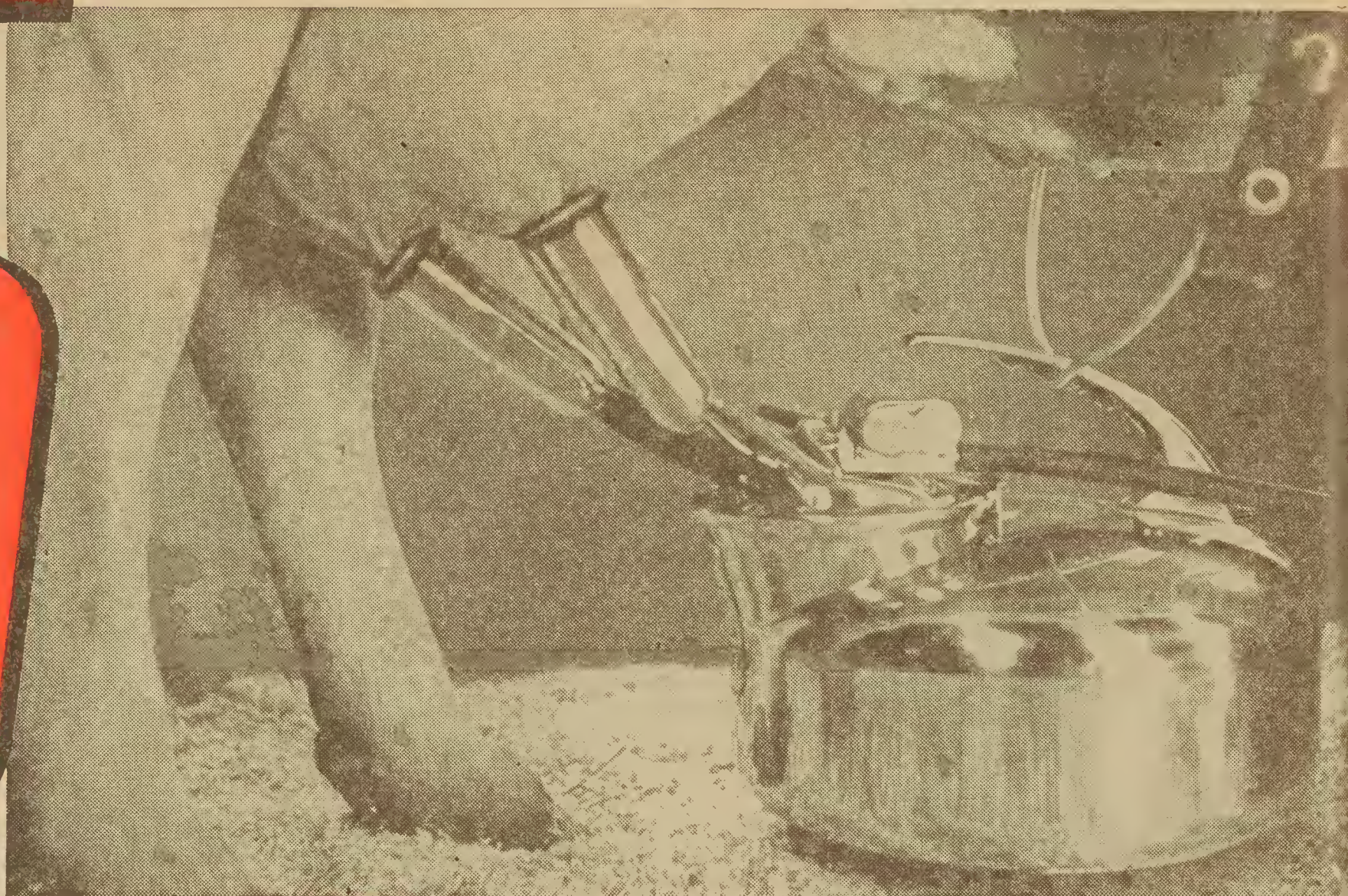
NOLD FARM SUPPLY

ROME — — NEW YORK



\$5
DOWN

MILK FASTER... CLEANER... EASIER



with Real *Surge* Tug & Pull

Five dollars down starts a real SURGE milker unit working for you — paying for itself.

More thousands are switching to Surge every year; 1956 is a good year for you to switch to time-improved Surge TUG & PULL milking. Surge keeps the teat cups safely down — automatically. Gets more milk. Milks faster. Saves more time. And Surge is much easier to clean.

Organized Surge Service gets the Service Truck to your farm on short notice. Give your Surge man a ring for a FREE demonstration at your next milking.

FREE

demonstration on your farm

EASY TERMS

...up to 24 months to pay

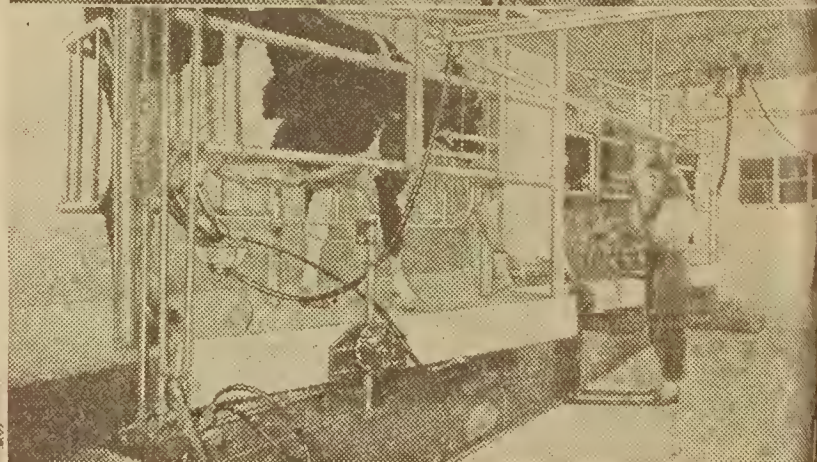


BABSON BROS. CO. of New York

842 W. Belden Avenue • Syracuse 1, New York

LET A SURGE
PARLOR OR PIPELINE
EARN ITS WAY!
24 MONTHS
TO PAY!

NEW "CIRCLE-GATE"
IN-LINE STALL saves
up to a mile of walk-
ing per milking in a
30-cow herd. That's
over 600 miles a year.
Let 2 cows out, 2 more
in, and feed without
taking a single step.



DIAGONAL-STALL SURGE PARLO
gets cows up off the floor, end
stoop-and-squat milking. Jus
crank the Randel to get perfec
TUG & PULL milking on each cow

ELECTROBRAIN automatic push-bu
ton pipeline washer is the "right
routine locked up in a box tha
has no key." Automatically cycle
the rinses at correct temperature
Meters detergent and sanitizer
Saves hundreds of hours' washing



IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Dairy's Future	6
Modern Sugaring	12
New Farm Program	17
Tomorrow's Birds	28
Good Eating	34
Judging Udders	38

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Is This A Good Time to PLANT Apple Orchards?

*Art Burrell, Commercial Grower and Apple Authority,
Gives Some Opinions On the Future of the Industry*

MANY PEOPLE think this is a good time to plant an apple orchard because new plantings are heavy in such areas as the State of Washington and southern Pennsylvania. However, in most parts of the country including the Northeast, new apple plantings are at a level too low to maintain acreage.

Production has declined far less than acreage in the past 20 years. It may not decline appreciably in the next 10 years because of vastly improved practices and an abundance of trees yet to reach their maximum productive capacity.

As I travel around the Northeast I find two groups planting fruit trees. The first is the established grower, the seasoned veteran who knows the business. His plantings are of varieties that have proved to be in demand and on sites that have proved favorable. He often is increasing his acreage to attain a more favorable size unit for economical operation. A very high percentage of the trees he plants will attain productive status within 10 years and form the backbone of our industry in the following 25 years.

The other group planting extensively is made up of the back-yard gardener and the city family living in the country. This group usually plants too few trees to be considered a commercial enterprise. A few of these people do remarkably well, but most of the trees they plant fall prey to rabbits, mice, borers or just gradually "fade out" through neglect. The requirement for specialized knowledge and special spraying equipment is too great and the work too arduous for the typical suburbanite to find apple growing worthwhile over a long period.

What Are Chances for Profit?

Will the commercial grower who is expanding his plantings or replacing old blocks with younger ones have a reasonable chance of profits?

I think he will. He is choosing those varieties that have brought the most dollars per acre in the past, and, where available, choosing a superior color strain. He is planting on proven sites that are relatively frost-free during the bloom period, and that have good subsoil drainage. His combined acreage is sufficient that the annual operating cost per acre is within reason. He has available from experiment stations a store of information on nutrition of the trees, on insect and disease control and on marketing, superior to what could be drawn on in the past.

He can get machinery that will do his production jobs rapidly. His problem is to see that these efficient machines are used on enough acres to be economical. Occasionally, neighbors work out a plan of joint use of expensive equipment.

How large must an apple orchard be to be profitable? In the Northwest where the packing and selling for most small and medium-sized growers are done by co-ops or marketing companies, many successful growers have only 10-15 acres. They grow dessert varieties that sell for high prices; their per acre yields are double ours, and they put at least twice as many man-

hours per acre into producing the fruit. They are more intensive than we. Even in the Northwest, the average size of units is on the increase.

If a northeastern grower produces mostly for processing, he may get along with a fairly small acreage if he gets very high yields. But even here, if his mind is not constantly on apples, his spraying and other treatments may not be timely, and with 40 or more acres, it is easier to justify use of labor-saving machinery such as large air-blast sprayers. Since the processing apple price fluctuates violently most growers prefer to be able to sell either to processors or to the fresh market.

For the fresh market, it is hard to generalize on the minimum size of orchard that will pay. If a person is a successful producer of high-priced apples such as large, smooth Golden Delicious and Red Delicious, he may get a satisfactory income from 25 or 30 acres, intensively cared for. If he has a good outlet for high quality early apples either at the roadside or a nearby city, his dollar income may be enough with such acreages. Production of very fancy fruit of such kinds requires keen judgment on choice and timing of fungicide and thinning sprays and great care in harvesting and packing. Here, the moderate size grower often surpasses the huge mass-producer and secures a correspondingly higher price. Some growers have found it profitable to produce other kinds of fruit along with apples. Examples would be an early-to-late succession of tree-ripened peaches and fancy pears.

Diversify with Livestock?

Is livestock and fruit a good combination? This question will start a controversy in any fruit grower's meeting! Many regard dairy or poultry as good stabilizers. Several of the most successful among our Champlain Valley neighbors had dairy and apples. (Continued on Page 8)

By A. B. BURRELL





**This is one of the 20 million chicks
that were started last year on
G.L.F. CHICK STARTER**

The heavy producing pullet pictured above is one of a flock of 3,200 White Leghorns started last year on the farm of Marshall Shultis, Homer, N. Y.

MR. SHULTIS is only one of the many thousands of practical poultrymen who used G.L.F. Chick Starter last year to give 20,000,000 chicks the right start in life. These poultrymen use G.L.F. Chick Starter because it gives them *more* per feed dollar than any other starter mash.

AND HERE'S WHY

PROTEIN—It's the *kind* of protein that counts in a starter mash—and G.L.F. Chick Starter contains the right *kinds* and the right *amounts* to give a chick rapid and complete development of flesh, tissue and vital organs. These selected proteins come from several sources—milk, meat scrap, fish meal, soybean oil, alfalfa meal, and other high quality proteins.

ENERGY—Energy ingredients are a chick's fuel. They keep the chick warm, active, and keep its

vital organs functioning. In G.L.F. Chick Starter selected grains provide much of this vital energy—corn, wheat and oats. Soybean oil meal and high quality animal fat are used to increase the energy value.

VITAMINS—Practically all of the known vitamins are needed to produce a healthy, vigorous chick. G.L.F. Chick Starter contains *more* than the recommended amounts. These vitamins come from fish oils, alfalfa meal, corn, whey, distillers' solubles, "D" activated animal sterol, and riboflavin supplement. B₁₂ is added in pure form.

MINERALS—Minerals are indispensable for proper bone development and as nutritional conditioners. They are provided in G.L.F. Chick Starter by di-calcium phosphate, lime-

stone, manganese sulfate, salt, and the high quality protein sources such as fish meal and meat scrap.

These quality ingredients add up to one outstanding fact—there is no better Chick Starter at any price and no starter mash that gives *more* for your dollar. Try it on your next batch of chicks and find out for yourself.

**G.L.F. CHICK STARTER
available with Nicarbazine**

- As a coccidiosis preventative for baby chicks, G.L.F. Yellow Tag Chick Starter now contains Nicarbazine. Follow feeding directions on the tag.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.



G.L.F. CHICK STARTER

Quality that pays off for Poultrymen

From
the Editor's
MAILBAG

**SCIENCE VERSUS
INTUITION**

THANKS for the cheek for first prize in Tom Milliman's Contest. I was surprised to learn that I had come so close to the answer!

This contest was a lot of fun for us; my husband was very scientific about it, being an ex-teacher of mathematics, but my guess was more of an intuitive affair. It might interest you to know that while I hesitated between two very appealing numbers, I happened to glance at the left page of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" (Vol. 5), which I read in my "lull" moments and the page—be it or not—was page 278! To this I added the 50 cents as a footnote to my husband. Perhaps the credit should go to that entertaining historian, but the book remains mine. — Mrs. L. D. Hugg, Johnstown, N. Y.

* * *

Dear Tom:
I took the average work hour per week of the Northeastern dairyman, divided it by the DHIA average butterfat percentage of Jack Conner's Brown Swiss, and added the number of fillings to my teeth less the average rainfall in Maine. The money in your bank: \$3.46. — John Babcock, Cincinnati, Ohio

EDITOR'S NOTE: Either John has too many fillings in his teeth or Maine had too much rain. His guess was too small.

— A. A. —

DEES HIS MIND

REGARD to a farmer's liability for accidents to hunters, why should a farmer spend \$10.00 or even 10 cents for insurance to protect a man he does not invite or want on his property?

If that seems inhospitable, look at it the landowner sees it. The hunter comes early before the farmer can get his work done to go hunting, and by the time he is ready to go, every place around is filled by eager sportsmen. If a deer is started, the air is full of slugs,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

There's rosemary, that's for remembrance; . . . and there is pansies, that's for thoughts.—Shakespeare

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If the farmer cares about his own land, he decides to give it up. That is what happened around here. If a deer goes in spite of this and happens to kill a deer, it is sure to be claimed by these same good sportsmen from the city. This happens around here every year.

The landowner furnishes the feed and the place for deer and other game to live on, and our good friends from the city eat them home, with very few asking permission to hunt. Things are as they were before the age of the automobile; then the farmers could allow hunters as there were not enough to be a complete nuisance and menace.

My farm is posted, and will be, and there will be very few permits issued.

—H. P., Wellsville, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The insurance policy mentioned is not to protect the hunter but the landowner. It may be that the chances of a damage suit by an injured hunter are small, but they are there and if such a suit is won, it is pretty ugly business.



Get All the Horsepower Your Tractor Can Deliver!

with **Firestone CHAMPIONS**

TRACTOR TIRES may appear to be the same but it's work done behind the drawbar that makes the difference.

Tests prove that on any job Firestone Champions give you all the horsepower your tractor can deliver—extra drawbar horsepower that saves time and fuel.

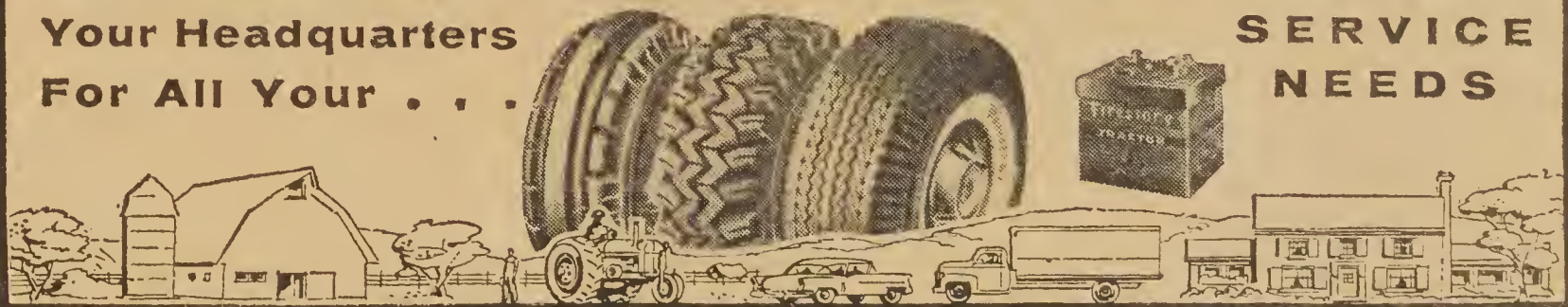
Firestone Champions have the proven curved and tapered bar construction that gives a sharper bite and

deeper shoulder penetration. Flared tread openings insure positive cleaning in all types of soil and they won't plug at the shoulders. Extra tread plies insure longer life and more retreads by protecting against impact breaks.

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

SUNSHINE STATE

TO GET over a cold and get a little needed rest I spent the first week of the New Year in St. Petersburg, on the western coast of Florida. This city is a good example of what has been rapidly taking place in Florida in recent years.

In 1925 the permanent population of St. Pete was 50,000. By 1950 it had doubled, and today it is 125,000. But that is only part of the story, for more than 500,000 visitors come to St. Petersburg each year, and a good 95% of this vast number are old people. The whole city is geared to making the visitors welcome and happy. Even street curbs have ramps so that an elderly person doesn't have to step down or up, and so that a wheelchair can be easily pushed from the street level to the sidewalk.

I never ate better food, and the prices are about half what they are in the North. It was the friendliest place I have ever visited. Everybody says "hello," everybody is willing to visit. Traffic is about half what it is in the North and it moves cautiously in order to give the slow-moving elderly person every chance on the street.

Over all is the glorious sunshine. The local newspaper gives away free copies on every day on which the sun has not shone in the 24 hours. In St. Petersburg there are only about 4½ completely sunless days in the entire year. You have no idea how grand it is to go from this bad winter we are having here in the North and sit for hours at a time in the sunshine just doing nothing, free of all responsibility. One morning, although the sun was shining there was a rather cold wind. I said something about it to one of the natives, to which he replied promptly and with emphasis:

"Yes, sir, one of those damyankee cold winds has swooped down on us."

In visiting with a taxi driver he told me that on New Year's eve he got a hurry-up call from a house about six miles out of St. Pete. When he got there two old ladies came hurrying out urging him to make all haste to a certain street in the city. He stepped on the gas and after a while one of the women said:

"Possibly you'd like to know, driver, why we are in such a hurry."

He admitted that he would.

"Well," she said, "it's the custom for the men to kiss all of the women they can find on this particular street on New Year's eve at midnight. We want to be sure to get there on time."

To me the driver laughingly remarked that any young couple could learn a lot from the old folks who conduct their romances on the thousands of street benches scattered throughout the city.

I had only a few days so the only thing I did aside from resting was to attend a band concert nearly every day, just about the finest I have ever heard. Just below St. Petersburg, Barnum and Bailey have their winter quarters at Sarasota and many of the members of the circus band play in the concerts in beautiful Williams Park in St. Petersburg. In the two to three thousand people who attended these concerts there were probably less than a hundred under fifty. Over us flew hundreds of doves and other birds, flitting back and forth among the trees. Gray squirrels, so tame that you could almost pick them up, sat up beside us to eat. Listening to

By E. R. Eastman

that beautiful music in the sun, with the bright blue sky overhead, gave me a deep sense of peace and serenity.

As I looked into the faces of the hundreds of old folks spending their winters and their sunset years in Florida. I thought how life writes its story on our faces. It was plain to be seen whether those elderly people had traveled *with* or *against* the years. The mean, the small, the selfish were there, of course, and you could pick them out. But also plainly to be seen, and far outnumbering the others, were the considerate, the gentle, and the good.

Ponce de Leon, the Spanish explorer, landed on the coast of Florida in 1513 in search of a fountain the waters of which he believed would restore his youth. Instead, ironically, he found death from the poisoned arrow of an Indian. Strange to say, however, Ponce de Leon was partly right. There is no miraculous spring in Florida, but there are thousands upon thousands of elderly people who are finding that the warm sunshine and the peaceful surroundings are almost miraculous in freeing them from their aches and pains and in extending their life span.

GRADE YOURSELF

THE FOLLOWING New Year's resolutions suggested by the Pennsylvania Medical Society are excellent to check on your health habits. Score yourself 8½ points for each. 75% is passing. Any mark above that is excellent, providing you are fair in making your estimate:

1. I will get sufficient rest and sleep.
2. I will control my diet and not over-indulge in food or drink.
3. I will exercise moderately every day, preferably in the fresh air.
4. I will stand and sit erect to maintain good posture.
5. I will bathe frequently and practice good sanitation.
6. I will take care of my teeth daily.
7. I will avoid people who sneeze and cough, and if I have a cold I will protect others as much as possible.
8. I will refrain from unnecessary worry and emotional disturbance.
9. I will be tolerant of other people, and feature friendliness.
10. I will have a complete physical examination this year.
11. I will keep my home as clean and wholesome as possible and work to the same purpose for the community in which I live.
12. I will endeavor to set a good example of healthful living and proper conduct for my children and others younger than myself.

CONGRATULATIONS

NO BRANCH of our farm business has been hit harder with low prices than the potato industry. To grow potatoes under modern conditions is a highly expensive proposition requiring the risk of heavy capitalization. Therefore, it doesn't take a long period of low prices completely to ruin a potato grower.

In spite of this, most potato growers in recent years have resisted government subsidies, and have done everything within their power to stand on their own feet. Even now, after a very poor year, to save themselves from complete disaster the National Potato Council is developing a potato program which will be based most-

ly on self-help. As you will note in the D Guide on the next page, the only thing they asking from government is help to divert potatoes into by-product uses when yields heavy, and help to prohibit the sale of cullatoes except in short crop years.

Congratulations are surely in order to thtato men for trying to solve their difficult themselves, for they well know from past experience that to accumulate government-owned potatoes in great piles to rot will do far more harm than any government subsidy can good.

To any self-help potato program there should be added some plan to make the consumer realize more than she does now what a fine necessary food potatoes are.

WILLIAM H. DANFORTH

IT IS SAD to record the death of a long friend, William H. Danforth, whose high ability and leadership built the Ralston-Purina Company of St. Louis into one of the largest feed manufacturing companies in the world.

Mr. Danforth's life is another of the thousands of examples of a poor boy making good with the opportunities that America has always provided for those who know how to use them. He started his career sweeping out a store. Later, looking for a trademark for his own business, Mr. Danforth remembered the bolts of red and white checkered cloth that one of the toymakers in that store had always bought to make aprons and shirts for her family. He and his associates made that red and white checkered board trademark of the Purina Company a familiar sight in almost every community in America.

Always interested in boys and girls, he worked to provide opportunities for worthy young men, and at Camp Miniwanca, which Mr. Danforth established on the shores of Lake Michigan, in summer he gave hundreds of young American men and women the opportunity of recreation, instruction and inspiration to become leaders in their communities.

For many years Mr. Danforth wrote a column in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the theme of which he made a basic part of his lifetime philosophy: "Stand Tall. Think Tall. Smile. Live Tall."

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY FRIEND, Mr. Kenneth O. Ward of New York, sent me this story:

Back in the early 1900's there was a simple-minded fellow named Harry who lived on one of the hills surrounding our valley. He had few financial resources and had become a victim of one of the local horse swappers.

One day when the swapper went to Harry to collect, the latter said, "John, the only thing I got is that old sow. She's full of pigs."

It so happened that the sow had had the same and due to deficient diet had eaten every one of the pigs.

Harry, feeling that he had the worst of the deals said nothing about what the swapper had done.

John said, "Do you think she'll have any more?" To which Harry answered, "John, I tell you the pigs are in her, and I'm sure of it."

He got full credit on his bill.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

GOALS: Everyone of us is more likely to get where we want to go if we have some definite goals in view. For a dairyman we are suggesting two. 1. That an objective of 200,000 pounds of milk per man per year be set. This means that each full time man on the farm could take care of 20 cows with an average production of 10,000 pounds of milk. 2. The furnishing of all the top quality roughage that cows can eat. This would include such things as stimulating pasture growth early and late in the season, improving meadows and pastures by fertilizing, seeding if needed, putting up the hay at the right time and the use of grass silage to save grass when it is too abundant for the cows to harvest themselves.

If you are not a dairyman, this is an excellent time of year to sit down and set some goals which apply to your own business and which, if attained, will add to your returns both in money and satisfaction.

POTATOES: The National Potato Council is working on a potato program to be mostly "self help." Only part requiring money is request that government provide a program to divert some potatoes into by-product uses in years when yields are heavy. Proposed planks in the program include that government should prohibit the sale of cull potatoes **except in short crop years**; compulsory inspection of all potatoes; grade labeling of all potatoes marketed and the extension of market agreements to all commercial potato growing areas. Growers have indicated an approximately 50-50 split on the question of acreage control and marketing quotas.

FARM SIZE: Current discussions about farm problems are complicated by the question "What is a farm?" The census defines a farm as three or more acres if the annual value of farm produce is \$150.00 or more, not counting home gardens. On that basis, we have nearly 5 million farms, many of them being part-time farms which distort averages.

One million, one hundred thousand farms (about 22%) with a gross income of \$2,500.00 or more each per year grow 88% of our marketable farm products, while all the rest, making up 75% of the total number of farms, produce only 12% of farm products. One and a half million of them are often referred to as "low income" farms with a gross income of less than \$1,000.00.

SUBSIDIES?: An argument frequently heard to bolster the claims that farmers must have government subsidy and regulations is that many other businesses are government-subsidized and that farmers cannot operate under a free market system in a regulated economy.

Certainly, farmers are as much entitled as anyone to subsidies, but perhaps the better idea is for all groups and agencies to cooperate in a concerted drive to lessen all subsidies.

In addition, there is good evidence to show that subsidies are not always a good thing for other businesses. It is not necessary even to go beyond farming to know that subsidies are not always good. Cotton growers who have been regulated and subsidized as much or more than any business, agriculture or otherwise, are now in more trouble than any group of food producers with the possible exception of wheat growers.

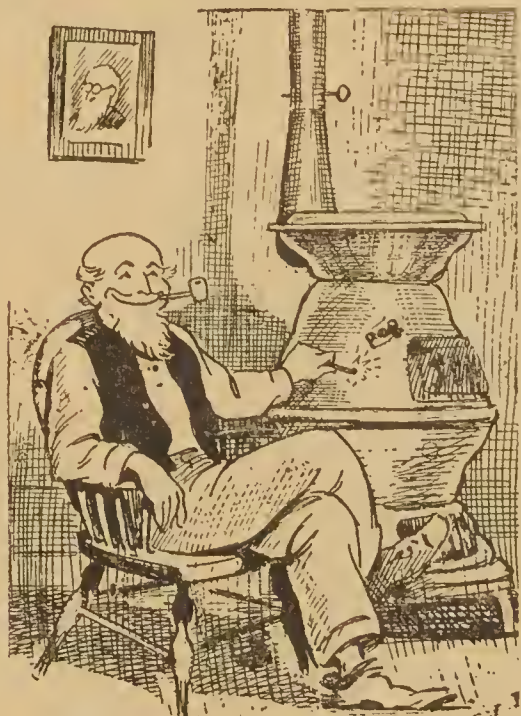
RENTING MAPLES: Many farmers are renting maple trees for the production of maple products. Two methods of payments are common. One is 10c a bucket although in some cases the amount is 10c per bucket for road side trees and 5c per bucket where trees are on steep slopes. The other method is to pay per gallon of sap, the price commonly being 10c per gallon. This rate is higher, but the price includes tapping, hanging buckets, gathering sap and delivering to the man who does the evaporating.

FARM PROGRAM: President Eisenhower, in his farm message to Congress, attacked the very root of our farm problem — the surpluses built up over these past many years. His proposal would actually use the surpluses to get rid of the surpluses without pouring new money into that part of the program. Highlights of his message are on page 17, this issue. —Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

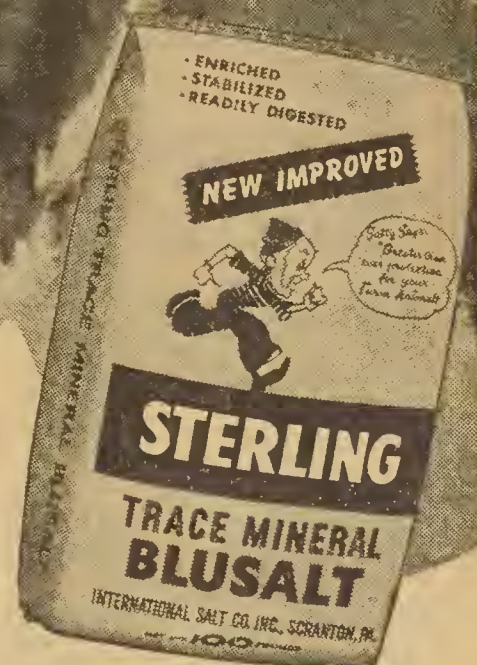
MIRANDY'S got me on the pan to modernize our heating plan; she thinks that it's a big disgrace cause there's no furnace in this place. Our fat and friendly stoves, says she, we ought to junk immediately, and then install a big machine, stuck someplace where it can't be seen, with dials, buttons, wires and flues to give whatever heat we choose. There'd be some holes in walls and floor and out of them hot air would roar. And outside by the house would sit a giant tank with fuel in it; no cobs to keep us warm, instead we'd pay to keep that furnace fed.

The whole idea, it seems to me, is just as silly as can be. Whenever I come stumbling in from outside weather cold as sin, I like to sit down right beside a red-hot stove and roast my hide; no little hole upon the wall would be a substitute at all. Mirandy claims that she's, too old to rise at dawn when floors are cold and chase around the house half-froze, a-building fires as she goes. But if we had a thermostat relieving her of doing that, I'd lose the best excuse I've got for sleeping 'til the house is hot.



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Facing Facts on the Future of DAIRY FARMING

(EDITOR'S NOTE: No dairyman should miss this down-to-earth, hopeful look at the prospects for the Northeast dairy farmer.)

By DR. W. A. COWAN

Head, Department of Animal Industries, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut

SIZE of business is an important consideration in determining income on dairy farms. The 1950 census indicates that only 21% of the farms in Connecticut that reported dairy cows had herds of 20 cows or over. It is certainly difficult to see how, in this day and age, herds of less than 20 cows can compete in this agricultural economy. From the same source, 53% of the herds had from one to four cows; 8% had five to nine; 9% had 10 to 14 and 9% had 15 to 19 cows. This situation has admittedly changed some in the last five years toward bigger herds and this is a trend that will very probably continue.

One should not infer from this that the bigger farms always return the greatest net income. There is certainly ample room in our agriculture for family and two-and three-man farms that operate efficiently and to capacity. In fact, the efficiency as measured by production of milk per man on some of these units may be higher than on some of the very large operations that we all see or read about from time to time. In my opinion, the family farm of tomorrow is not a 20 cow farm. It will be a bigger and yet more easily worked unit.

As we take a close look at our dairy business today, we see surpluses and government and governing programs. The solution to some of these problems is to move dairy products into stomachs and not storehouses. The present distress may be relatively temporary. With 2.5 to 3 million additional consumers of dairy products produced annually, it will not be long, at our present production levels, before we no longer have so-called surpluses. In fact we may even face some times of temporary shortage.

What's Good For the Consumer

Dairy farmers and dairy processors are in competition with all other food items (poultry, meat, vegetables, cereals, etc.)—in competition for the dollars that consumers will spend for food nutrients either for pleasure or to live. If we can develop the philosophy in the dairy business that what is good for the consumer is in the long run good for the dairy business, then we will be in a much stronger position. This involves a great many things, including the production of high quality products as efficiently as possible and distributing them with high efficiency so that they will constantly be satisfying to the palate and pocketbooks of the people. The consumers are the people who all in the dairy business work for and must please. The way to build dairy product consumption habits and the soundest business is to give the consumer constant satisfaction at the lowest possible cost contingent with reasonable profits on efficient operations. We need more of this philosophy in many lines of business and dairying is no exception. The whole aim behind it is to have more people drinking and eating more dairy products. Let's always keep the consumer in mind when we formulate our dairy programs. Whenever any business forgets to do so, or by any chance legislates to the consumer's disadvantage, this business eventually gets into trouble.

Dairy farmers face competition today from both within and without their areas. Dairying has changed tremendously from the days when milk abso-

lutely had to be produced near where it was consumed. Refrigeration and transportation improvements have brought about a situation in which the perishability factor is nowhere as great as it once was in determining what is going to be produced where. This raises the question, what about the future?

The Future Prospects Good

I am optimistic about the future of dairying in this area. I believe that our farmers are capable of change and of remodeling their production efforts when necessary. There are also other general reasons that are favorable to dairying.

Dairy cows supply high quality, nutritious, palatable proteins for human consumption and health with greater efficiency than any other farm animal. This fact guarantees the dairy business a place in the economic sun for at least some years to come. Of all the factors involved in human nutrition, essential protein is in shortest supply over the world.

The northeastern part of the United States has had an extensive history as a profitable dairy region. There is a bright future for the dairy business in the Northeast providing that changes and improvements take place in efficiency of production. As the threat of competition from outside the region increases, it is imperative that we "re-model" and overhaul in advance the organization of our dairy farms. Indeed the threat of competition may have a strong influence in the evolution of a more efficient and more profitable dairy farming business in this area. Some look at competition and try to legislate against it. Others feel that it is competition, ideas, ingenuity and freedom of enterprise that have in part given the people of this country the standard of living we presently enjoy. Do not fear fair competition. It is healthy and stimulating. With ideas, methods, organization and efficiency changes, it can be met and dealt with. We can compete if we take advantage of opportunity.

Northeast Good Dairy Country

The northeastern United States is a good country for cattle. We are in a natural hay and pasture region. High quality forage is the keystone to efficient dairying. It has been and can be produced in abundance and can be the main source of nutrients from which the cow lives, reproduces and makes milk. It is even possible to speculate that we may have increasing competition in the future from human stomachs for some of the grains consumed by cattle, and that an increasing proportion of our dairy products will be produced all over the country by cows fed less grain concentrates and more high quality roughage. The Northeast and other strong roughage areas are in a good position if such changes occur.

In addition to the important advantage of being able to produce high quality forage, the northeastern markets are close to the farms. High freight rates on a bulky product such as milk increase the costs to the buyer of milk that might be produced in some other region. As long as dairy farmers of the Northeast produce milk for what it costs mid-western or southern producers plus the cost of shipping it in, northeastern farmers are in a competitive position.

The moderate climate of the North-

east is well suited for dairying. Cows are distressed and production begins to drop when temperatures climb into the high eighties. Our rainfall is usually fairly well distributed and conducive to producing large yields of roughage and pasture. Parasite and insect problems are less than in warmer humid regions.

Although the cost of farms around our rapidly expanding cities has increased considerably, figures from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that on a relative basis, the cost of farm land has increased less in the Northeast than in most other regions of the United States. This helps place the agricultural economy of this region on a sounder competitive basis. In the long run, our livestock must have the earning power to pay off investments.

Some Disadvantages

There are, as in every other region, certain disadvantages that create problems that must be solved. The Northeast has its share of these.

A large part of the cost of producing milk is in the labor involved. Dairy farm labor is costly when one has to compete with industrial wage rates and benefits. One of the major disadvantages of dairy farming in this region is this labor factor. Many figures are available that indicate a use of between 100 to 150 man hours of labor per year per cow on the average dairy farm. Yet there are some farms where this requirement is reduced tremendously, and we know that there are organizational changes that can be made that minimize labor needs.

We do not have the possibilities of year 'round pasture as in some regions. Since milk is usually produced at lowest cost while cows are on pasture, the problem is to stretch out the pasture season and closely simulate pasture conditions through self-feeding low cost, high quality roughage and silage.

We have lived a long time with some of our present dairy barns and in many cases they were too well built. This may not sound like a disadvantage but it is just that. Our barns are difficult to remodel and change. It is often costly to install labor-saving devices. Our barn size and stanchions are all too often a serious bottleneck to expansion of herd numbers and production. Many barn arrangements make for a larger amount of muscle work and expenditure of effort than is necessary or reasonable. We have purchased large amounts of high cost concentrates that add to the cost of milk production. Better adapted varieties of cereal grains for the Northeast and a high quality roughage program can help solve this problem on many farms.

Millions of Consumers

We have a greater potential fluid market in the Northeast than in any other region. Millions of our country's population reside in this area, yet what have we really done to develop to the maximum, the potential that this offers? What have we done to make milk in its various palatable forms available to all the people when, where and how they want it? What have we done to see that it is in all our factories, our schools, our entertainment spots and located in the right locations on our highways? We have hardly begun to market milk with the efficiency and volume that can be handled. We have been slow to move toward dispensers, vending machines and volume discounts. They are not the

panacea or the cure-all, but all of little things put together that can prove the amount of milk sold as 1 fluid milk, will help and should be used. We have efficiency wonders behold inside many of our dairy plants and yet often as soon as the product goes out through the cooler door delivery, the efficiency of our production is cancelled by the high cost efficiency of our distribution system. Producers should rightly feel that efficiency in milk distribution is important to them. They have an important stake in the future of the business and should help improve marketing in every possible way. The price the consumer pays could well be more flexible. All the often reductions in prices to the farmers are not reflected in reduced prices to consumers. Such reductions sometimes move greater volumes, alleviate producer surpluses.

If we take advantage of the tremendous potential market we have, if we distribute and sell where, when, how people want milk and at competitive prices, if we take advantage of economic and physical advantages, minimize our disadvantages, then the dairy business in the Northeast is good. That does not mean that every farm or farmer should always be in the dairy business. We should expect a normal casualty of the submarginal inefficient. This happens in all business.

The problem then is to develop great markets completely and efficiently, and at the same time, produce better hay, silage and pasture feed more of it to cows that have producing potential from such feed. Some changes in the organization of many of our farms and barns are going to be necessary to do the same. Some changes in our thinking, ideas will have to be made at the same time. Many of our good farmers are leading and will lead the way. This is a future for producing this high quality food product in the Northeast. The problems will be many but they can all be solved in part or completely.

The Goals to Shoot At

We need to have some goals to shoot at and help chart the course. By mentioning these goals it will help determine where you personally are today on your own farm and I hope challenge you to develop even greater efficiency in the future.

1. Since labor is an important factor in the cost of milk production, one is 350,000 to 500,000 pounds of milk per man per year. It will be a bit with the breed maintained is not an impossibility and can be achieved.
2. 40-50 cows per man. This can be reached and in many cases, number of cows will be more easily handled and cared for than on 20 to 25 cow farms of today.
3. 50-70 man hours of labor per cow. This has already been done on good many farms. It is far more efficient than the 100-150 man hours of labor found per cow on the low percentage of dairy farms.
4. Produce milk at the most profitable ratio of grain and roughage feeding. Aim for the greatest net profit. This may not always be at the highest possible production level.
5. Breed high producing long-lived cows, that milk well on relatively high in quality roughage and low concentrates.
6. Average calving interval of a 12 months per cow. A herd that calving every 16 months (there

(Continued on Page 31)

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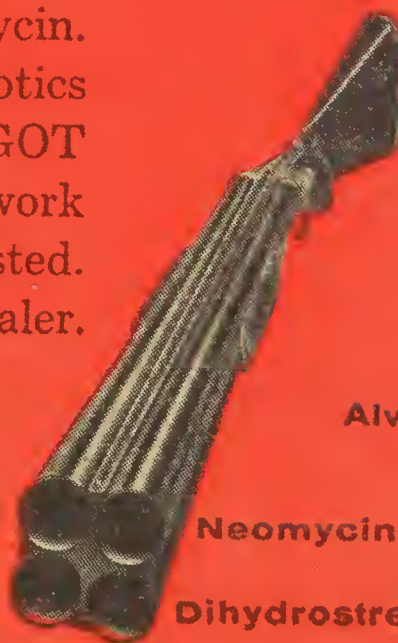
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The bee, so very important to apple growers, can work too hard and pollinate so many blossoms that small fruit—and a lot of thinning—will result. Art Burrell, in the accompanying story, offers some valuable ideas to apple growers from production to marketing.

Is This A Good Time to Plant Apple Orchards?

(Continued from Page 1)

In the profitable operations, one man took the lead in the dairy and another in the orchard work. Thus important jobs never were neglected in either enterprise. Often, however, corn-planting and spraying for scab control came the same days. And the best weather for scab sprays often is at early morning and early evening—just the times chores must be done. So there is some conflict.

The number attempting to combine the two is smaller than it used to be. I consider manure our best fertilizer for apples, but am able to buy what we need for young trees. Our bearing trees do well with a combination of purchased hay mulch, heavy grass growth among the trees stimulated by frequent broadcasting of high magnesium lime and complete fertilizer and light annual applications of nitrate under the trees. Where there is just one man to manage the business, the profits usually are greater from doing an extra good job with apples than with attention split between apples and livestock.

Sources of Selling Difficulties

Marketing difficulties with apples usually come from one of two origins or a combination of the two. These sources of trouble are: 1—The tendency for a whole region to have a very large crop some years and a small one other years, and 2—the difficulty of getting a large enough volume of a standard pack. This standard pack must be continuously available for months and must be the basis for adequate advertising, publicity and sales efforts.

Let's discuss the first point—irregularity in volume of crop. In heavy crop years, a small surplus produces a disastrously low price. A short crop may produce a high price per bushel, but this depends on the supply of apples from other regions and of other fruits and vegetables available to the consumer. If the price is actually very high, reduced purchases and consumer ill-will result.

Yields need not fluctuate as much as they now do. Progress will continue to be made in restricting planting to sites less subject to frost, in planting vari-

eties less subject to alternation, in choosing non-injurious spray materials, on greater wisdom in use of blossom-thinning sprays, and in greater courage in removing imported bees, once they have had a reasonable opportunity to bring about enough pollination. Over-pollination causes small fruit size and failure to form blossom buds for the next year. Prompt removal of bees after the proper interval may play almost as large a part in preventing excessive sets as blossom-spraying.

Changes in the Apple Marketing

Let's look at a few points in our marketing situation. Two changes are taking place. An increase in the percentage of our crop that is processed into sauce, slices and juice is continuing. Growers close to the processing plants may find it profitable to mass-produce large yields of varieties that processors want. The other change applies to fresh fruit. A large percentage of the fresh apples is sold each year by supermarkets run by chain store organizations that are increasing in size. Fewer and fewer buyers make wholesale purchases. They must have the apples in volume and in a standard pack—often in consumer units such as polyethylene bags. Only a few growers are big enough to supply the volume of apples required in the form the buyer demands. When a large-volume buyer canvasses dozens of small growers or storages, each selling independently, he often can secure an unreasonably low price. Even so, he is not entirely happy, because if he must get his requirements from numerous different suppliers, the packs are not uniform. Furthermore, with numerous shippers consigning to commission merchants in city markets, it is easy to cause a temporary glut and disastrous price break in any market. This upsets everybody in the trade.

An important reason for Washington growers' prosperity in the last few years is their marketing arrangement. Seventy per cent of their apples go through co-ops and the remainder through brand-name marketing companies. The pack is standardized and uniformly inspected before shipment. There is a state tax providing large

sums for promotion and market studies. There is systematic and consistent exchange of market information among the shippers.

In Dutchess, Niagara and Wayne Counties of New York, growers have formed cooperatives in an attempt to secure better and more consistent returns for the fruit. Two grower organizations handle a large share of the New Jersey apples. At least one Massachusetts co-op has been marketing apples for many years. The different organizations vary in mode of operation, but there is some hope of more widespread cooperation, formal and informal, among those who prepare and market our apples. Our regional Apple Institutes in the East do a fine promotion job. Without better coordination of efforts than in the past, all elements—producers, wholesalers, retailers, processors and consumers will suffer. With it, apples can hold their rightful place in our economy and prudent planting in the Northeast will be justified.

Conclusion

In summary, it may be a good time for those who are qualified and have a long term interest, to plant apples. Opportunities are great for those who do a top-flight job. It would be a poor time for those who are just looking for something to speculate in, or to have a non-resident business. Any newcomers considering entering apple production would do well to work for successful operators before tackling their own enterprises. The actual cost to get an orchard into bearing is likely to be \$700 to \$900 per acre and usually an orchard smaller than 40 acres suffers handicaps in the Northeast. The first step is to look into the market you consider supplying and be guided by what you think it will demand.

COUNTRY STORIES

Early Manpower

By Ralph Ray Chambers

I HEARD this story of an Irish co-

who took homestead land long ago. Bad luck had dogged them, but characteristic courage of homesteaders Mary and Pat kept on, determined 'prove up'.

Came the Spring of the year time to plow, calamity struck again. This time it was almost hopeless. of the oxen died. A dead ox, no more plowing done, fainter-hearted people would have thrown up the whole business. Not big Pat though, and certainly not Mary, who had helped him vest so much she couldn't see it lost.

Sizing up her husband's big shoulders, she instructed him to change ring in the yoke, giving the remaining ox the short end; then padding the yoke well she hitched Pat in and herself took the plow handles.

All went well for a time, then something "spooked" the ox and he went away. Pat, fast to the yoke had no choice but to run with him, so as they went across the field with Mary in excited pursuit.

Luckily the route the ox chose toward the barn and it was there that Mary found her team, both blown heavily.

Rushing around to Pat with worry concern, Mary started to undo the yoke but Pat, raising bloodshot eyes gasped,

"Unyoke the bull, Mary—I'll stan-

HAVE FUN -- WIN A DOLLAR

\$1. EACH FOR FIRST 20 Correct Answers Received in Our Mail From 20 Readers

Scrambled Ads Contest No. 1

We've mixed up the letters in the signatures of three advertisers in this issue. Each line is a complete signature. Unscramble them, tell us what page number each ad is on and mail.

Example: "SAJICE" Becomes "J. I. Case"—Page 13

- 1- YESRSAMHAIRS
- 2- KOSTARAQUE
- 3- LOTEREALLABOREDIRE

(The letters "Inc.", "Co.", "Corp.", etc. are NOT used in the scrambled lines.)

SCRAMBLED ADS,
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

Here are my answers to Scrambled Ads Contest No. 1:

1- _____ Page _____

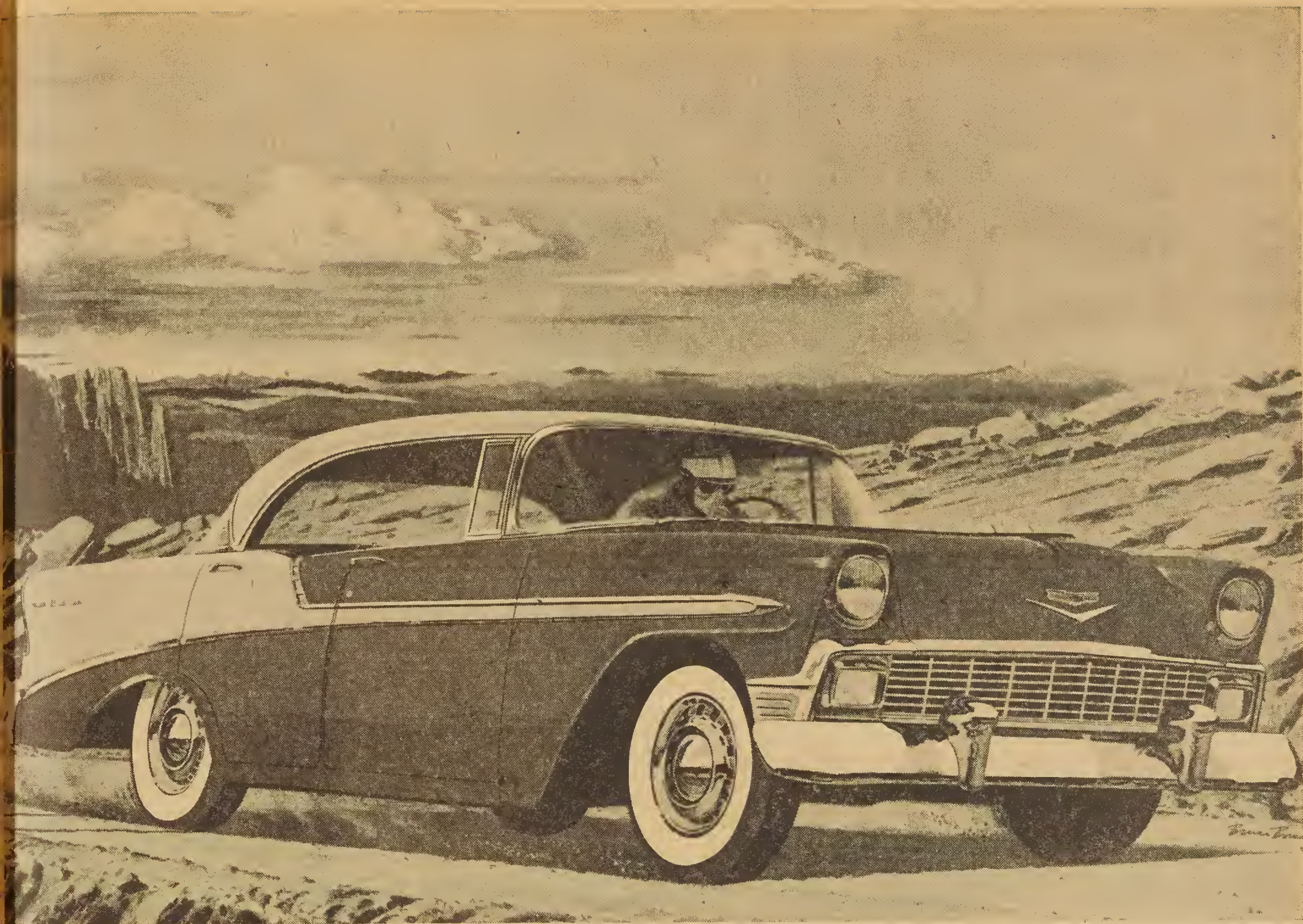
2- _____ Page _____

3- _____ Page _____

My name _____

Mailing address _____

(Please Print)



The new Bel Air Sport Sedan (one of two new 4-door hardtops) shown on the Pikes Peak road where Chevrolet broke the record.

Nothing without wings climbs like a '56 Chevrolet!

This new Chevrolet handles hills like they aren't even there! Aim it up a steep grade—and you'll see why it's the Pikes Peak record breaker!

Ever level off a mountain with your foot? Nothing to it. Just point this new '56 Chevy uphill and ease down on the gas.

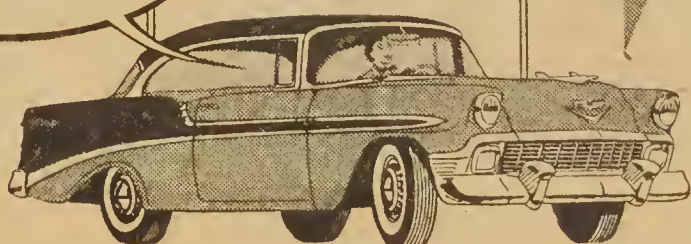
In the merest fraction of a second you sense that big bore V8 lengthening out its stride. And up you go with a silken rush of power that makes a mountain seem as flat as a roadmap!

For nothing without wings climbs like a '56 Chevrolet! This is the car, you know, that broke the Pikes Peak record. The car that *proved* its fired-up performance, cat-sure cornering ability and nailed-down stability on the rugged Pikes Peak road. And *all* these qualities mean more driving safety and fun for you whether the road's smooth or rough, flat or hilly.

You'll see that when you *drive* the new Chevrolet. You've 19 frisky new models to choose from, with new higher horsepower—ranging up to a top of 205! Borrow the key to one at your Chevrolet dealer's. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



*Highway-test it—
it's a beautiful
thing to handle!*



THE HOT ONE'S EVEN HOTTER



“America was **not** built by government . . . ”

America was not built by government. It was built by the energies of a self-reliant people who long ago learned the value of cooperation. It was built by people who created homes in the wilderness through log-raising bees, who pushed across the western plains in wagon trains, who began the reclamation of arid lands by their own efforts, constantly demonstrating their capacity to fend for themselves.

The people who built America didn't ask for government help. Those who do sooner or later wind up dependent upon government. This means remote, inefficient, *political* control. This means all-powerful “Big Government.” Today in various parts of the country there are many people and projects dependent on government “handouts,” even though those people and projects could be served better, faster and more economically by private concerns.

Right here in New York State bureaucratic planners are still trying to develop additional power at Niagara Falls, even though five private companies are ready and able to do the job without one cent of government funds!

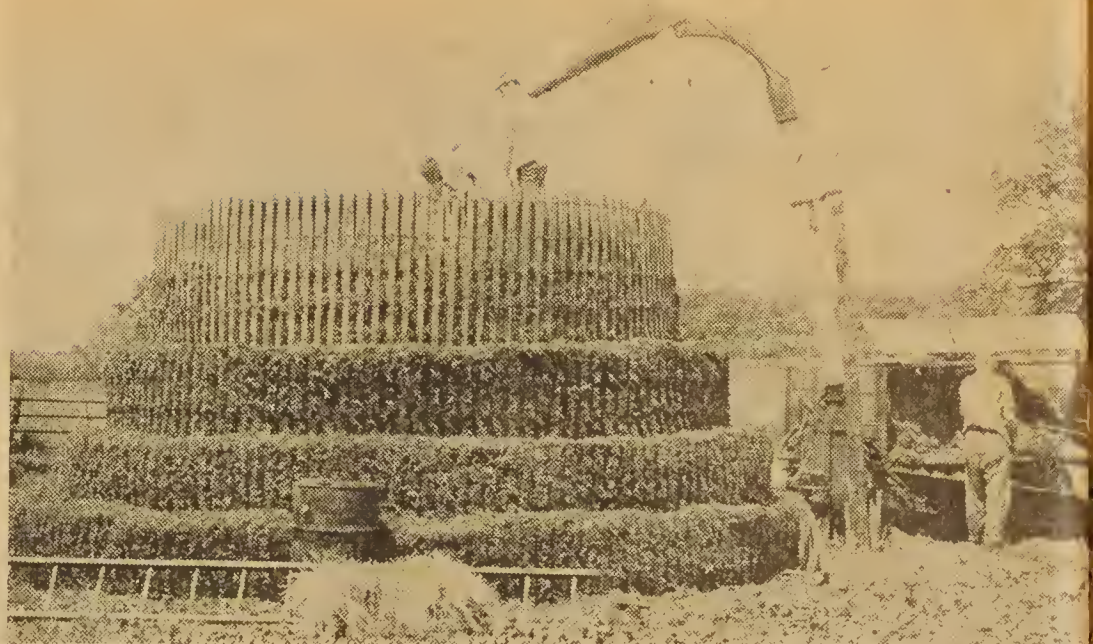
The government plan will cost more, take longer and won't pay a penny of federal taxes.

You can stop “Big Government” at Niagara by writing your Congressman. Tell him how you feel. He wants to know!

CENTRAL HUDSON
Gas & Electric Corporation

Principal Offices

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



Layers of chopped, well-packed forage—each two feet less in diameter than the one under it—make up this stack silo. When completed, the entire stack is enclosed in plastic “stocking” to cut spoilage and dry matter losses.

Pocket Size Silo Cuts Losses to 5%

THE TWO pictures on this page illustrate a method of preventing spoilage which has been tried out for four years by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

It is called a “Plastic Silo”. The comment from New Jersey is that it probably will not replace the need for present-day silos, but that it does appear to be a practical way of putting up small quantities of high quality silage.

As you can see, the silage is held in place by snow fences with each tier being smaller in diameter than the previous one. Then, when the job is finished, the plastic cover is pulled up over it and secured at the top. The material that has been most successful to date is of the polyvinylchloride sheet.

As a result of this method, spoilage and dry matter losses have been reduced from the usual 15 to 30 per cent to an average of less than 5 per cent.

It is a bit difficult to picture the method by which the plastic is used, but the New Jersey Station explains it this way:

“The plastic bag is rolled or gathered like a stocking. It is then placed on level ground. The lower edge is extended toward the center about 3 feet, and the form is put into place. Chopped

forage is then blown into the form. This first layer, in particular, is distributed and packed evenly.

“After the snow fence ring has been completely filled, it is removed, shortened to form a ring 2 feet less in diameter than the first ring and moved atop the stack. The second layer is then filled and packed like the first and followed by the third which is shortened in diameter. After the ring is removed, the plastic film is raised and tied tightly with a snow cord. In working on the stack, care should be taken not to walk too close to the edge after the forms are moved.

“Gases begin to collect immediately upon sealing and the bag reaches its maximum extension in approximately 36 hours after which it slowly collapses. We have never had the plastic torn from pressures developed. However, unless secured firmly, the knot at the top may pull out, in which case it should be retied as soon as possible. Openings should be made at the top of the bag on at least two sides to permit seepage. As soon as the seepage stops, these holes should be wiped clean with a dry cloth and covered with a piece of pressure tape, or the plastic gathered into a small knot and tied with a string.”



Covering the stacked silage with plastic, as shown here, has in four years of use reduced losses from the usual 15 to 30% to an average of less than 5%. Gases collecting in the bag immediately after the plastic is sealed around it.

QUESTION

How Would You Alter A Cow?

Printed, by permission, from *The Cornell Countryman*, official publication of the students of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University.

ANSWERS

Frederick L. Ely '56, Agricultural Economics: I would like to see a cow without a tail, with rubber hoofs so they won't hurt when they kick, small mouths and stomachs but large milk production, a Holstein with 5 per cent butterfat; also a cow that talks and tells you when she feels sick and what she wants to make her better; a cow with a zipper on her reticulum so the hardware can be removed easily, a safety valve near her floating rib so she can let off pressure when she bloats. Or maybe one that can walk on two legs so she can help clean the barn and carry her own milk to the milkhouse, or with faucets on her teats so the milk will flow by itself when the faucet is opened.

Rella Smith '58, Home Economics: I would install cows with mufflers so the late sleeping farmer's daughter wouldn't be irritated by the early morning ruckus.

Ronald Wade '59, Bacteriology: Make them so they aren't so fool dumb. Get them so they go the right way when they should, train them to come and go like a dog, and to stay out of the corn.

Sheila Siegel '58, Home Economics: To me the cow is very sad because all she does is mope around and chew and chew gobs of grass. I'd like to see a happy cow, a happy-go-lucky one who didn't look as if the weight of the world were resting on her stomach, with a good sense of rhythm and an ear for music.

Joseph M. Wood '57, Agricultural Economics: The udder seems to be in a rather poor location. I would like to see one of our eminent geneticists get to work and produce a cow with an udder in the back. This would greatly facilitate milking and eliminate much bending.

Bruce Maher '59, Livestock Farming: They should have twins once a year, milk all year round, and produce high grade beef in addition to milk.

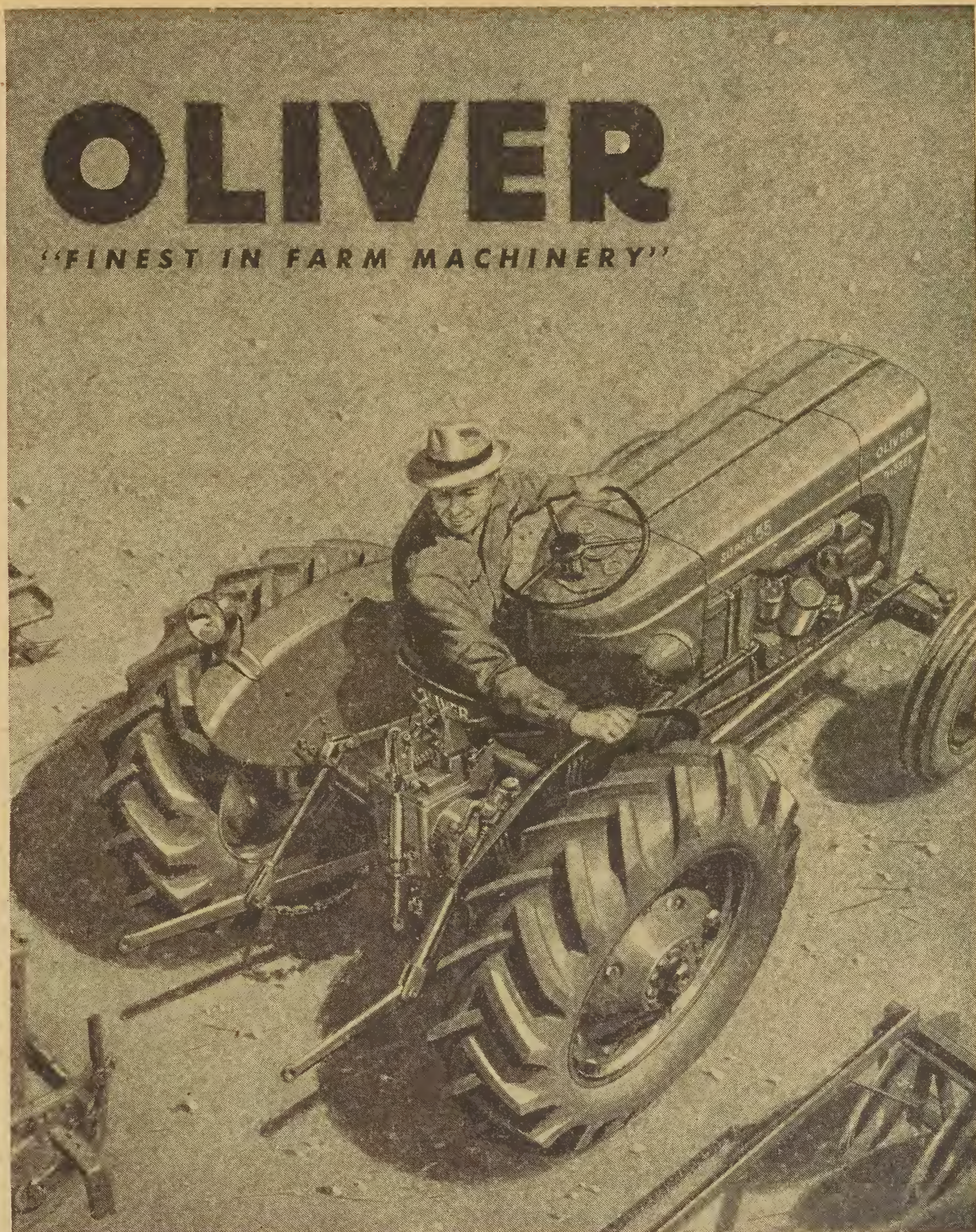
John Foster, Graduate Assistant in Agricultural Economics: Change her interior workings so that manure would be eliminated and all that is now manure would become milk. Only problem is to get the Vet. College to develop these changes.

Merville Button '58, Extension: It could be a great aid to have cows with only one combination of dominant genes—no more "mixed-up bovines" with big, rectangular faces.

David L. Myers '57, Dairy Farming: I would like them housebroken to save those morning chores with fork and shovel.

Evan A. Syrigos '59: I do not want them to smell so awful and I do not like them to kick the milk can right after milking.

Theodore Sweet '58, General Farming: I would like a dairy cow that could produce 15,000 pounds of milk a year, 1,000 pounds of fat, weigh 1,500 pounds and get along on 180 days of pasture, one ton of grain, 2.5 tons of grass silage, and 1.5 tons of alfalfa hay. I would also require this cow to have only heifer offspring weighing 100 pounds at birth.



The 2-3 plow Super 55. Other Oliver diesels to 5-6 plow capacity.

Hitch onto a **66%** saving!

Yes, you can cut your fuel bills as much as that when you hitch onto an Oliver diesel.

To begin with, six gallons of diesel fuel will do the work of ten gallons of gas. Then, too, your diesel fuel will cost far less. How much less determines how much you'll save—at least half, closer to two-thirds in most areas.

Why an Oliver? Because Oliver is the *old hand* in diesels. Even today, no other company offers you diesel power in all its wheel tractor sizes.

Even now, no other diesel can give you all the Oliver features.

With an Oliver, you don't need an extra engine to get started—nor a special starting fuel. You just touch the starter and go to work in all kinds of weather.

But that only *begins* the story of Oliver's superiority in diesel tractors. Be sure you get the rest of it—see your Oliver Dealer.

The Oliver Corporation,
400 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.



You, Too, Can Earn More Maple Syrup Money with KING SAP BAGS



NEW IMPROVED Construction,
heavy gauge plastic material
manufactured expressly for
KING SAP BAGS

NEW RUGGED plastic
supporting disc

- Cost 30% less than buckets.
- Over 20% more sap per tree.
- Warmth of sunlight and sheltered top holes make sap run earlier and later.
- Sunny days, even below freezing, are good sap days with KING SAP BAGS.
- Cleaner, sweeter, sun sterilized, high quality sap means more money for you.
- Bags can be hung out and picked up 3 times faster than buckets.
- The cover is part of the KING SAP BAG, so, no cover to buy.
- TRANSPARENT, easy to see sap level, saves time and steps.
- Cannot blow off tree, keyhole slot in disc locks bag to spout.
- Easy to pour, wash or store.
- BIG CAPACITY — 13 qts. expands to 15 qts. when full.
- Seams won't burst, strong pliable material expands.
- Used for years without deterioration.
- These advantages will pay for your KING SAP BAGS in a short time.
- KING SAP BAGS come packed 100 to carton.

FREE — WITH EACH 100 BAGS
— one storage rack for 100 bags,
and one complete repair kit. Bags
are easy to repair... just as you
would an innertube.

Prices: 1 to 99 Bags, 84¢ each
100-299, 81¢ each
300 up, 79¢ each

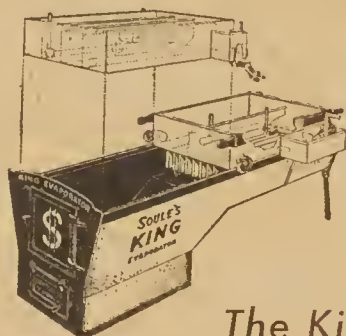
Use only **SOULE**
Hookless Spouts



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Including Lithograph Syrup Cans

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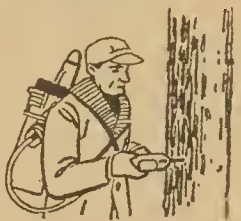


The King
Boils Sap Faster

- Produces fast circulation.
- Only four partitions, cuts "SAP TRAVEL".
- Partitions do not boil sap.
- Double locked seam construction.
- Flues drop their whole depth (7 3/4") into the arch utilizing all the natural flame pull.
- The King has a stack for draft and smoke *only*.
- Wide flame spaces and thin sap spaces make King the fastest boiling evaporator.
- Boiling surface is formed, located and proportioned to give even distribution and fullest use of flames.
- New flexible connection for coupling the two pans.
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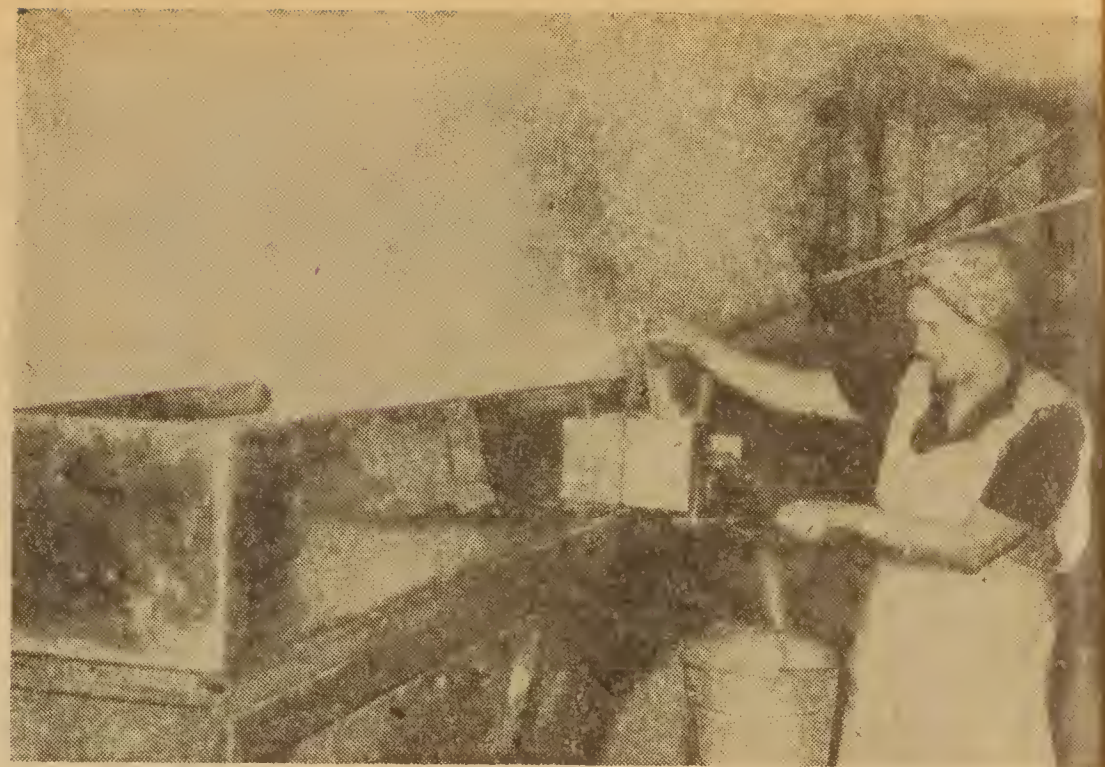
Double action automatic sap regulator.

KING Portable Power TREE TAPPER



Tap the First
Run of Sap

You can save barrels of the first *sap* run by faster, uniform tapping. The time and labor saved will pay for a KING Portable Power TAPPER in one season in a bush of 600 or more KING SAP BAGS. TAPPER is easy to carry and easy to use. It is equipped with speed reducer... brush furnished for washing sugaring equipment, thus easing this mean chore. Get your share of extra money... order KING Portable Power TREE TAPPER NOW!



With twin-nozzle oil burners at each end of this evaporator, menfolk have banished and women do all the "cooking" of maple sap in Clark Norton's saphouse where fuel cost of oil is figured at less than half that of old-fashioned wood. Clark's wife does all the canning while his sister-in-law, Miss Elizabeth McLaughlin, is here drawing off finished syrup, is the expert boiler.

—Photo: William Gilman

"Goodbye, Wood Fire."

Sugarin's Gone Modern

By WILLIAM GILMAN

THE production of pure maple syrup for the great American hotcake has gone through many changes since days of the Indian with his hollowed log for catching the sap and hot stones with which to boil it down.

Power tappers are no longer a novelty. Wooden buckets aren't seen much any more, and even metal ones face a rival in the plastic bag. In these days of the tractor and pipeline, photographers get pretty desperate trying to find a yoke of oxen hauling sap down to the saphouse.

And now the oil burner shows signs of moving in to compete with the traditional wood fire under the evaporator. It seems to be another step in the swing toward mechanized farming.

Four Advantages

The principle is simple enough. Sap is boiled down the old way in a standard evaporator. But the heat is provided by fuel oil and "gun" burner of the general type used for central heating systems in homes. There are already enough examples of successful operation to indicate several advantages.

1. Most obvious advantage is ease of operation. The oil fire is automatically regulated—less possibility of scorched syrup and maybe a burned-out pan if the syrup-maker isn't an expert with his fire or happens to forget the fire.

2. It's easier to be a maker of the lighter-colored, higher-priced syrup, according to USDA researchers. Their tests show the properly designed oil-fired evaporator to be more efficient—it handles sap 30% faster than a wood-fired one of similar size. And as syrup-makers know, faster cooking means lighter-colored syrup.

3. Less labor is needed—an important inducement when reliable hired help is so hard to get. (The oil fire gives a farmer's wife the chance to prove she's just as good a cook in the saphouse as in her own kitchen).

4. Most surprising, perhaps, are figures showing oil is a cheaper fuel, and therefore the syrup is made at less cost. But how can this be when most syrup-makers own a woodlot where their fuel is "free" for the taking?

The answer is that today's farmers are figuring closer. They put value on their time and the time of their hired help and on the equipment needed to get out that "free" wood. Even back 30 years ago, fuel wood's value was figured at \$4.50 a cord. Today, it's esti-

mated around \$10 a cord, at least.

For a quick glance at how the method works, let's visit Clark Norton, poultryman-dairyman of Middlebury Springs, Vermont. His place also produces an annual average of 400 gallons of high-quality maple syrup.

Norton's farm is an example of efficiency to cut down labor and cost. Both his cows and poultry receive feed from the mill by bulk-truck delivery. He's probably first poultryman in the nation to rig up an automatic feed setup for his poultry range. So it's surprising that he has helped pioneer in Rutland County with the oil-fired evaporator method.

He brought the idea back with him from New York's Catskill Mountain section where he saw several syrup makers switching to oil.

As a result, he can eliminate an expense man at sugaring time. In fact, his saphouse gets along entirely without hired labor. Mrs. Norton handles the canning herself. And her sister, Elizabeth McLaughlin, does the expert boiling, she has for many years. But before they always needed a man to tend a hungry wood fire.

With the oil method, Miss McLaughlin keeps four men and two tractors busy just bringing her sap.

When he converted, Norton kept his old evaporator. At first, he had his burner at one end. Then he added another "arch" at the back so that he could mount another oil burner to get even distribution of flame. He used brick both for mounting the burners and for constructing baffles to spread the flame.

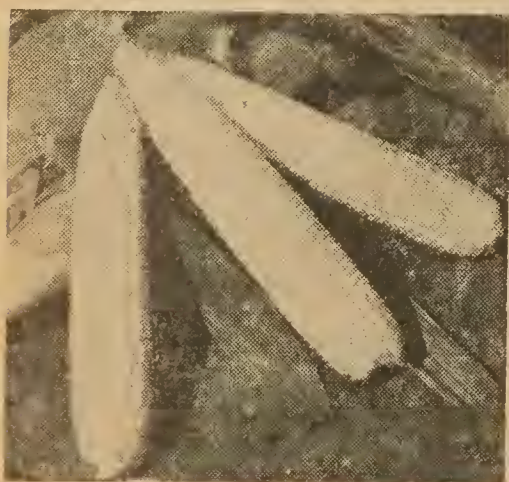
Oil Is Cheaper

Each burner has twin nozzles. At a fast pace, they burn 12 gallons of oil per hour. That figures out to around \$16 fuel for a 10-hour boiling session during which 45 barrels of sap are converted into around \$225 worth of syrup.

Here's where the contrast with wood starts showing up. A man to tend a wood fire would cost around \$10 for the session. And the wood itself — at three cords— isn't "free."

"How," asks Norton, "can you haul and stack three cords of wood for \$6?"

With wood at \$10 a cord, figures show that the oil method is \$1.60 an hour, contrasted with \$4 an hour with wood. Or fuel cost is 35 cents per gallon of syrup when fired by oil, against 90 cents with wood.



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HARRIS SEEDS

Are You "Fussy" About Sweet Corn?

Want the sweetest, most tender corn available? Then plant our new Wonderful with its small, thin-skinned, deep, creamy-yellow kernels which have a richer, sweeter flavor than any produced to date. It's in the early midseason class (81 days) but second ears mature after the first so lengthening the season. Perfect for freezing.

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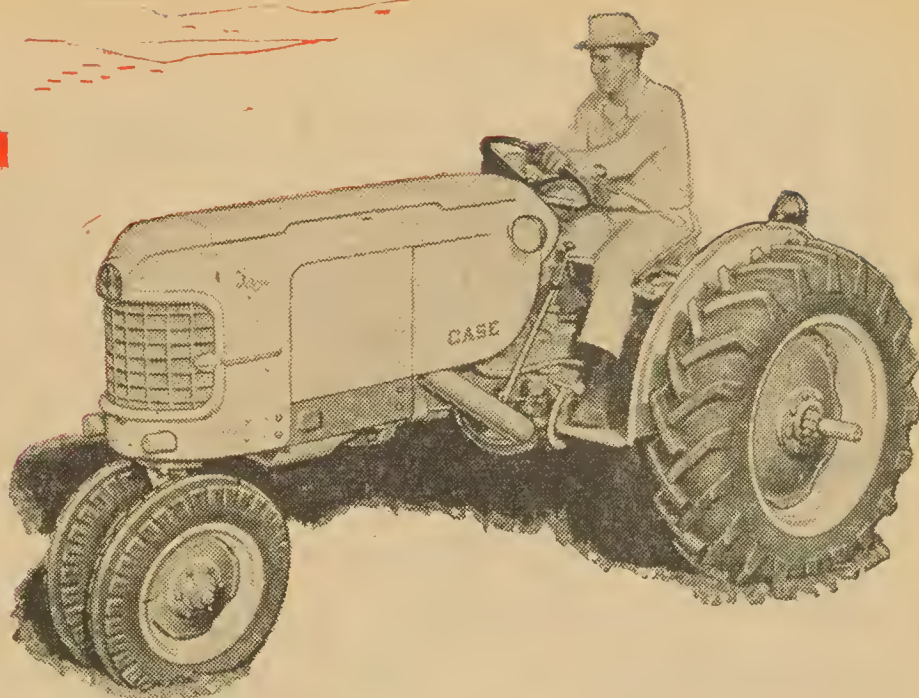
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1956 CATALOG now ready

CASE "300"



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12 SPEEDS



Daring 3-plow Design
Dazzling New Beauty
Dynamic Performance



- ★ Tripl-Range Transmission . . . 12 speeds forward
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Breath-taking in its beauty, the Case "300" brings to life your dream of an ideal 3-plow tractor. New Powr-Torq engines . . . both gasoline and diesel . . . pull full load all the way down to half speed, with a peak of extra torque at two-thirds of rated RPM to take you through tough spots without shifting.

In the heavy-tillage range . . . 4 MPH and less . . . Tripl-Range transmission gives you not two or three but *five* gear speeds. From 4 to 9 MPH . . . the range for light tillage and fast cultivation . . . Tripl-Range gives you another *five* speeds. Then there are two transport speeds up to 20 MPH, and three reverse speeds.

Visit your Case dealer. See for yourself the handy hood with trunk-lid top and sliding doors . . . air cleaner mounted inside rounded grille, clean and cool . . . low rubber-suspension seat and roomy platform . . . all the features that make the Case "300" a delight to drive.

Mail for New Colorful Catalog

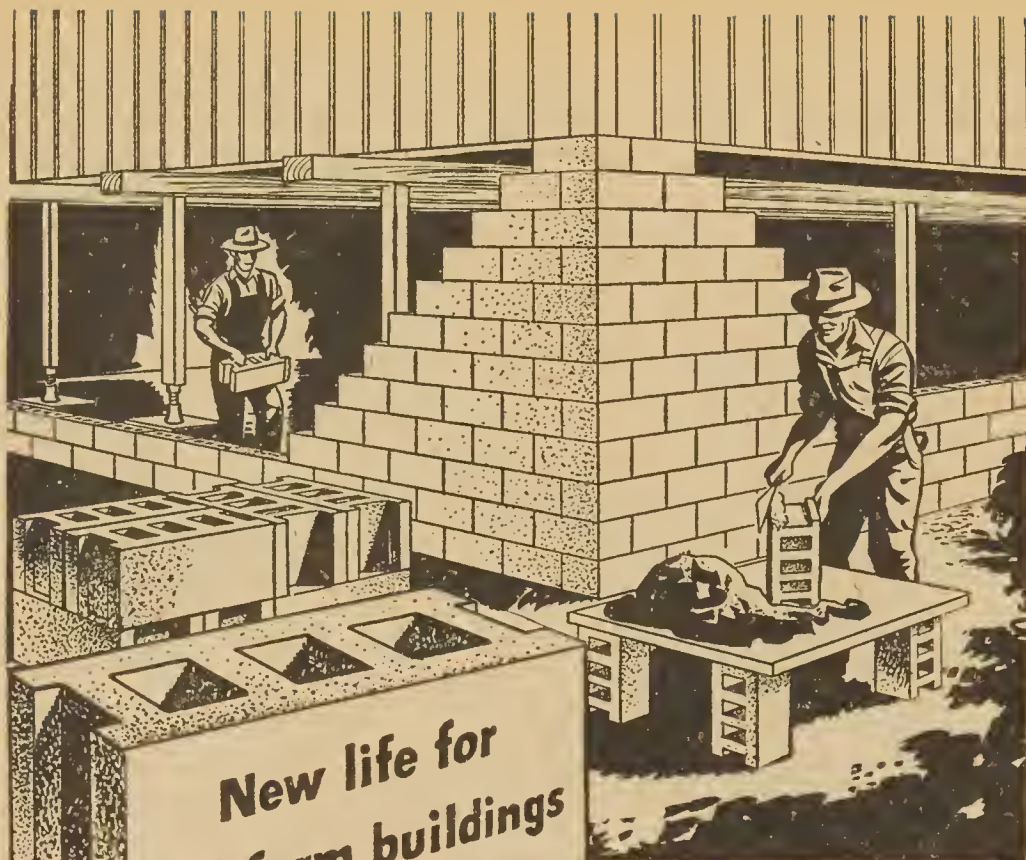
Get full facts on the Case "300" . . . also on Case Income Payment Plan. Check here or write in margin any tractor or implement that interests you. J. I. Case Co., Dept. A-116, Racine, Wis.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-plow "300" Tractor | <input type="checkbox"/> Mounted Implements |
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Remodeling with concrete is economical too. By utilizing much of the old construction you save material and labor. And concrete is moderate in first cost, requires less upkeep and repair, lasts much longer. Result: **low annual cost**. Mail coupon for free booklet, "Restoring Old Farm Buildings with Concrete."

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A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete . . . through scientific research and engineering field work

Please send booklet on farm remodeling and (list subject):

Name.....

St. or R. No.....

Post Office.....State.....

PETS May Cause INSECT Trouble

By **H. H. Schwardt**

New York State College of Agriculture



IMAGINE coming home from a vacation and finding your house hopping with hungry fleas! It happens to lots of folks and usually they are mystified about how fleas grow in empty houses. Always there is a family pet involved — and sometimes a mouse or two.

Serious flea infestations in homes follow a fairly definite pattern. A family has a small pooch that lives in the house most of the time. Early each spring he picks up a few fleas out in the grass where they have hopped or fallen off some tramp dog that passed through the yard. These early fleas take a blood meal or two and then begin laying little white eggs at a great rate right in the dog's hair.

But the eggs don't stay there! Since they are round and shiny and dry, they fall out or get kicked out onto the floor while the dog is scratching his flea bites. On the rugs or in cracks in the floors, the eggs hatch into surprisingly long white larvae. The larvae feed on organic matter of almost any kind on the floor—and where there is a dog, there is more hair and other organic matter on the floor than you would believe! After two or three weeks of feeding, the larvae spin little white cocoons within which they change to adult fleas, and then soon emerge triumphantly to lie in wait for your hapless pup.

Use a Vacuum

With both family and dog in the house the fleas are unlikely to cause much trouble except to the dog. If the floors are vacuumed regularly, many of the eggs and larvae and cocoons are picked up and destroyed before they grow up. Those that do get through will get on your dog first because they prefer dogs, and also because he traverses the house more frequently and more thoroughly than you do. Moreover, most of his body is near the floor and presents an easier target for a jumping flea than a pair of human legs.

Someone in the family will probably take pity on the suffering pet occasionally and give him a flea dusting. But let family and dog leave the house for an extended period and several matters of importance to fleas occur! Most likely the lady of the house is busy packing for the vacation and doesn't vacuum the house the last few days before leaving. But Bowser, or Duke, or whatever his name is goes right on with his scratching up to the minute he jumps in the car, and so the house is left well salted down with fresh flea eggs.

Within three weeks after the family leaves, these eggs produce a new crop of fleas that probably hop about disconsolately and wonder why they were born, unless by chance there are a few mice about the house for them to feed on occasionally. But mice or no mice the fleas are there and hungry when the family returns. A flea can live for several weeks without food if he has to. If you enter a house infested with them, you will soon be covered with fleas from ankles to knees, and you won't want to stay long.

Fortunately, it's easy to avoid trouble of this kind or to put an end to it if it does happen. The one-two punch for fleas involves (1) dusting the dog frequently so he won't build up a large infestation, and (2) dusting your floors with DDT to kill the larvae and the few adult fleas that drop to the

floor. DDT is the preferred material for both jobs. A 10 per cent dust is strong enough, and a rounded spoonful sprinkled on the dog is enough to treat a dog of Boston terrier size. A very light dusting of the floor with DDT will suffice. The coating should be so light that you can hardly see it.

Applications to both dog and floor should be repeated after three weeks. If you have children in the crawling stage, better use pyrethrum powder instead of DDT on the floors.

All that I have said above of course applies as well to flea ridden cats except if you think highly of your cat then pyrethrum or rotenone powder should be substituted for the DDT.

That Brown Dog Tick

Your dog and cat may also get into trouble with the brown dog tick. This is not a tick that gets on birds, as the name might imply, but a brown tick that infests dogs of all color. It also feeds on cats, rabbits, lions, mules, deer, and, if hungry enough, on almost any animal or that's handy. It will bite human beings on occasion but prefers the lower mammals.

The brown dog tick originally a southerner, but during the twenty years this onerous little tick has discovered that he can live in the north by the simple expedient of staying in a house. His trail has been picked up as far north as Maine, Minnesota, and is common in New York. An increasing number of complaints about his depredations come from home owners, pet stores, small animal hospitals.

After engorging himself on your dog or cat, the brown dog tick drops to the floor and lays its minute eggs in cracks in the floor, behind base boards, or behind a loose piece of wall paper. A little while, young ticks appear all over the house. Not all of them find the dog and they continue to wander about sometimes for months. If numerous and sufficiently hungry, they may attack you.

Patience Does It

Getting rid of brown dog ticks is a task calling for patience and persistence on a grand scale. Ten per cent DDT or chlordane will kill them, the problem is to get at all of them. When you spray the house many of the ticks are in hiding in inaccessible places, and after a few days it may appear that your hard work was all in vain. Several sprayings every week will be required, and the house should be dipped or dusted each time the house is sprayed.

The extreme persistence of this tick in heated buildings is well illustrated by the sad experience of a New York veterinarian in his small animal hospital. He finally had to burn the building (a renovated barn) to the ground to get rid of ticks.

We don't recommend burning your home because it is full of brown ticks, or even selling it as some distraught home owners have threatened to do. Just keep on spraying and dipping and eventually you'll get rid of them.



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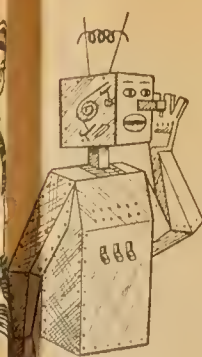
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Here's Something New!

By JIM HALL

IN FACE of low farm prices and the constant harping on surplus this, surplus that, and surplus the other things, it seems contradictory that our college, our industry and our government scientists continue to come up with ways and means of preserving the very things we seem to have too much of! They point out, for instance, that records of 30 years ago giving the "annual consumption" of potatoes should have appeared under the title, "annual disappearance" of potatoes. I guess they are right, too. Remember — 'specially 'long about March — how many sprouted, soft, rotten ones you had to throw out when Ma sent you down cellar to bring up potatoes for supper? I'll bet 25% to 50% of stored produce was thrown out.

Today, for fresh sale in wintertime, our apples are gassed and our spuds sprayed with hormones-to keep 'em from rotting and sprouting. At the peak of harvest, fruits and vegetables are quick-frozen or canned in huge, modern fool-proof plants and just don't "disappear" until Ma sets them in front of you at the table.

Despite some whispering, "What would be so wrong about burning up all the surpluses?" most of us still remember Grandma's "Waste not, want not," and rebel at any waste. That philosophy, and what science is doing to substitute "consumption" for "disappearance" are good things for the future stomachs of this country of ours. With fewer than five million farms and more disappearing every day and our population jumping another "skillion" every time the census man comes around (there are 11 more people in the country now than when you started reading this item), we'll soon be thankful for what science has done to save our food.

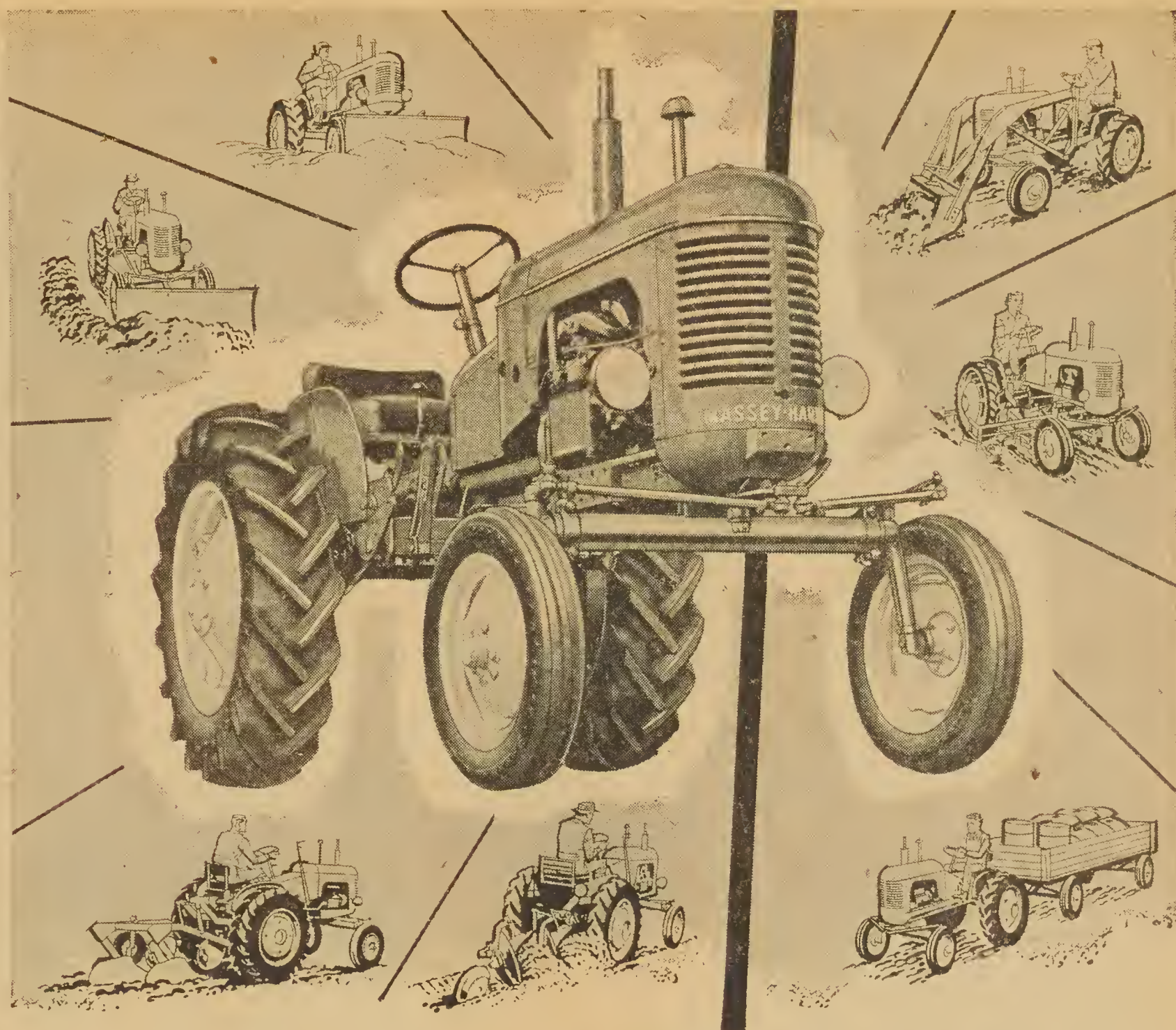
Most of us remember when we first heard about antibiotics and are still amazed at the wonders they have brought in human medicine. Now they are in common use to clear up mastitis, scours and other animal diseases and are used in feed rations to speed up growth of calves, hogs and poultry.

Here's the latest: Acronize—a new product, containing aureomycin and made by the Fine Chemicals Division of American Cyanamid Co. — keeps dressed poultry dependably fresh five to seven days longer. A tiny amount of this Acronize in the water the birds are rinsed in after being cleaned holds back the growth of spoilage bacteria.

Cost of material is about 1/3-cent per pound of poultry, but it's already been found that Acronized birds can be cut and wrapped at the processing plant for three cents per bird less than under the present system of cutting and wrapping at the retail outlets. Another half-cent a pound can be saved in transportation. Big advantage: Retailers won't have to worry about keeping birds over week-ends. They'll still be good and fresh the next week!

The tiny bit of aureomycin in the process disappears in cooking.

To save 3¢ a bird with Acronizin' is a sales-boostin' type of economizin'. A real nice plan with little harm in 'ould pass back savings to the man who's farmin'.



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1-2 plow power available on 9-24, 10-24 or 6-30 rear tires. Delivers 16 drawbar hp, 18 belt.

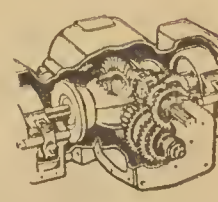
HERE'S power and performance that takes pride in its skill. Power that shows you the way a 2-bottom disc or moldboard plow should perform... how a single row bedder-lister, 5 ft. mounted disc, 2-row planter, 2- and 4-row cultivators get in their best work when the power packs a wallop.

On large farms the Pacer takes over chore jobs more economically — pulling loaded wagons, mowing, raking, spreading, grading, cleaning roads.

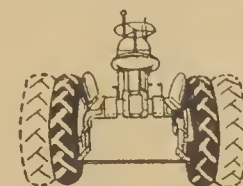
That's only part of the record this flashy lightweight boasts. Your Massey-Harris dealer has the whole story. See him soon — and by all means see the Pacer in action on your own farm.



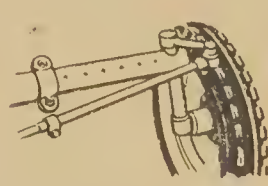
91 cu. in. engine. Cycle-Head combustion, longer piston stroke, matched carburetor, individual manifold porting.



3 forward speeds... put you ahead on every field job, give you a safe, fast road speed pulling a load.



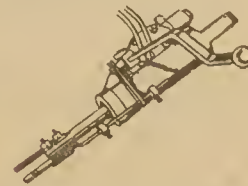
Adjustable rear tread... maximum traction for plowing to planting. 41 to 69 inches with 9 x 24 tires.



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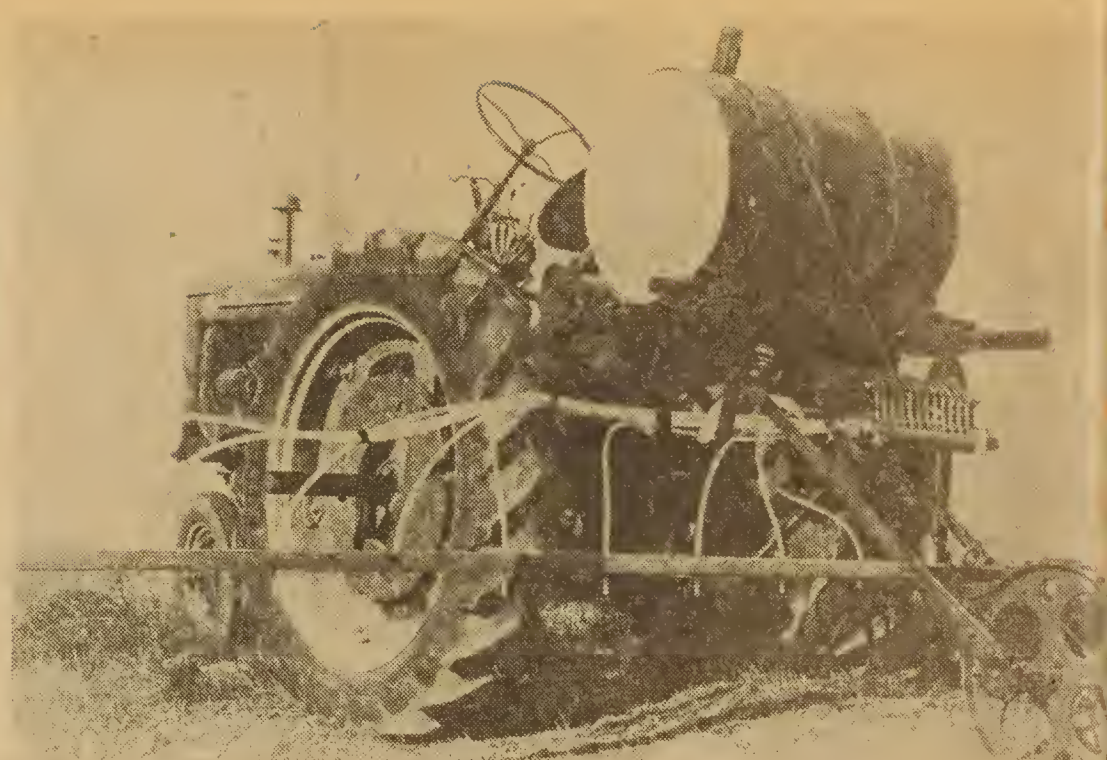
Here is a modern, hydraulically-operated disc designed to give you full tractor-seat control. Being fully mounted, it saves time on field turns . . . assures fast, safe transport over roads, and harmless travel over grassed waterways.

The new No. 109 Allis-Chalmers 8½-foot, double-action disc harrow for WD and WD-45 Tractors is quickly mounted or released by means of the tractor's SNAP-COUPLER hitch located ahead of the rear axle. Factory-sealed BAL-PAK bearings eliminate greasing chores. Special frame design assures flexibility for full coverage and uniform work. Available now at your Allis-Chalmers dealer's.

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FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION, MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

ALLIS-CHALMERS



A new light-weight fertilizer applicator suitable for small farms has been perfected by engineers of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and North Carolina State College in cooperation with industry. It is an improvement of an earlier design developed by the University of Tennessee.

The new device is shown here mounted on a tractor and connected to a storage tank. It features a series of plastic hoses stretched over a steel reel that revolves against them by power from a ground wheel. No valves are needed. When the tractor stops the hoses are pressed hard enough by the rollers to stop the flow of the liquid fertilizer.

New Liquid-Fertilizer Applicator For Small Farms

A NEW device for applying liquid nitrogen, developed through State-Federal agricultural research, offers small farmers a way to take advantage of the lower cost of this type fertilizer, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Liquid nitrogen is easier to handle than dry fertilizers and costs less per unit of plant nutrient. Previously, however, liquid-application machinery has been relatively expensive, and in general only operators of large farms have found it economical to purchase such equipment for their own use.

The new applicator, developed by the Department's Agricultural Research Service and North Carolina State College, will handle low-pressure and non-pressure nitrogen solutions and other fertilizers of this type. It is simple in design and operation, inexpensive, and easily and cheaply repaired. The pump unit weighs about 25 pounds and can be mounted on a tractor or tractor-drawn cultivator or plow. One manufacturer, who cooperated in developing this device, is now offering models of various sizes for sale.

Studies in North Carolina indicate that, in that area, the break-even point for owning a liquid-fertilizer applicator costing \$100, compared with the cost of custom-applied nitrogen solutions, is about 12 acres of annual use. If the application equipment costs \$200, the break-even point is 22 acres of use per year. Since the new-type applicator can be manufactured within this cost range, the researchers believe it will find wide use.

The pump unit consists essentially of plastic hoses (1 to 12 or more can be used) placed snugly around a four-roller reel. The reel is revolved by power from a ground wheel transmitted through a sprocket-and-chain drive. As the reel turns, it compresses the hoses, exerting a pumping action on the liquid passing through them.

Liquid fertilizer flows into the hoses from a storage tank mounted above the pump unit. The hoses from the pump can be carried out on a homemade boom to deliver fertilizer to the rows. Or, for subsurface application, they can be tied back of cultivator shoes, plows, or various types of fertilizer-applicator shanks.

The reel rollers compress the hoses tightly enough to stop delivery of fer-

tilizer solution as soon as the tractor stops. When forward motion starts, flow of the solution begins at once. No valves are needed, and the pumping action insures positive metering of liquid fertilizer through each hose, governed by the speed at which the pump unit is geared to turn. Since the fertilizer solution does not come in contact with moving metal parts, corrosion is no problem.

— A. A. —

Barn Ventilation

DURING the summer livestock season, farmers become accustomed to an amount of fresh air. When the weather changes, it's always a problem to know which windows to leave open—and how much—and how to keep the air fresh in the barn.

Many dairymen have found the electric fan to be the easiest and most efficient way of ventilating their barns. However, there have been some disappointments due largely to the fan's location and the physical setup of stalls.

The fan should be located in the hot area of the barn, and the thermostat should be near by. The best method is to add a thermostat on the fan and put another one within about 15 feet of the fan. A two-speed fan is preferred to a single-speed fan. And it's a good idea to let the fan run at least at low speed all the time, thus keeping the circulation of air movement constant.

And here's a strange fact. If the fan is located in the hot area of the barn and if there are outlets—maybe in the ceiling in the spots that have always been cold and damp—you'll find that these areas will dry out and warm up. This system will work in box stalls, calf pens, and grain rooms.

Care of the fan is important—a job often neglected. The fans should be carefully cleaned every week. Dirt and dust on the fan and the casings surrounding the blades hinder the flow.

Blades and casings of the fan should be carefully washed, dried, and touched up with fine emery paper so that the surfaces are glass smooth.

The motor also needs occasional attention. Perhaps it should be taken to a motor repair man for cleaning and oiling.—W. A. Dodge, Vermont College of Agriculture

Highlights of The President's Farm Message

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, in his farm message to Congress January 9 said the economy of farm families has declined for five years, with prices and incomes depressed amid the nation's greatest prosperity. He said that unless corrected, these economic reversals are a direct threat to the well-being of all our people.

The President pointed out that of the many difficulties that aggravate the farm problem, mountainous surpluses overshadow everything else. They have brought drastic controls that he termed self-defeating in that acreage diverted from price-supported crops had been planted to other crops until today nearly every farmer, almost regardless of what livestock or crop he produces, is being hurt.

He urged Congress to pass quickly a nine-pronged attack on the situation, saying that delay can only aggravate the difficulties already sorely harassing millions of our rural people.

Soil Bank

Recommended was a two-part soil bank program. The first part, aimed directly at cutting surpluses, he called an acreage reserve program. It would work like this example: A farmer, who has an allotment of 100 acres of wheat, may choose to plant only 80 and put 20 in reserve which he would agree neither to graze nor crop. For taking this land out of production, he would receive a cashable certificate for a percentage of the value of the crop he would normally have harvested from the 20 acres. (As present production is almost on a level with consumption, this would enable government to mar-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The scarlet of the maples can shake me like a cry
Of bugles going by.—Bliss Carman

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ket, for cash, some of the bulging surpluses without depressing current prices.)

The farmer in the example above would still have flexible price support on the yield from the 80 acres he did plant. The appealing part of this plan is that the surpluses themselves, already bought and paid for by government, would be used to finance the certificates issued to the voluntary participants. By gradually reducing the stocks, the eventual loss due to spoilage would be avoided; storage costs that now are \$1 million a day would be reduced perhaps as much as 20% a year; and, best of all, the price-depressing mountains of surpluses would be reduced to normal carry-overs.

The second part of the proposed Soil Bank would be a conservation reserve designed to encourage farmers to take out of production areas that were cultivated under the pressures of war but which wise land use and sound conservation would have reserved to grass and trees. The President urged that the government share of the cost of this be high enough to encourage broad, voluntary participation and ventured the hope it would put 25 million acres in "conservation reserve." Certain annual payments would be made to farmers while switching land over to grass and forests.

Congress was asked to invest \$350 million in this program this year and a total of a billion dollars over three years. Sums spent under this program would be in addition to the \$250 million budgeted this year for the Agricultural Conservation Program. As with the "acreage reserve" program, land under conservation could not be grazed or cropped for a specified period.

Also urged were law changes to speed up movement of surpluses by sales, welfare and relief programs, to include sales to Iron Curtain countries,

and sales on the domestic market at prices lower than now permitted.

Of special interest to Northeast farmers are the requests (1)—To free from quotas farmers who feed all their wheat on their own farms. (2)—Relieve farmers of the 2 cents a gallon Federal tax on gasoline used on farms. (3)—Extend for two years the special school milk program, which has increased consumption by more than 450 million half pints; and increase funds for this from \$50 million to \$75 million a year.

Less direct, but very important, to Northeast farmers are those clauses in both parts of the soil bank program which prohibit grazing or cropping land set aside for conservation or reserve. Under the old programs men who had

to take land out of production of wheat, corn, cotton or rice very often put it in dairy or livestock crops and started herds; or turned to potatoes or vegetables in competition with our Northeast crops. The President also recommended stepped up buying of beef and pork to overcome market gluts.

Elsewhere in his message, President Eisenhower stated that, whenever possible, the Administration will: 1—Ease or eliminate controls over farms; 2—Support prices (where they are discretionary) at the highest levels possible without accumulating new price-depressing surpluses; 3—See to it that an adequate supply of credit remains readily available to farmers.

Stating that government has a special responsibility in agricultural re-

search because benefits are shared by all the people, the President said he would ask for one-fourth increase in agricultural research funds to a total of \$103,000,000. He emphasized research in marketing and new uses for crops.

The President urged Congress to enact a long-range program in the drought-stricken Plains area to include the retirement of marginal land; and asked approval of the full rural-development program he recommended last year to aid 1½ million low-income farmers and help them learn new skills in business and industry.

Farmers expect programs that are forward-looking, economically sound and fair, the President told Congress and added, This program offers a workable approach to reducing the surpluses, bringing production and markets into balance at fair prices, and so raising the income and advancing the security of our farm families.—A.J.H.



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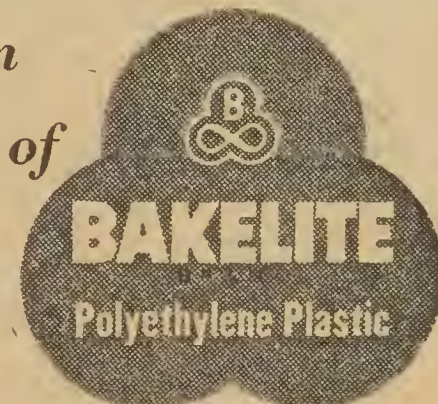
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

New York 4-H Champions of Animal Husbandry Projects

By **PROF. HAROLD A. WILLMAN**
Cornell 4-H Livestock Specialist

TEN FARM boys recently were named "4-H achievement champions" of New York State in raising dairy cattle and meat animals. They were chosen from 326 applicants who previously had been selected as county champions in 49 different counties.

The 1955 winners by projects and breeds are shown in the pictures. In



GERALD WINTER
Perry—Swine



JOHN MULLIGAN
Seio—Sheep

age these winners average 18 years, have been 4-H members for an average period of 8 years and own flocks or herds ranging from 12 to 27 head of stock. Of special herd-building significance is the fact that many of their animals are descendants of the foundation animals which they originally selected for their first projects.

A boy or girl may ask, what does it take to become a county 4-H achievement champion and how could I do it? Well, it actually is not too difficult but it requires work. First you become a 4-H member by enrolling with your County 4-H Club Agent. Then you find just the calf, steer, ewe or sow you want, using the help of your parents, club agent, local leader of some nearby breeder. After you get your animal, a 4-H record book and bulletin will be sent to you. From here on you will find one exciting adventure after another as you take part in the 4-H program of exhibiting, keeping records, judging and learning to feed and manage cattle.

Of course you will need to stay in 4-H club work several years to gain a championship position. For example, on the average, a typical county achievement winner is a sixth year 4-H member. He owns seven or eight head of cattle, two or more of which are of his own breeding and are on test. He has tried out for his county judging team, kept complete records on his livestock, has exhibited and has shown a willingness to help other boys and girls to get started. In other words, he is a fellow who is on his way to becoming a breeder of purebreds and a leader in his community.

Among the 9,000 or more New York 4-H dairy and livestock members from which the 326 county winners were named, there were hundreds of others who had attained a similar degree of

success after they bought their first calf, sow or ewe. Most of these boys and girls started in much the same way and had the same sort of chance.

A study of the reports showed that sixty-seven per cent of the county winners bought their first calf from an outside herd, and that 15 per cent of their cattle trace to their first calf and 45 per cent to their first three project heifers.

Two very typical examples of how a boy and his 4-H project can develop together is brought out in the story of Richard Johnson, the State Ayrshire project winner. Richard first purchased a purebred Ayrshire project calf which was consigned by Mr. H. M. Atherton of Canisteo to a 4-H calf selection day. Very soon after this, he started to influence his dad to get started with the same breed.

Today there are about 40 head of registered Ayrshires on the farm and Richard owns 16 of them. Half of Richard's herd descends from his first project calves and incidentally he owns a cow which just finished a twice a day record of 12,399 pounds of milk and 496 pounds of fat. He bought his second Ayrshire calf from the H. W. Miller herd of Whitesville, New York. From this calf he now has two daughters.

While Richard has been busy farming and developing his herd, he has taken time to participate and help in many 4-H activities. After serving as President of his club, he became assistant leader, then was chosen by his community to take over the leadership of the local 4-H club. As a 4-H member, his accomplishments have included such honors as winning the county soil conservation award, the district dairy demonstration and record keeping awards, the herdsman prize at the



DUNCAN BILLINGER
Schoharie—Brown Swiss



JOHN KINYON
Marietta—Jerseys

county fair and the American Agriculturist Foundation award. He now has most of the responsibility of operating the home farm and managing the herd.

Another similar illustration of herd building concerns the work of Raymond Snyder, the State 4-H Beef project champion. At the present time, there are 27 head of Herefords on the Snyder farm. Of these, there are 8 brood cows, 11 heifers, 7 steers and 1 bull. Except for the bull which Raymond recently bought from Mr. E. P. Forrestel of Medina, all of the cattle are descendants of his first two 4-H heifers. He purchased one of the heifers from Charles Reed of Freetown and the other from Mr. Forrestel.

This boy recognizes the fact that beef cattle do not predominate on Northeastern farms but sees a place for them and has found that his Hereford enterprise has been a profitable business for him.

As a club member, Ray has a very outstanding achievement record and he has been of much help to his county

4-H extension service in the promotion and conduct of 4-H activities. One of his latest achievements was earning place on the State 4-H livestock team which judged at the International Livestock Show last year. Recently was elected to the presidency of County 4-H council.

Ray expects to study agriculture at Cornell University in another year or two and believes that his equity



RICHARD JOHNSON
Wellsville—Ayrshire



RONALD HANSE
West Winfield—Milking Shorthorn

cattle will certainly be of tremendous help to him in financing his education.

There are two important facts to remember about the beginning club members and their parents to remember about the champions and their success stories. First, club work is nothing without effort but rather provides opportunities before boys and girls and their leaders and parents, and secondly that the selection of a project



JAMES NESBITT
Hobart—Guernseys



RAYMOND SNYDER
Cortland—Hereford

animal is only the start in the career of a boy or girl.

Members must accept the responsibilities which go with the care, feeding and management of their animals. The eventual development of a herd. Unless this is done their hopes and results are likely to fall short of the expectations. Projects can be financially profitable and also valuable from the standpoint of an educational experience.

— A. A. —

SUDAN PASTURE

Sudan grass is an excellent summer pasture, is drought resistant and will handle as many as three cows per acre. It may be grazed during July and August when other pastures are poor.

Sudan is similar to corn in soil requirements, and is not well suited to growing on poorly drained soils or soils low in fertility.

The best seeding time is six weeks before you will need it—after the warm-up in June—since it is a warm season crop and doesn't make much growth in cool weather. Suggested seeding rate is 35 pounds per acre. It may be drilled or it may be broadcast and then covered by harrowing. Seedbed should be firm and reasonably free from weeds at planting time.

It may be a good idea to make seedings of sudan with the plant dates about 10 days apart. Then pasture plots can be rotated as often as the sudan is grazed back.

Hold off grazing until the plants reach a height of 18 inches to two feet—usually about six weeks after planting. There is danger of prussic acid poisoning from younger sudan growth.

The ? ? ? ? ? QUESTION



Is there any advantage in transplanting vegetable plants more than once?

No. Transplanting appears to stimulate growth because each individual plant is given more room. Transplanting ordinarily disturbs the plant and slows it down.

This set-back can be lessened by using a knife to cut the soil between the rows of plants in the flat about a week before they will be transplanted and by watering the plants thoroughly before they are transplanted so that the soil will hold together.

Plants can be further stimulated by using a starter solution at time of setting. Proper fertilizer for a starter solution can be bought at your farm or garden supply store and used as directed.

How can I judge whether or not my orchard has ample nitrogen?

There are three things to watch. Leaves need to be moderately dark green in color and relatively large, the trees should have a terminal shoot growth of 8 to 10 inches every year,

yield should be satisfactory and the color of the apples should be satisfactory. It is possible, of course, to apply so much nitrogen that the proper red color will not develop.

How long before setting date should tomato seed be planted?

About two months or, if you can, transplant them into pots where they have ample room, this can be stretched to ten weeks.

Is there a general purpose spray that is satisfactory for back yard fruit growers?

Many small fruit growers prefer dust. There is a spray under the trade name of "Elgetol" which is recommended for most fruits. It will control some diseases and kill the eggs of many insects and should be applied early in the season. It can be used on raspberries and blackberries as well as apples, cherries, plums, pears and peaches.

When is the most effective time to cut out "black knots" in plums?

Some time before May. Cut large branches at least 1/2 inch below the diseased area and small branches 4 inches below the knot. The diseased area which you prune out should be burned. It also helps to spray, just as the buds show green, with liquid lime sulphur 1 to 8, or with bordeaux mixture.

How many tomato plants do we need to set out for a family of three people?

The commonly recommended number is ten plants per person to eat fresh and for canning.

Are we required to pay social security taxes or is it voluntary?

The social security program is compulsory. Every farm operator who makes \$400.00 (net) a year must file a return. He must pay a tax of 3% of his net profit up to \$4,200.00.

NEW!

For calf scours



Bolus KAO-STREP®

with VITAMIN A

(Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate with Kaolin, Alumina, Pectin and Vitamin A)

BOLUS KAO-STREP with Vitamin A—a new treatment for infectious calf scours—gives fast relief from this common killer of young calves.

- 1.** Contains *streptomycin*, a powerful antibiotic that kills *E. coli*, the germ responsible for infectious scours.
- 2.** Contains *kaolin*, *pectin*, and *alumina*, to coat, soothe, and protect the irritated intestinal lining.
- 3.** Contains *Vitamin A*, a vital ingredient in building the animal's own *natural* resistance to infections... helps to promote speedy recovery and to ward off further infection.

Also recommended for enteritis in sheep, enteritis in swine, swine dysentery, and pig scours.



Supplied: Package of 2 (single treatment)

Package of 10 (multiple-dose package)

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DRUGGIST OR OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER



NO CLIMBING
THE SILO

NO PITCHING EACH DAY

WHEN YOU
FEED AUTOMATICALLY

THE SILO-MATIC WAY

Silo-Matic

Don't be a slave to a hungry herd... feed 'em faster, better, at lower cost the SILO-MATIC way. Write for facts and prices on this amazing systematic feeding system. Craine, Inc., Dept. A, Norwich, N. Y.



CRAINE SILOS

SCAB TEATS BRUISED TEATS OBSTRUCTIONS

Keep teat OPEN
Keep it HEALING... Keep it MILKING

Dr. Naylor Dilators act both MEDICALLY and MECHANICALLY to provide antiseptic protection, reduce inflammation and maintain free milk flow through the canal of hard milking teats. Provide gentle, non-irritating support—keep end of teat open in its natural shape to promote normal healing—natural milking. EASY TO USE—keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. At drug and farm stores or mailed postpaid.

H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 6, N. Y.

Large pkg. \$1.00
(45 Dilators)
Trial pkg. 50¢
(16 Dilators)



Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

Trouble-free HEALING

Medicated
Extremely FLEXIBLE
SMOOTH Polyethylene



BAG BALM TEAT DILATORS

Used by leading veterinarians. Swiftly heal teat injuries. BAG BALM Teat Dilators maintain correct shape of milk duct during healing. Extremely smooth Polyethylene, easily bend without soreness. . . . Cannot absorb pus infection. Packed in BAG BALM Ointment. Fluted Dilator carries it in. At your dealer's.

WRITE FOR NEW
FREE Cow Book

24 helpful illustr. pages. "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle."
DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.
Lyndonville 60, Vermont



BAG BALM TEAT DILATORS

LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter V. — Competing

NO CHARACTERISTIC of the human race is more universal than the spirit of competition. Like most things it has its good points and its bad, but, it seems to me, the good far outweigh the bad.

Some people (misguided, I believe) think that competition is mostly bad.



Hugh Cosline

When we compete, they tell us, someone must lose and that hurts the loser's self-confidence. Competition in school grades and athletics encourages cheating, they continue. Competition in business becomes "cutthroat."

The truth is that competition cannot be avoided. It would be as sensible to forbid the wind to blow. But competition can be controlled and that is the important thing. It has been controlled, though not perfectly. Wherever you compete, you will find that rules have been established and penalties provided. Even in the home, the five-year-old cannot compete for the three-year-old's candy and capture it by reason of superior strength without running into a parental rule and a probable penalty.

School Grades

Some propose that school grades be eliminated and that everyone be passed into the next grade. That might avoid the feeling of failure by the slothful and unintelligent student but it would also deny the sense of achievement to the industrious and alert. It is another wedge in the process of levelling all people, which usually results in bringing everyone to the lowest, rather than the highest, level.

And how can a person judge what he can do by thought or action, compared to others, unless there is some measurement, or how can a prospective employer pick the right person for a job, unless he has some measurement of a prospective employee's capacity to guide him.

But suppose you are so anxious to get a satisfactory grade that you cheat on an examination. Should examinations be therefore abolished or should

you be given more training in honesty and a stiffer penalty if you are caught?

Athletics

We like to play games. We like to win. That's competition.

But rules have been established and penalties provided. If a football lineman charges before the ball is snapped, his team loses yardage. It may temporarily hurt his confidence but he will be more careful next time.

And did you ever stop to think that abiding by the rules is a characteristic of Christian nations? When you are losing, you are tempted to break the rules. But in this or other Christian countries you seldom hear of a football player who deliberately injures an opponent, an office seeker who has an opponent eliminated by machine gun, or a rejected suitor who kills his sweetheart. In case these crimes are committed, punishment is usually sure.

On the other hand there is the story of a certain country ruled by a dictator who sent a basketball team to a similar country. Not only, so the story goes, did they insist in using their own ball and their own rules, they also took along their own officials! To them, losing a game would result in "loss of face" and they weren't taking any chances.

I believe you should enjoy competitive sports, in and out of school as long as certain principles are followed:

1. If the rules are observed.

Winning by breaking the rules proves nothing and should give no satisfaction. Later, if you succeed in "getting away with it," you may try to break or ignore natural laws and find to your sorrow that they cannot be broken or ignored.

2. If you learn how to lose (and win) gracefully.

Defeat is no disgrace although playing below your best is. You can lose many times and still win the last contest. You can admire superior skill in an opponent and you can learn from your defeats.

3. If undue pressure is avoided.

Everyone loves a winner. But neither parents, coaches or school alumni have

(Continued on Opposite Page)



LAMBING TIME

Everyone who has ever raised sheep knows that ewes even like the Hampshire here, always seem to pick the middle of the longest, coldest nights to do their lambing — and that they usually pick different nights. Sheep men plan to be present to help with the lambing but they further insure the spring crop by providing clean, dry, draft-proof quarters and heat lamps for those first few critical hours.

REWARD



WANTED

American Agriculturist is looking for two field men of the character of Jerry Taylor, Horseheads, N. Y. (pictured above.) During the last 12 years Mr. Taylor has been very successful in our field organization. His income has been better than average.

If you are between the ages of 22 and 50—have a dependable car—like to meet farmers—want a year-round job with a guaranteed income to start with, write Mr. D. C. Weatherby, American Agriculturist, 420 Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., and claim your reward.

NO NEED TO WEAR A TRUSS FOR RUPTURE

That Binds, Cuts, Gouges,
Slips and Does Not Hold

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65E, Adams, N. Y., to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reduced Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn, TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today.

Works in seconds!



LIQUID WRENCH

Loosens Rusted Bolts, nuts . . . screws . . . parts

AT HARDWARE STORES, GARAGES, FILLING STATIONS EVERYWHERE

For information write manufacturer
RADIATOR SPECIALTY CO.
Charlotte, North Carolina

I've been
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warfarin—World's Greatest Rat and Mouse Killer

ELECTRIC TAPE

Prevents pipes from freezing also thaws frozen pipe.
Wrap tape around pipe then plug into socket easy to attach.
Full directions included
Tape for 13 feet pipe—60 watts—115 volts
\$3.50 each, sent postpaid.
Check or money order.
PAUL LEE SALES COMPANY
P. O. Box 1376 Hartford 1, Conn.

JANVAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ \$3.84, 7x9 @ \$5.04; 8x12 @ \$6.24. Write for Samples and Stock Sizes. Tents to rent for all purposes.
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1904)
1 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the right to expect a team to win all its games. They, as well as the players, should learn to accept honest defeat. Pressure to win by parents or fans may cause a coach to try to evade the rules or to persuade a boy to compete when he is not physically fit.

It may cause the boy to cheat in one way or another. Some years ago, some college football players helped teammates pass exams. They tried to justify the action by saying that it was impossible to maintain grades and also play football. That was obviously not so because the ones who helped with information were maintaining grades and playing on the team. The real facts were that some boys were in college because they were football players rather than because they were students.

4. If precautions are taken to avoid injury.

That includes proper equipment, adequate medical examination, taking an injured player out of the game.

But boys will get hurt, even without playing on a school team. The possibility of injury is no reason for sitting on the sidelines. Who wants to live wrapped in cotton!

5. If opponents are in your class.

There is no glory in winning by a big score from a younger or less experienced team. There is no glory in playing a team that is obviously way out of your class.

In later life you will find that the spirit of competition is still with you. You may play golf, bridge or canasta. Or you may get fun as well as a living from competing in business.

Free Enterprise, sometimes called "The American Way," has given us more material comforts than are enjoyed anywhere in the world. Yet we have rules by which business is conducted. Reasonable rules enforced by government are necessary and proper, but it is possible to have so many rules for football that it ceases to be fun either for players or spectators, and it's possible to have too many rules for business.

Some of the rules, restrictions, and pressures we now have are:

1. Fair Trade Regulations.

You will hear arguments about the "chiseler" who cuts prices.

One man has said "If a business man

charges too much, he's a profiteer. If he charges the same as his competitors, they are conspiring to fix prices. If he charges less, he's a chiseler! He can't win!"

Fundamentally, a man under a free enterprise system should be able to charge what he wants. If he charges too much, customers are not required to buy. If he charges too little and goes broke, that's his privilege.

2. Minimum Wages.

Is any man entitled to any particular standard of living regardless of what he produces? I doubt it. In primitive times, a man had what food he grew and what shelter he built. Now men work for a pay check but it's still true that he gets more than he produces only by taking something from someone who worked harder or more effectively.

3. Pressure Groups.

Each group in our complex society tends to strive for an advantage. That's competition too, but competition which also needs to be governed by rules. Union leaders strive for higher and higher wages, sometimes without regard to increased production. Labor unions are necessary and advis-

able. But union leaders push for advantages, just as industry and other groups have sometimes done, and thereby tend to stifle competition.

Consumers are interested in getting food for less money. Some manufacturers argue for high protective tariffs; some farmers want government help. Each group tends to strive for special privileges through legislation to favor, restrict, regulate or prohibit. Each group needs reasonable restrictions.

4. Government in business.

If competition in business is bad, one way to avoid it is to have government own all business and "operate it for the benefit of all." How beautiful that sounds! The only trouble is that it doesn't work because:

(a) Incentive is removed.

Why work when the government will look after us? Why invent new comforts if you get no profit from them?

(b) Human nature intervenes.

Government employees may be more interested in protecting their jobs than they are in the general good. One of the big arguments against free enterprise is that men are dishonest, laws

are broken, unfair advantages are taken. But a dishonest man does not become honest as soon as he works for the government. Past experience proves that.

(c) Votes are important.

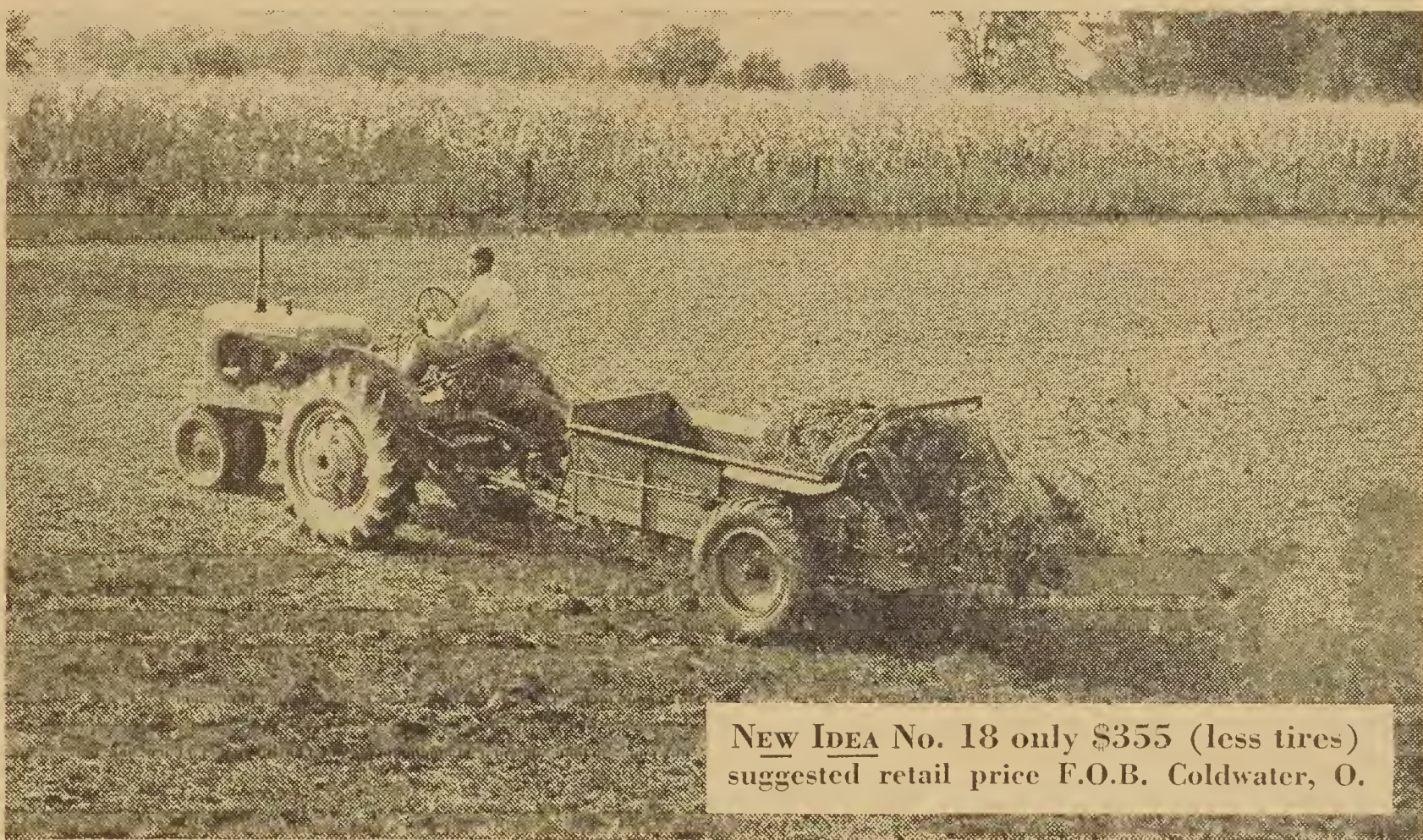
Instead of being operated for the benefit of all, government-owned industry can be operated in the way it will get the most votes.

(d) Natural laws are ignored.

A privately-owned business that spends more than it takes in goes bankrupt. A government-owned business that does the same thing may stay in business by getting a government appropriation from Congress.

Competition at home, in school, in athletics, in business will continue. It is good. I can see no way in which free enterprise can be maintained without competition. Therefore, I question the motives of those who overemphasize the faults of competition.

Rules are needed to govern competition, but care is needed that the rules do not become too complicated, and that they are not changed to allow the weak to win instead of the strong or to rig the game so everyone seems to be a winner.



**NEW IDEA No. 18 only \$355 (less tires)
suggested retail price F.O.B. Coldwater, O.**

Newest manure spreader in the famous NEW IDEA line, No. 18.

Big NEW IDEA News... Lowest Cost, High Quality Spreader

Grand Champion Value... Full Year Guarantee

This new NEW IDEA spreader has all the long life and superb performance that have made farmers buy more NEW IDEA spreaders than any other make.

Full Year Guarantee. It has many new features never available before in a low cost spreader. Like the guarantee of all parts for a year against defects. Just like the new No. 17, 95-bu. spreader.



Grand Champion lifetime value. Its new long-life features are like the big No. 17 and No. 15 models. New steel flares and steel endgate protect spreader during mechanical loading. Clear yellow pine box is treated with water repellent Penta-preservative. Larger, tubular distributor shaft is

stronger. Neoprene oil lines and phenolic bearings take rough usage better.



Grand Champion spreading value. Original "wide-spread" distributor is improved with stronger paddles, individually replaceable. Slanted rear arch prevents plugging. Strong "A" hitch is superior to single pole hitch. New tapered, formed steel levers are stronger, the same as the big No. 17. And the same staggered "U" teeth and paddle design make the shredding and spreading just right.

See the new No. 18 at your NEW IDEA dealer's. It can be purchased on new or used rubber—or buy it on hubs and use wheels from your NEW IDEA one-row corn picker. Write us for literature. New booklet on manure handling and use is yours for the asking.

12 NEW FEATURES

... for long life

1. Full year guarantee
2. Penta-treated box
3. Steel flares
4. Steel endgate
5. Neoprene oil lines
6. Tubular distributor shaft
7. Phenolic bearings

... for better work

8. Increased capacity
9. Slanted rear arch
10. Stronger A-frame hitch
11. Each paddle replaceable
12. Stronger levers

Best idea yet...Get a New Idea

NEW IDEA Farm Equipment Co., Division AVCO Distributing Corp., Dept. 1686, Coldwater, O.

TO START A CALF RIGHT

MANY naturally good cows are ruined because they don't get a good start as calves.

If at all possible, be with the cow when the calf is born. Often you can save trouble for both cow and calf. Help the cow dry the calf. Apply tincture of iodine to the navel in order to disinfect

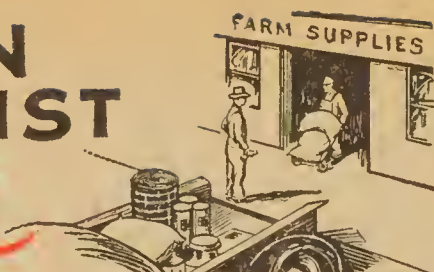
The most critical period in the life of a new calf is the first three days. Colostrum is highly essential. The calf should have the first milk from the cow within half an hour after birth. Colostrum will also prevent seours, which causes more deaths among calves than any other one thing. Also, colostrum is high in vitamins and in general is filled with nutrients the calf needs.

Many calves are injured by overeating. They are better kept a little hungry. Milk at a temperature of around 100 degrees should be fed two or three times a day, with one pound of milk for approximately each ten pounds of body weight.

Calf starter, of which there are many good kinds on the market, can soon be substituted for whole milk, but if you think you can afford it, whole milk is the most natural and the best calf feed during the first few weeks.

Good hay is a must. Give it to the calf as soon as he will eat it. Don't feed hay that cows have picked over, and keep calf mangers free from all leftovers.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



A new Ford rear-attached mower, designed to mount as a unit on any Ford tractor. The cutter bar is raised and lowered by the tractor's built-in hydraulic system controlled by the operator. If an obstruction is hit, the cutter bar is designed to swing back to prevent damage to the unit. The new mower has been announced by the Tractor and Implement Division, FORD MOTOR COMPANY.

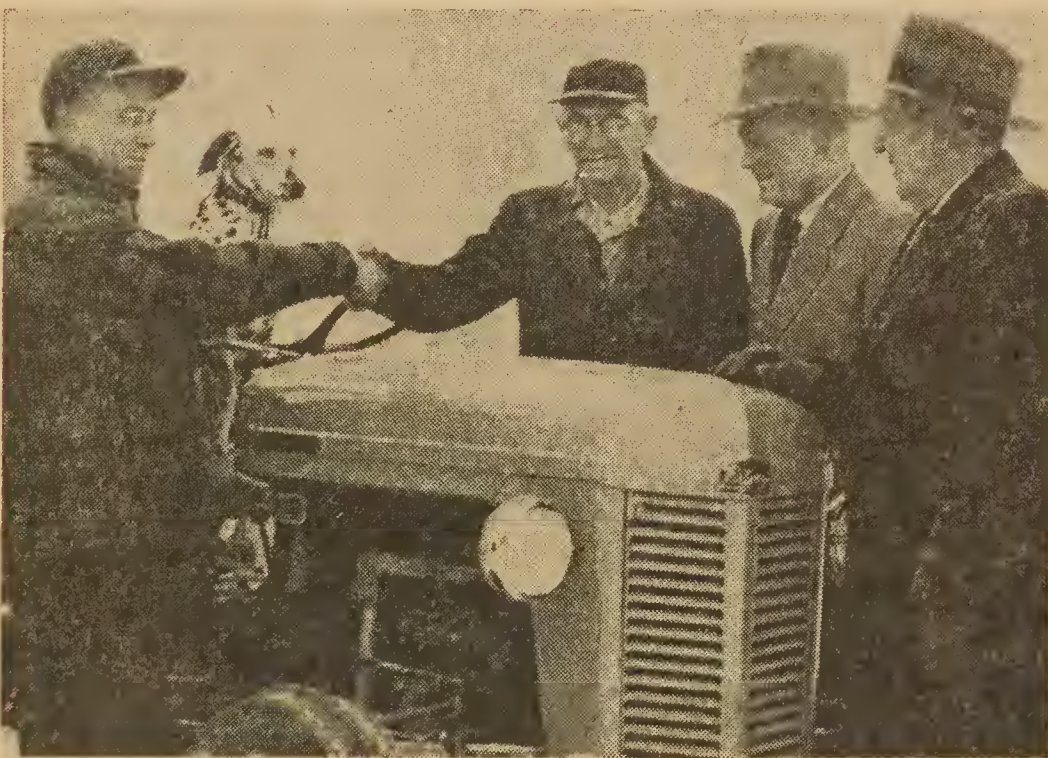
The FOX RIVER TRACTOR CO. of Appleton, Wisconsin, has just put their New Hevi-Duty Forage Master on the market. It cuts a full 7-foot swath and the manufacturer says it will cut, load and chop much faster than former machines.

MCCULLOCH MOTORS CORPORATION, Los Angeles 45, California, has developed a muffler for its new power chain saw which will lower the chain saw noise level wherever noise presents a problem. It will be carried as accessory by McCulloch dealers for chain saws already in service.

If you drop in to your ALLIS-CHALMERS dealer, pick up a copy of the booklet "What Owners Say about the ALL-CROP Drill." If your dealer does not have it, drop a post card to Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Box 512, Milwaukee 1, Wisc.

Jack-of-all-jobs is what the Massey-Harris Company calls their lightweight "Pacer" model tractor. Many of its features are outlined in the advertisement on Page 15 of this issue but, if you'd like an illustrated folder on the "Pacer", write MASSEY-HARRIS, Dept. A-85, Racine, Wisc.

Want some information on the New Davis Back-Hoe or Loader? Just drop a line to MID-WESTERN INDUSTRIES, INC., 1009 S. West St., Dept. 22, Wichita, Kansas.



L. L. Hutchings, Virgil, N. Y., left, was one of 26 winners of brand new Ferguson tractors in the nation-wide Ferguson "Better Days Ahead" contest. One tractor was given in each distributor's area. In picture, from left: Mr. Hutchings being congratulated by Merrill VanMarter, Ferguson dealer at Groton, who delivered the tractor; and G. M. Kenyon and Jim Carter, representing the area Ferguson Distributor, Hub Motor Sales of Syracuse.



The INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of Chicago 1, Ill., is now offering its new Hydra-Creeper attachment for the Farmall 100 tractor. Previously it was available only for the Farmall 200. It provides four creeper speeds, ranging from 1/5 to one mph, at full throttle. It is used primarily for transplanting vegetables, planting flower bulbs, and in special harvesting conditions. The tank at the side of the tractor carries water for newly transplanted vegetables.

Bothered with nematodes in your vegetable soil? Your dealer has information on "D-D", a soil fumigant that can be injected into the soil with a simple tractor attachment. One preplanting treatment gives effective nematode control all season. If your dealer hasn't the information, write SHELL CHEMICAL CORP., Agricultural Chemicals Div., 460 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

Polyethylene plastic bags are no longer just something the research men use to check up on the buying habits of homemakers. Almost every housewife now looks for produce, whether it's potatoes, carrots, spinach, apples, or what have you, that she can see before spending her good money. Growers who are proud of their quality and interested in top prices are turning to Bakelite Polyethylene bags. Your supplier can give you all details or write BAKELITE CO., 30 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. Their ad is on page 17, this issue.

Did you worry about getting too much weed killer on some spots when you sprayed your lawn last year? Then you didn't find the new product the DU PONT COMPANY announced. Their "Lawn Weeder" comes in a handy little aerosol sprayer-can and contains some white pigment which lingers on the weeds long enough for you to see where you've already sprayed.



Estoril, Portugal, famous ocean resort to be visited by our Mediterranean tour party while we are staying in nearby Lisbon. Estoril's sunny beach features year-round sea bathing.
—Photo: Pan American World Airways

See Europe With Us!

HAVE YOU been thinking about the two wonderful European tours that we announced in our last issue and wishing you could go on one of them? Then why not grasp this opportunity to go abroad with a friendly AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST party and fulfill the dream of a lifetime? To make it easy for as many of our friends to go as possible, we are having a Mediterranean Tour in the spring (March 31 to May 19) and our regular European Tour in late summer (August 15 to September 25.)

Each of these tours will be a thrilling experience. On the Mediterranean one, our first stop will be gorgeous Italy with its ancient buildings, famous galleries and museums, fascinating shops and picturesque people. We'll visit the Isle of Capri; Rome, the Eternal City; beautiful Venice built upon a hundred small islands at the head of the Adriatic Sea; Pisa, with its leaning tower, and many other famous places.

After Italy will come the French Riviera—Monte Carlo, Cannes, Nice, Grasse. Then Arles and Nimes, site of Roman ruins, and Carcassonne, famous walled town. From there we go to Spain to visit the island of Majorca; Barcelona, Madrid, Toledo, Seville, Cordoba, and Granada, one of the most fabulous cities of the Mediterranean. In Portugal we will visit Lisbon and its environs, including Estoril, the beautiful ocean resort pictured above.

From Portugal we go to Tangiers, seaport of Spanish Morocco where the present meets the past in a strange and fascinating world. Finally, we come to Gibraltar where we again board our ship, the Andrea Doria, and head for home.

In connection with the Mediterranean Tour, we have arranged a special extension for those who want to visit the Holy Land. Full details are given in our illustrated Mediterranean Tour itinerary. Inasmuch as this tour is only about two months off, we urge all of you who are interested in taking it to send for the itinerary immediately. Just as wonderful as the Mediter-

anean tour is our standard European trip, Aug. 15-Sept. 25. We sail to a from Europe on the Queen Elizabeth, one of the largest ships afloat. We visit glamorous Paris; Switzerland with its magnificent scenery; Austria, a land that every tourist loves and wants to return to; Germany, where we will have an all-day excursion on the Rhine. We'll see Holland, land of dikes and of farms "fenced" with water; and of course wonderful Italy and the beautiful French Riviera. In England, we will have five thrilling days, visiting London, Oxford, the Cotswold Hills, Shakespeare's home, Stratford-upon-Avon; Windsor Castle, Hampton Court Palace, and other points of interest.

All-Expense Ticket

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours are truly all expense. We include everything essential—all transportation, including cabin class on ships; hotel, sightseeing, meals, all tips, baggage transfer. We even include steam chairs on ships. And of course express escort service that will make your trip as easy as pie!

To get detailed information, including the cost of the all-expense ticket, send for the printed itinerary. Just cut out the coupon below and mail it to E. R. Eastman, Editor AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-E, Ithaca, N. Y.

Reservations should be accompanied by a deposit of \$200, and this amount will be refunded in full if you decide later that you cannot go. We have very much that you will come with on one of these thrilling tours. If you do, you'll always be glad you did.

— A. A. —

"Native Land" is the title of a new illustrated booklet covering several phases of conservation. It is published by the National Association of Manufacturers and is being distributed without charge to schools beginning with the fall term. Schools may obtain sample copies and classroom quantities by writing to: Education Department, National Association of Manufacturers, New York 17, N. Y.

E. R. EASTMAN, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-E, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, the following itinerary (check one or both):

- () Spring Mediterranean Tour, March 31-May 19.
() Late Summer European Tour, August 15-September 25.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address

Marketing Highlights Joint Potato-Vegetable Meeting

By PAUL WORK

MARKETING loomed high in the joint program of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club at Buffalo January 4 to 6. Five hundred or more growers were in attendance and 26 concerns took part in the trade show managed by Phil Luke of Fulton. Carlton Raines of the Buffalo Food Terminal was in charge of the well-handled local arrangements.

Potato Marketing

At Savannah, New York, last year a group of muckland potato growers decided not to wait for someone else to bail them out so they framed a plan of their own, without benefit of government control. Under the leadership of John K. Jackson, large grower and secretary of the Potato Club, the growers agreed to keep their culls and No. 2's out of table stock channels, each man continuing to sell his own product.

Local dealers who washed, packed and shipped, played a large part in moving the spuds. Low grade stock went for animal feed or back to the land. The panel group that described the workings of the plan included Raymer Malone, dealer, Ed Lopcz, farmer, and Mr. Jackson. They agreed that the plan, in spite of some hardship to dealers, had worked well. Net return to growers was slightly increased, but demand was stimulated and potatoes moved out more freely and to greater distances than usual. The experiment will likely be continued in 1956.

Vegetable Selling

A panel on marketing fresh vegetables was led by F. M. Isenberg, Cornell Vegetable Crops Department, who pointed out that it takes two men to handle the produce that is grown by one man. That is one reason why the price spread between farmer and consumer is wide.

John L. Womack, manager of the Swedesboro, N. J., Auction and president of the National Association of Food Market Managers, traced the progress of that pioneer farmers' outlet since 1928, as it made a market where there was none before.

Operations of the Cayuga Producers Cooperative, King Ferry, were described by John Baker, sales manager. They have a central packing shed for snap beans similar to those in Florida, and they have maintained a high quality standard for Cayuga Chieftain Brand on widely scattered markets, with premium prices realized. A hydrocooling plant for sweet corn was installed last year but the drought prevented a fair test.

Cooperation among independent retail food store, wholesale produce dealer and farmer are promoted through a grocers' advisory service, as described by Warren Grotke of Peter J. Schmitt & Co., Buffalo. He referred to changes in retail margins and increase in pre-pack as posing new problems for all concerned.

Joseph Martino of North Evans has built a business in assembly of produce from farmers in quantity and quality to meet the demands of large chain buyers. He wondered why so many growers go to the trouble to produce good vegetables and then put them up in poor shape for market.

Harry Saville of Orchard Park has built a roadside business big enough to occupy him and his three sons. They grow 150 acres of vegetables and reach out into flowers, nursery stock, Christmas trees to round out an all-year business.

The selling of vegetables has been

under the eye of M. P. Rasmussen of Cornell for many years. He told the potato group that the housewife is guided largely by eye-appeal. She wants good looking potatoes—clean, smooth, free of blemishes, of good taste and interior color and put up in an appealing package. He pointed out that the grower does not have to wait until a great promotion organization is set up to boost potato consumption. He can do much himself through local press, radio and by word of mouth.

Growers were advised to give major thought to their use of credit. David Nolan, young banker from Norwich

suggested that the farmer make the banker a partner, laying the cards freely on the table, without resenting his inquiries, which are designed to build mutual understanding.

A panel led by C. E. F. Guterman, Cornell, analyzed the Miller Bill on pesticide residues and found it good, protecting both grower and consumer. "Follow directions on the package," is the general advice.

Amherst Davis of Long Island reviewed the labor troubles of last summer. He does not quarrel with the right of labor to unite and press their claims but he does object to tactics that block the movement of food at critical times. In another talk Mr. Davis suggested careful consideration of the marketing agreement procedure to help toward orderly marketing.

Hybrid seed of spinach is very expensive, Henry Munger of Cornell told

the growers, but the supply is far short of the demand, especially in Oklahoma and Arkansas where large market and processing crops are grown. He expects hybrid seed to make important contributions in cabbage, broccoli and carrots as well as in onions and sweet corn. Breeders, he said, are giving marked attention to "special characters"—adaptation to climate, to various forms of processing, to various methods of harvesting, and especially to table quality and resistance to enemies.

Awards

At the banquet, New York's Vegetable Queen, Virginia Magrum of Wilson and the Potato Queen, Shirley Downs of Riverhead were presented and received gifts. President Paul Ruetenik, Cleveland, Ohio, of the Vegetable Growers Association of America pre-

(Continued on Page 31)

They helped make 1955 a big telephone year

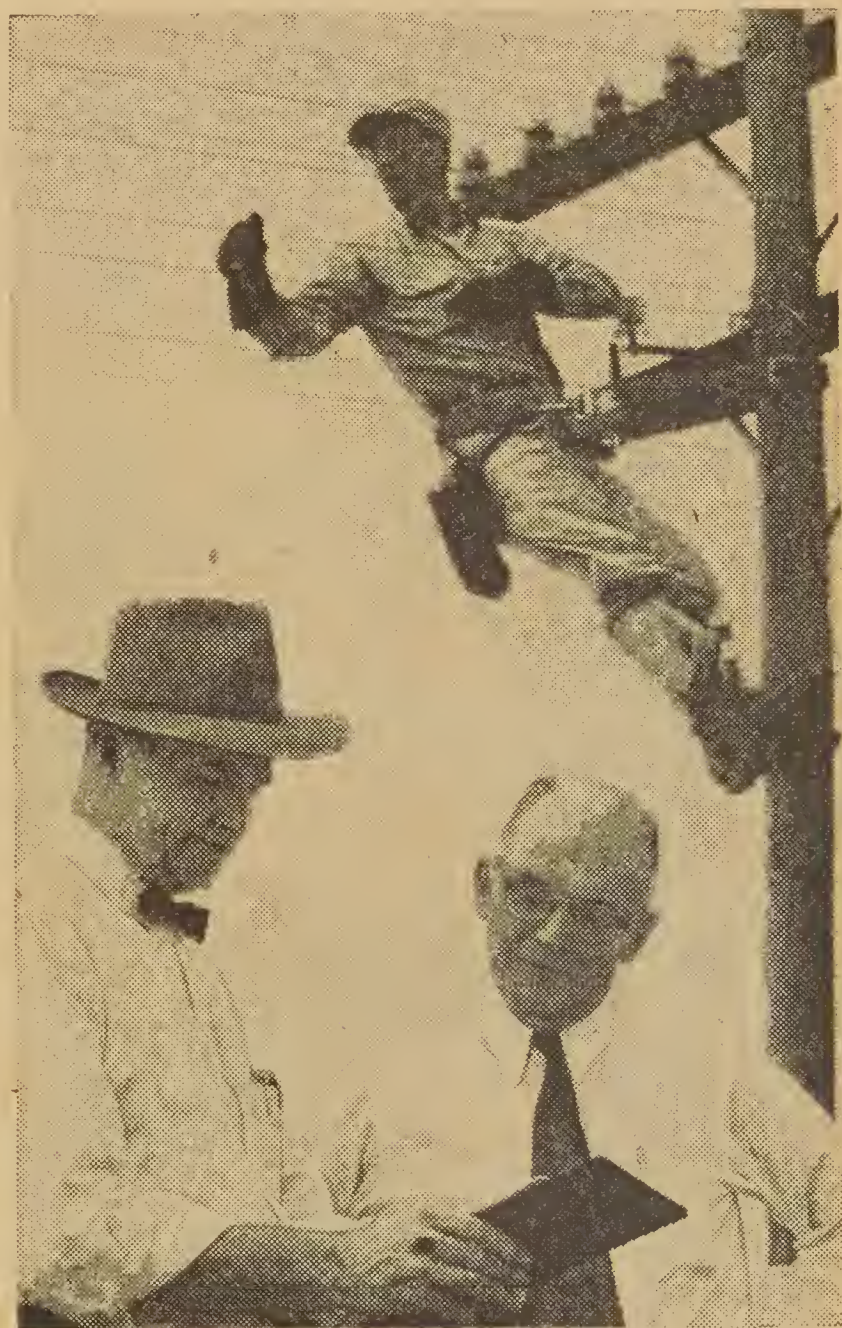
Rural America will reap the lasting benefit of more and better telephone service through the work of thousands of telephone men and women during the past 12 months.



1 IN CALIFORNIA, R. T. Clemo, right, wire chief of Glenn County, spent much time with farmers and ranchers to fit telephone company construction plans to their needs. As a result of his surveys, \$135,000 was spent improving service and adding telephones for hundreds of customers in his area.



3 IN ILLINOIS, Bernice Lordan, chief operator at Harvard, has watched telephones multiply each year. She has seen their service value grow for the 500 rural customers she helps serve. And she has seen this growth from both ends of the line—as telephone operator for 30 years and as co-operator of a good dairy farm.



2 IN OHIO, Paul Dougherty, right, is manager at Washington Court House. Much of his time was spent checking new rural construction and talking with farmers at Grange and community gatherings to learn of their telephone needs. Rural service in his area now includes over 2000 telephones.

The folks here are typical of the many Bell System men and women working in rural areas across the nation. Behind them are Bell Telephone Laboratories' scientists developing ideas to help serve rural America better. Together they're putting new things to use—a new wire, for example, that's easier to install, and a new cable many times more resistant to moisture and lightning. Last year this Bell System team brought telephones to about 300,000 more rural customers, and improved service to millions.

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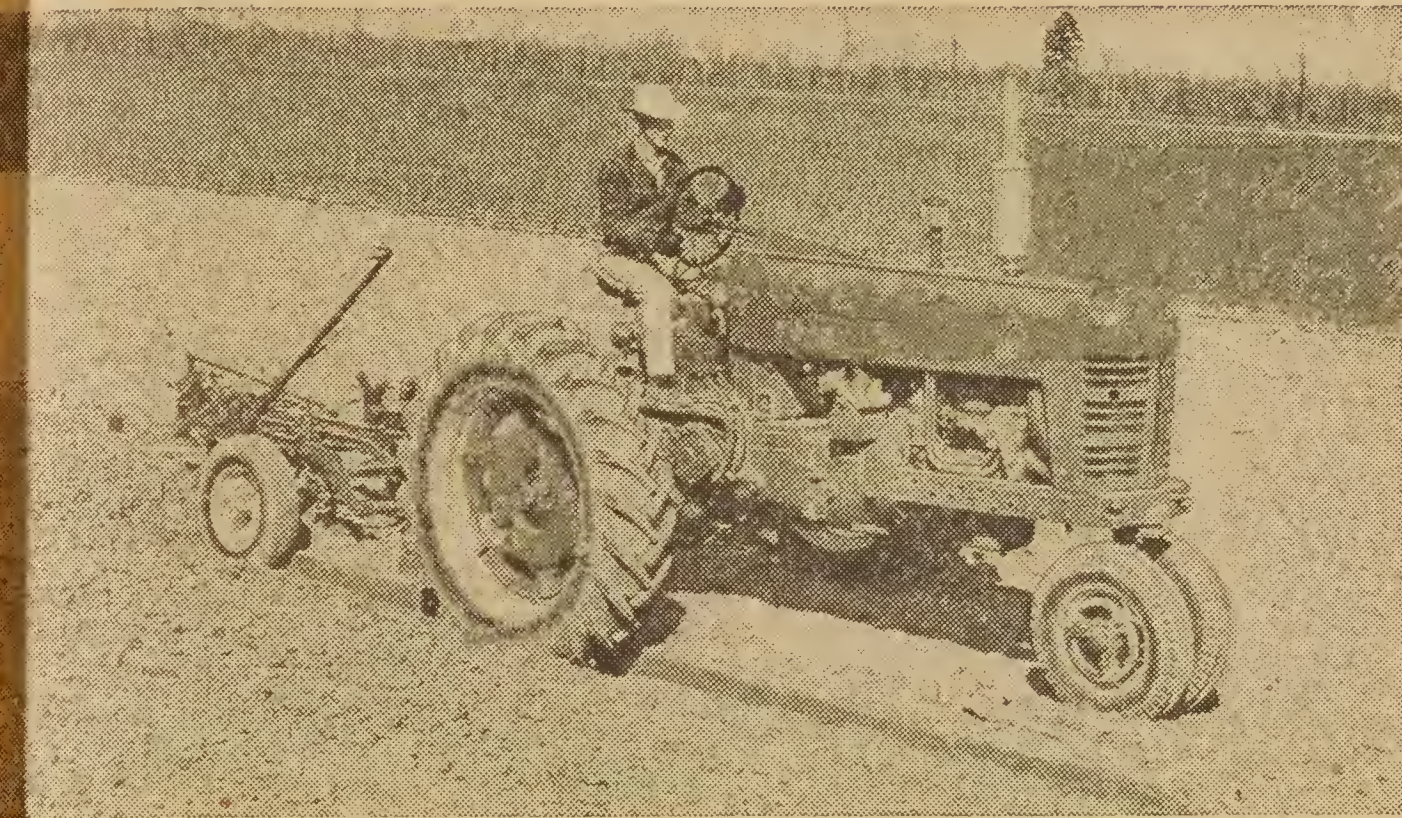
**10 SPEEDS
FORWARD
with
TA**



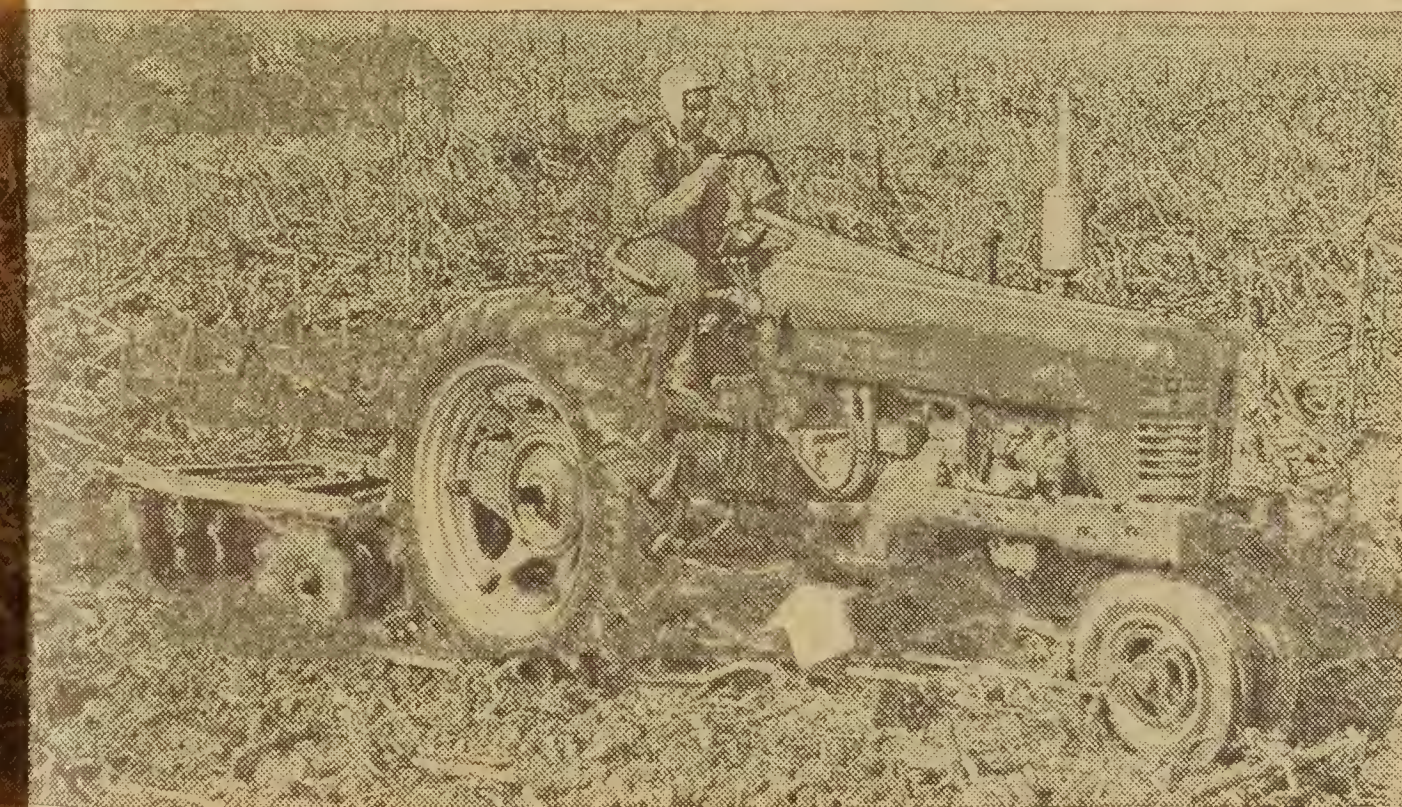
See and feel the difference TA makes—measure it in the furrow! TA increases drawbar pull up to 45% to help this Farmall 300 and 3-furrow Fast-Hitch plow hold even depth in tough plowing. You keep going *non-stop* without shallowing out or shifting down.

Torque Amplifier this ruler test...

Plow non-stop with no shallowing out!



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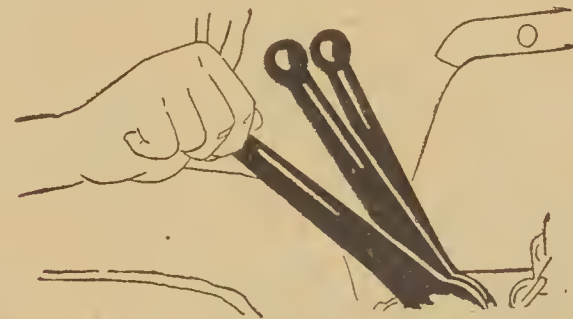
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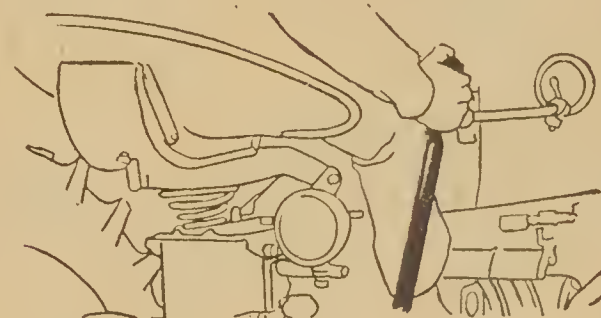
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Vegetable Grower Hit By Flood But Is Still Optimistic

By WALTER E. PIPER

A FEW DAYS before the August flood I had dropped in to see Louis Rezendes of East Taunton, Mass., to see how he felt about the 'vegetable game. Louis has been taking the ups and downs in stride during recent years, and despite many disappointments, I found him reasonably optimistic about the future.

Then the flood came. The Rezendes farm was one of the hardest hit in the state. All told he lost the crop of about forty-five acres, more than half of which was trellis tomatoes. In fact he was right at the peak of his tomatoes at the time—had picked a thousand boxes the day before, and several hundred on flood day (August 19th). The next day he went around the farm in a boat where he could plumb depths of as much as 8 feet of water in places.

I didn't have the heart to go see him at the time, but a few days ago I dropped in again to see how he felt after he had had time to think things over. I found him with his chin up. He hopes this is just a "once in a lifetime" flood. Inquiries from "oldest inhabitants" indicate that it has been some thirty years or so since there has been anything as bad as this and then it didn't happen in the summer when it could do so much damage.

"You never can tell," says Louis, "but I am staying with it." Toughest break of all is the fact that Louis and the boys in Bristol County were heading into a pretty nice tomato market at the time with a promise of good prices. "That's what made it the hardest to take," Louis recalls.

All told Rezendes vegetable operations cover over one hundred acres, about twenty-five of which is double cropped. His trellis tomato crop is one of his leaders and includes something like twenty-five acres.

He likes Waltham 22, as do other Bristol County growers. Double row spacing is about 7½ feet between posts, 22 inches between rows and 15 inches between plants.

Hen manure is one of his basic fertilizer applications. I asked him how heavy. His reply was that his 90 bushel spreader would go about 600 feet—a "liberal" application he called it. In addition to that he puts on a ton to the acre of 0-20-20 plus side dressings of 5-10-10, also some nitrate. Louis likes to stop fertilizer on tomatoes by August 1, "unless we have some awful heavy rains." On yields he thinks in terms of about a thousand lugs or baskets per acre.

Some other major crops include Iceberg lettuce, peppers, cucumbers, late celery and cabbage. He uses cabbage as a second crop after Iceberg. This use of cabbage represents a shift from beans, a very common second crop in that section in years gone by. "No beans for me," says Louis, "you can't get help for picking after school starts."

This year he has raised a nice crop of Blue Hubbard squash, also as a second crop following lettuce.

Cucumbers, all for the early crop, are planted in 5 foot rows with plants about 4 inches apart. Fertilizer includes 5-10-10 plus nitrate.

It seems rather ironic to be talking about water but Louis Rezendes is a strong advocate of irrigation. He wouldn't attempt to grow vegetables without ample water. The same Taunton River which produced the flood, serves as a source of irrigation in dry times. He operates two pumps that can carry 500 gallons a minute each. In periods of real drought he runs the water around the clock, using a night shift to keep the sprinklers going.

About three years ago he took over the Williams dairy farm, in East Taunton, shifted it into vegetables, and established his home there, moving from Raynham. His present operations include the home place plus other detached pieces, one big lay-out being on Route 44 which was originally owned by George Tinkham.

Good Start A Must For High Tomato Yields

WITH a stand of about 2,700 plants to the acre, it takes a yield of only 30 tomatoes per plant to add up to a total yield of 10 tons per acre. It takes a good stand of healthy, vigorous plants to yield 10 or more tons and a good stand is not likely unless every precaution is taken to reduce transplanting set-back.

Loss of plants from transplanting set-back often rules out any chance of a high yield. To hold this set-back to a minimum, plant only the healthy plants. Grade the plants and throw away any that are weak, diseased or poorly colored. Strong, healthy plants will bear two weeks earlier than weak ones.

Plants can be freshened and given a better chance of living after transplanting by wetting the roots as soon as they are received. The method suggested is to remove the center bundle and stand the basket containing the other bundles in 2 inches of water in a tub. Care must be taken not to wet the stems while roots are in the tub for about 5 minutes. Then, place the plants in shade and store at temperatures between 50° and 70° F.

Spraying or dipping the young plants for insect control also helps get them off to a good start. Either dip the tops in a mixture of 3 ounces of lead arsenate, 2 fluid ounces of summer oil emulsion and 5 gallons of water; or spray

after transplant with DDT or TDE. This protects plants from flea beetles and potato beetles.

When operating the transplanter adjust it so it will set the plants at least 3 inches deep and replace worn transplanter shoes. Also, use a starter solution.

Do not allow workers to smoke or chew tobacco while handling young plants. Pathologists tell us that tobacco mosaic virus may be transmitted to tomatoes from cigarettes containing mosaic infected tobacco. Allow regular break periods when help may smoke, and provide a bucket of water with yellow soap and paper towels. Require people handling plants to wash hands thoroughly after smoking or handling tobacco.

Another worthwhile precaution is to have persons riding the transplanter hold tomatoes on their laps on a clean piece of newspaper. As the newspaper becomes soiled, a clean piece should be substituted. — Andrew Duncan, Vegetable Crops Department, University of Maryland.

— A. A. —

Sweet corn has shown a rather high tolerance to a complete cover spray of 2,4-D. Conversely, broad-leaved weeds common in sweet corn fields were killed by concentrations of 2,4-D that produced a visible effect only temporarily in the early growth of the sweet corn.

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New Carrot Wins 1956 "All-America"

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Gold Pak carrot is even longer and more slender than the universally popular former winner Imperator. This

growth, so short rooted carrots should be planted there. Other root crops, as radishes, beets and turnips, would be chosen similarly for light or heavy soils.

"All-America Selections" is a non-profit corporation, organized in 1932, for the purpose of coordinating seed breeding and variety research from around the world. Testing and comparing the many proposed new varieties with leading similar kinds already in commerce is the annual job of twenty-two resident vegetable judges in as many climatic sections of the United States and southern Canada.

Awards are given to the varieties meriting such distinction and all seedsmen have equal opportunity of obtaining seeds of the winners for co-introduction during the first season of distribution. Thus, gardeners and planters may order seeds conveniently from normal and usual sources of seed supply.

— A. A. —

AIDS FOR THE PLANT GROWER

The problems of starting seeds indoors are such that the beginner soon gives up and buys the plants needed or waits until conditions permit the sowing of seeds out of doors. High temperatures and dry air make plant growing indoors difficult.

However, there are ways of overcoming these handicaps that permit the growing plants from seeds indoors without too much work and disappointment. Sowing the seed in vermiculite or sphagnum moss lessens the danger of loss of seedlings by "damping-off." Also, these materials hold moisture and there is less danger of loss from drying out.

A method that has proved very easy is to fill a small flowerpot with pulverized sphagnum moss. Scatter the seed and (except the very small ones) cover lightly. Moisten, and place the pot in a polyethylene bag which is tied or fastened lightly. Place in a cool, sunny situation until the seedlings are big enough to transplant. The plastic cover permits passage of air and light, but prevents loss of moisture.



Gold Pak Carrot—Only 1956 All-America vegetable selection. Most beautiful streamlined carrot for all purposes, raw or cooked.

long type is the marketing favorite, now often offered in plastic bags to retain crispness and flavor. Gold Pak is called the most attractive of all and will soon make its marketing appearance.

One consideration should be given in planting Gold Pak or any long carrot. It needs a mellow soil, relatively free of stones, to grow straight down. In sandy, loamy or muck soils, it grows beautifully. Stiff clay or stony ground doesn't allow straight and smooth



New York State's Oldest Seeded Birdsfoot Trefoil

This picture shows Rance Wright of Orleans County, N. Y., standing in this piece of Empire Birdsfoot Trefoil seeded about 37 years ago by Orleans County's first County Agricultural Agent, Larry Steele.

The Wright Brothers farm, located southeast of Albion, we believe, has the oldest seeded trefoil in the state. Larry Steele put it in on a clay knoll about an acre in size after discing the sod over. The seeding has had no lime or fertilizer over the years and has been pastured more or less continually by the dairy herd.

The picture taken in early August shows the blossoms on perhaps 50% of the plants. The Wright Brothers currently have about 30 acres of well established 2 and 3 year old seedings of Empire Birdsfoot Trefoil.

Best Time for Planning



Now—while there are still a few long evenings left before spring, make a date with your local NYABC technician to sit down and talk over your breeding program. Your technician has up-to-the-minute information on NYABC sires, information which can help you build a better herd, increase production. If you're a dairyman in New York State or Western Vermont, call your technician *now*, and make arrangements to talk with him about *your* breeding program.

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Breeders Study Trends to Produce Tomorrow's Birds

By **WENTWORTH HUBBARD**
Hubbard Farms, Inc., Walpole, N. H.

THE prime goal of a breeder is to produce the birds of tomorrow—the birds that poultrymen will be using a year, two years or even five years from now. In other words, the poultry breeder must be a forecaster of trends in the industry.

Let's take a look at the broiler and meat chicken. It looks like the meat chicken is going to be a white bird. About the only explanation is that it looks better when dressed. Processors are demanding white birds, because even though the pin feathers are on the carcass they cannot be seen.

It is getting more difficult to sell colored birds on some markets whether they be Barred Crosses or Reds. At the present time, whites are commanding a 1c to 3c per lb. premium on most markets. As the trend is towards a larger percentage of white chickens for meat consumption, this premium will probably tend to disappear.

Perhaps we should keep in mind that it is possible that dressing techniques may be so perfected in the future that dark pin feathers will be entirely removed along with the darkening effect left on the carcass. Then we would be unable to tell a colored bird from a white after they had been dressed, and the necessity for a white chicken might disappear.

Crossbred Vigor

The chicken of the future will be a white one and will probably be a cross. Today most broilers are grown in concentrated areas where they are continually up against disease conditions, and crosses withstand diseases better than purebreds. When such factors as Chronic Respiratory Disease are present, a cross has the ability to take it and keep on growing. Hybrid vigor is responsible for the extra vitality present in crosses.

A lot of broiler growers crowd their birds. Therefore, chickens must be developed which will grow the best under crowded conditions. Here again crosses fit the bill. It is possible to grow crosses under crowded conditions and still come up with a uniform flock of birds. With purebreds it is difficult to avoid an uneven lot when the square footage per bird goes much under one.

Breeders have also discovered certain crosses which will grow better than any of the pure lines used to make up the cross. When we find these we call them a good "nick."

2, 3, 4-Way Crosses

The old Barred Cross was simply a two-way cross—the result of mating a Barred Rock male to a New Hampshire female. Two-way crosses have been referred to as just plain crosses. Many of the birds of tomorrow will be a three-way or four-way cross. The three-way cross is produced by mating a male onto a crossbred pullet. Since the pullet is a cross to begin with, the chick produced is a three-way cross.

The four-way cross is made by crossing a male which is already a cross on a crossbred female.

The broiler of the future will probably have better body conformation. The Cornish-type bird with its broad breast and thick thighs is being utilized to obtain this. However, too much Cornish blood may not be wanted in the crosses. There are some disadvantages associated with Cornish blood, such as the tendency to more pin feather development. Fertility sometimes becomes more of a problem when Cornish blood is present in the production of a broiler chicken.

Still another factor which may be decisive in determining the amount of

Cornish wanted in a chicken is the flavor of the meat. The flesh is drier and not as juicy as some other types.

It should be mentioned that due to the spread of evisceration and the sale of poultry in cut up form as a package, the Cornish broad breast loses its significant appeal on display, because any healthy chicken can be displayed in cut up form to look as good.

Breeders realize that they must develop chickens which will grow well under poor as well as good conditions. Chickens must be found that will take the Chronic Respiratory Complex, the various forms of Coccidiosis and other diseases and continue to live and grow.

This means that a successful breeder is constantly, purposely exposing his test broiler chickens to diseases to find those families and combinations which withstand bad conditions the best. The chicken that grows the fastest under ideal conditions is not necessarily the one that grows the best when pens are crowded and diseases strike. The breeder's goal is to find that particular bird which will do the best under poor, as well as ideal, conditions.

Cross For Layers

It looks like the production bird of the future may well be a cross also, whether it be the crossing of strains and breeds or the crossing of inbred lines (hybridization).

There are some definite advantages which we do get in crossing for egg production. One of these is better livability in the growing stage. The Crossbred pullets withstand vaccination such as Bronchitis and Newcastle better than purebreds.

There are two decided advantages which crossing almost always seems to bring out: Better shell texture that lasts throughout the laying year; and larger egg size.

Crossbred pullets used for hatching egg production can give us better growth in three-way and four-way cross broiler chickens.

Egg-Feed Ratio

Feed efficiency is something we have always been concerned with in broilers and are now just beginning to realize the importance of it in layers. It makes quite a difference whether birds can produce a dozen eggs on 4 or 6 pounds of feed. And there is that much difference between egg production strains. This can mean an added cost of as much as fifty cents a day per 100 birds.

Breeders are working on production birds which take a smaller amount of feed. Here again is where they are using crosses to advantage. In many cases, particularly with market production birds, it will mean a trend towards a smaller fowl.

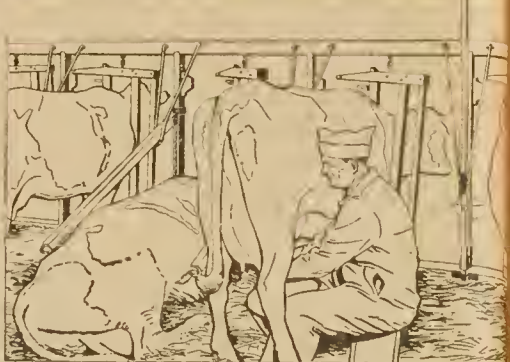
Many marketmen feel that the fowl market will never see the levels in the years to come that have been present in the past. A weaker fowl market will tend to discourage the producing of heavier type production birds.

Breeders are always striving to improve their stock and no true breeder is ever satisfied with what he has. He is always looking for something better and knows there is no such thing as a perfect bird. Thus, it might be said that commercial poultrymen are continually reaping the benefits of a breeder's uneasiness and dissatisfaction.

— A. A. —

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Keeping Eggs Clean Saves Labor On Poultry Farms

By LOUIS M. HURD

MUCH HAS been written about how to save labor on a poultry farm in recent years, but nothing will save more labor than to produce clean eggs. The handling of eggs on a commercial poultry farm is the biggest single chore job. Figures taken on two different time and distance studies in New York State back up this statement. If you don't believe it, keep track of the time you spend on this job. The important part of handling eggs is to keep them clean—to avoid dirty eggs. What can you do about it?

I think you can start with the nests. Some years ago we found at Cornell by actually checking the way eggs became soiled, that bare bottomed nests gave more dirty eggs (77 per cent) than any other condition. Whatever material you use, be sure the nests are always well supplied. Deep nests hold nest material better than shallow ones. They should be 6 inches deep or more from the nest bottom to the bottom of the entry hole. If your nests are less than this, bolt a piece of metal across the bottom of the hole to make the nests deeper.

The bottoms of metal nests become polished. This makes it more difficult to keep nest material in them, and eggs are more likely to become broken. To check this, place thin pieces of wood on the nest bottoms. Some say community nests reduce the number of soiled eggs, but this point can be debated.

There were more dirty eggs in winter than in summer largely because the litter was more often damp.

It was found that fine material, like shavings or oat hulls, resulted in less dirty eggs than when coarser ones, such as straw or hay were used. The finer materials seemed to absorb fecal matter better than the coarser ones. The Poultry Department of the University of Missouri gives the following report on the use of nesting materials.

Nesting Material	% Dirty Eggs	% Slightly dirty Eggs	% Clean Eggs
Shavings	5.9	8.1	86.0
Oat Hulls	6.0	10.6	83.4
Sawdust	6.4	8.7	83.9
Excelsior	6.8	7.7	85.5
Ground corn cobs	8.7	13.7	77.6
Sugar cane pulp	9.6	11.3	79.1
Straw	10.2	10.1	79.7

Another way to prevent eggs from becoming soiled is to have plenty of nests. Have one square foot of nesting space for each 5 hens. When there are too few nests, the hens crowd into the

nests and more eggs are likely to be broken and soiled.

Dark nests help to prevent dirty eggs and cannibalism in some instances. At the Missouri Experiment Station 91 per cent of the eggs gathered from dark nests were clean, compared to 82 per cent clean eggs from nests well lighted.

Frequent gathering is another way to cut down the number of soiled eggs. The eggs should be gathered 3 or more times during the day. Most of the gathering should be done during the first half of the day when most of the laying is done. Many eggs are soiled because they are left in the nests too long where they may be broken and smeared, or hens walking over them with dirty feet. The benefits of frequent gathering are shown in the following table.

	% Dirty	% Slightly Dirty	% Clean
Eggs gathered 4 times daily	6.0	8.7	85.3
Eggs gathered once a day	13.4	17.5	69.1

The condition of the litter has an important bearing on the number of soiled eggs. The drier the litter, the lower the number of eggs that have to be cleaned. To accomplish this, provide 6 to 8 inches of built-up litter and adequate ventilation. Start the built-up litter in August or September with an inch or two of dry sand under the litter. The sand blankets the floor and helps the built-up litter to throw off moisture. Screen all pits or droppings boards.

If the litter does become very damp in cold weather, about the only thing you can do is to improve the ventilation, if possible, and sprinkle a little lime on the litter to absorb some moisture and prevent caking. Frequent stirring of the litter will also help to keep it drier.

— A. A. —

PRODUCTION UP

The poultry business is undergoing continuous changes. In New York average egg production since 1930, has increased from 140 to over 190 eggs per bird. The labor required to produce a dozen eggs has been almost cut in half as the result of this increase in egg production together with the mechanization of poultry houses. Another important change has been the decline in the number of small poultry flocks and the growth of the full-time commercial poultry farm.

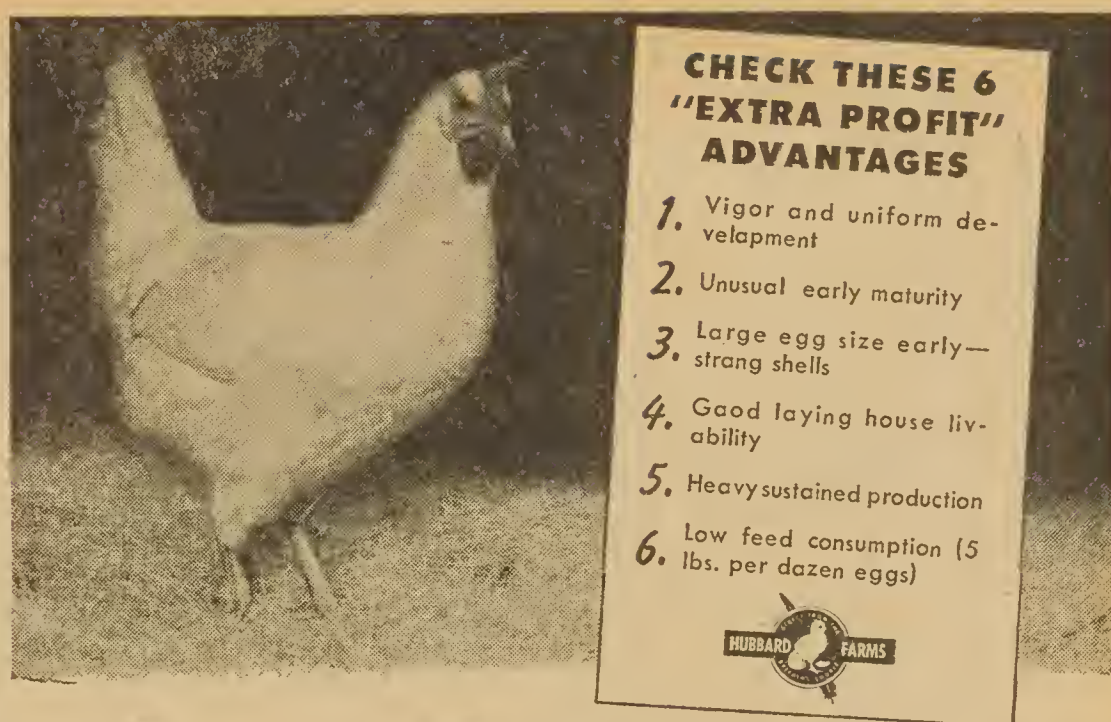
LIKES SPRAY VACCINE

GROWING broilers has become a lot easier the past year, thanks to healthier young birds. And a lot of that is due to the University of New Hampshire's new double-duty vaccine against both Newcastle and infectious bronchitis, says Prisco DiPrizio. With his brother, Gus, and father-in-law



Ralph Canney, he produces four 120,000 batches of broilers a year. The new vaccine is a spray that can be given to the birds at the rate of 10,000 an hour, in a one-man operation. "We used to run 10% mortality," says DiPrizio. "With the new spray, mortality has dropped under 3%. This poultry farm near Rochester, N. H., was one of the first to try out the UNH vaccine after it had left the testing laboratory.

—Photo: William Gilman



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TOP-Flight herdsman desired for 100 purebred Jersey heavy producing cows. Farm and home low on Route 9 one mile from town in central Massachusetts. Sibley Farms, 314 Main Street, Spencer.

WANTED: Experienced orchard man. Sine able to handle farm machinery. Good wages. Room, Steady Job. American Agriculturist, Box 514-FC, Ithaca, New York.

\$30.00 WEEKLY—Home making studio possible. Easy, write. Studio Company, Greenville 12, S. C.

FARM FAMILY to operate 500 pound fat herring farm. If you can perform as well as a cattle; are experienced and dependable and supply solid references, please write us details. Box 514-RB, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

YOUNG MAN, over 21, for summer position work with young people in farming. Good experience for someone planning future in 4-H similar work. Season July 2nd to August 27th. Box 109, New Lebanon, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

IMPORTED Standard two cell flashlight, \$1.00. Batteries included. Postpaid. Dickinson Company, North Amherst 1 Mass.

BEAUTIFUL WOOLEN Remnants for suits, coats, dresses. Rug Materials. Samples 10c. Free. Write Moody, Farmington, Maine.

EMBROIDER Stamped Linens. Buy direct from Manufacturer and save. Send for free catalogue. Department 894, Merribee, 16 West 19th Street, New York 11, New York.

WRITE FOR 30-Day No-Risk Trial offer amazing product that cleans, deodorizes outdoor toilets, cesspools, septic tanks. Safe, harmless, easy to use. Saves digging pumping. Details Free. Burson Laboratories, Dept. 0-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

RUG STRIPS—Free samples for braiding and hooking. Only finest selvedge 100% preshrunk wool right from the coat factories (no dirty ends). And you get the colors you want. Used by leading teachers. Money-back guarantee. Mention this magazine. Quality Coat Factory, Elm Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

FREE CATALOG. Nationally advertised merchandise. Farrell Enterprises, Liberty, N. Y.

MAKE HATS for fun and profit. I start FREE. Lottie Johnson Hats, 7046 Glenview, Chicago 26, Illinois.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

FACING FACTS ON THE FUTURE OF DAIRY FARMING

(Continued from Page 6)

- some in this category) is operating at something less than 75% efficiency.
7. Selected replacements — keep only the minimum number of carefully chosen individuals to take care of cow-turnover. Exceptions to this are necessary if the cow herd is mediocre and the heifers have more promise.
 8. Self-feed or automatically feed silage and hay.
 9. Bulk handling of grain—stress ease of storage and feeding. Handle it by conveyor and gravity in bulk rather than 100 pound package units.
 10. Bulk handle the milk on flow principles through pipelines and into tanks.
 11. Obtain the greatest amount of high quality feed per acre while keeping labor and supply inputs in balance with the return.
 12. Stress the mechanical removal of manure that contains as high a proportion of fertilizer nutrients as possible for return to the land.
 13. Maintain clean, comfortable, peaceful, contented and appreciated cows.
 14. Keep investments per cow as low as possible. Bossie must pay her rent. Don't have it so high that it is an impossibility.

Some of these goals to some will sound far-fetched and may appear to be difficult to achieve. Any dairy farmer, however, who even partially meets the challenge and accomplishes these goals will stand on his own feet in any kind of competition as long as milk is produced by cows and not chemists.

— A. A. —

BARN ITCH

Barn itch—cattle mange—is hitting the pocketbook of many dairymen during these months when cows are stabled. The trouble is caused by tiny mites burrowing into the skin, reports Dr. James Wadsworth, animal pathologist at the University of Vermont.

Several signs may indicate that your cows are suffering from mange. Among these are: continued itching or rubbing against stanchions or walls; constant licking; rough, wrinkled or scaly skin; loss of hair or weight; and, drop in milk flow.

Dr. Wadsworth says that signs of barn itch are often first seen on the back side of the udder.

Recommended treatment is 25% wettable Lindane powder in two applications 10 to 14 days apart. You can use a lime sulfur solution. Dilute this with 15 parts of hot water. Six applications seven to ten days apart are required for complete control.

TROUT

\$100.00 BUYS 1000 TROUT

Delivered to your fishing waters. Limited offer. Order now and insure yourself for good fishing. Write for full information.

BERKSHIRE TROUT FARM, INC.
SHEFFIELD 4, MASSACHUSETTS

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

WOMEN'S INTEREST

RIBBON Remnants assortment. Colors, lengths, widths—100 yards \$1.00, postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Massachusetts.

BEAUTIFUL SET, Stainless Steel Tableware guaranteed 50 years, yours Free! Amazing offer explains how! Skyland Specialties, B-6096, West Asheville 4, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

HEAT Your Home or business for almost nothing. Thousands satisfied. Valuable information free or send \$1.00 for full details. A. Enault R.F.D. #1-B, White River Jet., Vermont.

CLEAN WATER—Sparkling Crystal Clear, direct from your faucet, with an Aqua-Mite Water Filter. You can see and taste the difference! Simple to install. No replacement parts necessary! Satisfaction guaranteed. \$12.95 postpaid. Free circular, Wallace E. Mason, Hume, N. Y.

"FLUSHING" SOWS

It's understandable when a farmer gives a great sigh of relief after all litters of spring pigs have been successfully weaned—he has just brought pigs through the most crucial period in their lives.

If the farmer is producing two pig crops a year, however, it's no time for a let-down. For no sooner is the spring pig crop weaned, than it's time to prepare for the fall crop. One important after-weaning step is to "flush" the sows.

Roger L. Halsted, University of Maryland Extension animal husbandman, says pig producers have widely adopted this practice in recent years to increase litter size and improve the chances of the sow being settled the first time she is bred. Flushing has been practiced by sheep producers for many years to increase lamb percentages and avoid recurring heat periods.

Halsted explains that flushing simply means self-feeding the sow on a highly nutritious ration two to three weeks before she is to be bred, and continuing until one to two weeks after she is bred. A good flushing ration contains 16 to 18 per cent high quality protein. After flushing, the sow goes on a lower protein gestation ration.

Careful management is necessary at breeding time in the system of producing two litters per year. After the litter is weaned, the sow will come into heat in about three to seven days. Skip this first heat period and breed at the second heat period, which normally follows in about 21 days. This extra three weeks is plenty of time for flushing and is also a good time to treat sows for worms.

It is not recommended that sows be treated for worms during pregnancy, during lactation, or immediately before or after breeding. For worm control in pigs, the recommendation is to mix about ¼ to 1 per cent of sodium fluoride in the ration and feed for one day only.

— A. A. —

STILBESTROL RESULTS CONFIRMED BY USDA

PRELIMINARY results in test feeding of stilbestrol for beef steers at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., confirm previous findings by several State experiment stations that this hormone-like chemical can increase rate of gain without adverse effect on meat quality.

The Beltsville experiments were undertaken last May by the Department's Agricultural Research Service, following widespread reports that using stilbestrol as a growth stimulant for feedlot animals resulted in poor-quality carcasses. No evidence supporting such reports has been found so far in the limited tests at Beltsville, nor in stilbestrol-feeding studies by State agricultural experiment stations in Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, Indiana, Tennessee, and Texas.

A 90-day feeding test, using 10 Hereford and crossbred Angus-Hereford steers with starting weights averaging about 900 pounds, has been completed at Beltsville. The steers on stilbestrol gained an average of about ½ pound a day more than the controls in this 3-month test. This amounts to a gain-rate advantage of approximately 6 per cent in favor of the cattle receiving stilbestrol.

At slaughter, both lots of these steers had live and carcass grades of Low Choice. Separation of fat and lean meat showed that the control group, which received no stilbestrol, was slightly fatter. This finding agrees with results obtained by State experiment stations, which have indicated that stilbestrol tends to give increased lean rather than fat.

In other respects, there was no significant difference between meat from the stilbestrol-fed steers and that from control animals. Marbling, intramuscu-

lar fat, and water content of lean from both groups were practically the same. Flesh of the cattle fed stilbestrol was at least as firm and as high in solids content as that of the controls. This experiment did not support complaints voiced in some quarters that stilbestrol results in "watery carcasses" and over-soft beef cuts.

— A. A. —

SOCIAL SECURITY

THE article "What You Should Know about Social Security" in our December 3, 1955, issue, contained an error under the heading "Important to Remember." The following facts are from a Social Security official:

A farmer can establish eligibility for social security payments by mid-1956 if he is 65 and has been covered by the program for at least 18 months since 1954. If you have any questions regarding this requirement, contact your nearest Regional Social Security Office.

Between age 65 and 72, you can draw social security payments for which you have become eligible in the event you do not earn over \$1,200.00 a year from wages as an employee or as a net income from self-employment as a retired farmer. You can earn this \$1,200.00 from self-employment even in a farm activity.

— A. A. —

MARKETING HIGHLIGHTS

(Continued from Page 23)

sented that organization's Certificate of Achievement to H. C. Thompson, Cornell Professor Emeritus in vegetable crops. Commissioner Daniel Carey made the awards on behalf of the Vegetable Growers' Association to Professor Thompson and to Paul Work in recognition of long service to the growers.

Inspectors of the State Dept. of Agriculture picked up 100 consumer bags of potatoes at retail stores throughout the state which were judged for grade. First place went to Al Seymour of Malone (Score 99%); second to Bill Watz, third to Karl Hoffman, both of Springville.

Resolutions of the two organizations condemned future trading in potatoes and onions; called for change in Social Security regulations so that it will not be necessary to keep books and report on workers who remain only a short time with a given grower; asked for relaxation of child labor restrictions so that young people may work and learn on the farm; and asked for sufficient salaries for extension workers that good men will not be lost to the state.

Officers

L. Husted Myers of Selkirk was re-elected president of NYSVGA and William Giddings, secretary. Carl Salmonson of Syracuse is a new vice president and A. L. Walley of Albany, a new member of the Executive Committee.

As new Directors, the Potato Club elected William Hodnett of Fillmore, Norman Van Voorhees of Pittsford, John Humphreys of New Hartford and Richard Corwith of Water Mill. Phil Luke of Fulton was re-elected president and John Jackson of Savannah, secretary. Harland P. Branch of Saranac Lake was chosen vice president.

— A. A. —

There's \$5.50 per cow in the stable gutter. Out of each ton of grain fed a cow, \$5.50 worth of nitrogen and potash pass through the cow, largely as liquid manure.

LIVESTOCK AUCTION Experienced Men Make Empire THE Place to Market Livestock



Men like Clif Lloyd

— Empire's Bullville Stockyards manager — with years of experience in this statewide livestock enterprise, make Empire a good place to do business.

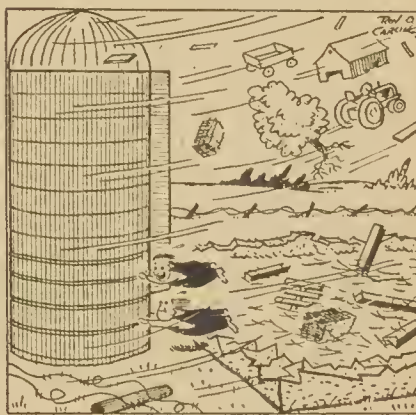
Let Clif Lloyd, and the other six Empire managers, help you market profitably.

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative

Regular weekly auction sales at

Bath • Greene • Oneonta
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Check your EMPIRE market for date and time of special dairy replacement, farm, poultry or lamb sales.



"Lucky we didn't hang onto the barn instead of our Corostone Concrete Silo."

It's no joke—the two finest silos money can buy are the COROSTONE Concrete and the SILVER SHIELD Steel. Save money now on early order discounts.

UNIVERSAL Steel Silo Co.
Box 528-A Weedsport, N. Y.
Please send more details on

- ☐ COROSTONE Concrete silo
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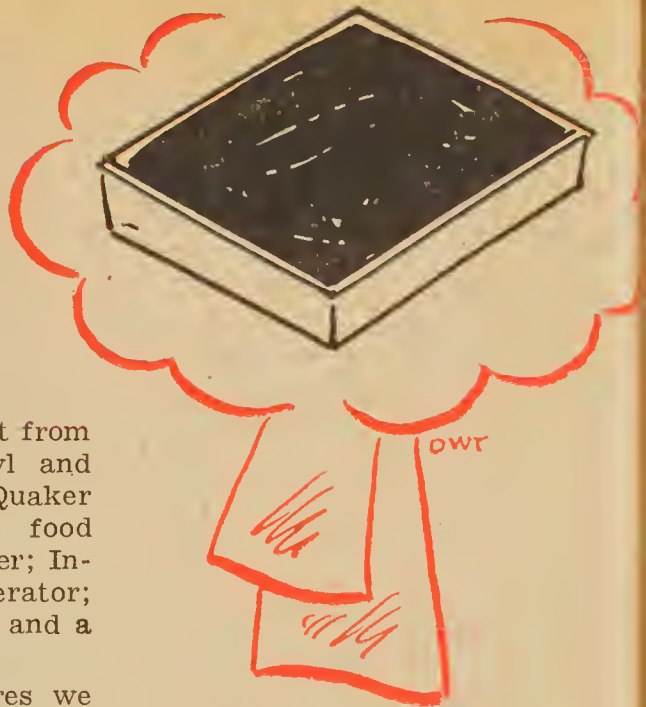
SAVE 60% Buy G.L.F. 10W30 Motor Oil and pay 60% less than you pay for other leading brands.

G.L.F. PETROLEUM SERVICE

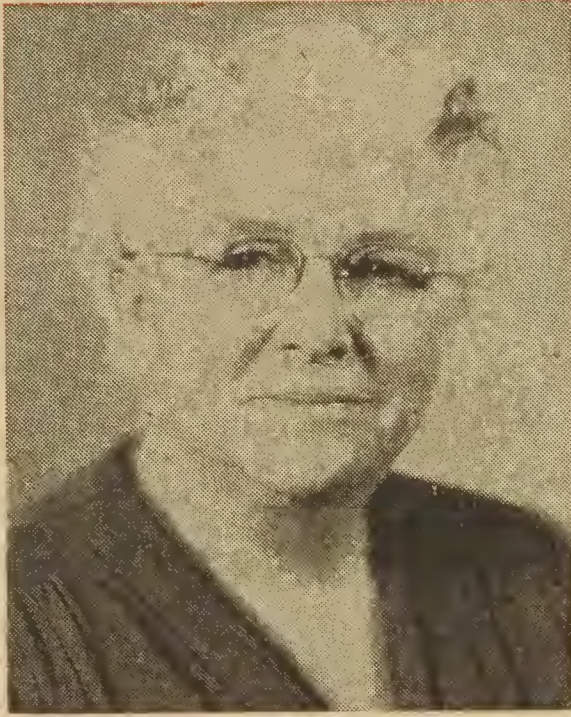
"Come Hail or High Water"

CHOCOLATE CAKE

Contest!



Mrs. Mabel Hebel



Mrs. Roy Shearman

The big job of running this statewide Chocolate Cake Contest will be handled by (left to right) Home Editor Mabel Hebel and Mrs. Roy Shearman, Perry, N. Y., State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee chairman.

THIS IS the year to cash in on your favorite chocolate cake by entering it in the annual AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST — Grange baking contest. It's to be a Chocolate Cake Contest, and there's plenty of prizes, fun, and excitement in store for all New York State Grangers who enter it. If you are not a member of your local Grange, why not join now and share the fun? Who knows, you may bake the chocolate cake that wins the most prizes in the finals next fall!

The score card on this page is the one that will be used by the contest judges, so study it carefully. It will help you to make a prize winning cake. Ten thousand copies of the score card and contest rules are being sent to chairmen of Subordinate and Pomona Grange Service and Hospitality committees throughout the state. Any contestant can get a score card from her local chairman. You will also need to find out from her the date that your Subordinate Grange chocolate cake contest will be held. Some of the granges are getting off to a quick start and will hold their elimination contests in the near future, so don't delay in entering the contest.

The State directors of the contest are Mrs. Roy Shearman of Perry, N.Y., chairman of the State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee, and Mrs. Mabel Hebel, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST's home editor. Assisting them will be nearly 1,000 Pomona and Subordinate S. & H. Committee chairmen, and Mrs. Gerald Eastman of Ellisburg, and Mrs. Eugene Daley, Poughkeepsie, members of the State S. & H. Committee.

Contest Rules

The contest rules are few and simple. Here they are:

1. Each contestant must be a member of a New York State Subordinate Grange. All Grange members (both men and women) are eligible, with the exception of professional bakers.
2. Each contestant is to enter a chocolate cake baked in a square pan approximately 9x9x2 or 9x9x3. Cakes made from mixes are not eligible. Also,

do not use frosting, icing, or filling.

3. Subordinate Grange contest winners will compete later in their county contest, and the county winners will compete in the finals at State Grange annual session next fall.

Prizes

Cash prizes totaling \$100.00 will be awarded by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to the top 15 winners in the finals next fall. These will be divided as follows:

First prize	\$25.00
Second	20.00
Third	15.00
Fourth	10.00
Fifth	8.00
Sixth	6.00
Seventh	4.00
Eighth	3.00
Ninth	2.00
Tenth	2.00
Eleventh to 15th.....	1.00 each

Each of the 53 county winners taking part in the finals will receive from State Grange an entry prize of \$3.00 —making a total of \$159.00 in entry prizes.

Valuable household equipment and grocery prizes will also be awarded to state winners by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers, as well as grocery prizes to Pomona contestants. We are not yet ready to list all of these prizes, but there will be an announcement of them, with pictures, in an April issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

One of the most interesting and popular exhibits at State Grange annual meeting each year is the one showing the baking contest prizes. Last year's oatmeal cookie contest exhibit of prizes included enough groceries to stock a store, awarded by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers: American Molasses Co., Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, R. B. Davis Co., International Salt Co., National Sugar Refining Co., Penick & Ford, and Robin Hood Flour Co. Also, canning and freezing jars from Ball Brothers Co. and Hazel Atlas Glass Co.; sterling silver salt and pepper shakers from International Salt

Co.; a large hanging pine cabinet from Penick & Ford; a batter bowl and pitcher (and \$5 in cash) from Quaker Oats Co.; a General Electric food freezer; G.L.F. power lawn mower; International Harvester refrigerator; Monarch electric kitchen range, and a Speed Queen electric dryer.

You probably saw the pictures we published in the November 19 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of the happy winners with their prizes. The letters we have had from them since then show just how much fun it is to enter the baking contest and to be one of the top winners. Mrs. Charlotte Walts, of Palatine Bridge, the No. 1 winner, said:

"It was a big thrill to be chosen winner of a statewide contest and an experience I shall never forget."

Mrs. Keith Matteson, R.D. 1, Laurens, the No. 5 winner, wrote: "Getting the prizes that were mailed to me after the contest made every day seem like Christmas."

Mrs. Russell Lochte, R.D. 1, Holcomb, said: "As third prize winner, I am really overwhelmed and very pleased. Words cannot express my thanks to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and its advertisers for the prizes I have received."

No. 9 winner, Mrs. Mary Atkins, R. 7, Scotia, wrote: "I was so surprised to learn I was a prize winner, and I loved the way the prizes kept arriving day by day in the mail. I enjoy working on these baking contests whether I win or lose—but it's nice to win, I will admit!"

The No. 6 winner, Mrs. Edw Henderson, Whitney Point, had an interesting experience as the result of the contest. She wrote us: "I have appeared on Station WNBK in Binghamton, giving my recipe for oatmeal cookies, and also I was asked to be on WNBK T.V. These are experiences I would never have had if I had not been in the baking contest." Mrs. Eastman, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST assistant advertising manager, happened to hear Mrs. Henderson on radio program, and reported to us she did a wonderful job and gave a very interesting and entertaining talk about the baking contest.

If you enter this year's chocolate cake contest, you may be one of the happy finalists next fall, so get your favorite chocolate cake recipe and start practicing now. Watch the big double page spread of household equipment and grocery prizes that will be printed in one of the April issues—but don't wait until then to enter the contest. Now is the time to get in touch with the chairman of your Subordinate Grange Service and Hospitality Committee. She will give you the date of your local contest.

SCORE CARD

Each contestant will enter a chocolate cake baked in a square pan approximately 9 x 9 x 2 or 3 inches. For the purpose of this contest, any kind of cake made with shortening and using chocolate or cocoa is eligible. Cakes made from mixes are not eligible. Layer cakes are not eligible. Do not use frosting, icing, or filling.

	Perfect Score
GENERAL APPEARANCE	10
Size (right size for the pan, neither too thick nor too thin)	5
Shape (square with flat or very slightly rounded surface)	5
CRUST	15
Color (on top, sides, and bottom very nearly uniform and without scorches or streaks)	5
Texture	5
a. crisp, not steamy or soggy nor too hard or dry	
b. tender	
c. smooth, without bubbles or lumps	
Thickness (crust as thin as possible)	5
CRUMB (inside of cake)	40
Lightness (equally light throughout without heavy spots or streaks)	8
Texture	24
a. moist (neither wet nor gummy nor dry)	
b. tender (easily broken apart but not crumbly, with velvety feel to the tongue)	
c. grain (fine and uniform with round, evenly distributed cells and without tunnels)	
Color (uniform color throughout and characteristic of the kind of cake, light to dark or reddish brown)	8
FLAVOR (taste and aroma)	35
Characteristic of the kind of chocolate cake being judged. Flavor of ingredients well blended and no pronounced flavor of leavening or shortening	
Total	100



by Kay Eichelberger

New York State College of Home Economics

Furniture Arrangement

I would like some help in arranging the furnishings in my living-dining room. It is a very queer shape—a room with five sides and many angles and a dormer window. I have a drop leaf table, 4 dining chairs, chest of drawers containing linen and silverware, day bed, two comfortable chairs and desk, and three small tables. There is only my husband and myself in the family. We entertain at dinner and bridge. We like to read and look at television, and also I like to crochet. I am enclosing a floor plan of the room.

—Mrs. D. J., N. Y.

The floor plan of your living room has many possibilities for interesting arrangements. In the first place, I would take off the door leading to the kitchen. You can have a bamboo screen for privacy if you wish.

In arranging furniture, the first requisite is function, so that the family can be comfortable in carrying on activities they enjoy. Design and color are also very important, so that all pieces of furniture are placed so that they balance in proportion in weight, texture and color. You should not have all your heavy and bright colored textured pieces of furniture at one end and light or dull ones at the other end, but divide them so you get a balance of all.

In your living room, I suggest placing the daybed and end table with reading light at one end of the room, to balance the heavy chest of drawers and a dining chair at the opposite end. On the long wall opposite the kitchen, place the drop leaf table with a dining chair next to it; also the TV set (in front of the dormer window) and a comfortable chair with footstool.

On the opposite wall, put a small table with stool on right of kitchen door (use for telephone stand). On left of door, place desk and use one of the dining chairs with it as a desk chair. Put the other comfortable chair and an end table between the desk and daybed. This arrangement will enable occupants of the day bed and comfortable chair to see the TV easily.

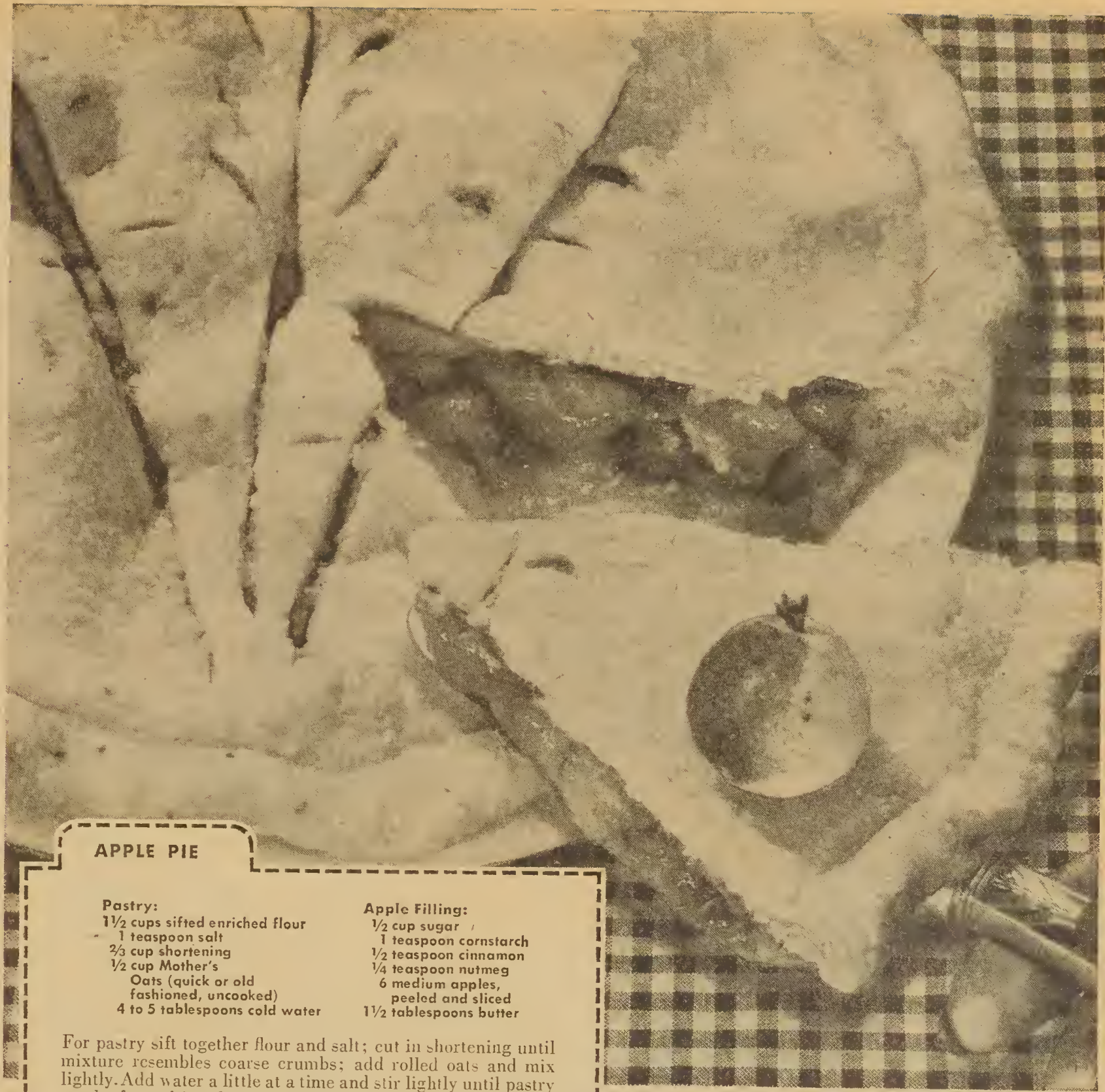
The different pieces of furniture will now balance in weight, and at the same time take care of all the activities of your family. The colors in the room will balance, too, if you arrange the accessories to balance the color of the upholstered and other furniture.

* * *

Bay Window

My living room has a large bay window with three large windows and two feet of wall space between the windows. Would you use Venetian blinds? How would you curtain the bay window?

As Venetian blinds are difficult to keep clean, you can use cream-colored glass curtains of marquisette or a synthetic, as orlon or fiberglass. A valance board can be made to go across the bay window; it will hide the curtain rods and make the ceiling appear lower. Flowered or geometric patterned material, repeating colors used in the room, can be used in six lengths, two at each window. The same material may be repeated for a slip-cover on the daybed or chair.



APPLE PIE

Pastry:

- 1 1/2 cups sifted enriched flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2/3 cup shortening
- 1/2 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
- 4 to 5 tablespoons cold water

Apple Filling:

- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon cornstarch
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
- 6 medium apples, peeled and sliced
- 1 1/2 tablespoons butter

For pastry sift together flour and salt; cut in shortening until mixture resembles coarse crumbs; add rolled oats and mix lightly. Add water a little at a time and stir lightly until pastry can be formed in a ball. Divide dough in half. Roll each half slightly larger than a 9-inch pie pan.

Fit one pastry circle in pan. Fill with apple mixture (made by mixing together dry ingredients, then blending with apple slices). Dot with butter. Place other pastry circle over filling. Fold edges under; seal and flute; prick surface. Bake in very hot oven (450°F.) 10 minutes; reduce to moderate (350°F.) and bake for 40 to 50 minutes. About 5 minutes before pie is done, brush with cream and sprinkle lightly with granulated sugar. Return to oven to finish baking. Garnish with little apples shaped of cream cheese with a whole clove for a stem. Makes 6 servings.

CREAMY OATMEAL CEREAL AND FRIED OATMEAL SLICES

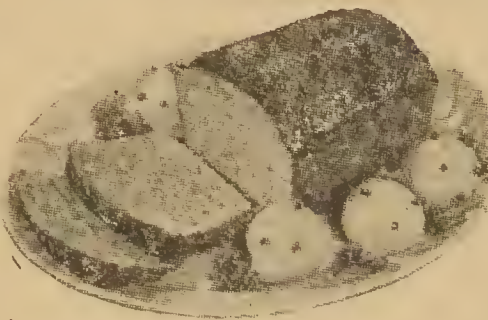


Only 1 minute is all it takes to cook New Quick Mother's Oats. And it's creamier, smoother oatmeal. If you prefer the flavor and texture of old-style oatmeal, try Old Fashioned Mother's Oats cooked a mere 5 minutes.

Make an extra amount and serve fried oatmeal slices the next morning. Pour the cooked oatmeal into a loaf pan and chill until firm. Slice and pan-fry until golden brown. Serve with butter and syrup.

JUICY MEAT LOAF

- 1 1/2 pounds ground beef
- 3/4 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 1/4 cup chopped onion
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1 cup tomato juice



Combine all ingredients thoroughly and pack firmly into a loaf pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 1 hour. Let stand 5 minutes before slicing. Makes 8 servings.

Hamburgers: Omit beaten eggs. Shape combined ingredients into 8 hamburgers; chill. Pan-fry in hot fat; serve on buns.

3 new food treats all from your package of Mother's Oats

Discover the many delicious ways you can enjoy high-protein Mother's Oats at breakfast and in tempting recipes.

Clip out and try the recipes shown here. Mother's Oats adds a special goodness to dozens of foods. It gives baked crusts, crumb toppings, and cookies a rich nutty flavor. It holds the juices in meat loaves and hamburgers. And what other breakfast cereal—hot or cold—tastes as downright delicious as Mother's Oats? Or gives you so much nourishment?

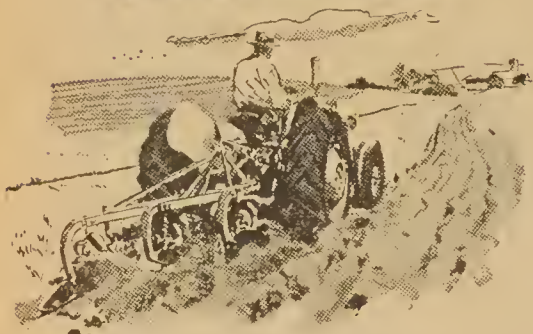
America's Most Popular Cereal

MOTHER'S OATS



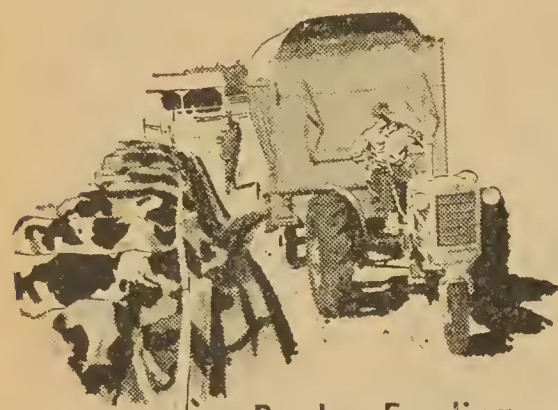
Look for China, Carnival Ware, Cup and Saucer, or Aluminum Ware inside the big square packages of Mother's Oats

Ways to recognize smart farmers



Contour Plowing

To prevent loss of topsoil by rain and erosion smart farmers plow their hilly land along the natural contours. This way they save fuel—plow more effectively—get greater crop yield!



Bunker Feeding

By bringing field pasture right to the animals, livestock farmers get more from each pasture, stop hoof damage...and more energy goes into milk or meat!



Savings Bond Buying

More and more farmers every year are insuring their future this safe, easy, systematic way. By putting part of each year's earnings into Series "E" Bonds they can plan ahead to the time they'll need money for machinery replacements, the children's education or retirement.

For every \$300 they put away in Bonds now they can plan on \$400 in 9 years 8 months. You can get them at the nearest bank with no long waiting in line and no red tape. So why don't you get into the Bond "habit" too?

The U. S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donations, the Advertising Council and

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



'Round the Kitchen

Good Eating in January

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

Spiced Pineapple

Serve spiced pineapple with meats; it's especially good with poultry and pork. To make it, drain sirup from 2 cans (No. 2) sliced pineapple and 1 can (No. 2) pineapple chunks into a large saucepan. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup white vinegar, 1 cup sugar, 2 teaspoons whole cloves, 2 teaspoons allspice berries, and two 3-inch sticks of cinnamon. Boil 5 minutes. Add pineapple slices and simmer 5 minutes. Put slices in dish with cover, and cover with the spiced sirup. Chill. Add enough green food coloring to remaining sirup in pan to make a bright green color. Add pineapple chunks and simmer 5 minutes. Chill all in refrigerator.

Stuffed Pork Chops

Choose thick rib chops and cut into each chop along rib bone to make a pocket. Stuff each with your favorite bread stuffing and skewer or tie chop together. Brown chops quickly on both sides in their own or a small amount of added fat in a skillet. Add a small amount of water, cover and cook slowly 45 to 60 minutes, or until tender. Arrange on a platter with spiced pineapple or red cinnamon apples which have been pared and cored and cooked until tender in a sirup with red cinnamon candies. You may roast the chops in a moderate oven, if you wish, just as you would roast pork.

Croquettes

Do you like croquettes but don't like last minute frying? Oven fry them instead to save time and effort. Croquettes are a good way to use small amounts of left-overs. Try this recipe:

Combine 2 cups chopped cooked meat, fish, or poultry, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon celery salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, 1 teaspoon minced parsley and 1 cup thick cream sauce (made with 4 tablespoons butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour and 1 cup milk). Shape into 6 to 8 croquettes and chill. Put shallow pan containing $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter into a preheated, moderately hot (375°) oven to melt. Dip croquettes into fine dry crumbs, then into egg beaten with a little water, and then again into crumbs. Place them in pan, rolling to coat with butter on all sides. Bake about 30 minutes until brown and crisp. Serve with any favorite sauce.

Lemon Cream Pie

Bring 2 cups milk to a boil. Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ cup pastry flour, 1 tablespoon grated lemon rind, and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt in a bowl. Add about half of an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold milk and mix until smooth. Blend in 3 egg yolks and the remainder of the cold milk. Add a little of the boiling milk slowly to the egg mixture with stirring and then pour this into the rest of the hot milk. Bring mixture rapidly to the boil, stirring constantly, and boil for 3 minutes. Remove from heat, add 1 tablespoon butter, and let melt. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice and stir gently only until blended. Pour into baked pie shell and let stand half an hour. Cover with meringue and bake 5 minutes in hot oven (425°). Let pie cool at room temperature 3 to 4 hours before serving.

New notes for Pie Crusts: A shortening manufacturer suggests chocolate, honey, or coffee additions with the whipped shortening and liquid technique for making pie crust, and then rolling on the crust chopped nuts, coconut, sesame or poppy seeds, or chopped sweet chocolate.

If you would like fresh Cranberries out of season, just pop the cellophane

Spiced pineapple is an easy-to-make winter treat. Try it the next time you have chicken or pork.

package as purchased in the freezer, or wash, sort, package, and freeze.

A French-toasted Cheese Sandwich with milk, fruit and cookies makes a good lunch. Simply dip the whole sandwich into a mixture of eggs beaten with a little milk, salt, and pepper and brown in hot fat in a skillet.

Have you become acquainted with "Accent", available in different size shakers? It adds no new flavor but brings out the natural flavor of almost any food.

Cornbread Topping for meat pies makes a change from the usual biscuits. If you want a meat pie in a hurry, use canned stew and add a can of mixed vegetables or a package of cooked frozen mixed vegetables.

Lemon Pie Secrets

Lemon Pie secrets for good taste and looks: Follow your recipe carefully. Add lemon juice to the cooked filling, stirring it in gently. If you want more lemon taste, do not add more juice, as the extra acid may make filling thin. Instead, add more grated lemon peel. Cooking the filling over direct heat gives a thicker consistency than in a double boiler. Allow the completed pie to cool 3 to 4 hours before cutting.

Perhaps you would like to try this recipe from the Cornell Extension Bulletin 929, "Cakes, Cookies, and Pies":

Jam Cookies

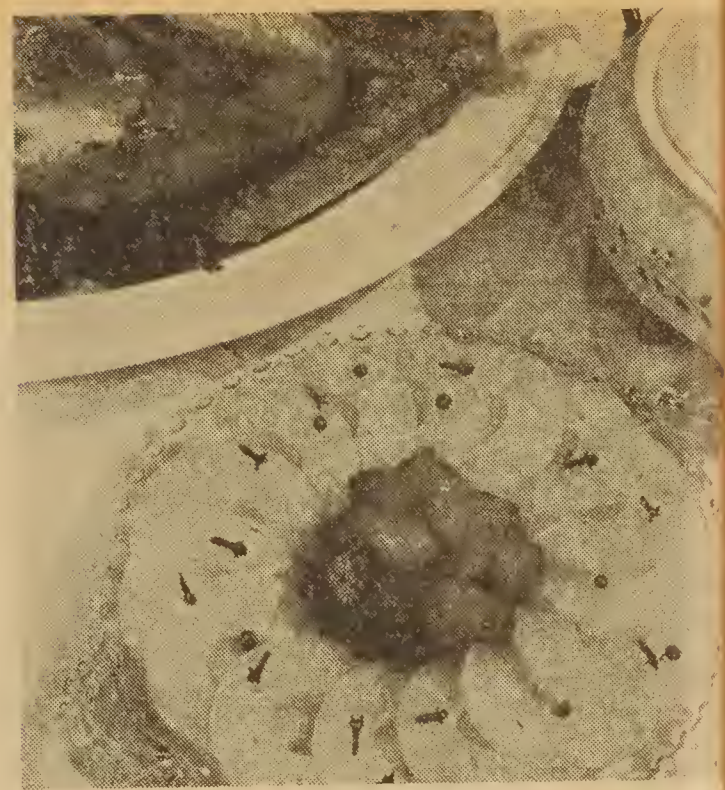
Easy cookies are these Jam Cookies: Cream $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 2 egg yolks, and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Stir in 2 cups flour sifted with $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons baking powder and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Spread evenly in a greased, oblong cake pan about 7 x 10 inches. Top carefully with a layer of your favorite jam. Beat until foamy 2 egg whites, add $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cream tartar and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt. Beat until stiff but not dry and gradually beat in 4 tablespoons sugar. Fold in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts and spread meringue over jam. Bake about 25 minutes in a quick, moderate oven (375°). Cut in squares or fingers while warm. Makes about 24 small squares.

Food News

Have you wondered about Beef Bacon? This product is really called Beef Fry as it is a smoked beef cut similar in appearance and taste to pork bacon. The story goes that it came into being by an accident when a small piece of beef flank was smoked after it was dropped into a corning solution for corned beef. It has been on the market for some time.

You will soon be able to buy less fat Pork Cuts. One meat packer started in November to trim fats off pork cuts more closely, leaving just enough for good flavor and to prevent drying out. This same packer also markets a skinless, shankless type of ham which cuts to good advantage.

Cake Mixes are news again. The first Pound Cake mix is now available and even the baking pan is supplied in the package, as well as directions for mak-



ing a larger tube-pan cake. Available also is a ready-to-eat pound cake 12-ounce tins in golden, silver, mar or raisin flavors. These cakes are ed, sealed, and vacuumized right in can and ready to use in a variety ways.

For those who count calories there are low calorie mixes with cook frosting mix included. The first spe cake mix and also chocolate angel mix have made their appearances cently.

A cake mix to make a small cake any one of four flavors, plus frost plus the right size pan, is being marketed by two different manufact Having a party? Just bake one of each flavor for variety.

A newer, whiter, moister Cocoa Angel Flake is so thin flaked and ter that it requires no further chopp or cutting. Can be used the same as other forms.

Do you like Hickory Smoke Fla to your meats? Hickory liquid Sm in 5-ounce bottles for about 39 c can be dashed on surfaces of m fish, or fowl before cooking. Can be used as a base for a barbecue sa

When you see the term "Dehy freezing" on frozen food packages means a new process of food prese tion developed by the United St Department of Agriculture in wh the food has been partly dried be freezing. This method prevents los shape of foods when thawing and m es the product more like the origi

A new pie filling — Hawaiian P apple — comes in a can to be pla in unbaked pie shell, topped with rry and baked.

ONE ACT PLAYS

A SPINSTER'S TELEPHONE CALL
OUT OF THE NIGHT
THE OPENED ROAD
CHAMPEEN OF THE CANAWL
HOLLOWAY'S HIRED HAND
HENPECKED
THE NEW HIRED HAND
WHAT MEN THINK OF THE
HOME BUREAU
THE ELECTRIC FENCE
WHO IS WELLINGTON?
OH DOCTOR!
CHRISTMAS ON THE FARM
THREE CHEERS FOR WOODY

TO ORDER PLAYS, write to American Agriculturist Play Department, 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose cents for each play wanted. Send coins, money order or check. stamps, please. Add 3 cents complete list of plays.

Spring Flattery

3041. A trio of blouses to freshen Spring suits or wear with summer cotton skirts. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: Top blouse, 1 3/4 yds. 35-in. Left blouse, 2 yds. 35-in. Right blouse, 2 3/4 yds. 35-in.

2004. Easy-to-make skirts that slim your waist, minimize your hips. Attractive in nubby wools and cotton. Waist sizes: 22 to 34. Size 28: Top skirt, 1 7/8 yds. 54-in. Bottom skirt (cut on bias), 2 5/8 yds. 54-in. or 3 1/4 yds. 35-in.



2038. This basic button-fronter is cut for slimming flattery with casual collar, gently flared skirt. Looks equally smart in everyday and dress-up fabrics. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 18: 4 7/8 yds. 35-in.

2741. Moulded princess charmer that does wonderful things for your figure, bells out to a wide flare. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 16: 4 7/8 yds. 39-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Add 25 cents for FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

House Plants

IF YOU are a house plant enthusiast or a gardener even in a small way, you will find a flat invaluable. We raise a good many kinds of house plants and while we still use the glass of water with plastic or wax paper cover for propagating African Violets and some others, the flat is a real help if there are several that need to be rooted at one time.

Our flat is built on legs, standing 30 inches high to the top flat, measuring 18x36 inches. The second flat is 12 inches below the top one, and both have a 4 inch rim. There are several dividers, and about half of them are filled with rather coarse sand, the kind known as masonry sand. This space now contains nine begonia slips, four geraniums, and seven violet leaves. The sand is kept moist but not wet, and when the weather is cold, we use a small desk lamp with flexible stem or tubing, and a 100 watt bulb for warmth and light, at night. Since the

flat is kept on an enclosed porch, the sun from the south provides both, during the day time.

Part of the flats are filled with rich soil and in this space we have sown tomatoes, early cabbage, petunias, pansies and some choice geranium seed. There is a small section containing "hen and chickens," and babytears, with a little space for spreading. The flat may be used later on, for planting small seeds that require special care, such as pansy for winter blooming, which can be planted in August, or dwarf petunias for house plants.

If the soil is watered and kept warm, germination will take place in a short time. The lamp is a great help in this case. Even in limited space, a small flat without legs can be placed on a box or table near a window and serve the same purpose as a larger one. You can alternate soil for planting and sand for rooting plants, with good results.—Alma Robinson Higbee



Her family encourages her to enter cooking contests

Expert Cook From Cortland, N. Y. Wins 35 Awards at State Fair

No wonder Marilyn, Trudi, and Robert look so pleased over Mrs. Willard Owens' cooking awards . . . she won all 66 ribbons in just four years of cooking competition. Last year alone Mrs. Owens won a total of 35 awards—all at the New York State Fair.

With a husband and three children to care for, Mrs. Owens naturally gets plenty of chance to practice her cooking. And whenever she makes yeast-raised specialties she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's so fast and easy," she says. "And I like the way I can keep a supply handy in my cupboard. This dry yeast stays fresh for months at a time."

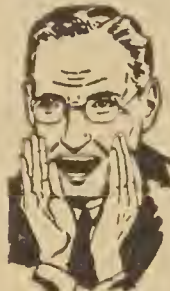
Prize-winning cooks say it's more convenient to serve yeast-raised specialties when you have Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast handy. Out of more than 9000 prize winners surveyed over 90% use Fleischmann's. And no wonder. This grand dry yeast keeps for months on your shelf. And it's so easy to use—always rises fast. Fleischmann's is guaranteed fresher and faster rising or double your money back. When you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.

Get the New "Thrifty Three"



HEARING BAD?

If so, you will be happy to know how we have improved the hearing and relieved those miserable head noises, caused by catarrh of the head, for thousands of people (many past 70) who have used our simple Elmo Palliative Home Treatment in the past 16 years. This may be the answer to your prayer. NOTHING TO WEAR. Here are SOME of the symptoms that may likely be causing your catarrhal deafness and head noises: Head feels stopped up from mucus. Dropping of mucus in throat. Hawking and spitting. Mucus in nose or throat every day. Hearing worse with a cold. Hear — but don't understand words. Hear better on clear days. Worse on rainy days. Head noises like crickets, bells, whistles, clicking, escaping steam or many other sounds. If your condition is caused by catarrh of the head, you, too, may likely enjoy such wonderful relief as many others have reported. WRITE TODAY FOR PROOF AND 30 DAY TRIAL OFFER.



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All for ONLY \$5.95

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Happy Is The Day When Backache Goes Away

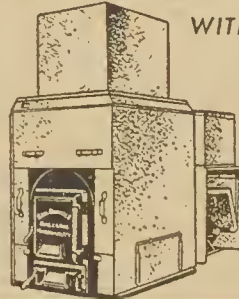
Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable . . . with restless, sleepless nights . . . don't wait . . . try Doan's Pills . . . get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Get Doan's Pills today!

Save Money!

GET ALL YEAR COMFORT!



WITH A DANIELS FORCED WARM AIR WOOD BURNING FURNACE

Write To-day for Descriptive Folder!

SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., INC. HARDWICK, VERMONT

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great
North Country and the kind
of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER VIII

THAT'S no secret," I answered, much embarrassed.

"Yes it is," he insisted, "you're smart enough an' ye can have most anything in this world if ye take the right road. Ye've grown t' be a great big strapping fellow but you're only—sixteen?"

"That's all," I said mournfully.

"Ye're as big a fool to go falling in love as I'd be. Ye're too young an' I'm too old. I say to you, wait. Ye've got to go t' college."

"College!" I exclaimed, incredulously.

"Yes! an' thet's another secret," said he. I tol' David Brower what I thought o' your writing thet essay on bugs in pertickler—an' I tol' 'im what people were sayin' o' your work in school."

"What d' he say?" I asked.

"Said Hope had tol' him all about it—that she was as proud o' you as she was uv her curls, an' I believe it. 'Well,' says I, 'y' oughter sen' that boy t' college.' 'Goin' to,' says he. 'He'll go t' the 'Cademy this fall if he wants to. Then he can go t' college soon's he's ready.' Threw up my hat an' 'shouted I was that glad."

As he spoke the old man's face kindled with enthusiasm. In me he had one who understood him, who saw truth in his thought, music in his verse, a noble simplicity in his soul. I took his hand in mine and thanked him heartily. Then we rose and came away together.

"Remember," he said, as we parted at the corner, "there's a way laid out fer you. In God's time it will lead to every good thing you desire. Don't jump over the fence. Don't try t' pass any milestun fore ye've come to it. Don't mope. Keep yer head cool with philosophy, yer feet warm with travel an' don't worry 'bout yer heart. It won't turn t' stun if ye do keep it awhile. Allwus hev enough of it about ye t' do business with. Good-by!"

Gerald Brower, who was a baby when I came to live at Faraway, and was now eleven, had caught a cold in seed time, and he had never quite recovered. His coughing had begun to keep him awake, and one night it brought alarm to the whole household.

Elizabeth Brower was up early in the morning and called Uncle Eb, who went away for the doctor as soon as light came. We ate our breakfast in silence. Father and mother and Grandma Bissette spoke only in low tones and

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Braggart and prince of braggarts is he,
Pouring boasts from his little throat:
Bob-o'-link, bob-o'-link.—Bryant

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

somehow the anxiety in their faces went to my heart. Uncle Eb returned about eight o'clock and said the doctor was coming.

Old Doctor Bigsby was a very great man in that country. Other physicians called him far and wide for consultation. I had always regarded him with a kind of awe intensified by the aroma of his drugs and the gleam of his lancet. Once I had been his patient and then I had trembled at his approach. When he took my little wrist in his big hand, I remember with what reluctance I stuck out my quivering tongue, black, as I feared with evidences of prevarication.

He was a picture for a painted man as he came that morning erect in his gig. Who could forget the hoary majesty of his head—his "stove pipe" tilted back, his white locks flying about his ears? He had a long nose, a smooth

shaven face and a left eye that was a trifle turned.

His thoughts were generally one day behind the calendar. To-day he seemed to be digesting the affairs of yesterday. He was, therefore, absent minded, to a degree that made no end of gossip. If he came out one day with shoe-strings flying, in his remorse the next he would forget his collar; if one told him a good joke to-day, he might not seem to hear it, but to-morrow he would take it up in its turn and shake with laughter.

I remember how, that morning after noting the symptoms of his patient, he sat a little in silent reflection. He knew that color in the cheek, that look in the eye—he had seen so much of it. His legs were crossed and one elbow thrown carelessly over the back of his chair. We all sat looking at him anxiously. In a moment he began chewing hard on his quid of tobacco. Uncle Eb pushed the cuspidor a bit nearer. The doctor expectorated freely and resumed his attitude of reflection.

The clock ticked loudly, the patient sighed, our anxiety increased. Uncle Eb spoke to father, in a low tone, whereupon the doctor turned suddenly, with a little grunt of inquiry, and seeing he was not addressed, sank again into thoughtful repose. I had begun to fear the worst when suddenly the hand of the doctor swept the bald peak of benevolence at the top of his head. Then a smile began to spread over his face. It was as if some feather of thought had begun to tickle him. In a moment his head was nodding with laughter that brought a great sense of relief to all of us. In a slow, deliberate tone he began to speak.

"I was over t' Rat Tupper's t'other day," said he, "Rat was sitting with me in the dooryard. Purty soon a young chap came in, with a scythe, and asked if he might use the grindstun. He was a new hired man from somewhere near. He didn't know Rat, an' Rat didn't know him. So Rat o' course had t' crack one o' his jokes.

"May I use yer grindstun?" said the young feller.

"Dunno," said Rat, "I'm only the hired man here. Go an' ask Mis' Tupper."

"The ol' lady had overheard him an' so she says t' the young feller, 'Yes—ye can use the grindstun. The hired man out there'll turn it fer ye.'

"Rat see he was trapped, an' so he went out under the plum tree, where the stun was, an' began t' turn. The scythe was dull an' the young feller bore on harder'n wuz reely decent fer a long time. Rat began t' git very sober lookin'.

"Aint ye 'bout done," said he.

"Purty night," said the young feller bearin' down a leetle harder all the time.

"Rat made the stun go faster. Purty soon he asked agin, 'Aint ye done yit?'"

"Purty nigh," says the other feeling o' the edge.

"I'm done," said Rat, an' he let go o' the handle. 'I dunno 'bout the scythe but I'm a good deal sharper'n I wuz.'

"You're the hired man here aint ye?" said the young feller.

"No, I ain't," said Rat. "'D ruther own up t' bein' a liar than turn that stun another minit.'"

As soon as he was fairly started with this droll narrative the strain of the situation was relieved. We were all laughing as much at his deliberate way of narration as at the story itself.

Suddenly he turned to Elizabeth Brower and said, very soberly, "Will you bring me some water in a glass?"

Then he opened his chest of medi-

cine, made some powders and told us how to give them.

"In a few days I would take him into the big woods for a while," he said. "See how it agrees with him."

Then he gathered up his things and mother went with him to the gig.

Humor was one of the specifics of Doctor Bigsby. He was always a poor man. He had a way of lumping his bills, at about so much, in settlement and probably never kept books. A side of pork paid for many a long journey. He came to his death riding over the hills one bitter day not long after the time of which I write, to reach a patient.

The haying over, we made ready for our trip into the woods. Uncle Eb and Tip Taylor, who knew the forest, and myself, were to go with Gerald to Blueberry Lake. We loaded our wagon with provisions one evening and made ready to be off at the break of day.

I remember how hopefully we started that morning with Elizabeth Brow-

THE STORY THUS FAR

WHEN an accident took the lives of the parents and brother of a young boy, Eben Holden, the hired man, took the boy in a pack basket and started westward on foot.

Eventually they came to the farm of Dave Brower with whom they were to stay for many years.

While still a boy, Bill begins to realize that his affection for Hope Brower is growing, but for some reason he feels that he will have no chance to win her. His friend Jed Feary tells him he is a fool for falling in love so young.

er and Hope waving their handkerchiefs on the porch and David near them whittling. They had told us what to do and what not to do over and over again. I sat with Gerald on blankets that were spread over a thick mat of hay. The morning air was sweet with the odor of new hay and the music of the bobolink. Uncle Eb and Tip Taylor sang merrily as we rode over the hills.

When we entered the shade of the big forest Uncle Eb got out his rifle and loaded it. He sat a long time whispering and looking eagerly for game to right and left. He was still a boy. One could see evidences of age only in his white hair and beard and wrinkled brow. He retained the little tufts in front of his ears, and lately had grown a silver crescent of thin and silky hair that circled his throat under a bare chin. Young as I was I had no keener relish for a holiday than he.

At noon we halted beside a brook and unhitched our horses. Then we caught some fish, built a fire and cooked them, and brewed our tea. At sunset we halted at Tuley Pond, looking along its reedy margin, under purple tamaracks, for deer. There was a great silence, here in the deep of the woods, and Tip Taylor's axe, while he peeled the bark for our camp, seemed to fill the wilderness with echoes. It was after dark when the shanty was covered and we lay on its fragrant mov of balsam and hemlock. The great logs that we had rolled in front of our shanty were set afire and shortly supper was cooking.

Gerald had stood the journey well. Uncle Eb and he stayed in while Tip and I got our jack ready and went off in quest of a dugout. He said Bill Ellsworth had one hid in a thicket on the south side of Tuley. We found it after an hour's tramp near by. It needed a little repairing but we soon made it water worthy, and then took our seats, he in the stern, with the paddle, and I in the bow with the gun. Slowly and silently we clove a way through the star-sown shadows. It was like the hushed and mystic movement of a dream. We seemed to be above the deep of heaven, the stars below us.

The shadow of the forest in the water looked like the wall of some mighty castle with towers and battlements and myriads of windows light for a fete. Once the groan of a night hawk fell out of the upper air with sound like that of a stone striking water. I thought little of the deer was after. His only aim in life was one he got with a gun barrel. I forgot all but the beauty of the scene.

Suddenly Tip roused me by laying his hand to the gunwale and gently shaking the dugout. In the darkness, ahead of us, I could hear faint tinkle of dripping water. The deer knew a deer was feeding not far away and that the water was falling from his muzzle. When I opened my jack were close upon him. His eyes gleamed. I shot high above the deer that was splashing ashore before I had pulled my trigger. After the roar of the gun had got away, in the distant time Tip mentioned a place abhorred of men, turned and paddled for the land.

"Could 'a killed 'im with a chuck," said he snickering. "Guess he must have looked purty tall didn't he?"

"Why?" I asked.

"Cos ye aimed into the sky," said he. "Mebbe ye thought he was a bird."

"My hand trembled a little," said Uncle Eb.

Uncle Eb was stirring the fire while we came whispering into camp. Gerald lay asleep under the blanket.

"Willie couldn't hit the broad side of a barn," said Tip. "He don't try to it nat'ral."

"Killin' and book learnin' don't ten go together," said Uncle Eb.

I turned in by the side of Gerald. Uncle Eb went off with Tip for another trip in the dugout. The night was clear but the fire flooded our shanty with its warm glow. What with the light and the boughs under us, and the strangeness of the black forest we had little sleep.

I heard the gun roar late in the night, and when I woke again Uncle Eb and Tip Taylor were standing by the fire in the chilly gray of the morning. A dead deer hung on the limb of a tree near by. They began dressing while Gerald and I went to the spring for water, peeled potatoes, and got pots boiling.

After a hearty breakfast we packed up, and were soon on the road again, reaching Blueberry Lake before noon. There we hired a boat of the lake keeper of the reservoir, found an abandoned camp, with an excellent fire, and made ourselves at home.

That evening in camp was one I never remembered. Ab Thomas, the game warden who tended the reservoir, came and sat beside our fire until bedtime. He had spent years in the wilderness going out for nothing less important than an annual spree at circus time. He eyed us over, each in turn, as if he thought us all very rare and interesting.

"D'ye ever hear o' the wild man roams 'round'n these woods?" he asked. "Never did," said Uncle Eb.

"I've seen 'im more times 'n ye could shake a stick at," said Ab crossing his legs comfortably and spitting into the fire. "Kind o' think he's the same folks tell uv down 'n Paradise Valley there—at goes 'round 'n the clearing after bedtime."

"The night man!" I exclaimed.

"Guess thet's what they call him," said Ab. "Curus man! Sometimes he had a good squint at 'im off 'n the woods. He's wilder 'n a deer an' I've seen 'im jump over logs, half as high as this shanty, jest as easy as ye'd break a twig. Tried t' foller 'im once er twice but tain' no use. He's quicker 'n a cat."

"What kind of a lookin' man is he?" Tip Taylor asked.

"Great, big, broad-shouldered feller," said Ab. "Six feet tall if he's an inch. Hed a kind of a deerskin jacket."

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

when I seen 'im an' breeches an' moccasins made o' some kind o' hide. I recollected one day I was over on the ridge two mile er more from the Stillwater goin' south. I seen 'im gittin' a drink at the spring there, 'n the burnt timber. An' if I ain't mistaken there was a real live panther playin' 'round 'im. If 't wan't a panther t' was pesky nigh it I can tell ye.

The critter see me fust an' drew up 'is back. Then the man got up quickerin' a flash. Soon's he see me—*Jeemimey!* didn't they move. Never see no human critter run as he did! A big tree hed fell 'cross a lot o' bush right 'n his path. I'll be gol dummed if t' wan't higher 'n my head! But he cleared it jest as easy as a grasshopper 'd go over a straw. I'd like t' know where he comes from, gol dummed if I wouldn't. He's the consarndest queerest animal 'n these woods."

Ab emphasized this lucid view of the night man by an animated movement of his fist that held the big hunting knife with which he whittled. Then he emptied his pipe and began cutting more tobacco.

"Some says 'e 's a ghost," said Tip Taylor, splitting his sentence with a yawn, as he lay on a buffalo robe in the shanty.

"Shucks an' shoestrings!" said Ab, "he looks too nat'ral. Don't believe no ghost ever wore whiskers an' long hair like his'n. Thet don't hol t' reason."

This remark was followed by dead silence. Tip seemed to lack both courage and information with which to prolong the argument.

Gerald had long been asleep and we were all worn out with up hill traveling and the lack of rest. Uncle Eb went out to look after the horses that were tethered near us. Ab rose, looked up through the tree tops, ventured a guess about the weather, and strode off into the darkness.

We were five days in camp, hunting, fishing, fighting flies and picking blueberries. Gerald's cough had not improved at all—it was, if anything, a bit worse than it had been and the worry of that had clouded our holiday. We were not in high spirits when, finally we decided to break camp the next afternoon.

The morning of our fourth day at Blueberry Uncle Eb and I crossed the lake, at daylight, to fish awhile in Soda Brook and gather orchids then abundant and beautiful in that part of the woods. We headed for camp at noon and were well away from shore when a wild yell rang in the dead timber that choked the wide inlet behind us. I was rowing and stopped the oars while we both looked back at the naked trees, belly deep in the water.

But for the dry limbs, here and there, they would have looked like masts of sunken ships. In a moment another wild whoop came rushing over the water. Thinking it might be somebody in trouble we worked about and pulled for the mouth of the inlet. Suddenly I saw a boat coming in the dead timber. There were three men in it, two of whom were paddling. They yelled like mad men as they caught sight of us, and one of them waved a bottle in the air.

"They're Indians," said Uncle Eb. "Drunk as lords. Guess we'd better git out o' the way."

I put about and with a hearty pull made for the other side of the lake, three miles away. The Indians came after us, their yells echoing in the far forest. Suddenly one of them lifted his rifle, as if taking aim at us, and, bang it went the ball ricocheting across our bows.

"Crazy drunk," said Uncle Eb, "an' they're in fer trouble. Pull with all yer might."

I did that same putting my arms so stiffly to their task I feared the oars would break.

In a moment another ball came splintering the gunwales right between us, but fortunately, well above the water line. Being half a mile from shore I saw we were in great peril. Uncle Eb reached for his rifle, his hand trembling.

"Sink 'em," I shouted, "an' do it quick or they'll sink us."

My old companion took careful aim and his ball hit them right on the starboard bow below the water line. A splash told where it had landed. They stopped yelling. The man in the bow clapped his hat against the side of the boat.

"Guess we've gin 'em a little business t' ten' to," said Uncle Eb as he made haste to load his rifle.

The Indian at the bow was lifting his rifle again. He seemed to reel as he took aim. He was very slow about it. I kept pulling as I watched him. I saw that their boat was slowly sinking. I had a strange fear that he would hit me in the stomach. I dodged when I saw the flash of his rifle. His ball struck the water, ten feet away from us, and threw a spray into my face.

Uncle Eb had lifted his rifle to shoot again. Suddenly the Indian, who had shot at us, went overboard. In a second they were all in the water, their boat bottom up.

"Now take yer time," said Uncle Eb coolly, a frown upon his face.

"They'll drown," said I.

"Don't care if they do, consarn 'em," he answered. "They're some o' them St. Regis devils, an' when they git whisky in 'em they'd jes' soon kill ye as look at ye. They ain' no better'n rats."

We kept on our way and by and by a wind came up that gave us both some comfort, for we knew it would soon blow them ashore. Ab Thomas had come to our camp and sat with Tip and Gerald when we got there. We told of our adventure and then Ab gave us a bad turn, and a proper appreciation of our luck, by telling us that they were

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

There is madness about thee, and joy divine
In that song of thine.
—Ode to a Skylark, Wordsworth

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

a gang of cutthroats—the worst in the wilderness.

"They'd a robbed ye sure," he said. "It's the same gang 'at killed a man on Cat Mountain las' summer, an' I'll bet a dollar on it."

Tip had everything ready for our journey home. Each day Gerald had grown paler and thinner. As we wrapped him in a shawl and tenderly helped him into the wagon I read his doom in his face. We saw so much of that kind of thing in our stern climate we knew what it meant. Our fun was over.

We stopped to feed the horses and to take a bite of jerked venison, wrapped ourselves warmer, for it was now dusk and chilly, and went on again. The road went mostly down hill, going out of the woods, and we could make good time. It was near midnight when we drove in at our gate. There was a light in the sitting-room and Uncle Eb and I went in with Gerald at once. Elizabeth Brower knelt at the feet of her son, unbuttoned his coat and took off his muffler. Then she put her arms about his neck while neither spoke nor uttered any sound. Both mother and son felt and understood and were silent.

The ancient law of God, that rends asunder and makes havoc of our plans, bore heavy on them in that moment, I have no doubt, but neither murmured. Uncle Eb began to pump vigorously at the cistern while David fussed with the fire. We were all quaking inwardly but neither betrayed a sign of it. It is a way the Puritan has of suffering. His emotions are like the deep under currents of the sea.

(To Be Continued)

“A LOOK BEHIND THE NEWS”

“A LOOK Behind The News” is a different kind of radio program. The object of this Rural Radio Network feature is to help you understand fully the important news—particularly from the agricultural standpoint. This is done through interviews with agricultural businessmen and specialists. These men are authorities in their fields, and are responsible to their organizations for interpreting news for planning and policy purposes. They are all busy men, and their ideas and special knowledge are not usually available to the conventional radio station or newspaper. Hear one of them each morning at:

7:05 A. M.

on RURAL RADIO NETWORK

brought to you as a public service by

THE ASSOCIATED RAILROADS OF NEW YORK STATE

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N. Y. Central	Pennsylvania
New Haven	Railway Express



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

Judging Udders

By ED HARRISON

IN THE December 17 issue I presented the udders of Jane of Vernon and of Jane of Vernon 5th as a standard of perfection to serve as a guide when evaluating an udder. Remember, judging is not the simple problem of comparing one udder or one cow with another. We must have a standard of perfection against which each individual udder or each individual cow must be compared.

In this same issue was pictured an udder which you were asked to criticize. Measuring it against the standard set by the Jane udders you will note that the floor of the udder is below the hock and must be labeled as pendulous.

Examining it more closely you will observe that it lacks texture. If it were possible for you to handle this udder you would find that the skin was crusty and had the texture of a piece of heavy canvas compared to the thin, pliable and tissue-like skin on the Jane udders. The same lack of texture would have been found in the udder itself.

These are defects only if they affect usefulness so let us take a look at the record for the answer. This cow calved as a two-year-old with a very large udder with extreme congestion. The congestion was very slow in leaving the udder after calving and it took a long time to milk her dry. At second calving the congestion in her udder was even more extreme and never entirely left it. She made a large two-year-old record which she never again equalled and she was discarded as a five-year-old because of complete udder breakdown.

A two-year-old is immature and is expected to grow and develop with each birthday until reaching a peak at somewhere between six and ten years of age. Being immature in age and body development, she should likewise be immature in udder development. A mature udder on a two-year-old leaves no chance for future development without becoming too large, and therefore it must be considered as a serious type defect.

Heifers' Udders

There are definite and specific qualities a heifer's udder must possess if it has a chance of being labeled as a great udder at ten or more years. The rear attachment must be high with good width. The fore udder of just medium length and neatly and firmly attached to the abdominal wall. The udder should be relatively small and possess a high degree of sponge-like elastic quality.

This can best be evaluated by observing the udder before and after milking. The floor of the udder should be level when viewed from the side. It should possess uniform width from the rear through the fore udder with the forequarters parallel to each other. There should be, however, some openness between the fore quarters but without flaring of the quarters.

I have observed that the extremely long fore udder with a tabletop smoothness of udder floor seldom lasts. This type of udder usually lacks quality and there is serious danger that with age the floor of the udder will drop down turning the teats outward. Circulation is impaired and productive efficiency declines rapidly. The teats should be

of uniform and just convenient size for milking and should be placed under the quarters and hang perpendicular to the udder floor.

The dairyman's first step in herd improvement is a clear and workable understanding of what he should be selecting and breeding for. With a knowledge of what he wants, he must then become a student of his herd. He must train himself to study and to evaluate his own herd with the eyes of a discriminating buyer.

This does not mean that one should necessarily cull out and discard all animals that carry type defects. Under certain conditions, however, culling should be recommended and culling should never go out of style because it represents progressive herd management. In all cases the unprofitable producer carrying type defects should be eliminated because life is too short to try and build a herd upon them.

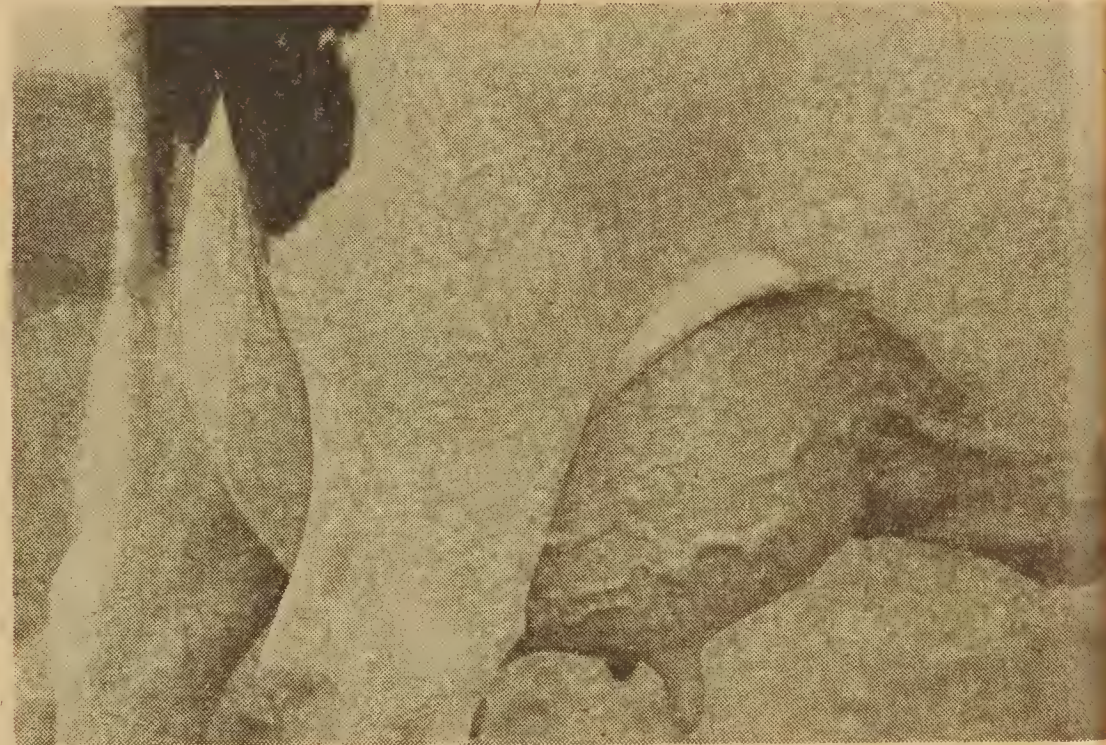
The fact that many cows carrying type defects are still profitable producers has been inclined to mislead dairymen. What they don't realize is that these defects appear in varying degrees and if ignored may become progressively more serious and eventually may destroy or lower productive efficiency.

Type defects can be eliminated or corrected for by selective breeding. The first step is to locate a proven cow family that is uniformly free from defects common to your herd and yet strong enough in other respects to maintain the desirable characters already established. Remember, we gain nothing if, when correcting for one defect, we introduce another. Preferably select a line-bred bull from this family because a line-bred bull is likely to carry

Correct At 3 Years But Great At 10 Years



1. Small but capacious 20274M 733F at 2 yr. 7 mo. 2. Capacious but still shapely 2933 1152F 6 yr. 11 mo. 26631M 10 11 yr. 10 mo.



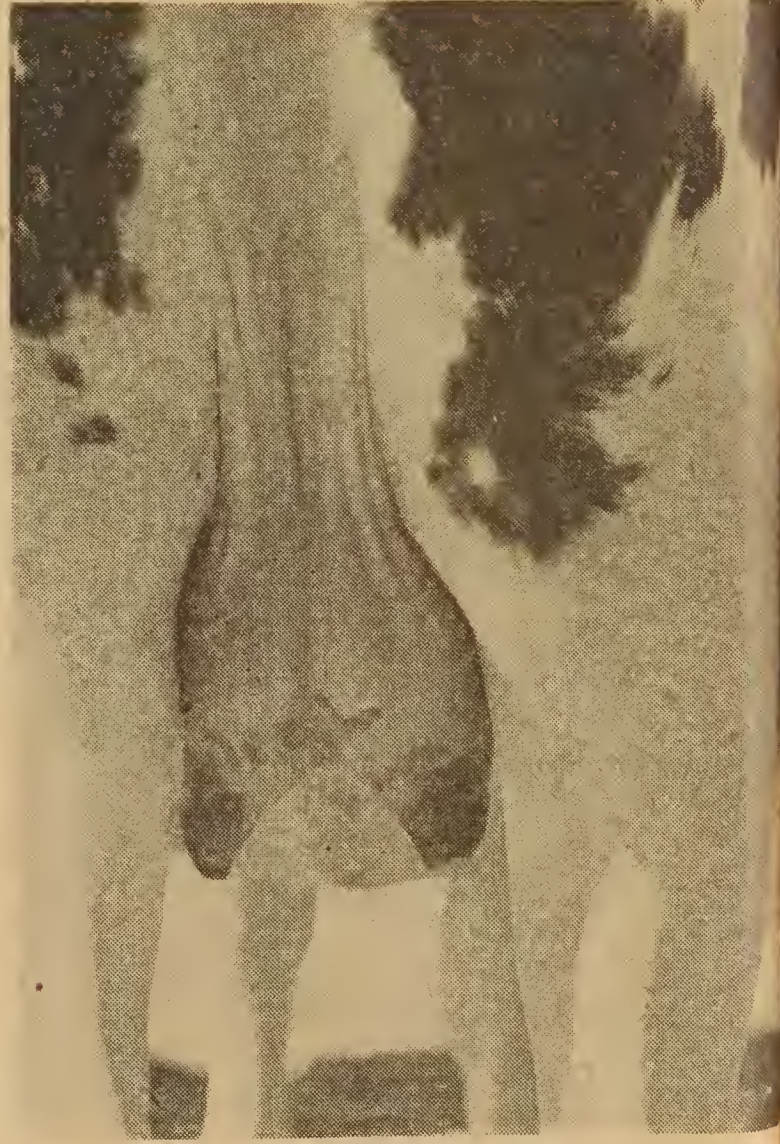
ry a higher degree of genetic purity for the things you want and therefore may exert a greater influence.

It is difficult to evaluate a heifer's udder and no one can be 100% correct. We can, however, eliminate many with a high degree of accuracy and thus eliminate the percentages of disappointment. First study the udders of her dam, her paternal sisters and maternal sisters if she has any. If they are undesirable the odds are against the heifer having a good udder. If good udders on her mother and sisters please look the heifer over. Such things as teat placement and rear attachment are indicated early as illustrated by the pictures:



3. DESIRABLE

Note the difference in the width of rear attachment and the levelness in the udder floor between the rear teats. On the one heifer the teats are of uniform size and hang perpendicular to the udder floor. It should be a good udder.



4. UNDESIRABLE

der. The udder on the other is clefted between the teats, narrow in the rear attachment, the teats point ward and the quarters funnel into the teats. There is hope that such an udder could be desirable.

SERVICE BUREAU

HOME IMPROVEMENT OPERATORS ARRESTED

More than twenty individuals associated with home improvement companies operating in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut area have recently been arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They are accused of procuring the submission of false applications for home improvement loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

The National Better Business Bureau investigated several of these companies following complaints by home owners and the information developed was submitted to the F.B.I.

The companies and their salesmen are charged with inducing home owners to apply for loans in amounts exceeding estimated costs of the improvements to be made with the promise of a kickback on the extra charge. Home owners were induced to apply for the loans by promises of commissions on contracts from neighboring householders, payments which did not materialize.

GET A LAWYER

Do we need a lawyer when we sell property?

We certainly advise hiring a lawyer in any real estate deal, regardless of whether you are buying or selling. The purchase and sale of property is something that most people do once in a lifetime and any mistake can have tragic consequences.

Considering the service rendered, the cost is reasonable. Personally, I would not even consider buying or selling without the services of a lawyer.

TIMBER SALES

This is the time of year when much timber is sold from farm woodlots. Unfortunately, many farm owners fail to get the best possible price, and in some cases never get full payment.

If you have any considerable amount of timber to sell, it will pay you to get an estimate of the amount you have from a commercial forester. He will make a charge for it but in many, many cases the additional pay received as a result of the estimate far exceeds the cost of it.

Then, it's essential that you know

the buyer both as to his financial responsibility and honesty.

It is important also that you know how much timber the buyer is cutting and that you have a written contract with him, stating what timber he is buying and setting forth the condition in which he will leave the woods.

If you hire a forester to estimate, he will also be glad to mark for you the trees he thinks should be cut.

MOSTLY "GOATS"

I have just received this work-at-home offer. Will you please look this offer over and tell me what you think or know about it?

There are so many homework schemes that this company claims to have checked them up and separated the "sheep from the goats." They want \$7.00 from you so that they can tell you which companies are good and which are bad. The Service Bureau is always glad to give you an opinion (usually unfavorable) for nothing!

ANOTHER PUZZLE

It is puzzling to try to figure out why so many people will deal with itinerant "fixers" about whom they know nothing, when it would be easier to deal with a local firm.

For example, there are the swindlers who offer to inspect your stove or furnace and to make necessary repairs. The common experience of those who fall for this bait is to be faced with an exorbitant bill. If protests are made, high-pressure methods are used, sometimes accompanied by threats.

If a check is given in payment, they cash it immediately, usually at some store or gas station rather than at a bank, and leave town at once for parts unknown.

ADDRESS WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of: Any descendants of Thomas Morey, who came to this country from Ireland, with his brother, Daniel Parnel Morey, about 1885-1890.

Mr. Erwin White, whose last known address was Almond, New York, a small town near Hornell. He served with the Signal Corps in Europe during World War II.

WIFE DIES - HUSBAND INJURED IN CHRISTMAS DAY CRASH

A year ago on Christmas Day Mr. and Mrs. Hayden of Windham, N.Y. were returning home from spending the day with their son when tragedy struck. Their car skidding on a patch of ice, crashed into a concrete bridge rail. Six days later Mrs. Hayden died in the hospital. It was weeks before Mr. Hayden recovered from a concussion, a broken jaw and knee.

Both carried North American Accident policies in the Double amount. These Double Benefits were paid:

MRS. HAYDEN'S POLICY	\$2300.00
(with accumulations)	
MR. HAYDEN'S POLICY	\$ 268.58



When agent C. B. Caulkins delivered the checks Mr. Hayden gave him this letter of thanks:

"I am happy I had the policies at the time of my auto accident. The payments came as a blessing—they will help pay the bills.

"I have carried North American policies a good many years and just a year ago doubled up the benefits.

"I highly recommend the policy and appreciate the cooperation given me in settling my claim."

Milton Hayden

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

A Friend's Name May Be In This List

Donald Lee, Windsor, N. Y.	\$ 43.56	Frieda Ehrlich, Macedon, N. Y.	175.71
Auto accident—multiple bruises		Auto accident—fractured leg	
Kenneth Roberts, Moravia, N. Y.	2550.00	William Mingle, Java Center, N. Y.	30.00
Struck by auto—death benefits		Auto accident—fractured ribs	
Ford Peterson, Frewsburg, N. Y.	132.84	Margueretta Roberts, Bliss, N. Y.	128.57
Auto accident—multiple cuts and bruises		Auto accident—fractured finger, cuts	
Joseph Giaquinto, Sherburne, N. Y.	1000.00	Clarence Catlin, Hallowell, Maine	42.86
Auto accident—death benefits		Auto accident—cuts and bruises	
Wendell Howard, Spencerport, N. Y.	350.00	Gladys O'Brien, Waterville, Maine	130.00
Truck collision—fractured skull and hip		Auto accident—multiple bruises	
Fred Strussenberg, Hilton, N. Y.	300.86	Alma Thompson, Thorndike, Maine	331.43
Truck collision—concussion, injured hip		Auto accident—fractured ribs, head	
William Hall, Montgomery, N. Y.	192.86	Florence Barron, North Adams, Mass.	125.72
Hit by car—fractured leg, bruises		Auto accident—fractured wrist	
William Lang, Cuddebackville, N. Y.	82.86	Thomas Watkins, Shelburne Falls, Mass.	60.71
Auto accident—fractured arm		Struck by car—fractured forehead, back	
Joseph Paskiewicz, Florida, N. Y.	60.00	Leo Kangiser, Randolph, Mass.	112.86
Truck accident—fractured leg		Auto accident—concussion, multiple bruises	
William Hoffman, Pulaski, N. Y.	57.14	Marion Smith, East Wolfboro, N. H.	60.00
Auto accident—fractured back		Auto accident—fractured ribs, injured leg	
Ruth Wescott, Central Square, N. Y.	54.28	Stella Lapointe, Hudson, N. H.	71.42
Truck accident—fractured neck, bruises		Auto accident—fractured abdomen	
Joel Howard, Waddington, N. Y.	330.00	Gerald Boise, Middlebury, Vt.	170.00
Auto accident—cerebral concussion		Auto accident—fractured hip	
Ivan Pike, Rossie, N. Y.	334.28	Mary Houston, Vergennes, Vt.	40.28
Auto accident—fractured hip		Auto accident—multiple bruises	
Alice Lane, Ballston Springs, N. Y.	84.28	John LaCroix, Barre, Vt.	45.72
Auto accident—fractured leg		Auto accident—multiple cuts, concussion	
Fannie Danielowich, Calverton, N. Y.	266.93	Olivia Madge, Freehold, N. J.	103.57
Auto accident—severe body injuries		Auto accident—bruised skull, knees	
John Hall, Jr., Aqueduct, N. Y.	42.85	Harry Terwilliger, Sussex, N. J.	45.00
Auto accident—cut chin and ear		Truck accident—fractured hip, chest	
Anthony Zaweski, Jamesport, N. Y.	73.57	Elizabeth Butler, Asbury, N. J.	85.00
Car hit train—fractured collarbone		Auto accident—multiple bruises	
Margaret Brown, Sedus, N. Y.	50.00	Manuel B. Chaffee, Towanda, Pa.	30.00
Auto accident—multiple bruises		Struck by auto—rib fractures	
		Xenna Payne, Westfield, Pa.	1150.00
		Auto accident—death benefits	

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago
SUPERIOR DEPARTMENT, SAVINGS BANK BLDG., ITHACA, N. Y.

Jailed For Stealing Chain Saw

ON JULY 1st, 1955 a new chain saw was stolen from Carl S. Rater, R. 1, Ashville, New York, one of our subscribers.

Mr. Rater knew the suspect, Ernest Ralph Jukes, 30, of Randolph, found where he was working and told the Sheriff. Deputies Edwards and Wilson of Mayville made the arrest and recovered the chain saw. Jukes pleaded guilty to counts of burglary third degree and grand larceny second degree.

After being held in jail for nearly four months, he was given a suspended

sentence of nine months in Monroe County Penitentiary and placed on probation for two years. (One reason, in paying a reward, that we include the requirement that the thief must serve at least 30 days in jail is to encourage jail sentences when the crime warrants them rather than suspended sentences. However, we interpret this to mean 30 days in jail even though they are served while awaiting trial.)

Congratulations to Mr. Rater for his prompt action in helping the Sheriff to find the culprit; we are happy to send him our reward check.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

No 25984

50-262
213

December 28 1955

\$25.00

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

Carl S. Rater
Route 1
Ashville, New York

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

E. R. Eastman

PRESIDENT

IMPORTER'S ANNUAL SALE

Lowest Price Ever!

You always save when you buy from Thoresen's—one of America's greatest importers—and in Thoresen's famed annual year's end sale you save even MORE! You order with complete confidence, too—if you're not completely satisfied with the merchandise, just return it for COMPLETE REFUND. Send the coupon TODAY.

4⁹⁸
COMPLETE

with
4
steel
cutters

Will perform
all food cutting
operations that
any other
machine
will
perform

SALAD MAKER

Salad-makers now on the market usually sell for \$15.00 or more but this excellent version from Germany sells for our sacrifice price of only 4.98. This one will perform ALL food cutting operations that ANY OTHER machine on the market will perform—be they electric or otherwise. It prepares foods in hundreds of tasty, different ways! Great for salads, baby's formula, fruit juices, potato chips, health foods, etc. Complete with 4 steel cutters. Reduced especially for this raise-cash sale!

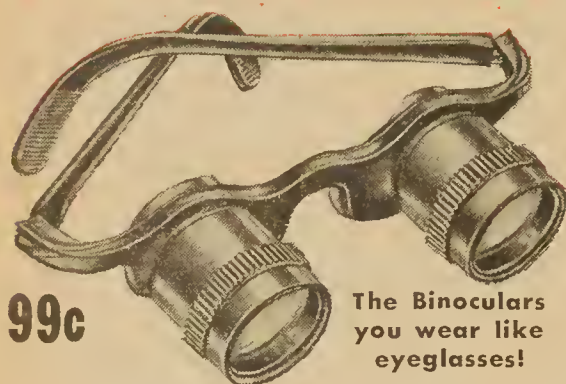
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4.98

SLICES • DICES • SCALLOPS
GRATES • CHOPS • CHIPS
CRUMBS • PEELS • SHREDS

SALAD MAKERS
USUALLY SELL FOR
MUCH MORE!

SPECTOSCOPES



99c

The Binoculars
you wear like
eyeglasses!

Over half a million people paid \$1.98 for these Spectoscopes. They're the binoculars you wear like eyeglasses. Use them all day long without fatigue! Wonderful for watching sports, theatre, TV, racing, public events. Individual focusing for each eyepiece. Gives magnified, close-up viewing. Powerful, clear, sharp images... no blur or distortion. Made in Western Germany to precision standards.

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Famous "Sonia Sunshine" SKATING BALLERINA & WALKING DOLL



1⁹⁸

She Walks!
She Skates!
She Sleeps!
Her Head
Turns as
she walks
& skates!

This is the famous skating ballerina and walking doll which has been selling for \$4.98—up to NOW! She skates, walks, she sleeps and her pretty little head moves! Lovely ballerina costume—real metal ice skates. Washable Dynel hair. A beauty!

No. 63

1.98

ONLY

98c

No

Tools

Needed



GIANT PLASTIC PLAYHOUSE

Amazing value! Durable DUPONT flame resistant plastic Playhouse sets up in seconds over any eard table. No tools needed! Big enough for 2 kids. Keeps kids safe & happy for hours at a time. Windows and door flap open. Looks so realistic! A thrilling toy. Priced so low because it's made in our own factory!

No. 19, sale price, only

98c

AEROMAT FOUNTAIN BRUSH

washes cars, windows,
floors — like magic!

Reg. 2.98 — NOW 1.98

This Hi-Pressure Aeromat fountain brush washes cars, floors, windows, walls in minutes! Attach it to your garden hose and your car is sparkling clean with a wash a professional garage man would soak you \$2 for—or more! Detergent pellets supplied with each brush—insert 'em in the special suds chamber and you get a rich, sudsy spray that penetrates all dust, grime & film in seconds. Special rotary action of spray produces a thorough washing job. 3-foot telescope handle. Silky Durostyrene brush. Guaranteed not to mar car surface.

No. 444

1.98

19½c STORM WINDOW

protects your family all winter! — Goes on in Minutes!

No Nails! No Hooks! No Screws! No Tools!

TRANSPARENT AS GLASS—FLEXIBLE AS RUBBER—TENSILE STRENGTH OF OVER 1 TON PER SQ. INCH—100% WATER-PROOF—WON'T CRACK EVEN AT 53 DEGREES BELOW ZERO!

This amazing new storm window seals out wintry blasts and costs only 19½c per window! Comes in rolls 36" x 432"—complete with Adheso borders. Cut with scissors to your window size, then press on with sealfast Adheso border—that's all! Each roll enough for 10 medium-sized windows. Won't peel, fade, rattle or shatter! Only \$1.95 for 108 sq.-foot roll. 5-day Money Back Guarantee. Installed in minutes without tools, nails, tacks or screws. Send \$1.95 in check, cash or m.o. COD's plus fees. Sold ONLY by mail.

No. 74

1.95



RUSH NOW FOR 5-DAY TRIAL!

THORESEN'S, Dept. 342-A, 352 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

RUSH me the items checked on 5-day home trial. If not absolutely satisfied with the merchandise, I'll return it for full refund of my money. () Send prepaid—I enclose payment. () Send C.O.D. I'll pay charges.

- | | |
|---|------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. 50—Salad Maker | 4.98 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. 90—Spectoscopes | .99 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. 63—Skating Ballerina Doll | 1.98 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. 19—Playhouse Tent | .98 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. 444—Aeromat car washer | 1.98 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. 74—Storm Windows, (per kit) | 1.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. 6—4X40 Powerhouse Binoculars | 4.98 |

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

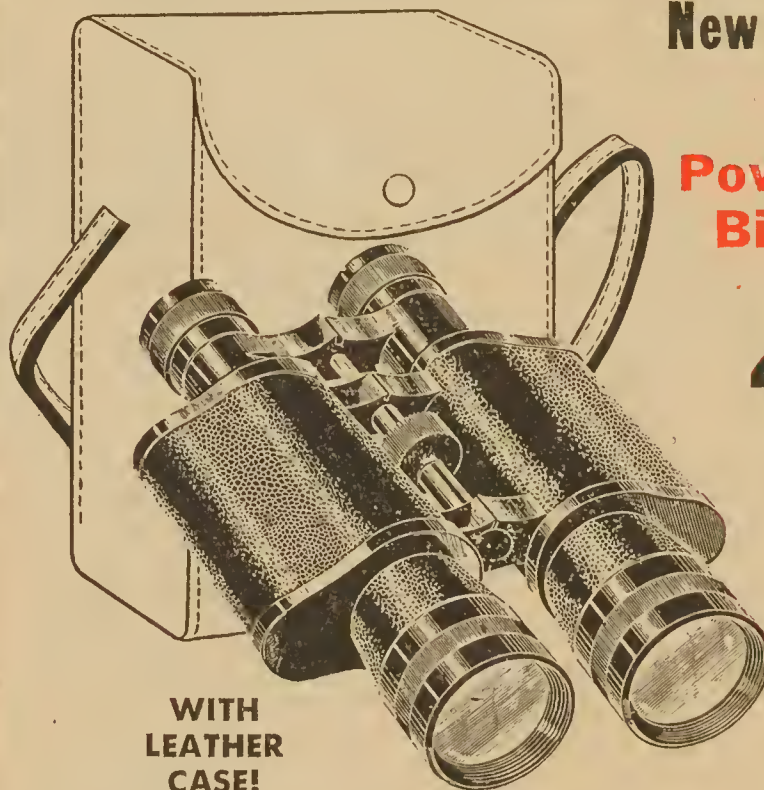
New 1956 Model

4X40

Power House
Binoculars

4.98

25 TIMES
AREA MAGNIFICATION



WITH
LEATHER
CASE!

manship by century-old German optics factory. Battleship construction of quality materials and lightweight aluminum. Centerpost focusing. Adjusts to exact pupillary distance—through hinge bridge. Objective lenses are fluoride coated for better viewing—same as in expensive binoculars. You actually get 25 times magnification! Complete with special Powerhouse carrying case. New model Powerhouse at \$4.98 is actually the best binocular value on the market!

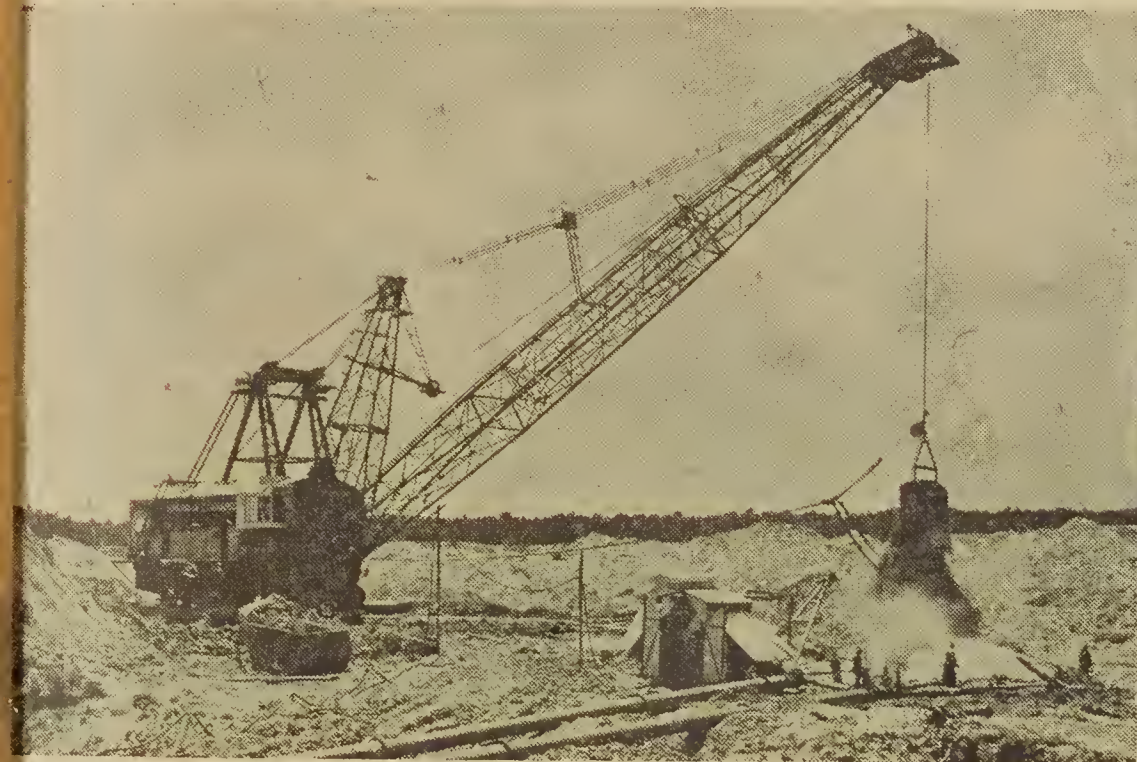
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IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Brucellosis	5
Regulations	16
Newest Barns	18
Damp Litter	24
Spring Styles	

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

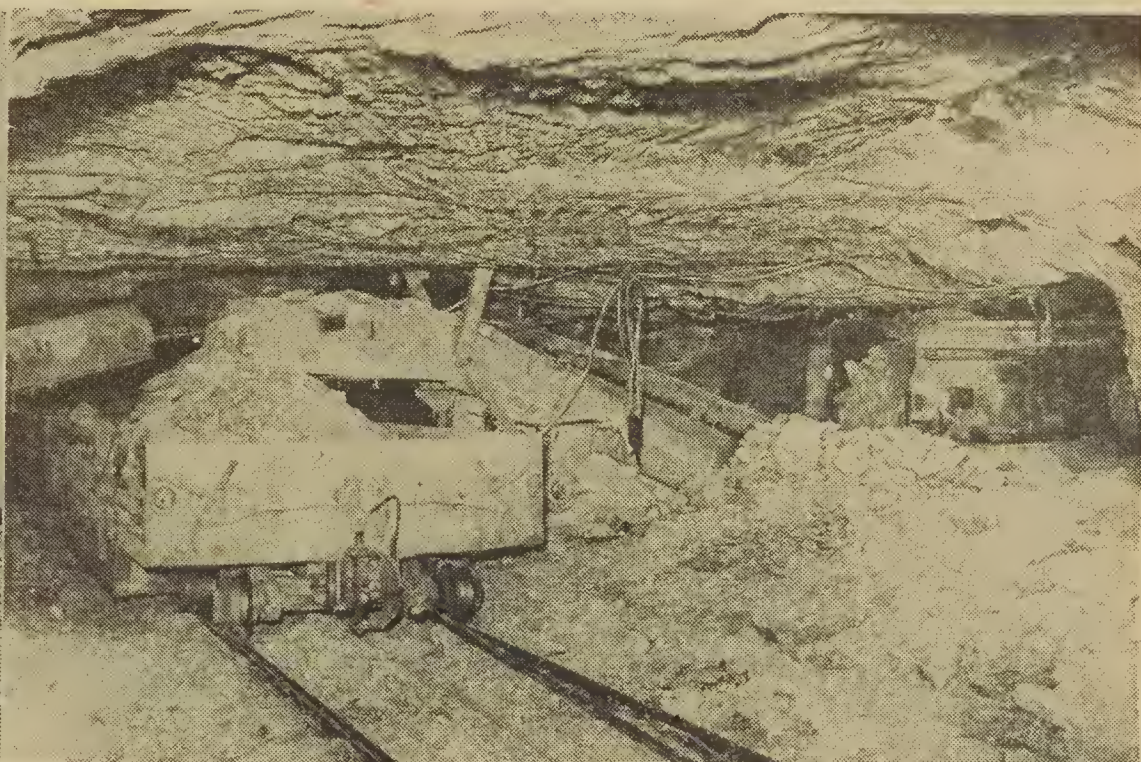
FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



PHOSPHATE — Florida

Giant draglines like this (the boom is 175 feet long) scoop up 24 tons at a bite of phosphate pebble, slime and sand. Huge quantities of water reduce it to a slurry for pumping to refineries miles away.



POTASH — New Mexico

Potash salts are blasted out of veins lying 1,000 to 1,400 feet underground. Long strings of ore cars, left, haul it miles to shaft where it's elevated in 6-ton skips to the surface for refining.

Your Field Editor Flies 4,000 Miles; Visits 10 States To Find Out Where the Plant Food Comes From and What's In . . .

Your Bag of Fertilizer

By JIM HALL

LIKE EVERYONE who grows things, whether a field crop or a patch of garden, I know that I get a lot better results when the soil is treated to some mixed fertilizer. I know, too, that the primary elements needed to develop and grow healthy plants are nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium and that these things, in one form or another, are in the mixed fertilizer.

However, I'm troubled with "a little learning" (which is supposed to be dangerous in itself) plus a lot of curiosity. Nitrogen is a gas. Phosphorus, which is in phosphate, is a waxy looking stuff that bursts into flame when air touches it. Potassium, which is in potash, looks a little like lead, but put some water with it and a caustic is formed that would poison plants. How, then, do they get these things all in a bag so that the elements are available to make plants thrive? Where do these plant foods come from and what takes place before the bags of mixed fertilizer arrive on your dealer's platform?

Last fall, through the courtesy of the National Plant Food Institute, I found out. I'm still a little dizzy from it!

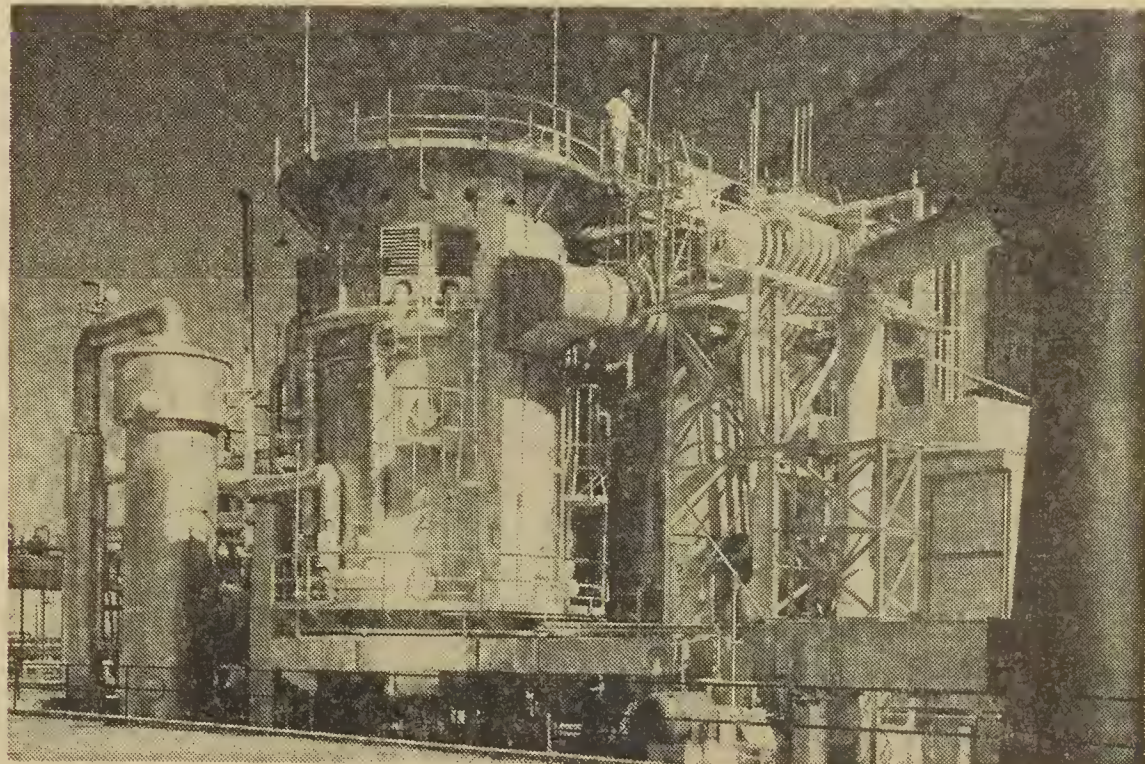
Late one Sunday afternoon, along with 16 other farm paper editors and representatives of the Institute, I climbed aboard a chartered Capitol Airlines plane at Chicago. We were back in Chicago at almost the same hour the next Sunday. But in the meantime, we had been in the air more than 26 hours, had flown something like 4,000 miles and I had trod the soil of 10 different states. During those 8 days we had been more than 10,000 feet above the earth and 1,300 feet under it!

Our means of getting from place to place, besides the plane, plenty of walking and the ordinary vehicles such as cars, buses and taxis, included such things as the cab of a diesel locomotive, high speed elevators that dropped us more than 1,000 feet underground in a jiffy, cars of an ore train operating 1,000 feet under New Mexico, an ocean-going tug, and way up on the "flying bridge" of one of

those giant, half-million-dollar draglines that tower like skyscrapers over the Florida phosphate mines.

The pace was enough to make anyone dizzy. One day we had breakfast in Missouri, lunch in Kansas, dinner in Oklahoma, and slept that night in New Mexico. Another day we had lunch in New Mexico, dinner in Texas, and slept in Louisiana; and on the last day it was breakfast in Florida, lunch in Tennessee, and dinner in Chicago!

All that impressed me, because at my usual pace (Continued on Page 20)



NITROGEN — Kansas

Many chemical plants make synthetic nitrogen from air, steam and natural gas. Above is one small unit of the 168 acres of uncanny-looking spheres, towers and multi-story buildings that make up the Spencer Chemical plant in Kansas.

FIRST CHOICE

ALL ALONG THE LINE



More and more dairymen each year are finding that it pays to buy feed from their own outfit.

MORE and more dairymen, through combined purchasing, are making greater use of the tools and equipment they have set up off the farm. Last October Northeast dairymen purchased 26% more of the leading G.L.F. dairy feeds than in the same month a year ago. They bought 10% more of *all* G.L.F. dairy feeds in the same period.

Combined purchasing pays off on the farm—

... For Dollar Savings

Right now, for example, the G.L.F. Feed Mill in Buffalo has enough cane molasses to meet requirements until the Barge Canal opens in April. This stockpile will permit savings of 39 cents on each ton of feed for G.L.F. patrons

—the result of lower costs through water transport and sufficient storage capacity.

... For Guaranteed Quality

Quality is the cornerstone of the G.L.F. structure. It is *practical* quality—for best returns per dollar invested. G.L.F. patrons have no use for low standards which ultimately mean poor feed conversion. Neither can they afford excessive standards which do not justify the cost. In between is the practical quality range, the range G.L.F. guarantees for all the dairy feeds it handles.

... For Dependable Service

G.L.F. patrons operate four feed mills located strategically for efficient handling of raw

ingredients and for low-cost distribution of processed products. 608 retail agencies place G.L.F. feeds within trucking distance of Northeast farms. G.L.F. is geared to serve 90,000 dairymen . . . quickly, efficiently, dependably.

... For Individual Needs

G.L.F. dairy feeds are made to fit the needs of specific herds: flexible formulas for real production; fixed formulas especially designed for cows on test; protein supplements for making balanced rations of home-grown grains. For 15 cows . . . 50 . . . 150 . . . G.L.F. has the feed to fit your farm.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

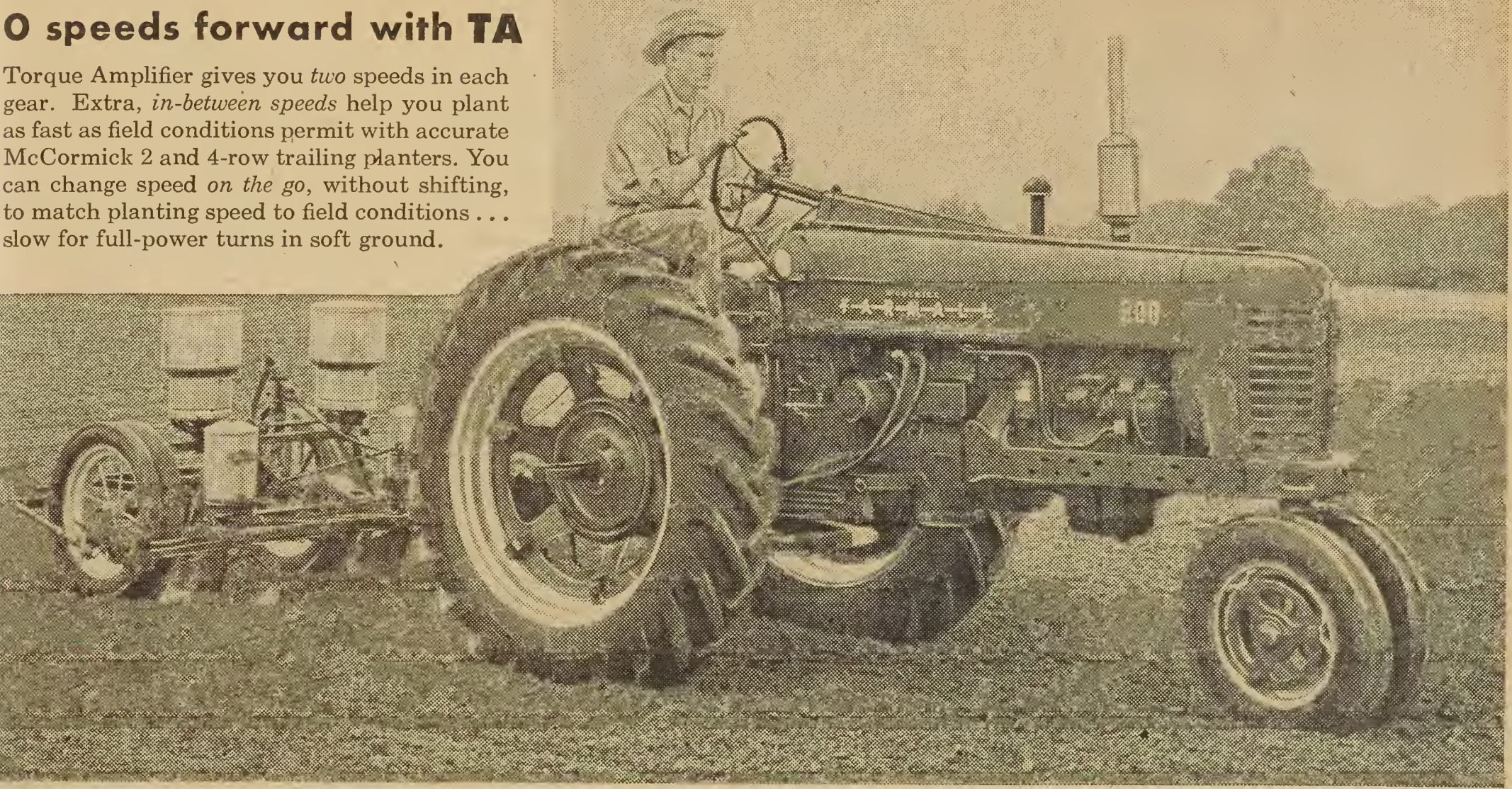
G.L.F. DAIRY FEEDS

Quality that pays off on the Farm



10 speeds forward with TA

Torque Amplifier gives you *two* speeds in each gear. Extra, *in-between* speeds help you plant as fast as field conditions permit with accurate McCormick 2 and 4-row trailing planters. You can change speed *on the go*, without shifting, to match planting speed to field conditions . . . slow for full-power turns in soft ground.



Plant on time . . . in shorter time

with FAST-HITCH, TORQUE AMPLIFIER and HYDRA-TOUCH . . .

McCormick® FARMALL® 300 and 400 tractors

Farm faster . . . make up weather delays . . . meet planting dates with a new work-speeding Farmall 300 or 400. Switch implements seconds-fast with Fast-Hitch to gain *extra* rounds.

Pull Torque Amplifier lever to increase pull-power up to 45% to eliminate down-shifting. Save time with Hydra-Touch—the most complete and convenient big implement control.

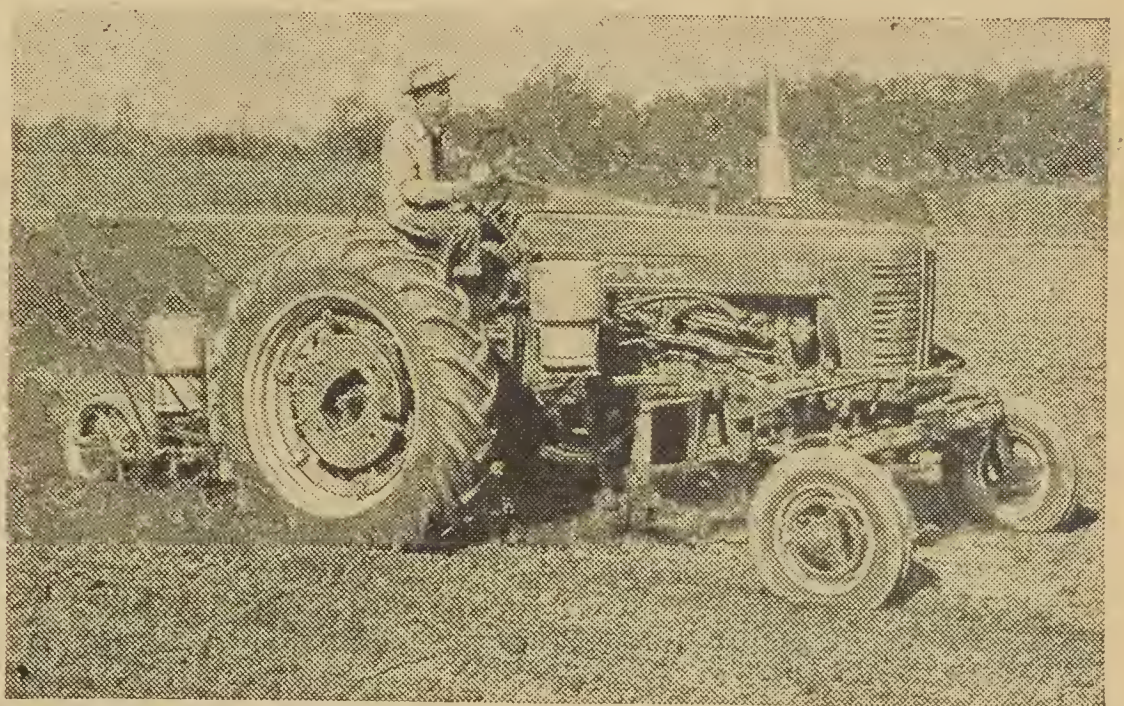


Hydra-Touch saves time on turns. "Live" 2-way hydraulic power raises or lowers 2 or 4-row Fast-Hitch drill planter fast! High lift keeps planter runners trash-free on turns. Hydra-Touch levers hold and return *automatically*—both hands are free for steering. When cultivating, you can control right, left and rear gangs *individually* or all together.

Your IH dealer will gladly demonstrate Fast-Hitch, Torque Amplifier, Hydra-Touch and other farm-easy advantages like *completely* independent pto. See for yourself why Farmall 300 and 400 tractors lead in performance and value! Use the convenient IH Income Purchase Plan of Buying.

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WILL THE SOIL BANK PLAN WORK?

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER and Secretary of Agriculture Benson have suggested to Congress and the nation what they call "The Soil Bank Plan." A full explanation of this plan is found on page 17 of the January 21 issue.

In brief, the plan calls for an appropriation of \$1 billion to pay farmers for growing smaller crops and improving soil fertility over a period of three years. It is divided into two parts:

First, it would provide an emergency acreage reserve program by voluntary reductions in the acres already allotted to corn, wheat, and cotton. Farmers who agree to these reductions would be paid in certificates for a stated quantity of government-held surpluses.

Second, there would be a long-range conservation reserve program under which farmers would be paid for voluntarily retiring surplus-producing acres and shifting to forage, grass and water-storage facilities.

Recognizing that this is a well-thought out, sincere plan to help farmers, and that the farmers' need for help is truly great, one should be careful not to criticize without having something better to suggest. However, the leaders and members of the New York State Agricultural Society meeting in Rochester the second week in January expressed the doubt of many farmers as to whether this plan would work on northeastern farms.

In the first place, our farms in the Northeast are relatively small. With a limited acreage for crops it would be difficult for most of our farmers here to take several good acres out of production without upsetting their whole crop rotation.

In the second place, dairy farmers should beware of the continued tendency to increase acreage devoted to grass, meadows and pastures. That eventually can mean but one thing, more milk production, and more surplus of dairy products.

In the third place, it seems to me that it would take an army of government employees to enforce the Soil Bank Plan. Can you imagine the feelings of a farmer in growing a splendid field of grass or legumes, or a good pasture, if he isn't permitted to use the pasture or harvest the hay!

But maybe the plan will work. All I am suggesting is that you keep an open mind and do your own thinking about it.

CAN A CITY GIRL MAKE GOOD AS A FARMER'S WIFE?

IN A city there is little relationship between the home and the husband's business or profession but in farming there must be a very close business partnership between man and wife.

Time was when there was a vast difference between the conveniences in a city kitchen and home and those in the country. But now, thank goodness, most farm homes have much of the same labor-saving equipment and conveniences that city homes have.

However, because farming is a partnership, the farm wife will always have different and more problems so far as the business is concerned than does the city woman. Usually there is less money on which she can depend. Frequently there is more isolation.

What do you think? Does a city girl have as

By E. R. Eastman

good a chance of making good as a farm wife as does a girl who was born and raised in the country? For the best letter on the subject we will pay \$5, and \$1 for each additional letter that we can find room to publish. Letters should be addressed to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department CG, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and be in our offices by February 18.

HEART DISEASE, THE KILLER

HOW often when reading the paper one learns that some man, perhaps a friend or acquaintance, has been fatally stricken in the prime of life with a heart attack.

When you stop to think about what is required of the heart the wonder is that it lasts as long and as well as it does. The heart is the hardest-working machine in the world. In one day of 24 hours your heart beats 103,689 times. Your blood, pumped by the heart, travels 168,000,000 miles.

Unfortunately, in addition to its regular job, more than any other organ the heart is affected by emotional upsets. These are tense times so, if you want to live, particularly after 40 it is necessary to relieve the heart of as much extra strain as you possibly can. What can you do? Here are a few suggestions on which doctors agree:

1. Reduce fat. Every ounce of overweight has to be carried every step you make. Fat men are most subject to heart trouble.
2. If you are over 40, avoid tight places where you have to over-exert physically. That could mean the top of a hot haymow, snow shovelling, or any other violent exercise.
3. Keep out of controversy. If your heart is weak or tired, anger or over-excitement are particularly bad.
4. Cultivate serenity. I love that word, because it means tranquillity and peace.

A WELL MERITED HONOR

ONLY twice before in its hundred years of existence has the New York State Horticultural Society honored an individual by naming him honorary president of the Society. At its 101st session in Rochester this year the Society, recognizing the outstanding services of L. B. Skeffington of the Gannett Newspapers to farmers, and in particular to fruit growers, gave Skeff the title of Honorary President. The late Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey of Ithaca and the late Dr. U. P. Hedrick, long-time Directors of the Geneva Experiment Station, were the others so honored.

Skeff is well known to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers as a long-time contributor, and it is a privilege to add our congratulations to those of his hundreds of other friends.

GOOD MEETINGS—GOOD SHOW

FOR the first time in its 124-year history, the New York State Agricultural Society left its traditional annual meeting place in Albany, New York, to help the Horticultural Society get started on its second century of service to the apple industry. The two meetings, held in Rochester, New York, during the week beginning January 16, were some of the best farmers' winter meetings I have attended in years. There was a record-breaking attendance of members of both organizations, the nationally known speakers touched on almost every problem of modern

farming. The exhibits of apple-growing equipment displayed in the new Rochester Memorial Building were the best I have ever seen.

As I studied the equipment exhibits I thinking of how fast changes are coming in the farm machinery field, so fast indeed that one finds it difficult to keep up with the new good machines that come on to the market every year.

CUT COSTS WITH LIME AND FERTILIZER

IN A meeting of farm leaders and scientists which I was privileged to attend, the subject was how northeastern farmers could increase crop yields and cut costs of production. LIME and better use of commercial fertilizer and headed the list of suggestions.

With the use of farm bulletins and the articles on these subjects in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, you can get the latest information on the use of fertilizer and lime and make purchases immediately.

SAYS WEATHER IS CHANGING

FOR those of us who are enduring this harsh winter that we have had in years, it is difficult to believe what I reported on this page a short time ago and what Dr. Thomas F. Malone said at the State Agricultural Society meeting that the weather is really warming up. Several degrees warmer on the average than it was fifty years ago, and it only takes a few degrees in change of temperature to make a difference in our vegetable and animal life.

Dr. Malone says that the ice cap is retreating. We are suffering from more dry weather, and the growing season in Canada has been extended at least ten days.

NOT THAT KIND OF A KITTEN

"On the editorial page of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST of January 7 I read with interest your editorial entitled 'Possibilities from Artificial Breeding.' I thought of a story that I had just read in the Akron, Ohio, Beacon Journal that emphasized another reason for artificial breeding. I am sending you the clipping."—B.E.Y., Ohio

THE clipping told of a Guernsey bull turned on a dairy farmer, Mr. Earl T. L. Byrd, say, when he was watering the bull, and killed him.

I have heard farmers say that they really don't like bulls that some bulls were dangerous but their not, that "he's just as gentle as a kitten." A bull is that kind of a kitten!

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IN ADDRESSING the banquet meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society in Rochester the other night, Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia told this story about ex-President Theodore Roosevelt when he was running on the Bull Moose ticket. While Teddy was giving one of his campaign speeches a member of the audience jumped up and yelled:

"I'm a Democrat; my father was a Democrat; my grandfather was a Democrat; my great-grandfather was a Democrat; so I'll always be a Democrat."

"Well, Mister," replied Teddy, "if your father was a jackass, your grandfather a jackass, your great-grandfather a jackass, what can you expect that make you?"

"A bull mooser, sir! A bull mooser!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

BRUCELLOSIS REGULATIONS: Dairy replacement auctions all over New York State report a drastic drop in January consignments. The reason generally accepted is a lack of information about the new regulations which went into effect in New York State on January 1.

As might be expected, there are a few who "damn" the regulations, but as a dairyman you cannot afford to forget that after April 1st, 1957, all fluid milk for Connecticut markets must come from brucellosis-free herds. In 1958, the same regulation will be effective in New Jersey markets and after July 1, 1959, all fluid milk sold in New York State must come from brucellosis-free herds. Therefore, it is important that you understand the regulations so that you can sell replacements, and that every livestock auction and dealer handling replacements give full cooperation in making the regulations effective.

On January 21, at Vernon, N. Y., Dr. W. S. Stone of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets addressed a meeting of about 300 persons. The meeting was called by Clifford E. Nower, president of the New York State Licensed Livestock Commission Association, for the purpose of discussing the effects of the new regulations.

Here are some of the points made by Dr. Stone:

"In general, dairy replacement animals moving from farm to farm or through commission markets or dealers within New York state, must now be accompanied by health certificates. From the 40,000 certified brucellosis-free herds within the state, certificates, available from local veterinarians, most county records offices, or from the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, must now accompany animals moving as dairy replacements.

"Animals from a herd tested once and found clean, and with vaccination tags in their ears, can also move as dairy replacements when accompanied by a certificate.

"In an untested herd, or in a tested herd in which reactors have been found, vaccinated animals under 30 months of age can be sold as dairy replacements when accompanied by certificates. Any other clean cow in a herd of that type can move from the farm as a dairy replacement on a certificate obtained from a so-called '30-day blood test'."

Dr. Stone pointed out that the '30-day blood test' was now interpreted by his department as meaning it would be valid up to 30 days from the date made out, at any time up to 30 days after the blood test was taken. "In effect," the state veterinarian said, "this means that one blood test of an animal can make it eligible for movement for as long as 60 days."

EXCEPTIONS: "There are exceptions to the rule that animals must move only with health certificates. These include all animals under six months, steers, spayed heifers, and cows for slaughter. Cows destined for slaughter, consigned, for example, to livestock commission markets, do NOT need to be accompanied by health certificates.

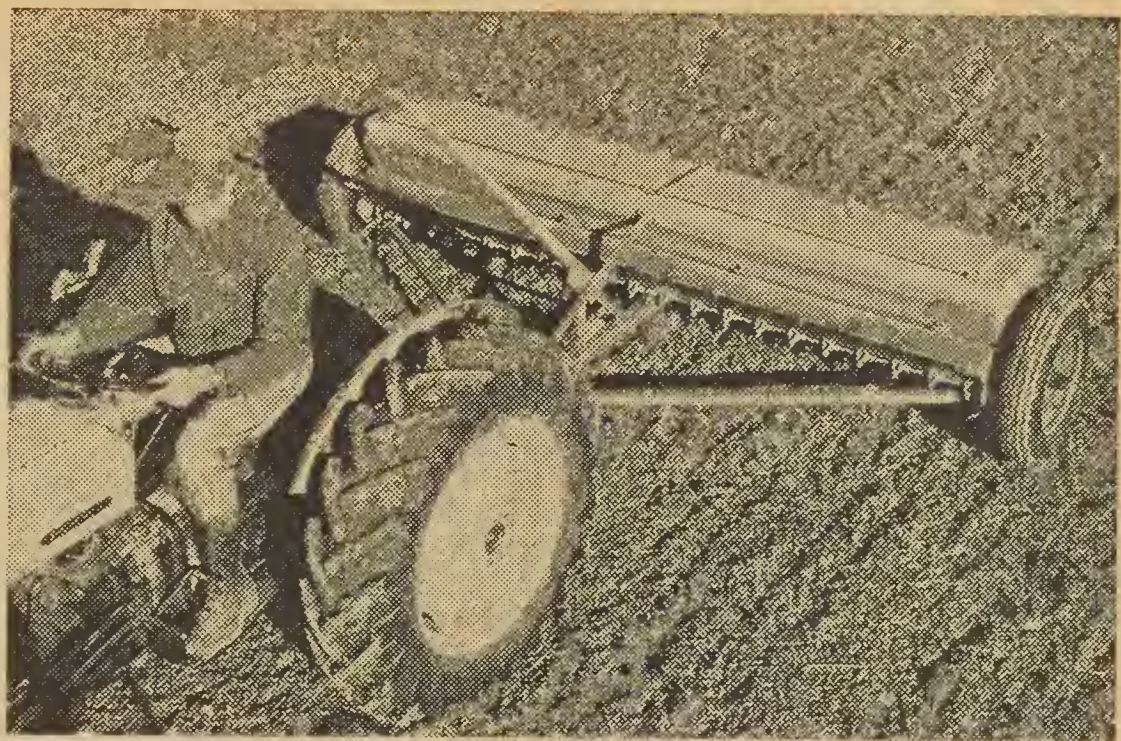
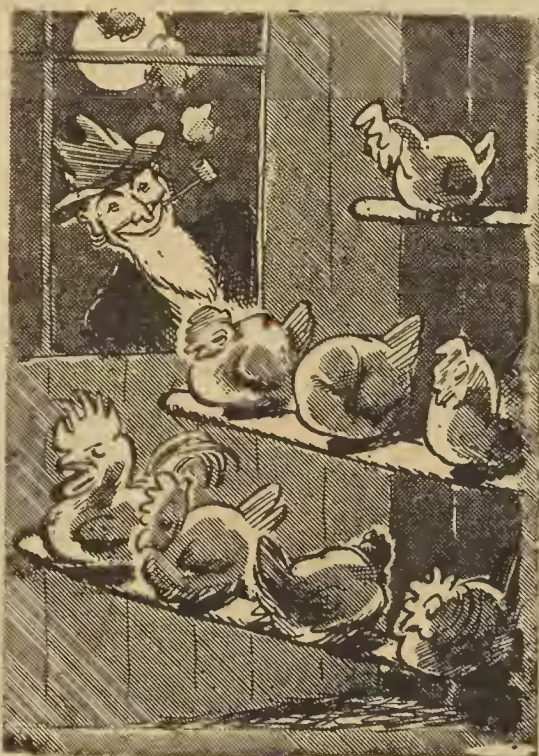
"What about cows tested and found to be brucellosis-reactors?" Dr. Stone asked. "When a report of a reactor is received from the state laboratory, the veterinarian who took the original blood sample is ordered to quarantine the individual animal, not the complete herd in which she lives. The owner of that animal," he emphasized, "does not have to sell her. He may keep her indefinitely or slaughter her himself. However, when she is sold, she must move only with a special permit, and she may be sold only for slaughter. These special permits are good for 30 days, and, if not used, a new permit can be obtained without charge."

Only federally-licensed slaughter houses, and New York State slaughter houses approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry can buy brucellosis reactors, and they must kill these animals within three days of their purchase."

As editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we realize that questions will come up which Dr. Stone has not covered. We will be very glad to answer or to secure answers to any questions which a subscriber may have relative to these regulations. —Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

THERE'S ONE farm job that I don't mind, I don't consider it unkind when Jane Mirandy orders me to do the chicken chores, by gee. The reason that I don't recoil from what, to some, is dreaded toil, is that there ain't another thing will match rewards that chickens bring. There is no dish that you can eat for breakfast that an egg won't beat; and what, for sheer delight, can match a golden, juicy, tender batch of chicken fried in country style? I don't see how a man can smile who never, through unkindly fate, has had a drumstick on his plate. That's why Mirandy doesn't need to ask me more than twice to feed her birds, or lug a water pail; and I don't hardly ever wail when I'm assigned to stir my legs and gather up the new-laid eggs. The last thing I do ev'ry night is make sure that the flock's all right; as far as I'm concerned, by jing, those hens deserve some pampering, so any chore that must be done I'm glad to do excepting one: Since dust will make me cough and wheeze because of all my allergies, I sadly have to stay away when it is hen-house cleaning day.



New 10-foot New Idea fertilizer spreader, No. 101, with exclusive new grass seeding attachment. Sizes to fit new 8 and 12-foot models. Also three 5-foot models.

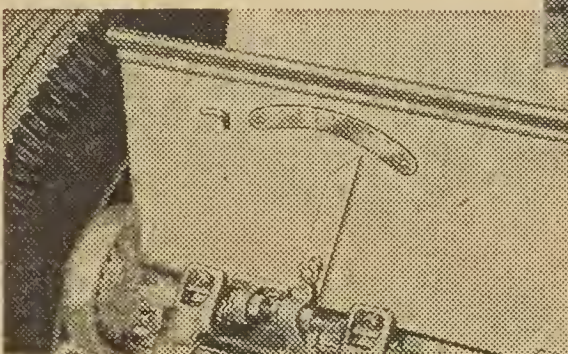
Accuracy Guaranteed or your money back

Three newest New Idea fertilizer spreaders have greater strength. Also available with new front mounted grass seeding attachment with 60% greater capacity

Increased yields are far surer when you use these spreaders with guaranteed accuracy.



Positive feed control. You can make adjustments easily for 32 popular fertilizers. Exclusive, patented cam agitator grinds, levels, and forces fertilizer evenly at the rate selected.



Write for literature with full details of the many other advantages of these new, GUARANTEED spreaders. Use the coupon below—TODAY.

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☐ Fertilizer spreaders

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Money Back Guarantee

NEW IDEA will spread any fertilizer in any condition, in any amount (10 to 5000 lbs. per acre) — uniformly and accurately, without clogging — or your money back.

New hopper strength. New flanged and curved construction of heavier gauge hopper prevents bulging. Unretouched photo shows tractor exerting a force of 3960 pounds on center of the hopper. Breakaway lift force at first instant of lift registered 8000 pounds



60% more grass seeding capacity. New front mounted grass seeding attachment always in full view of operator. Calibrated indicator controls seed distribution on a pounds-per-acre basis.

AGRICO EXTRAS

YIELD - QUALITY - PROFIT



PETER H. SANDFORT (right) owner of Garden State Guernsey Farm and NICK BONNEMA, Mgr., Warwick RD 1, N. Y.

4 TONS HIGH QUALITY ALFALFA HAY PLUS 6 TONS SILAGE PER ACRE

IN '56, it's going to take top yields and quality to show a good farm profit, and that's where AGRICO, The Nation's Leading Fertilizer, can do a job for you. AGRICO's EXTRAS pay on all crops. Take the word of Peter H. Sandfort, owner of Garden State Guernsey Farm, Warwick RD 1, N. Y., who writes:

"Following A.A.C. Soil Service recommendations in the Fall of '53, I spread 1½ tons of lime on my 19-acre field. This field had produced a poor corn crop and I was anxious to seed it to alfalfa. Before seeding in the Spring, we broadcasted 400 lbs. of 18% NORMAL Superphosphate per acre. Then we drilled in 400 lbs. of AGRICO FOR SEEDING DOWN 3-12-12 per acre and seeded 23 lbs. of alfalfa per acre. Oats were used as the nurse crop, and cut in June '54 for green oat hay.

"Early Spring '55, we applied AA QUALITY Phosphate Rock at 1 ton per acre and topdressed with 300 lbs. of AGRICO FOR SEEDING DOWN per acre. The first cutting in June yielded 2 tons of dry hay per acre. A second cutting yielded 1½ tons of dry hay per acre. This field never stopped growing even though it

was the hottest, driest Summer on record! In early Fall the weather was very changeable, but we cut 6 tons of silage from the third cutting.

"I need a lot of high quality roughage to keep my 125 high-producing Guernseys at top milk production. My alfalfa field is not doing its full share. Figuring my first cutting at \$35. a ton, and the second at \$45., I have an average of \$40 per ton from two cuttings plus the extra value of the silage. This year's production alone is well worth over three times the entire renovation cost!"

AGRICO WINS SIDE-BY-SIDE TEST with 25.5 Bu. EXTRA OATS Per Acre

"In the Spring of '55 I put out a side-by-side oats comparison, using 275 lbs. of AGRICO 5-10-10 per acre on 7 acres, and 275 lbs. of another fertilizer of equal analysis," writes Curt Ranger. "The oats were sown at the rate of 2¼ bu. per acre. All the conditions in this comparison were exactly the same.

"At harvest time, the real difference showed up. The AGRICO side produced 88.5 bu. per acre, as compared with 63 bu. per acre yielded with the other fertilizer.

"AGRICO not only out-yielded the other fertilizer by 25.5 bu. per acre but it cost 38¢ per acre less. The extra 25.5 bu. per acre grown with AGRICO were worth \$16.58 per acre, plus the saving of 38¢ per acre on fertilizer cost, makes my total extra profit per acre with AGRICO \$16.96!"

TOPDRESSING WHEAT FOR SILAGE PAYS!

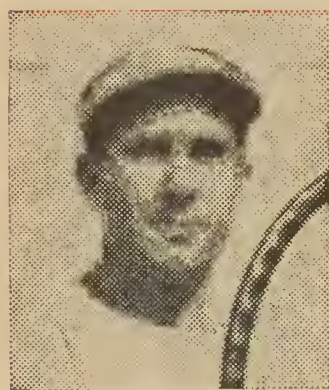
"To support my herd of 75 Holsteins on 120 acres, I really have to push for maximum production," writes John A. Crist of Pine Bush, N. Y. "Last Fall, I planted a 10-acre field to wheat for late Fall pasture and silage in the Spring. My herd grazed this field hard in the Fall and I thought the field was done for. On A.A.C. Co's recommendations, I topdressed this field in February with 400 lbs. of AGRICO FOR TOP DRESSING per acre.

"Cuttings from this field totaled over 12 tons excellent quality silage per acre! I know that this yield was more than double what it would have been without the AGRICO FOR TOP DRESSING. My investment of \$11.75 per acre in AGRICO 'bought' silage at a cost of less than \$2. per ton!"



JOHN A. CRIST of Pine Bush, N. Y.

\$22.04 EXTRA PER ACRE WITH AGRICO!



WALTER F. SELBIG
of Wayland, N. Y.

Topdressing wheat in the Spring with a complete fertilizer really paid off for Walter F. Selbig, who writes:

"In the Spring of '55, I topdressed part of my wheat field with AGRICO FOR TOP DRESSING 10-10-10 at 200 lbs. per acre. On the remainder of the field, I used a 20.5% nitrogen material at 100 lbs. per acre, keeping the units of nitrogen applied per acre as near the same as possible.

"Throughout the growing season, the wheat topdressed with AGRICO was taller. At harvest, we cut and threshed a systematic check, and found that where I used AGRICO, the yield was 54.9 bu. per acre, as compared with 41.5 bu. per acre with the nitrogen topdressing. AGRICO out-produced the nitrogen material by 13.4 bu. per acre and made me an extra profit of \$22.04 per acre!"



CURT RANGER of Hornell, N. Y.

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Cash in on the EXTRAS you get with AGRICO. There's an AGRICO for each major crop—great crop-producers all! See your AGRICO Dealer today.



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State Agricultural Society Holds 124th Meeting

By E. R. Eastman

ON JANUARY 18 I went up to Rochester to join with the New York State Agricultural Society and hundreds of farm folks in helping the New York State Horticultural Society celebrate the beginning of a second century of service to fruit growers. Both organizations were holding their annual meetings during the week, the Agricultural Society its 124th, and the Horticultural Society its 101st.

I think this was the first time in its history, since its organization in 1832, that the Agricultural Society held its annual meeting outside of the city of Albany. The old Ag Society, the oldest in the state and one of the oldest in the nation, helped to found the State Fair, the Experiment Station, and has mothered several of the older farm organizations. Therefore, it was fitting indeed that it should join with the Horticultural Society to help celebrate

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
 Courage, it would seem, is nothing less than the power to overcome danger, misfortune, fear, injustice, while continuing to affirm inwardly that life with all its sorrows is good.
 —Dorothy Thompson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
 the beginning of its second hundred years.

Attendance at both meetings made records. So did the programs. Rochester can be proud indeed of its new Memorial Hall, where the meetings were held.

Talking on the theme, "Learning To Live With Dry Weather," the list of outstanding speakers at the Agricultural Society meeting included Dr. Thomas F. Malone, Director of the Weather Research Bureau at Hartford, Connecticut, who spoke on the subject "Is The Climate Changing?"; Dr. Niles C. Brady, Department of Agronomy at Cornell University, outlined the "Water Resources of New York State"; Mr. Harry A. Kerr, soil conservationist at Cornell, talked about "The Present Outlook On New York Irrigation"; Mrs. Frank E. Gannett, member of the New York State Board of Regents and wife of the publisher of the Gannett Papers, chose the subject "The Greatest Drought"; Dr. Frank App, director

of research at Seabrook Farms, Bridgeton, New Jersey, discussed the subject "19,000 Acres of Vegetables; 2,500 acres Irrigated;" "Irrigation Isn't The Only Answer" was the subject of a talk by Dr. Firman E. Bear, soil scientist, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

At the evening banquet the leading speech was given by the Honorable George D. Aiken, U. S. Senator from Vermont. As has been the custom for many years, the fine dinner put on by the Society featured only high quality New York State farm products.

Also in line with its practice of many years, the Society honored four century families and farms. Those receiving the awards this year were:

The Phillips Farm in Niagara County, on which the Phillips family has been farming for 114 years; the Lounsberry Farm in Tioga County, which has been owned by the family for 115 years; the Ogden Farm in Livingston County, where the original Ogden settled in 1832; the Lang Farm in Cortland County, where the family history goes back to 1847. The certificates were handed out by Senator Aiken.

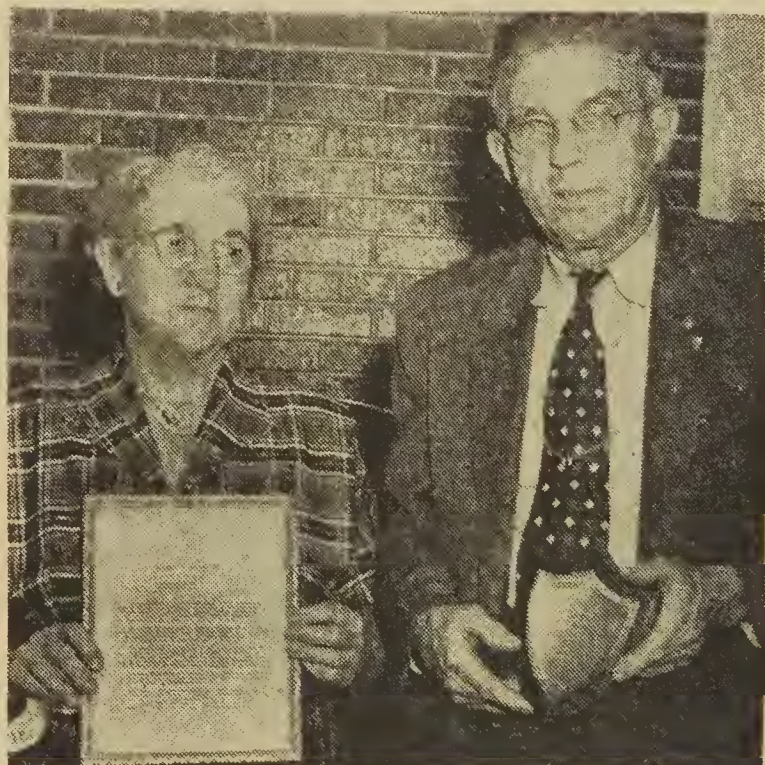
Important resolutions, presented to the meeting by Dr. Albert B. Genung of the Northeast Farm Foundation at Ithaca, include:

1. Opposition to the Soil Bank Plan unless it includes more safeguards for northeastern farmers.
2. Opposition to government controls which forbid a farmer to use his own homegrown grain to feed his own livestock.
3. Opposition to continued high spending by all branches of government, resulting in ruinous taxation.
4. More work and research to increase irrigation.
5. More production, and particularly marketing, research.
6. Support of the comprehensive plan for a milk order to include New Jersey.

Officers elected or re-elected: Warren W. Hawley of Batavia, president; Morris Johnson of Batavia, vice president; past president Harold L. Creal of Homer, chairman of the executive committee; Spencer Duncan of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, secretary; T. Harvey Holmes of the State Department of Agriculture, treasurer.

BEEKEEPER OF THE YEAR

MR. and MRS. Howard Myers of Ransomville, Niagara County, N. Y. The plaque which Mr. Myers is holding was given him by the New York State Beekeepers' Association as the 1955 Beekeeper of the Year. The committee choosing the recipient of the award is composed of Dr. E. J. Dyce, Department of Agriculture at Cornell University, Dr. A. C. Gould, State Director of Apiary Inspection, and a member of the beekeepers' association at large.



Howard has been actively engaged in keeping bees since 1896. His first hive was bought when he was 10 years old and he has been expanding his business since that time. In 1955 he maintained 2,300 hives, some in Western New York and some in Florida.



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Why Some Dairy Farms Pay Better Than Others

ANYONE, by keeping his eyes open, can see that some dairy farms are more profitable than others, and records back up the observation. For example, some recent figures from Cornell show that the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk on over 500 farms varied from less than \$4.00 per cwt. to considerably over \$6.00.

Yet, with minor exceptions, every one of these dairymen sold the milk from his farm for the same price. It seems reasonable and logical that any dairyman who is dissatisfied with the returns from his farm can do more to remedy the trouble right on his farm than can the government in Washington or anyone connected with it.

What's Your Cost?

As a dairyman, how can you determine without too much work and expense whether the cost of producing milk on your farm is less than average or more than average? Certainly the pencil work necessary to determine the exact cost of production is time-consuming and costly, but it is surprising how close you can estimate by using the figures you already have.

There are innumerable things which affect the cost of bulk milk but most, if not all of them, can be bunched together under four heads:

1. The natural fertility of your farm.
2. The average milk production of your herd.
3. The amount of purchased feed you buy.
4. The amount of milk sold from the farm per man employed on your farm.

Good Land

The man who owns a rich, river bottom farm is lucky. Unfortunately there just are not enough of them to go around. A fairly good estimate of the fertility of an area can be made by watching the crops or by noting the type of buildings in the area.

Of course, if you own a steep hill farm, it is a question of doing the best you can there or selling it and getting a better one. Over the years, the difference in the sale price between the best farm and the poorest farm in any county is smaller than the difference in the real value. In other words, the best farms are often sold for less than their real value and poor farms for more.

High Production

Every farm management study of dairy farms shows, on the average, that the farms with the highest milk production make the best profit. It is frequently said these days that any cow producing less than 6,000 pounds of milk a year is a liability instead of an asset, and it is only necessary to look at the average milk production figures of the country to see that there are plenty of cows that produce less than that.

Many things affect milk production, but they too can be classified under three heads:

1. Heredity.
2. Feeding.
3. Management.

The men who keep production records, either by DHIA or by weighing the milk once a month, say that they get excellent pay for the time they spend. But if you have not done that and want to make a start, you certainly have your total milk sales for the year, and dividing this by the average number of cows in the herd will give you a rough idea of the average production of the herd. You can set your own goal, but certainly if that

figure is under 9,000 pounds, it is worth looking at critically.

The fastest way to improve average production is to sell the poor cows and buy some better ones. Of course, the better ones will cost more than you get for poor ones, but if you only half as many, you are better off. In fact, if you have any cows producing less than 6,000 pounds of milk, you would be better off to give them away if you had to. They are an expensive luxury.

Home Grown Feed

The third thing mentioned was purchased feed. There is no question that it takes feed to make milk, and also that it is poor business to try to save money on feed by feeding a little.

The real point here is that the basis of any profitable dairy is good production both as to yields per acre and as to quality. More and more dairymen seem to be raising a high percentage of the grain fed, but before that is done, it is essential to produce all the top quality roughage for the farm that the dairy will consume.

Milk Sold Per Man

The fourth factor mentioned boils down to one figure, namely, how much milk is sold from the farm each man working on the farm. This figure has been increasing rapidly in recent years. It is not at all common for 300,000 pounds of milk to be sold from a farm for each man working and there are farms showing 400,000 pounds or even more.

The way to figure this is to figure the months of labor. Suppose there is a family farm. The owner should use his full time at 12 months. His wife may help occasionally and time might figure up to one or

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
Only faith is truly and invincibly strong and viable.—Lewis L. Strauss

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
months. Then, if there are sons and daughters who help, even if it is only at chore time, an estimate of the number of months should be made. Finally if part-time help is hired, this must add up to one or more months. Then suppose the total figure is 18 months—the equivalent of a man and a half—and if 300,000 pounds of milk were sold from the farm during the year, the figure showing milk sold per man would be 200,000 pounds.

Again, many things affect the amount of milk sold per man, among them are:

1. The average production per cow.
2. The number of cows in the herd.
3. The amount of mechanization on the farm;
4. The layout of buildings which should enable each worker to accomplish the maximum results with the least effort.

When a dairyman is working long hours with results that are not entirely satisfactory to him, it does not make him happy when someone suggests that farmers as a class tend to be inefficient. As a matter of fact, the charge is unfair. On the average, farms have increased the amount of food produced per man just as rapidly as the industry has increased its efficiency. It is a fact that efficiency—which is a long word for the amount each cow produces—does vary widely both in the industry and on the farm.

To put it simply, a man on a farm can often make himself more money by sitting in the shade and planning than he can by getting out in the sun and sweating.—H. L. Cosline

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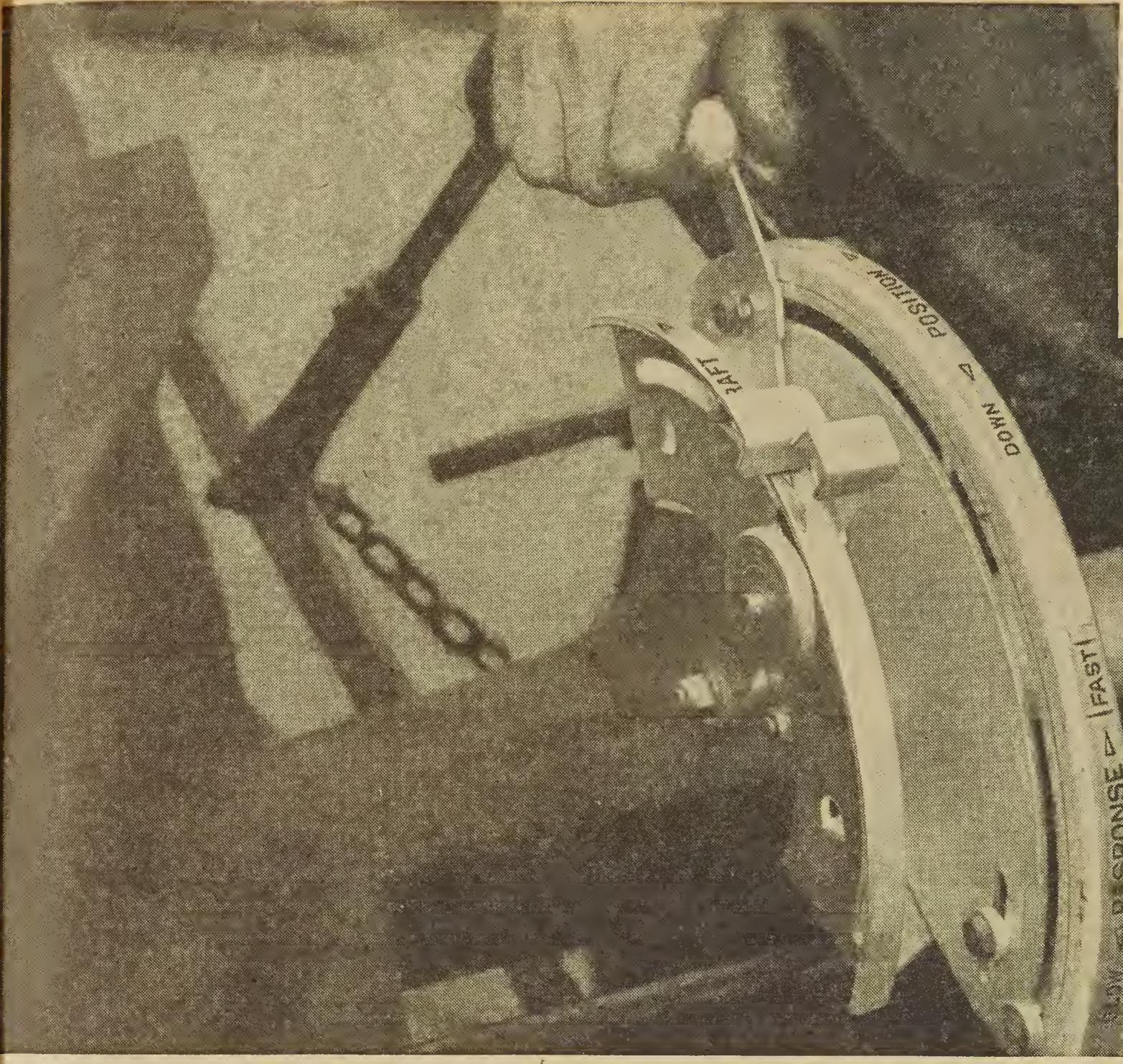
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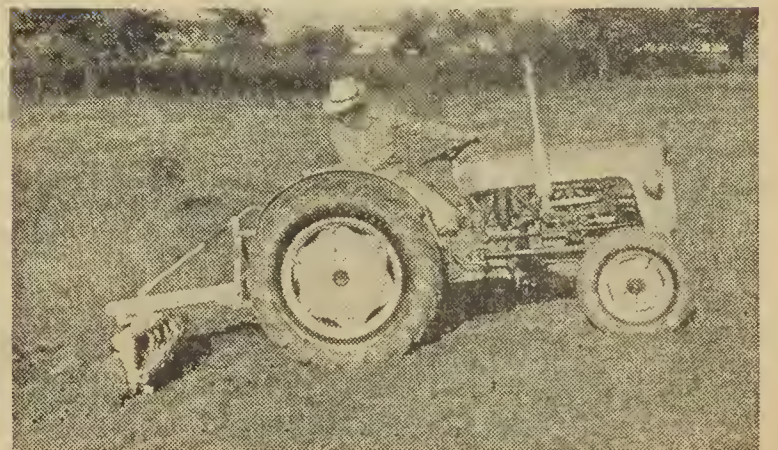
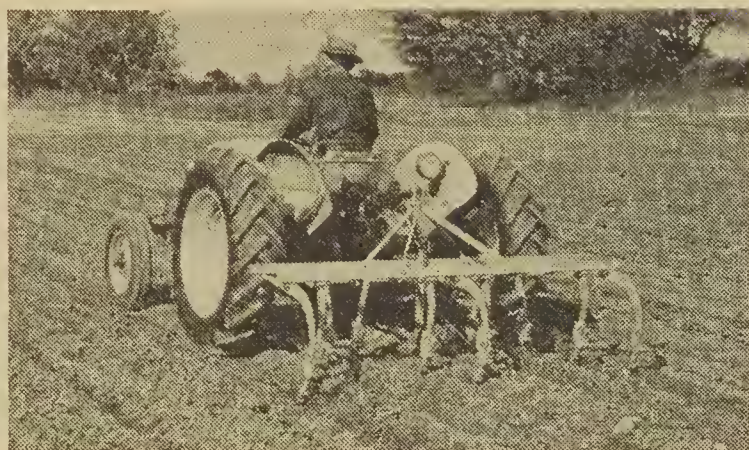
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Fruit Growers Celebrate Start of Second Century

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE NEW YORK State Horticultural Society's "Second Century" meeting at Rochester will go down in history for its parade of notables to the rostrum; for an exhibition and program of magnificent proportions, and for a blaze of headlines across the state.

Here are quotes by some of the headliners:

Ezra Taft Benson, secretary of agriculture: "Farm surpluses resulting from wartime incentives too long continued reduced farm income in 1955 by the staggering sum of two billion dollars."

Averell Harriman, governor of New York: "Are the Republicans trying to save the farmers or the party? I think the latter."

Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont: "Farm problems will be solved on the farm and in the laboratory, not in government offices."

Wheeler McMillen, chairman of the Council for Agricultural and Chemical Research: "Farmers will prosper in the years ahead, but farming will become increasingly technical and it will require good managerial ability to farm successfully."

Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia: "Crop surpluses are hanging like the sword of Damocles over the market. . . . We cannot carry the whole world on our shoulders, so I am in favor of ending foreign aid right now."

The Rochester event was centered around the 101st annual meeting of the "Hort." Society. It passed up a centennial in 1955 to plan a little longer for a program featuring the "Second Century of Horticultural Progress." Meeting with it were the State Agricultural Society, the American Pomological Society, State Nurserymen's Association, Western New York Apple Growers' Association and various other groups.

The new Community War Memorial was the setting for an exhibition and the major meetings. The stage and the meeting hall included glorious displays of flowers and flowering shrubs.

Seeing Is Believing

The exhibits which filled the lower floor of the Memorial included many of historic and educational interest. The State Department of Agriculture showed old and new methods of retailing fruits. The Geneva-Cornell display included about everything from demonstrating how new fruits are bred to use of atomic energy (live) in horticultural science.

During the meeting **Howard Rollins**, president of the American Pomological Society, presented the annual Wilder medal awards for outstanding scientific achievements to **Dr. Harold B. Tukey**, head of the horticultural department at Michigan State University, and to **Dr. John R. Magness**, principal horticulturist at the USDA Research Center, Beltsville, Md.

On behalf of the Gannett Newspapers, **Mrs. Frank Gannett** presented the Second Century Award to eight individuals and one family. She said the recipients had pointed the way to greater progress in agriculture in the century ahead. Award recipients were:

Marcus E. Buckman of Sodas, "who has set a pattern for cooperative processing and marketing of fruit."

Senator Harry F. Byrd, "busy in state and national affairs, he has found time to give leadership and sage counsel to the fruit industry."

Harry H. Duncan of Rochester, head of the State Farm Products Inspection Service, "he has worked diligently be-

yond the call of duty for better marketing practices of benefit to all industry."

Edward R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, "friend, counselor of farmers, worker for increased research and better educational facilities, guide and promoter of many ways for the good of the industry."

Samuel Fraser of Geneseo, "a time advisor of the industry, defender of its economic and legislative interests."

John Lyman of Middlefield, Conn., first president of the New York New England Apple Institute, planter and leader in cooperative promotion and merchandising of fruit."

Wheeler McMillen. "He has outstanding leadership to obtaining increased use of farm products in industry and to finding new and uses for crops."

Harper Sibley of Rochester, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and chairman of agricultural committee "he has represented agriculture with dignity and understanding."

Frederick G. Barry of Rochester accepted an award to the Barry family in "recognition of the service of Frederick Barry as president of the society for 22 years, and of his son **William Crawford Barry**, president for years. The leadership they gave was an inspiration to those who follow the Second Century."

Another honor bestowed was the honorary president of the Horticultural Society upon **L. B. Skeffington**, cultural editor of The Gannett Newspapers. **Mark Buckman**, past president, read a resolution adopted by officers, directors and past presidents of the society setting forth their reasons for conferring the honor.

Abram Van Alstyne of Kinderhook is the new president of the society. **Rolland J. Reitz** of Rochester elected vice president.

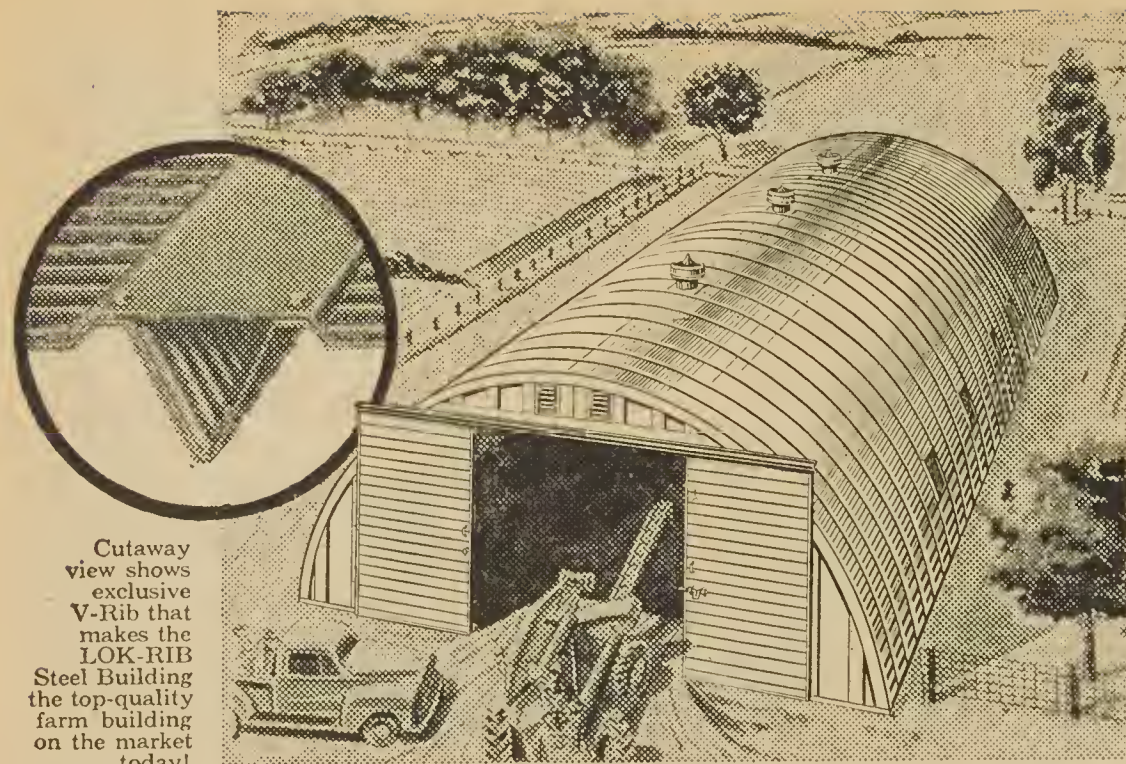
Resolutions

In resolutions adopted both by Hort. and Ag. societies emphasis was placed on the need for more practical research needs to be done, especially in the field of marketing.

The Ag. Society commended the legislature for establishing legislative commissions on natural resources, irrigation. It urged the latter to expedite its work, to look for possible water sources from the canal system. **Lake Ontario** "While some of the projects may seem too costly now, we must keep in mind that in a few years cheap atomic power may change the situation."

The Ag. Society said that if a bank plan should be enacted by the legislature participants should be required to "post" their land so that it would be readily apparent the land was not to be cropped or grazed.

The Hort. Society took note that growers are interested in organic processing and marketing cooperation and in various types of marketing motion. It said the work of **Max B. Eastman** and associates at Cornell had revolutionized retailing of apples and this as "a single example of what research can do." It saw need for comprehensive studies of this type in processing, packaging, consumer preferences, merchandising methods, etc. It asked **Dean Myers** of Cornell and the Farm Conference Board to give consideration as to how this enlarged program of research could be achieved.



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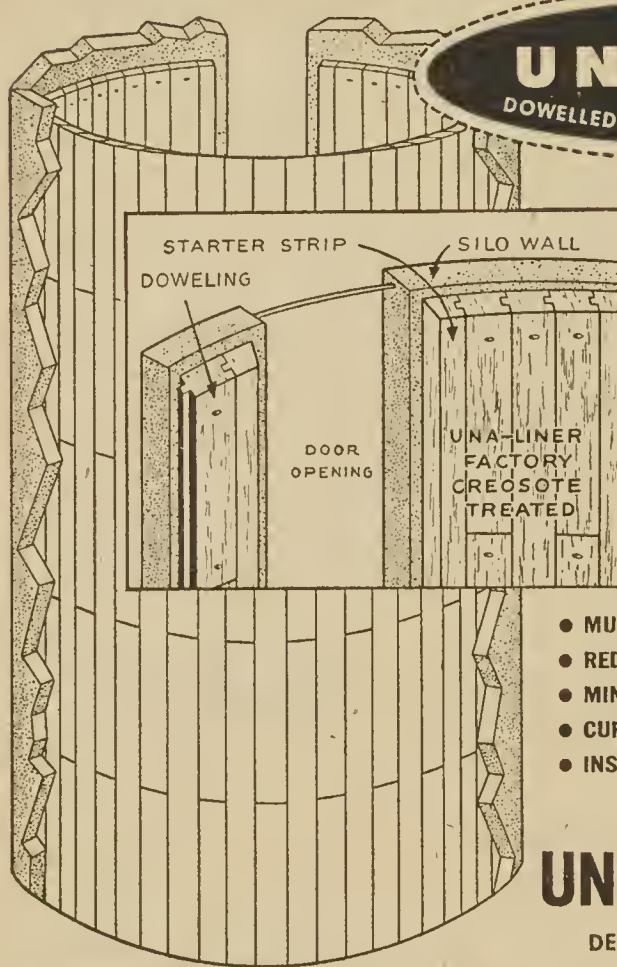
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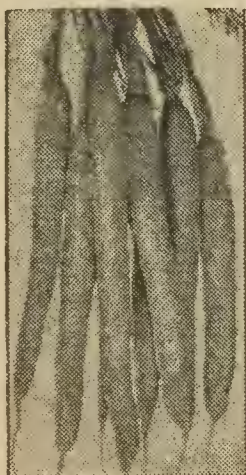
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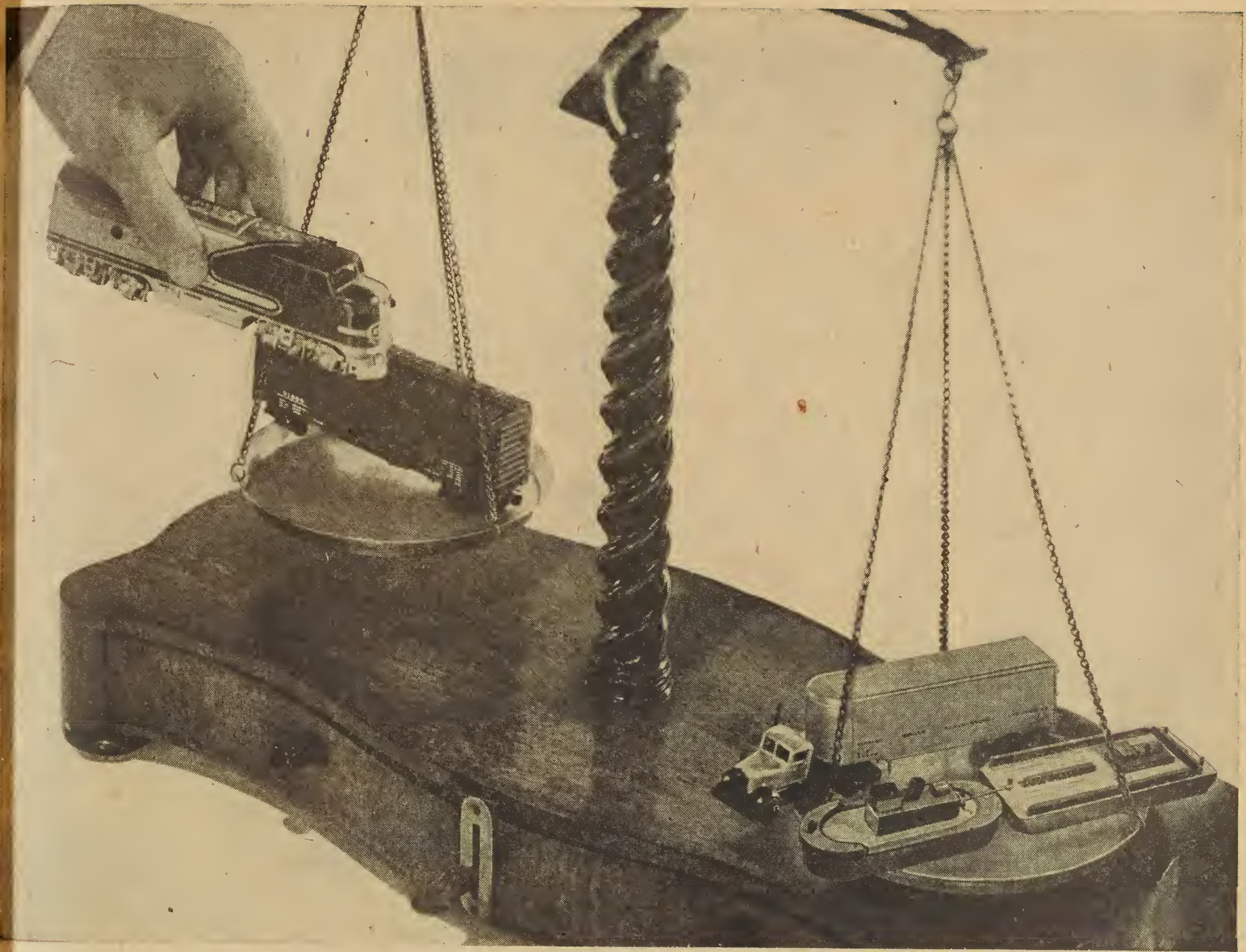
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Railroads, for example, can usually haul freight more economically than trucks, except for short distances.

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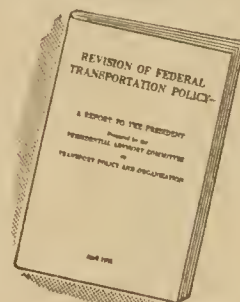
So President Eisenhower's Cabinet Committee has urged modernizing regulation to permit greater freedom in making competitive rates.

This would bring about a healthier balance among transportation services and encourage each type of carrier to specialize in those jobs for which it is best fitted.

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COUNTRY STORIES

ONE MAN SAW

By Mrs. Ethel A. Chambers

NEIGHBORS in a country store in Virginia, waiting for a clerk, heard in desultory conversation, "Yassuh, it will be Winter now as you say. Yassuh, hit will be soon now ta git out that ol' cross saw an' git out some chunks for big stove. Yassuh, Winter's comin' and fast!"

"I thought you said you didn't no help no more. So how do you re to cut wood with that ol' saw?"

"Well, suh, it's as you say, I hev no help no more. An' I'll sure my wife, Mandy, when I go git chunks fer that stove. Mandy was good worker when it come to use crosscut saw."

The speaker took his sack of berries and went outside, and another bystander remarked to one who waited for service, "Did he mean to his wife could keep up her end of wood with a regular big old cross saw?"

"Yessuh." was the answer. "He did mean just that. And I will say Mandy, she might have lived a longer if Tom, there, had been workin' on the other end of it, at a part of the time."

— A. A. —

Dare You Resolve?

A challenge from County Agent C. Page in his Bennington, Vermont Farm Letter:

Resolved:

1. That I will let each animal's attitude be the measure I use when buying hay and silage and when dividing pasture.
2. That I will produce as high a quality of milk as I can—considering odor, bacteria count and cleanliness—during the coming year and not ship milk I would not let own children drink.
3. That inasmuch as farming is a business I will bring the farm accounts up to date during the uninteresting TV show of the evening.
4. That I will not break a safety rule—ever—and that I will immediately and deliberately eliminate situations which are a threat to the safety of anyone on my farm.
5. That I will never use a poor bull when a good bull is available (they are, even on heifers).
6. That I will do the things I know how to do right, right—and that I will make every effort to do the wrong things through my action rather than through unproductive griping.
7. That I will do unto my neighbor as I would have him do unto me—perhaps an extra favor now and then.
8. That the family and I will take a week or two off sometime during the year and relax. (If you'll try it you'll find you aren't so indispensable as you thought you were and best—if you are sick, your neighbor would help you—and you'd help—why not cooperate, vacate a week up late, and enjoy a change, see how as how you probably won't die anyhow).

— A. A. —

ED EASTMAN'S BOOKS

If you have a copy of Mr. Eastman's books, "Growing Up in the Horse Buggy Days," "The Settlers" or "The Destroyers," which you would like to please write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Dept. HB, Ithaca, New York.

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Why I Read "A.A."

HERE ARE prize winning letters chosen from the many entries in our "Why I Read AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" Contest which closed Jan. 1:

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Common Sense

I LIKE the policy of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Common sense editorials stand for the freedom of the individual as opposed to the trend toward regimentation by government management and control. This is particularly exemplified in the Forum issues which I plan to keep. I feel I can trust your ads, and would not hesitate to use the Service Bureau if necessary.

Next I read the paper for information. Being a housewife, I look for recipes, patterns, vegetable and flower gardening, and household hints of all kinds. Some of your articles are very timely. I have two young daughters interested in enlisting in some women's branch of the service, so your piece by Hope C. Wentz on the W.A.C.'s was both instructive and reassuring.

But of course I read the magazine for enjoyment, too. I like your serials, especially the historical ones. My hope is to be able to travel some day. When I read about the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours I feel I may be able to make that dream come true—maybe! But the first thing I look for when I take the paper from the mail box is Eastman's Chestnut. The good laughs I have had—well, they've helped me on many a difficult day.

I don't have any suggestions for changing the paper—at least I can't think of any right now. Several years ago you published a few stories from the old Youth's Companion. Can't you occasionally print a few more? I would like my children to read some of the stories I used to enjoy so much.

And, of course, more contests, please!
—Mrs. B. R. Hull, Orleans, Vermont

No Suggestions

FIRST, I like the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST's general inspirational tone. There is always at least one little article on the editorial page that if practiced is uplifting and helpful to better living.

The suggestions for farmers are always practical and the result of experiences or observations that have been tried out and found to be workable under normal farm conditions—not theories that are advised by some visionary scientist who may never have plowed a furrow, planted a crop, or harvested it. Yet it is progressive and up-to-date in its advice, while keeping both feet on the ground.

Another feature that to my way of thinking is most admirable is the consistent avoiding of all advertising of intoxicants or cigarettes, in striking contrast to many or most of our so-called popular magazines. This policy is far better for our rising generation than to see the attractive (?) pictures, with the statement that "beer belongs" confronting them, influencing them to tolerate such things and think of them as necessities.

Regarding suggestions to improve the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, we are at a loss to think of anything that would make this paper any better than it now is. There might be someone who would presume to make the paper a better one for farmers, especially in the Northeast, but I for one feel incompetent to improve on its present make-up.—Irving C. H. Cook, So. Byron, N. Y.

Likes Brevity

HERE ARE the reasons why I read the "A. A."

The leading factor is its concentration of facts. It is written: "Words are like sunbeams. The more they are condensed the deeper they burn." The

truth, simplicity, and brevity of A.A. are its strong factors.

Uncommon articles are best to me, for new things always act like a stimulant to our minds.

The pioneer stories prove how tremendously necessary is the art of building character.

I like the tractor and truck advertisements best, as I believe they are the most essential. Most of our labor depends first of all on transportation.

—George Rickard, East Charleston, Vermont

Facts and Figures

I LIKE the high ideals you set for your readers. It is gratifying to have one paper that doesn't stoop to taking liquor and irresponsible advertising.

I am too old to farm, and live in town, but I am not too old to laugh. I like Eastman's Chestnuts as much as those I gathered as a boy from the trees. And "Lazy Farmer", what a lot we have in common now. I never miss him.

But farmers read a farm paper to get facts and figures, ways of doing things better, and along this line the AGRICULTURIST has made many contributions in articles, especially Ed Babcock's "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff." There may have been some screenings, but many of his kernels grew and led to new and better ways of doing things to make for farm folks a fuller and better life.—R. Thorpe, Moravia, N. Y.

Horizons Broader

UNTIL I was married I had never lived outside a city of 2,000,000. Because my husband was farm raised we bought a place in the country, hundreds of miles from his folks, or mine.

Although we do not farm now, except gardening and bee-keeping, it is still the major interest of my husband. Most people in our vicinity either farm or were farm raised. In order not to be too much of a dumbbell in their company, I took to reading every word of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Of course I'm no expert these few years later, but I do find my world a more interesting place for knowing a little of the problems of the people who feed us.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has helped to make my adjustments to country living easier, my horizons broader, and the common grounds of interest between my husband and me more extensive. That's a pretty big job for a little paper, don't you think?—Mrs. Everett D. McIlwee, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

Good Hints

I AM A housewife, 39 years married, mother of eleven children, and during this time have boarded or looked after nineteen others who either didn't have a home or needed a bit of help. I love to read, and I first of all like everything pertaining to plants, trees, gardens, flowers, and next, articles on chickens or fowl in general. I have had some mighty good gardens by reading AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Through it, twice I've sent away for poultry and each time was more than satisfied. My hens were laying earlier than my neighbors', and I got good hints on litter for the coops.

Next I use the recipes. They are tasty and usually prepared differently and aren't expensive. I start at the first and read most every page thoroughly, just to keep abreast of what's happening.

I enjoyed "The Broad Highway", as it took me back to my childhood in several instances. All the stories, mail-bag, country pastor, etc. I like.

The only change I suggest is to make it larger on the same lines as it is now.
—Mrs. Hazel Gorom, Darien Center, N. Y.

**I WAS JUST
FIGURING...**

by
Cy Watkins



Read a nonsense joke the other day that I got a big kick out of telling.

"There was this poor fella who didn't have all the stuff upstairs, y'know. I guess he was about thirty or so, and his brother gave him a watch. Course he dropped it the next day and the watch stopped. He pries the watch apart and there's a dead cockroach in the works. He looks up with an expression of triumphant discovery and says, 'Aaaaa-Haaaa! No wonder it stopped! The engineer! ... He is dead!'"

(I take it you don't like nonsense type jokes.)

I'm feeling foxy tonight because the wind's howling outside and here I sit, toasting my feet in front of the fire, with a steaming hot cup of coffee and a bowl of popcorn. Maybe winter's not so bad after all.

The past week or so, folks have been planning for their spring chicks. Egg prices have been pretty good, looks like a good place to put some corn, so there'll be more layers housed next fall... so then the egg prices will most likely drop a little. Who knows?

There's one thing that's sure. No matter how good the prices, they'll NEVER be so high that you can afford to be wasteful when it comes to poultry management.

O'course, nobody is wasteful on purpose. But you might be wasteful because you don't keep records on egg costs, or because you don't have time to study up on the latest poultry feeding and management ideas.

That's where your Watkins Dealer can be a real help, because he makes it a point to keep right up to the minute on the safest way to get chicks started, the best way to get 'em ready for the laying house and the **cheapest** way to make a dozen eggs.... and that's what really counts.

Here's a quickie check list for poultry:

1. Buy good chicks. You waste feed and labor on poor-breds.
2. Be ready BEFORE they come... clean and disinfect the brooder.
3. Have the right feed, with all the growth nutrients and fortification science provides.
4. Be prepared to stop disease... fast.

Your Watkins Dealer has a whole series of poultry products to help... disinfectants and insecticides, a powerful Terramycin-Vitamin medicine called TV Special, and of course, Min-Vite for Poultry—the MINeral-VITamin-antibiotic concentrate that lets you "mix your own" balanced poultry rations at a considerable savings.

Talk it over with your Watkins Dealer. Be ready when those chicks come.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

WHY ARE POLITICIANS OPPOSING THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE?

(Editor's Note: The following open letter, signed by representatives of the New York State Grange, the New York State Federation of Labor, and the Empire State Chamber of Commerce, was sent to every member of Congress, to every member of the New York State Legislature, and to the newspapers and radio stations of the State. The letter also called attention to the fact that more than 200 agricultural, business, civic, and labor and political organizations are on record as opposing public construction and operation of the power-generated facilities at Niagara Falls.

In the fact of this almost unanimous opposition, it is hard to understand why the politicians are so determined to oppose the will of the people by con-

tinuing to try to have the State instead of the utilities develop and take over the new facilities at Niagara Falls.

"Dear Sir:

"One of the characteristics of what we call 'the American Way' is the manner in which we organize for the purpose of acting collectively to solve mutual problems and attain desirable objectives. Much of our social and economic progress in New York has been achieved through the collective action of volunteer citizen groups.

"One matter of mutual concern to a majority of these citizen groups is the development of the power resources at Niagara Falls. After careful consideration of all aspects of the problem of an overwhelming majority of these organizations have declared it to be contrary to the public interest to construct and operate power-generating facilities under Government auspices. These are not isolated selfish groups which have

reached this conclusion. They represent the very best of our citizens from every walk of life—agriculture, labor, business, as well as political, educational, professional and civic groups.

"At previous sessions of the Congress these individual groups have made known their views to the members of your Committee. Because we believe this may be the year of decision, we are making this united appeal for favorable consideration of legislation which will authorize the development of the water resources at Niagara by public utility companies which are regulated by the State of New York, for the benefit of all of the people. The controversy already generated by the New York Power Authority in its development of power resources at the St. Lawrence has further convinced us that their management of economic resources is not in the public interest."

"We ask you to favorably report leg-

Progress is not made by taking pride in our present standards but by critically examining these standards, hypothetically setting high standards and attempting to achieve them.—J. L. Rosenstein

islation incorporated in S. 6 by Senator Capehart and H. R. 142 by Congressman Miller.

"Respectfully yours,

"H. M. Stanley,
New York State Grange;

Harold C. Hanover,
New York State Federation of Labor;

William A. Mills,
Empire State Chamber of Commerce."

BOOKLETS

- DAIRYLEA SOUR CREAM
- 7 Reasons Why DAIRYLEA Milk is Your Family's BEST BUY...
- Your tour of Dairy Lea's Manhattan Home
- DAIRYLEA Milk
- UP YOU KEEP 'EM SAFE and SOUND

FOLDERS

- SCHOOL GO SLOW
- Safety and DAIRYLEA
- it's DAIRYLEA toasted almond ice cream
- DAIRYLEA

POINT-OF-SALE POSTERS

- FRESH STRAWBERRY DAIRYLEA
- HELP YOU SLEEP BETTER, Feel better, Look better... DAIRYLEA

BUS CARDS

- DAIRYLEA Milk ICE CREAM
- OWNED BY 26,000 FARM FAMILIES

RADIO ADVERTISING

TELEVISION ADVERTISING

BILLBOARDS

MILK ADVERTISING

- ICE CREAM ADVERTISING
- DAIRYLEA Toasted Almond ICE CREAM
- For an EXTRA-RICH Ice Cream, ask for DAIRYLEA Barrels!
- DAIRYLEA

MILK PRODUCTS ADS

- YOUR LENTEN MENUS
- become Tasty Menus with delicious DAIRYLEA
- DAIRYLEA

SPECIAL PROMOTIONS

- Reach, Partner... for Cereals and DAIRYLEA!
- Watch Cereals Vanish when you serve them with that Extra Good DAIRYLEA Milk
- DAIRYLEA Milk

Dairymen's League Members
Advertise and Sell
Their Own Milk and Milk Products

- Members of the Dairymen's League firmly believe in Self Help. They practice what they preach; namely, that their first duty to themselves and to the nation, is to do all that lies within their power to promote the sale and consumption of their own milk and products.
- Reproduced here are a few of the newspaper, television, radio, billboard, car card, point of sale and direct mail advertisements regularly published and paid for by Dairymen's League members in 20 regional and national markets. In addition, Dairymen's League members contribute to regional and national promotion efforts by the Dairy Councils and Milk for Health.

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

Livestock Program Is Set

By S. T. SLACK

FARM and Home Week sponsored by the Colleges of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Veterinary Medicine, will be held March 19-23, at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Exhibits, demonstrations, meetings, lectures, discussion and answer periods and other activities by numerous departments in the Colleges are arranged for the benefit of the rural and urban families of New York State.

Those particularly interested in livestock will want to visit the Animal Husbandry exhibits and demonstrations. Every day is dairy and livestock day on the Animal Husbandry Department programs. Monday, March 19 features exhibits and demonstrations with visits to the livestock barns, an illustrated talk on agriculture in Greece by Professor S. J. Brownell and movies on "Reproduction Among Mammals" and "The Rumen Story."

Tuesday's program, March 20, will include exhibits and demonstrations, beef production activities, and meetings of State Beef Breed Associations will be held throughout the day. Dairy men will be particularly interested in the discussion on "Trends in Dairying" relative to materials, handling, breeding, and labor efficiency. A question and answer period is also scheduled on dairy cattle feeding.

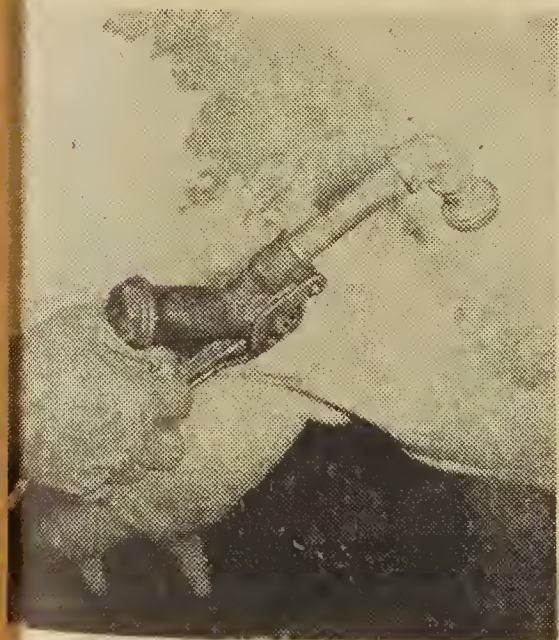
Dairy men again will be interested in Wednesday's program headed by a forum "The Job of Selling Milk Begins with the Producer;" and the question and answer period on animal breeding and sterility. Problems in sheep production, inspection of breeding and experimental farms, and discussion of feeding, management and disease control is planned.

"Recent Developments in Livestock Feeding" spotlights the program Thursday. Professor K. L. Turk will give an illustrated talk on Philippine agriculture. Swine producers will be interested in attending the discussion on swine production and meetings of the New York State Swine Breeders' Association.

Exhibits and demonstrations will be removed Friday to make way for the students' livestock show, a demonstration of fitting and showing dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, and swine.

Animal Husbandry staff members will be available each day to discuss problems in livestock production.

HANDY COW WASHER



At Hampshire Hills Farms, Wilton, New Hampshire, cows get a hot water washing around the udder and flanks with a handy spray nozzle attached to a hose. This is followed by a towel rubdown.

Not only does it make for more sanitary conditions, but it helps stimulate the flow of milk.—C.L.S.



NEW FORD step-on LOADERS

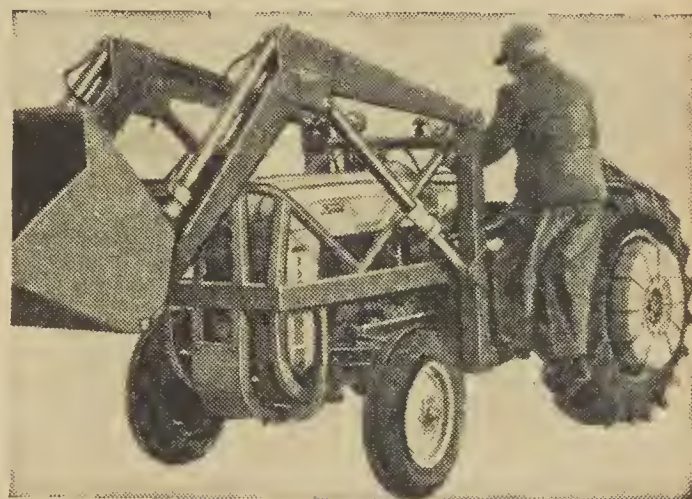
You'll find that all kinds of farm loading jobs go faster and easier with the new Ford Step-On Loaders.

For example, you don't have to scramble over hitches or loader frames to reach the tractor seat. You'll like the extra ruggedness and lifting capacity of new Ford Step-On Loaders, too, as well as their extra lifting height.

Mounted on a Ford Tractor, you have a compact and easy handling outfit. You'll be able to clear low ceilings and work in tight spots where more cumbersome tractor-loader units won't go. And, best of all, new Ford Step-On Loaders are low cost.

So whatever your loading problem—from handling manure to loading lime, sand or gravel—it will pay you to see the new Ford Step-On Loaders at your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer's. Better yet, take the *one easy step* to the tractor seat and try one yourself.

Find out soon, about this better way to handle heavy loads—the FORD way! Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Michigan.



ONE STEP... and you're in the driver's seat

The new "forward" design of these loaders leaves the sides of the tractor open. It means easy "one step" mounting for the operator from either side of the tractor. No more climbing over hitches or loader frames. No more strains or cracked shins. All the way through, Ford's new loaders are designed with the operator's convenience in mind.

Ford Farming
IS NEW DAY FARMING



Morton T-M Salt puts extra "gold" in your milk check

Morton ^{TRACE} MINERALIZED Salt for more milk, husky calf crop

ONLY a few extra hundredweights of milk per year will bring in enough to pay for about a ton of T-M Salt. Therefore, it is livestock insurance that costs you *practically nothing!*

College feeding trials conclusively prove the need for trace minerals in the rations of all livestock. Most farm lands are short of one or more of the essential trace minerals—cobalt, iodine, iron, copper, zinc

or manganese. So feed Morton T-M Salt the year 'round to guard against mineral deficiencies... assure yourself of *more milk, more meat, more wool* and a higher return from each feed dollar.

The cost of Morton Trace Mineralized Salt over ordinary salt is less than 1¢ per animal per week. Feed it free choice, even if you feed a major mineral supplement. *You know they need it. They know how much.*

Always order Morton T-M Salt. It is the only kind you should use.



Less than 3/4¢ more



Less than 1/8¢ more



Less than 1¢ more



Less than 1/4¢ more

MORTON ^{TRACE} MINERALIZED SALT

At your feed dealer's—bags or blocks.

**Keep teat OPEN
Keep it HEALING
Keep it MILKING**

Don't let
**SCAB TEATS
BRUISED TEATS
OBSTRUCTIONS**
Close The Teat Canal

Dr. Naylor's Medicated Teat Dilators act both medically and mechanically to provide antiseptic protection, reduce inflammation and maintain free milk flow through the canal of hard milking teats. They provide gentle, non-irritating support to delicate lining of teat canal. Keep end of teat open in its natural shape to promote normal healing — natural milking.

ANTISEPTIC

Dr. Naylor Dilators are medicated protective dressings for the teat canal. Contain SULFATHIAZOLE — this medication in the Dilator is released slowly in the teat for prolonged antiseptic action directly at site of trouble.

EASY TO USE. Simply keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. Fit either large or small teats. At drug and farm stores or mailed postpaid.



H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Morris 15, N.Y.

Large pkg. \$1.00
(45 Dilators)
Trial pkg. 50¢
(16 Dilators)

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators



2¢ a day —or Replacement Cost

How much to replace a cow? Would you spend 2c per cow per day for KOW-KARE to offset sluggish or "off feed" milkers, aid over-worked organs of heavily fed producers? KOW-KARE means better feed-to-milk conversion; also builds against freshening strains, helps assure stronger calves, continued high production. Modern KOW-KARE contains 4,000 units of powerful Vitamin "A" per ounce, Vitamin "D," minerals, tonic drugs. Latest research improvements. Used by successful dairymen for 50 years. Be wise — get KOW-KARE today.

KOW-KARE



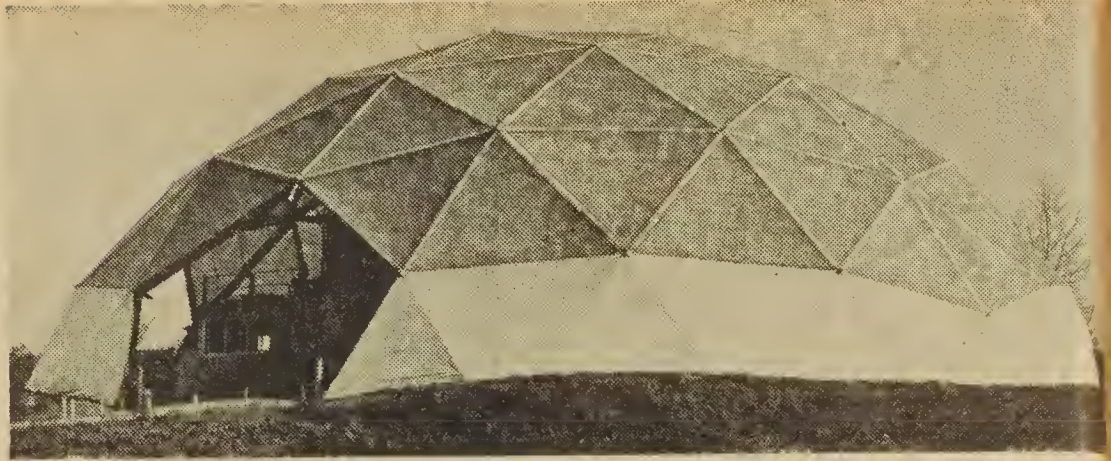
Avoid calves' scours. Get KALF-KARE. Money-back guarantee! Write:

New FREE Cow Book
"Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle." Helpful, illustrated, 24 pages.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION
COMPANY
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SAVE 1/3 ... Buy 50 lb. Drum

BALER TWINE — WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealers discount to farmers on large orders.
EMPIRE STATE CORDAGE COMPANY
Groton, New York. Phone 462W1, Groton, N.Y.



The Geodesic Barn of Dr. John Hackney, Sennville, Quebec.

The Newest Thing In Cow Barns

By FRANK MEISSNER*

DO YOU want to see the latest in cheap dairy cattle housing? If so, go up north to the Province of Quebec. Drive around the Island of Montreal on Highway 27. Near Sennville you will run into a large dome shaped contraption which looks like a circus tent. Believe it or not, it is a cowbarn!

The dome is called the Geodesic Weatherbreak. Geodesic is simply another way of saying that there is the mostest room under the leastest roof.

Here is how the idea came to Dr. John Hackney, general practitioner and part time farmer in Sennville. In 1951 he needed a new barn. Somehow he dug out an old issue of Time Magazine which carried a feature on a plastic "weatherbreak". Doc was in a mood to experiment. He called on Jeffrey Lindsay, who is always full of plastic ideas. The two of them concocted the fiberglass-plastic cow tent.

The building is a dome 83½ feet in diameter and 32½ feet high. It encloses an area of 5,000 square feet of floor space. The minimum headroom is 10 feet. The frame is made up of fir laminated triangles. The overhead is covered with reinforced fiberglass plastic sheets. There is an orlon taffeta skirt around the base. The self-supporting skeleton is anchored on a foundation of simple concrete pads.

The dome contains a loafing area for 30 head of stock, two silos, a milking parlor, a large service and storage room. In addition, there is room for an inclined Jack-of-all-trades elevator. It is used for filling the silos, as well as hay racks and mangers. It also puts the bedding in place.

The dome was opened for business in July 1953. The structure proved very

suitable for its purpose. There were few snags, of course. The ventilation was not too good and vapor condensed on the inside of the tent. Rainwater from the roof seeped into the manger and made it difficult to keep the bedding dry. Furthermore, the fiberglass triangles crack quite often. Professor E. A. Banting from the Department

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

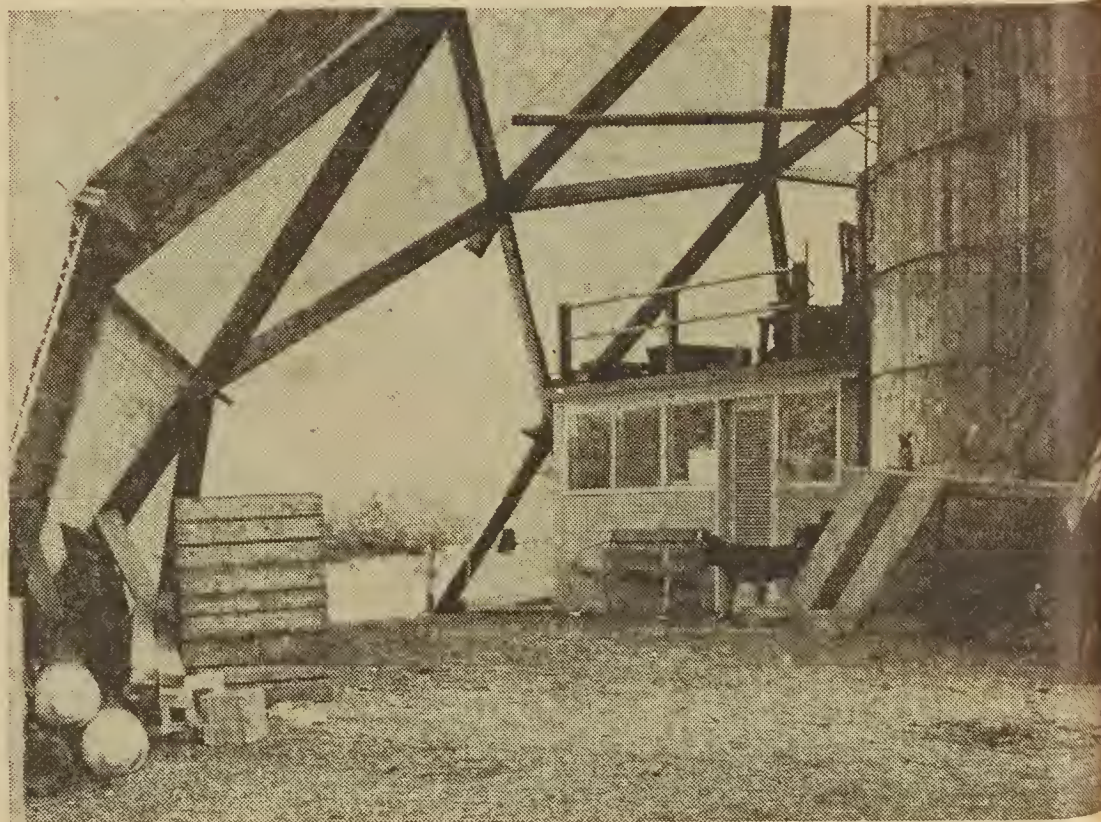
"Intelligence can be pursued infinitely. It isn't attainable by man in absolute sense. But it is possible to achieve absolute integrity. . . . Integrity in its highest form is not merely the abstinence from lying. It is the accurate reflection of what a person believes to be right under any and all circumstances. Integrity in this sense is more than a negative force. It is a virtue with a positive, quality."—Leonard E. Read

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Agricultural Engineering at Macdonald College thinks that these are major problems "no more serious than the attending any other type of structure."

How much? Dock Hackney really cannot tell. The timber and plastic people wanted to experiment, so they used Doc for a guinea pig. He did not mind. Most materials he got either for nothing or at considerable discount. Many people are, however, inclined to think that we have finally arrived at a way in which barns could be cheaply produced. Something in line with pre-fabricated houses. We'll see.

*Mr. Meissner is Assistant in Agricultural Economics at the New York State College of Agriculture.



General view of service entrance. Picture taken from entrance and shows passage to other side and exit. No doors are used, merely an opening. Also note position of silo and shaving unloading area and the elevator. Windowed structure in background is the front of the milking parlor arrangement.

—Photos: Imperial Esso Company

Let's quit kidding about Mastitis "cures"!

*New 10-point program is sane, sensible, effective because it combines sound management with a new kind of product—**Pen-FZ***

PERHAPS you feel as many dairymen do . . . that mastitis treatments seem to be less effective now than when they first came into use.

More and more "stubborn" cases are encountered — often it is necessary to use several extra tubes of ointment to produce even a temporary improvement. Flare-ups are common.

There are three important reasons for these developments.

First, mastitis infections are caused by several kinds of germs . . . not a *single* kind as is the case with some diseases. Therefore it takes a drug that is effective against a broad range of bacteria to knock out a multiple infection.

Second, just as flies have developed a resistance to formerly-powerful fly sprays, some bacteria survive treatment and breed strains resistant to formerly-effective drugs.

Third, many of the commonly used mastitis treatments do their best job against "strep" type germs. As a result the number of "strep" germs has decreased in many areas, giving other types of germs a chance to increase and cause mastitis.

The results are "stubborn" hard-to-treat cases, flare-ups and cases in which no improvement is noted following treatment.

Now there is available a new type mastitis product called Pen-FZ containing nitrofurazone—the bacteria-killing drug to which mastitis germs cannot become fully adjusted.

Nitrofurazone won favorable attention in human medicine because it cleared up stubborn infections which did not yield to the effects of other commonly used drugs. Extensive use of this drug for control of human and animal diseases show there have been no significant cases of resistant germs developed in over 10 years. Pen-FZ is the *only* mastitis product offered to farmers which contains nitrofurazone.



Medication alone cannot control mastitis

Mastitis control is more than treatment alone. That's why Dr. Hess and Clark urge you to follow the program outlined here.

Pen-FZ has a place in this program, and when used as recommended, Dr. Hess and Clark guarantee effective results.

1. Milk cows in order . . . healthy cows first, suspected cows last.
2. Use a strip cup.
3. Wash teats and udders.
4. Milk rapidly.
5. Use milker correctly.
6. Keep milker clean.
7. Remove sources of cow injuries.
8. Buy only young replacement stock.
9. Isolate replacements at first.
10. Use the right treatment . . . Pen-FZ.

If no improvement is noted consult your veterinarian at once.

Ask your Pen-FZ dealer for a booklet describing this program in detail.



This sign will lead you to more effective mastitis control on your farm

Satisfaction or your money back!

2 TUBES

FREE

WHEN
YOU
BUY
10

Ask your
Dr. Hess dealer
about this
Special Offer
and this
guarantee



Dr. HESS

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



**CHECK THESE 6
"EXTRA PROFIT"
ADVANTAGES**

1. Vigor and uniform development
2. Unusual early maturity
3. Large egg size early—strong shells
4. Good laying house livability
5. Heavy sustained production
6. Low feed consumption (5 lbs. per dozen eggs)



A new Hubbard Bird for high egg production

Take a good look at this bird! It's the new Hubbard Farms Leghorn-New Hampshire Cross, a specialized high egg producer yielding 240-250 top quality eggs per year*! Eggs are "creams" and "tints" with some whites.

This new development of the Hubbard Farms breeding program combines hybrid vigor—the ability to "take it"—with heavy, steady egg production, low feed consumption, and high laying house livability. They grow fast and mature early. Try these superior

money-makers on your farm! You'll like them!

**FREE
COLOR
CATALOG**

Get all the facts about all of Hubbard's "special purpose" birds for eggs and meat—including the record-breaking WHITE MOUNTAIN** broiler. Send for your copy today! Address:

HUBBARD FARMS

Box 20, Walpole, N. H. Tel. Walpole 78

Branch Hatchery: Lancaster, Pa.

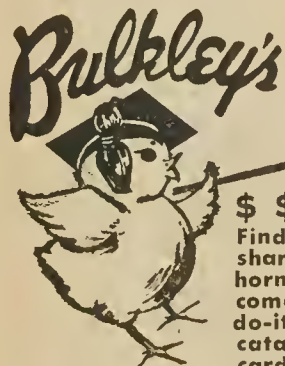
*an hen monthly basis **White Mountain is a trade name

A GOLD MINE in the sky...



WRITE TODAY... for facts and prices on the Craine Silo you need for profitable feeding. ALL TYPES—wood, concrete, tile—all farm-proven!

Craine, Inc., 216 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.



**TOP N.Y.S.
LEGHORN
BREEDER**

At the 5th Central
N. Y. Random
Sample Test

\$ \$ \$ FOR YOU!
Find out how you can share in Bulkeley's Leghorns' high per chick income. Regular how-to-do-it bulletins, price list, catalog free. Rush post card today.

BULKLEY'S LEGHORNS

OUR 41st YEAR
125 Leghorn Lane, Phone 30-M, Odessa, N. Y.

From the Rugged Climate of Maine

CLEMENTS CHICKS



... ready and able to produce bigger profits for you. WHITE LEGHORNS, RED-ROCKS (Black Sex-Link Pullets) GOLDEN CROSSES and R. I. REDS for egg production. WHITE ROCKS for Broilers (also for producing hatching eggs for broiler chicks).

So, whether you produce Market Eggs, Broilers, Caponettes, or Hatching Eggs—one of our breeds or crosses can help increase your profit margin. Backed by 45 years breeding experience and the reputation of Maine's Largest Hatchery.

Maine-U.S. Approved.—Pullorum Clean
Write or phone (Winterport: Baldwin 3-4292) for information and prices.

CLEMENTS CHICKS, INC.

ROUTE 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE

DEHORN, CASTRATE,
DOCK by BLOOD-
LESS elastic ring
method. One man,
any weather. Original,
genuine. \$12.50. Rings
extra: 50, \$1; 100,
\$1.80; 500, \$7. AT
DEALERS or postpaid.

"Bloodless
method
far
better"

ELASTRATOR

PAT. T.M. REG.

CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S SUPPLY CO.
Dept. 3-A, 151 Mission St., San Francisco, California

BABY CHICKS

ALL
LEADING
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Unsexed, Pullets & Cockerels. Write for Circular. Prices and information about Bloodtesting, and our 14 day livability guarantee. THOMPSONTOWN HATCHERY, Rt. 30, THOMPSONTOWN, PA.

ALWAYS

use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

Avoiding Damp Litter In The Poultry House

By LOUIS M. HURD

PROBABLY there is no one thing in the management of a laying flock that bothers the average poultry keeper in the winter-time as much as damp litter. Such a condition is not only uncomfortable for the birds and the caretaker, but may be expensive and time-consuming for the operator if he tries to keep conditions favorable by changing the litter as fast as it becomes decidedly damp. As far as I know there is no information that shows that damp litter cuts egg production. It does cause more dirty eggs and is more messy for the caretaker.

Damp litter is caused in two ways: first, by excessive moisture in the air due to lack of proper circulation of air in the building; and, second, by excessive amounts of water spilled by the birds while drinking. When there is excessive moisture in the air in the house, and no circulation of air in the room, the litter will absorb moisture from the air and inside walls of the house will become wet. Three things increase the amount of moisture in the air of a

Many modern poultry houses have been made much more comfortable dry by insulating the walls and ceiling. When this is done, a different arrangement of the outlet openings be worked out so that the warm moisture-laden air in the room will flow out of the room as readily as does in the thinner shelled house. It tends to keep the house warmer while providing the necessary circulation of air.

Fans Best

Fans have been pretty generally accepted as the best means of securing good ventilation in present day poultry houses. They give good results when correctly installed and have proper capacity, power and characteristics. If you are interested in setting up a good system of ventilation in your poultry house, or if you have been bothered by a lack of proper ventilation in your poultry house in the past, I suggest that you consult an agricultural engineer at your state college or secure Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 947, entitled—"Ventilation of Your Poultry House with Electric Fans." It has suggestions for both insulated and uninsulated one- and two-story buildings.

Once the ventilating system is in order then turn to the next step in preventing damp litter: Guard the watering receptacles to prevent spillage. There are many ways in which this can be done. Many place a wash-tub, barrel or large pan or trough under the water container to catch the drip. The Agricultural Engineering Department at Cornell suggests that if the platform on which the birds stand is level as the top of the drinking receptacle, there is less spillage. Then, if the birds are more likely to hold their heads over the receptacle while drinking, so that water falls back into the receptacle.

The third step in preventing damp litter is having a deep bed of litter over the floor. One way is to start in the early fall and add litter frequently until there are about 8 to 12 inches of litter by the time real cold weather arrives.

Another plan is to follow the cleaning of the house in the late summer by placing some kind of fine material like dry sand, dry sawdust, or peat moss over the floor to a depth of about two inches before starting to build up the litter. In either case, small amounts of litter should be added during the winter. But care must be taken not to move the fine material next to the floor.

If the top surface of the litter comes matted down, shake or stir it up. Wet litter around drinking containers should be replaced with clean straw or other fine litter immediately. If it is allowed to remain the birds track the moisture to the far points of the room.

The fine sand or sawdust next to the floor helps absorb and evaporate moisture quickly. Many poultry keepers with built-up litter and good ventilation have found it unnecessary to change much of the litter during the winter, and in some cases, it has been necessary to change the litter only once during the year. When this happens, the built-up litter plan not only saves the time and labor of changing the litter frequently, but is a lot more comfortable for the birds. This is particularly true in houses with concrete floors. Furthermore, the birds are wallowing in the dry, fine material on the floor in much the same way that we enjoy a water bath.

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The man who really wants to do something finds a way; the other kind finds an excuse.

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pen of laying birds: moisture expelled by the birds in breathing; evaporation of moisture from the droppings; and evaporation of water from drinking vessels.

A combination of these three will greatly increase the moisture content of the air unless ample ventilation is provided to carry it to the outside. Consequently, to reduce the chances of high moisture:

1. Provide ample ventilation.
2. Guard the drinking receptacles so that a minimum of water is spilled into the litter.
3. Provide built-up litter.

Ventilation

Good ventilation in a poultry house consists of a continuous circulation of air into and out of a building or pen at all times. This may be brought about naturally or forced by a fan. Natural ventilation works more slowly and is more tricky to handle than forced ventilation. It works best in single-story shed-type buildings and with flues in other structures.

When cool outside air is brought inside a poultry house and warmed by contact with the bodies of the birds, this slightly warmer air rises to the highest point in the room. Its capacity to take on water is also increased. This moist warm air should not be allowed to condense on the cold inside walls and ceiling.

In handling this air, provide an outlet for it at the highest point in the room and, at the same time, provide openings in the sides of the building where cool fresh air can be drawn in. When this is done, a regular current of air will enter the building through the intakes and leave it at the high point, carrying with it the surplus moisture. Of course, the size of the intakes as well as the outlets vary with the size of the room to be ventilated.

Too large openings make the house cold and unnecessarily uncomfortable; while too small openings do not give enough circulation to carry off the moisture. Furthermore, the incoming fresh air should be so controlled and directed that it will not cause drafts on the birds or retard the escape of air.

"Social Pressure" Among Hens

By L. M. HURD

DID YOU ever think that perhaps the reason why your flock was not laying the way it should was due to a social problem in the flock? Dr. Wade M. Smith, Jr. of Hyline Poultry Farms, Des Moines, Iowa told an audience at the recent NEPPCO Exposition at Harrisburg, Pa., that, in his opinion, "social pressure" within a flock of chickens is the single biggest problem in poultry management.

Some hens are harassed by a few domineering birds in a flock, he said, and are often forced away from feeders and waterers, especially if there is lack of feeder and waterer space.

In a study of feeder space at the Hy-line Poultry Farms, it was found that flocks having two inches of feeder space per layer laid 27.5 more eggs per hen in a year than flocks having only one inch per layer. There was a further gain with flocks having three inches per layer, as compared with those having two inches.

Smith thinks the reason for this response to more feeder space is the social pressure within a flock, or the so-called "peck order." It's simply a matter of making feed and water available to even the most timid or the poorest physical member of the flock. Smith believes that competition among birds in a flock is the largest single problem of management and that one way to minimize the problem is to have enough feeder as well as waterer space. The waterers should be well distributed around the pen.

The speaker said there are still other ways of minimizing competition—smaller flocks; extra roosts and nests; and more time spent in the laying house. Just the presence of some one in the house seems to break up the "peck order." The writer believes, however, that in this drive to reduce competition of birds in a flock, one should not go to extremes or lose sight of the efficiency side of the picture in the management of a flock.

Whereas small flocks may reduce competition among birds, it does increase labor and investment in equipment, if carried too far. The cost of the gain in production may not justify the means of obtaining it. On the other hand, it is essential to have enough roosts and nests and other equipment to avoid too much competition. A limited amount of time spent observing the birds is a good thing. Ordinarily, it does not take very long for an observing person doing the necessary work in a flock to note anything unusual about the birds.

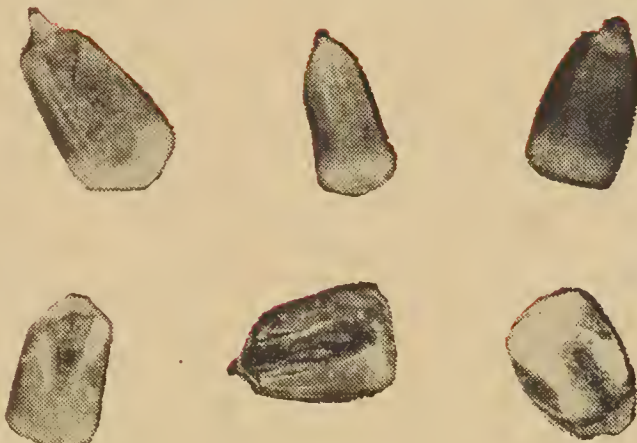
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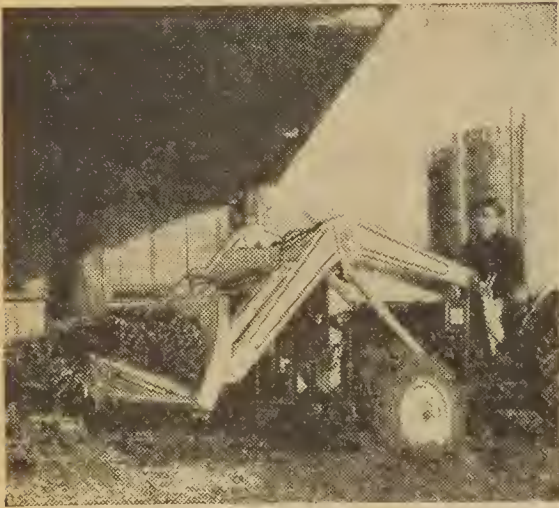


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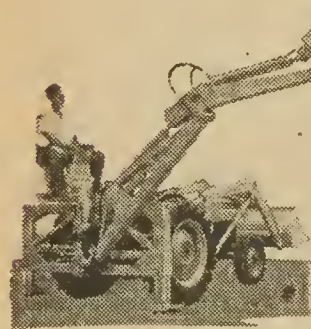
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Your Bag of Fertilizer

(Continued from Page 1)

roaming around the Northeast, I'm apt to take a whole week in one county. But what impressed me more was the tremendous investment in land, buildings, equipment, power, and scientific know-how that's represented in each bag of fertilizer we buy.

Nitrogen

Nitrogen, of course, is the element that speeds growth of plants and gives them the nice dark green color. It improves quality by increasing protein which is so necessary for all life whether plant or animal. About 80% of the air around us is nitrogen. It's said that there are 35,000 tons of nitrogen over every acre.

Some of it is fixed by lightning and brought to our plants by rain; and bacteria that live on the roots of legumes convert more to our use. However, Nature's way of getting nitrogen to our plants wouldn't produce the food and fiber for today's needs, so chemists found ways of making nitrogen so economically that few farmers would even try to farm without the commercial variety.

The most common forms made commercially (and the percentage of nitrogen in each) are: Ammonium nitrate, 33.5%; ammonium sulfate, 21%; anhydrous ammonia, 82%; urea, 45%; Cal-nitro, 20%; sodium nitrate, 16%; Cyanamid, 21%; and nitrogen solutions that run from 20% to 41%.

To see one of the processes by which man makes this important growth element, we went to the huge Jayhawk Works of the Spencer Chemical Company in Kansas. Here, sprawled over 168 acres and requiring 900 employees to keep it running, is the weirdest assortment of structures I had ever seen. Within this multi-million-dollar maze of furnaces, circulators, pipes, compressors, giant storage spheres, lofty towers and many-storied buildings, air, steam and natural gas are transformed into such things as fertilizer, anti-freeze and dry ice.

Actually, we could see little of the process because materials were processed under temperatures up to 1,750 degrees fahrenheit, and pressures up to 5,000 pounds per square inch. I got confused in the chemical explanations, but the end result was anhydrous ammonia with its 82% nitrogen. Further mixing and processing turns out ammonium nitrate solutions also used in mixed fertilizers. Some of this ammonium nitrate solution is pumped to the top of 185-foot towers. It's sprayed into the towers and as it falls, it cools and hardens into tiny pellets which are coated to keep them free-flowing in your fertilizer spreader. You buy them as ammonium nitrate prills containing 33½% nitrogen. At the Spencer plant, this "Mr. N" travels an endless belt from the prilling towers and is automatically weighed, sealed in polyethylene-lined bags, and delivered right into freight cars.

I can't explain the chemistry of the process but I can give you an idea of the size of this one operation: Each day the plant requires up to 45 million cubic feet of natural gas, 8 million gallons of water, and 4,400 tons of air. Besides this, 129 million gallons of water are circulated each day just for cooling purposes.

Potash

About 90% of the potash used in the U. S. is used in agriculture, usually in mixed fertilizers. High grade muriate of potash is almost 100% pure potassium chloride. Potash is essential to form needed starches and sugars in plants, gives strength to the straw or stalk. Plants with ample potash show a healthy green color.

Potash, like the other primary plant foods, nitrogen and phosphorus, is seldom present in the soil in the quantity needed to get the yields we expect today. For instance, 100 bushels of corn taken from an acre contain 120 pounds of potash. If that much, available to the crop, isn't in the soil, then it has to be added or the yield will be down.

When German supplies were shut off during World War I and we tried to produce it from distillery wastes, flue dust and even seaweed, prices went from \$35 to \$500 a ton. The government appropriated funds 'way back in 1911 to explore for potash sources in the U. S., but it was 1925 when a private company, exploring for oil near Carlsbad, N. M., discovered potash salts.

A couple hundred million years ago, an arm of the sea covered a large part of the Southwest. As it evaporated, various types of salts crystallized on the bottom of the sea over a few million years. As the waters receded over a few more million years, these vast layers of salt were covered by hundreds of feet of silt, sand and rocks. The only beds of potash salts are in a rather small area near Carlsbad. Now 90% of the potash refined in the U. S. is from this area.

The United States Potash Company was formed to develop the first discovery and started turning out refined commercial potash in 1932. Potash Company of America was mining and refining in the area by 1935. Then came International Minerals and Chemical Corp., Duval Sulphur and Potash Co., and the Southwest Potash Corp. The five companies have more than \$80,000,000 invested to produce 8 million tons of crude ore a year. The industry is so mechanized that when the Southwest corporation opened in 1952, their original plant cost more than \$10 million.

The sylvinitic ore, which contains the potash, lies in layers two to 10 feet thick, 900 to 1,400 feet below the surface. Immediately over this layer of potash is a solid bed of rock salt 200 to 700 feet thick. We went down a

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Nine men are sardined into this elevator for the one minute, 1,000-foot drop to the United States Potash mine near Carlsbad, N. M. Waiting for more passengers are, from left: H. H. Bruhn, U. S. Potash; Wm. Haffert, Jr., New Jersey Farm and Garden; Jim Hall, American Agriculturist; Richard Biglin, Western Farm Life.

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Some Pumpkin! — Ronald Chickosky, 3, gazes open-mouthed at an enormous (to him) 35-pound pumpkin that took a blue ribbon in the pumpkin class at the Four-Town Fair in Ellington, Conn. Standing beside him is Marion Karat, 10, of Ware-house Point, who had a prize-winning cake and cookie exhibit at the fair. The pumpkin was raised by Frank Coleman, 9, of Broad Brook.—Cliff Knight

(Continued from Opposite Page)

couple of these mines in elevators that dropped us 1,000 feet in a minute.

It was the first time I ever had a one thousand-foot-thick ceiling over me and I'll confess that I thought about that every minute of the couple of hours we rode little electric ore trains through miles of tunnels; and especially when we were walking, bent almost double in some areas, up to the faces of tunnels they were working.

The main tunnels were electrically lighted, but I found in some of the side tunnels that nothing is as dark as 1,000 feet underground! Powerful as they were, the tiny lights on the safety helmets we were seemed to push aside very little of that darkness. I did not envy the miners the \$20 a day they average!

To give the ore room to drop when they blast it (and also a level floor for the trains and machines) they first use a machine like a giant chain saw to "undercut" the face. It cuts out a strip the width of the tunnel, 4 inches thick and nine feet into the wall. Electric drills bore blasting holes. Other machines gulp up 1,000-pound chunks of ore at a bite to load electric shuttle cars which then load mine trains which take it to the foot of a shaft. There it's crushed a little smaller, and giant buckets, holding 6 tons, elevate the ore to the surface.

From the mouth of the mine, giant conveyors of all kinds carry ore from crushers to flotation cells, through a half-dozen buildings via a few more million dollars worth of machinery. In the process, it is transformed to a liquid by adding brine and solvents to "float" the potash out of the unwanted materials; then it's heated to 1,500 degrees fahrenheit in tremendous furnaces; becomes a solid again on a giant revolving skillet, raked off onto more conveyors which take it for final crushing to the size you want your muriate of potash to be. Other conveyors take it to storage, to weighing and bagging machines or dump it, bulk, into freight cars.

In addition to the familiar 60% muriate of potash, these Carlsbad plants make 50% muriate; 20% run-of-mine salts; potassium sulfate, and other materials for the chemical industry, including hydrochloric acid.

It takes 8 to 9 tons of the ore from a quarter mile below the surface to make one ton of muriate of potash but,

due to the efficiency of the tremendous machinery, it sells from Carlsbad at a small fraction of what it cost in World War I.

Phosphate

The only place we can find phosphorus—the third primary ingredient in our fertilizer—is in phosphate rock, and the largest formations of that are in Florida from where we get most of our "super" and "triple" phosphate. Like potash, it was stored up when the sea covered the land but, instead of a salt, it is a non-metallic element said to have come from the remains of marine plants, fish and animals. (Sharks' teeth are common in the rock as it comes from the mine.) Phosphorus works right along with nitrogen in stimulating growth and with potash in developing roots but its primary need is for developing seed. Without it you might have a fair growth of stems and stalks but few seeds.

Unlike potash, phosphate lies under only 4 to 40 feet of earth and is in layers 5 to 20 feet and more thick. Huge, million-dollar drag-lines scoop the overburden of earth off the deposit in 24-ton bites. Then the "matrix" containing about equal parts of phosphate, sand and clay slime is scooped into a sump pile at the end of huge pipe lines. Hydraulic guns shoot solid streams of water under 150 to 250 pounds pressure into this pile to break it into a slurry that can be pumped through the pipelines to the refinery which may be several miles away. At the refining plant, huge conveyors, pumps and screens and washers separate the phosphate "pebbles" from sand and clay, while the fine particles of phosphate are extracted by a flotation process. The wet phosphate rock is then run through drying furnaces before being shipped out or further refined.

At many of these big plants, owned mostly by the large fertilizer companies such as American Cyanamid, American Agricultural Chemical, Royster-Guano, Armour, etc., they also convert sulphur into sulphuric acid and blend this acid with phosphate to make superphosphate containing 17 to 20% available phosphoric acid. At the Armour plant we saw how they remove the gypsum from the product and concentrate it even further to make "triple" super. This 45 to 48% available phosphoric acid product is used in high-analysis fertilizers such as 0-20-20 and 0-30-30.

Thousands of 70-ton ore cars shuttle the short distance between the phosphate mines and ports on the Gulf of Mexico. Fifty per cent of the entire world supply is mined in Polk County, with most of it leaving the Tampa Bay area for other American ports and foreign ports around the world. We saw one ship leaving for Japan and watched one being loaded for Germany the day we visited the Seaboard and the Atlantic Coast Line Railways' loading docks.

At Shreveport, Louisiana, we stopped long enough at a Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. plant to see the blending together, into complete mixed fertilizer, the nitrogen, phosphate and potash that we had seen made or mined in Kansas, Florida and New Mexico. As I watched familiar paper bags of 5-10-10, 5-10-5 and other formulas being shipped from this mixing plant to farmers and fertilizer dealers, I had a new respect for the imagination, daring, ingenuity and efficiency of American industry.

I found out where the plant foods come from that are so essential to farming today. But I was left with another question. How—even with the most modern machinery and advanced methods—can these thousands of workers with millions of dollars worth of equipment in locations thousands of miles apart deliver it in the Northeast for something around a couple of dollars a bag!

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AYRSHIRES: foundation cattle, 4-H calves; direct contact with New York Federation Ayrshire Breeders. Marshall Hawes Secretary, Barneveid, New York.

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SIX WELL BRED Aberdeen-Angus heifers sired by son of International Champion bull. Certified Craig Seed Oats. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.

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PUREBRED Yorkshires. Fall boars and gilts from large litters. Pinelma Farm, Lawrenceville, New York.

NEW YORK State Hampshire Swine Breeders show and sale Saturday, February 11th, 1958. Empire Livestock Pavilion, Caledonia, New York. Bred Gilts and Sows, Boars and Open Gilts will be sold. Show at 10:30, and sale at 1:30, sharp. Write for catalog to William Mapes, Pavilion, New York. Sales Manager.

BERKSHIRE Bred Gilt Sale February 23, 1956. 40 bred gilts, many popular blood lines. Sale to be held at the Punxsutawney Beef and Provision Garage, Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, at 1:00 P.M. EST. For catalog write John Bliet & Sons, Williamson, New York; K. L. Wiley, Penfield, New York; Clayton D. Winebark, Rochester Mills, Penna.

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FOX HOUND For Sale, 100% deer proof. Robert Danner, Bath, Pennsylvania, R. 1.

AIREDALE Pups. AKC litter registered, males \$25.00, females \$20.00. Stanley Smith, Monmouth, Maine.

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SEX-LINK Chicks: Famous Harco Orchards strain Barred Rocks mated to Harco Red males. Massachusetts-United States Approved. Tipert Farm, Rte. 114, Danvers 15, Mass.

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67 RARE BREEDS Chicks including Polish; Spanish; Buttercups; Turkeys; Australorps; Houdans; Lakenvelders; Andalusians; Cornish; Anconas; Sussex; Hamburgs; Giants; Brahmas; Leghorns; Minorcas; Oringtons; Vikings; Wyandottes; Rocks. Live arrival all eastern states guaranteed. Handsome catalogue, colored pictures free. Murray McMurray Hatchery, Box B70, Webster City, Iowa.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapping and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm, Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

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FORD'S Strain Cross Leghorns are first in the last report from the Western New York Random Test. Pens are entered from all parts of this country and Canada. These are random selected chicks. You get the exact same kind. All customers trying them last year report very high production and livability and rapid increase in egg size. Supply is limited. Vernon Ford, R.D. 6, Lockport, New York. Phone 3-5622.

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100 MCCRAY'S Meat-Maker Broilers plus 100 Table Grade Chicks, our choice, all 200—\$6.95 Plus Postage. Baby Guineas; Ducklings; 50 for \$17.50 Prepaid. Goslings, 33 for \$50.00 Prepaid. McCray's Chicks, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages, up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

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STRAWBERRY Plants—Grown from virus free foundation stock — Raspberries, Blueberries. Asparagus—50 varieties. Grow small fruits in your spare time. At pays. For better results write for our free catalog and planting guide. Walter K. Morss & Son, Bradford, Mass.

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TOMATO PLANTS

TOMATO, Onion, Cabbage Plants. Also pepper, lettuce, broccoli, eggplant, cauliflower, sweet potato. Write for free catalog with bargain offers. Piedmont Plant Company, Department 301C, Albany, Georgia.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Feb. 18 Issue.....Closes Feb. 3
Mar. 3 Issue.....Closes Feb. 17
Mar. 17 Issue.....Closes Mar. 2
Apr. 7 Issue.....Closes Mar. 23

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PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best Used trade ins of other makes. Low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs, equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

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LOGGING Arch—3 point hitch type for Ferguson Tractors. See American Agriculturist, December 3 issue page 7. Price \$2. F.O.B. Ithaca, New York. E. W. Foss, Eastwood Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

FOR SALE: Sheep dipping vat, like new. \$50. Jim Dicks, Bainbridge, New York.

CASELLINI-VENABLE Corp., Your Caterpillar Dealer, cuts prices on used earthmoving equipment. Caterpillar D4 wide gauge tractor, series with Hyd. Angledozer. Gd. running. Barre, was \$3,500.00, now \$3,150.00. Caterpillar D4-60" gauge tractor with Cat 4S Hyd. Stra. Dozer. Mfg. 1952. Good condition. As is. \$5,200.00, now \$4,680.00. International TD9 Gauge Tractor. mfg. 1951 w/Isaacson Hyd. Angledozer & winch. Good running condition. Barre, was \$5,500, now \$4,950.00. Allis-Chalmers HD5 with Hyd. Angledozer. Tuned, cleaned, painted, real nice machine. Barre, Buy & Try was \$4,950.00, now \$4,455.00. Gallion Hyd. Duty Tandem Drive diesel power motor w/cab. Reconditioned. Barre, Buy & Try \$3,250.00, now \$2,925.00. Caterpillar Diesel with extended shaft. Steel base. Mfg. 1952. Barre, Bonded "Buy & Try" was \$5,500.00, now \$4,950.00. Walter Model FCS 4-Wheel Drive Snow Fighter Truck with Frink one-way loading. Full Hyd. controls. Barre, was \$4,700.00, now \$3,500.00. Many other buys reduced in price! Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corporation, 540 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont. Telephone GR 6-4161.

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FOR SALE: Complete 1,200 egg incubator, new. Walter Pac, Warsaw, New York.

DEPRESSION Prices—we sell cheap—save money—new and used tractor parts—150 makes models—1956 catalog ready—send 25c—refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

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STROUT Catalog—Mailed free! Farms, Home Businesses, 36 states; Coast-to-Coast, 2,914 gains described. World's largest; 56 years service. Strout Realty 255-R 4th Avenue, New York 10, New York.

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RETIRED Owner will sell highly productive family farm in South Cayuga County. Moderate price. An unusual farm and an unusual buy. Deeds and farm records available. Write American Agriculturist, Box 514-HH, Ithaca, New York.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS
(Continued from Opposite Page)

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DAIRY FARM For Rent: Available April 1 or anytime before. Good location in Northwestern Connecticut, 160 acre farm, 40 tilled, 40 pasture, 28 stanchion barn, 6 room house, Caretaker responsibilities. Good opportunity for progressive farmer. Solid references required. Write giving experience and references, to Box 514-BH, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

RIVER Flat Farm 347 acres. 222 acres tillable; 2 complete sets of buildings. 65 Holsteins with eight year DHIA record. 31 head of young stock. Complete line of equipment. Near town on state highway. Illness forces sale of this high income producing property. Total price \$79,000.00. Terms, Mang & Bowne Agency, Sidney, N. Y.

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HIGHWAY—230 Acres. 44 cows, 46-stall New Type Barn, 11-room home—\$30,000. Half down. Eastern Farms, stores, etc. Southern cattle ranches to 1000-head capacity. Wants? Hendrickson Bros., Cobleskill, N. Y.

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POWERFUL Telephoto Lenses and mounting instructions for your camera \$2.00 postpaid. Karl Jamer, Manorville, New York.

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"HIVERIPE" Honey is better. Big chunks clover comb, 5 pound pail \$2.15, "Extracted \$1.95," all prepaid. Charles Peet, Marathon, New York.

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\$3,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. Dimes 1894-S, 1895-O, 1913-D. Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S, we pay \$5.00 to \$1,500.00. Certain dates — Lincoln Cents, \$60.00. Indian-heads, \$60.00. Large Cents, \$500.00. Eagle Cents, \$200.00. 2c Pieces, \$45.00. 3c Pieces, \$60.00. Half-dimes, \$500.00. Shield Nickels, \$100.00. Old Dimes, \$300.00. 1875 Canadian Quarter, \$50.00. Hundreds of others worth \$5.00-\$500.00. Wanted — Half dollars, dollars, gold coins, paper money etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated guarantee buying-selling catalogue, giving complete all coin information—Send \$1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Catalogue money refundable. Worthycoin Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations, (K-132-C) Boston 8, Massachusetts.

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MAKE \$135.00 and Up every week. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling, nationally advertised Liquid Fertilizer since 1946. No investment. Excellent opportunity for expansion. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Company, 640 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio.

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainshoro 3-2750. Walker-Gordon Lab Company, Plainsboro, N. J.

WOMEN—\$35.00-\$50.00 Daily, showing apparel for children, adults. Party plan sensation! Experience unnecessary. Isabel Sharrow made \$258.00—11 days sparetime! Free outfit. Beeline Fashions Bensenville 502, Illinois.

TOP-Flight herdsman desired for 100 purebred Jersey heavy producing cows. Farm and bungalow on Route 9, one mile from town in central Massachusetts. Sibley Farms, 314 Main Street, Spencer.

FARM FAMILY to operate 500 pound fat Holstein farm. If you can perform as well as our cattle; are experienced and dependable and can supply solid references, please write us details. Box 514-RB, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York

YOUNG MAN, over 21, for summer position to work with young people in farming. Good experience for someone planning future in 4-H or similar work. Season July 2nd to August 27th. Box 109, New Lebanon, New York.

GENERAL Farmer for dairy and field work. Good pay, modern house and farm produce offered. Crystal Springs Farm, Pleasant Grove, New Jersey. Prescott 7-4737.

FARMERS, Dealers, Agents—make extra money. Demonstrate, take orders, new proven nationally advertised Gro-Green Liquid Fertilizer and Nitrogen Nutrients. Full-part time. Samples and demonstrating outfit free. Campbell Company, Rochelle 82, Illinois.

EMPIRE RESUMES
REPLACEMENT SALES

SPECIAL dairy replacement sales held at the Bullville, (N.Y.) Stockyards of Empire Livestock Marketing Co-operative were resumed January 31, and will be held the last Tuesday of each month.

Animals sold at Empire's special dairy replacement sales are consigned individually by farmers and dealers throughout the state. Requirements for consigning to these sales may be obtained from Cliff Lloyd, Empire's manager at Bullville, or from R. V. Hemming, general manager of the statewide livestock marketing organization, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

FREE Illustrated Catalog shows 102 easy ways to make extra money. Sell friends amazing value greeting card assortments, wrappings, home and gift novelties. Profits to 100% plus bonus. Write today for Feature boxes on approval, 29 free samples Personal Stationery, New England Art Publishers, North Abington, 233-X, Mass.

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MARRIED Man wanted by dairy farmer and machinery dealer. Carl Lange, Little Valley, New York. Telephone Otto 6815.

FARM Manager and part owner wanted for high quality pure bred Holstein farm Western Massachusetts—150 head, 90 milkers, Dunlop-Ragapple breeding, latest machinery, barn cleaners, etc.—300 improved acres and extra pasture. Looking for competence and experience rather than amount to be invested. Present owner developed present home grown herd during past eleven years. Due to outside business requirements, willing to offer excellent opportunity to qualified man rather than disperse herd. Write full details to Box 514-EJ, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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MILK PRICE TO DROP
FIRST SIX MONTHS

FARM MILK prices for the first half of this year will average 12 cents per cwt. under the actual 1955 prices, according to an estimate made recently by Dr. C. J. Blanford, Market Administrator of the New York metropolitan milk marketing area. He also estimates that production for the six months will probably exceed last year's by nearly 4%.

The decrease in uniform prices will range from 5 cents per cwt. in February to 16 cents per cwt. in May.

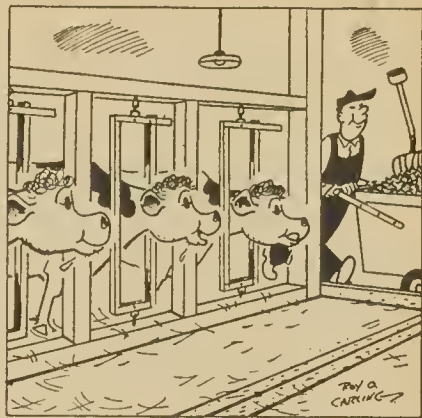
Production, which was expected to show the largest increase, about 8% in January, will decrease gradually in the next five months.

February Class I-A price is 17 cents per cwt. higher than last year, but Class I-A will be lower than the '55 prices for the next four months.

— A. A. —

PROFITS—LIFE BLOOD
OF BUSINESS

"Progress without profits is impossible. Private research is financed out of profits. Capital built out of profits has financed the development of new inventions that have added to our standard of living. Farms cannot be mechanized and improved except through reinvestment of profits. New and expanding factories, to give more employment, are the result of profits converted into capital. Without profits, capital would quickly die of starvation."—Herschel Newsom, Master, National Grange



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2518. Your "well put-together look" for Spring includes a handsome sheath dress and its own overblouse. Sizes 12 to 44. Size 16: Sheath and overblouse, 3¾ yds. 54-in.

2524
10 - 40

2297
12 - 40

2245
12 - 46

2518
12 - 44

To Sew for Spring

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Add 25 cents for our new **SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK** which shows scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.**

2370. Easy-to-make with a waistline that swoops low and then bells out to a wide flare to make the very least of your waist. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16: 3¾ yds. 39-in.

2297. New 365-day wonder that no wardrobe has enough of! Smart enough for a day in the city, casual enough for country mornings. Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16: 3¾ yds. 35-in.

2524. The newest suit on the Spring scene. Briefer bolero and its own flare skirt for slimming flattery. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 14: 3½ yds. 54-in.

2125. Shirtwaist ensemble with a crisp, uncluttered look and its own bolero. Slenderizing, too! Sizes 12 to 40. Size 16: Dress and jacket, 6 yds. 35-in.

2493. Glamorous compliment to a junior figure with a carved bodice and a flurry of unpressed pleats. Sizes 9 to 17. Size 13: Dress, 5¾ yds. 35-in; 3¾ yds. 54-in.

2265. A dress that knows no season, soft and flattering in line. Its little sleeves are cut in one with yoke and its skirt is gracefully full. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 18: 3½ yds. 39-in.

2269. Versatile princess to wear alone or as a jumper, or with its own close-cropped bolero. You'll wear more and more. Sizes 10 to 20. Size 14: Dress and bolero, 4¾ yds. 39-in.

2265
14 - 48

2336
10 - 40

2269
10 - 20

2336. Gay companions to mix and match with flattering ease. Sizes 10 to 40. Size 16: Square neck overblouse and skirt, 4¾ yds. 35-in. Overblouse, 1½ yds. 39-in.

'Round The Kitchen

Recipes and Kitchen Hints

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

FEBRUARY is the month of holidays and parties and of cold winter nights that call for bright additions to your meals. If you are going to have a Valentine's Day Party at your house, why not make this bewitching looking heart-shaped cake. No special cake pan is needed.

CUPID'S CHOCOLATE CAKE

- 3 squares unsweetened chocolate
- 2 cups sifted cake flour
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- 3/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1 1/3 cups sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Melt chocolate over hot water. Sift together flour, baking soda, and salt. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually and cream until light and fluffy. Add eggs, one at a time, and beat well after each addition. Blend in melted chocolate. Add flour mixture alternately with 1 cup milk (if you use butter) or 1 cup plus 1 tablespoon (if you use vegetable shortening), beating after each addition until smooth. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla and blend.

Divide batter between one 9x9x2-inch square pan and 1 round 9-inch layer pan, both lined on bottom with paper. Have batter same depth in each pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 25 to 30 minutes or until done, and cool.

Place the square cake diagonally on a large tray or cardboard or wooden board. Cut the round cake in half and place the two half circles with cut edges against the two upper sides of the square cake to form a heart. Trim edges if necessary. Frost with Fluffy Peppermint Frosting (recipe below) and decorate cake with shaved chocolate in outline of heart (see picture).

FLUFFY PEPPERMINT FROSTING

Combine 2 egg whites, 1 1/2 cups sugar, dash of salt, 1/2 cup water, and 2 tablespoons light corn sirup in top of double boiler. Mix well, place over rapidly boiling water, and beat with egg beater until frosting stands in peaks (about 5 minutes). Remove from heat, add 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1/4 teaspoon peppermint extract, and enough red coloring to give a delicate shell pink. Beat until thick enough to spread.

Hatchet Cherry Tarts

For Washington's Birthday, make up your favorite pastry, roll out and cut circles large enough to fit over back of muffin tins or small tart pans, prick, and bake in a hot oven (400°) 8 to 10 minutes. Cool and fill with Cherry Filling just before serving and top with whipped cream or pastry hatchets. (Cut a pattern for hatchet out of heavy paper and lay on dough for pattern.)

To make the Cherry Filling, mix 3/4 cup sugar, 3 tablespoons flour, and 1/4 teaspoon almond extract. Add 2 cups sour cherries and juice and cook, stir-

ring, until mixture boils and thickens. Add 1 tablespoon butter and some red coloring, if desired. Cool.

Fruit and Ginger Ale Salad

Combine 2 tablespoons unflavored gelatin and 3 tablespoons cold water. Add 1/3 cup boiling water and stir until dissolved. Add 3 tablespoons sugar, pinch of salt, 1/4 cup lemon juice, and 1 cup ginger ale. Chill until slightly thickened and fold in 1/2 cup grapes, halved and seeded, 1/2 cup finely cut celery, 1/2 cup cut pineapple, and 2 tablespoons cut candied ginger. Chill. Unmold on lettuce and serve with whipped cream salad dressing. Serves 4.

Tangy Shrimp Gelatin

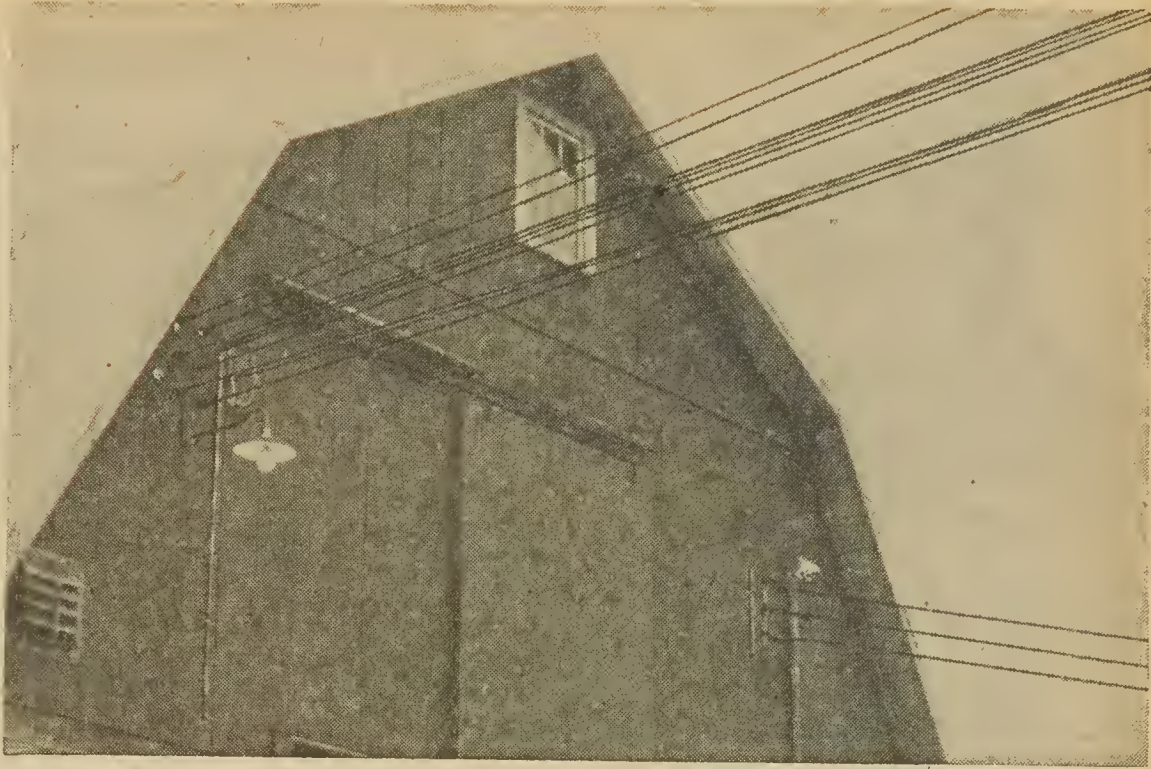
Dissolve 1 package lemon flavored gelatin in 1 cup hot water. Add 1 cup tomato vegetable juice cocktail and chill. Arrange 1 pound cleaned, cooked fresh or frozen shrimp, or 2 cans, in 6 to 8 molds or pan 8x8x2 inches and pour gelatin mixture over shrimp. Chill. Unmold on lettuce or chicory and serve with a wedge of lemon and mayonnaise or tartar sauce. Serves 6 to 8.

Sticky Philadelphia Cinnamon Buns

Scald 1 1/2 cups milk, add 1/2 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, and cool to lukewarm. Soak 2 packages dry yeast in 1/2 cup lukewarm water for 5 minutes and add to lukewarm milk. Mix in 2 eggs and 1/2 cup soft shortening and enough flour to make a soft dough in two additions—about 4 to 5 cups. Knead on a lightly floured board until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted shortening, cover, and let rise until double in bulk. Punch down and let rise until almost double in bulk. Divide dough into two parts for easier rolling and let it rest 15 minutes covered.

Roll each piece of dough separately on floured board into an oblong about 7x15 inches, keeping edges straight. Spread with a thin layer of soft butter and sprinkle with 1/2 cup sugar sifted with 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon. Cover with 1 cup cleaned currants and 1/2 cup seeded raisins cut in half. Roll up dough tightly, keeping fruit and sugar as evenly distributed as possible. Press edge firmly to prevent unrolling.

Cut each roll of dough into 10 to 12 even sections and place in prepared pans. To prepare pans: Bring to boil and then cool a mixture of 1/2 cup butter, 1 cup brown sugar and 1 cup light corn sirup and divide between 2 small tube pans or other round pans about 4 inches deep. Cover and let rise until double in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 45 minutes or until done. Turn pans upside down on large tray. Allow pans to stay over rolls for a minute so sirup will run down over rolls. Cut in wedge shaped pieces for serving. If desired, place cut pieces from second lot of dough in muffin pans prepared same as large pans.



You Save...when you go ALL-ELECTRIC

Farm families in New York State are becoming increasingly aware of the varied uses of electricity on the farm. But those who have not yet gone *all-electric* can profit from knowing *all the facts* about what electricity can do for them.

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Check with your electric dealer and have him show you how you can save when you go all-electric. Once you compare, you'll see that electric equipment and electric appliances are your best buy.

If you'd like additional information about how modern electric equipment can up your profits in '56, contact your farm service representative at your local N.Y.S.E. & G. office. His services are always free.

NEW YORK STATE  ELECTRIC & GAS



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HARRIS SEEDS PROFITS FROM FUN

Anyone who grows and sells pumpkins for Halloween is going to find it a profitable crop if he plants the new Jack O'Lantern. It's medium in size and comes in a variety of shapes—just right for making Jack O'Lanterns. The smooth skin is a snappy bright orange color and the ribbing is shallow. A few vines in a home garden will make your kids happy come Halloween time.

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For your Valentine's Day party, make this beautiful heart-shaped cake.

—Photo: Baker's Chocolate



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7309. Favorite sundress with iron-on flowers in combination of pink and green to spark the neckline of the solid color version. Misses' sizes 12-20. Tissue pattern, transfers, 25 cents. **STATE SIZE.**

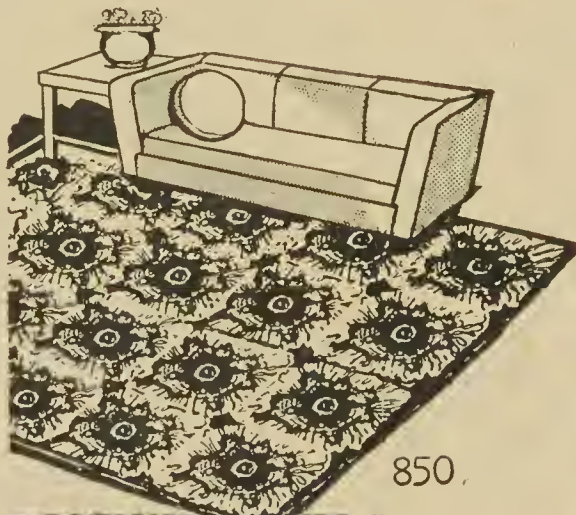


7309
SIZES
12-20

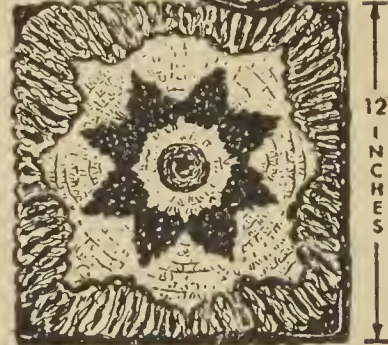


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7212. Baby snuggles quickly to sleep 'neath this protective cover—with little animals for company in dreamland! Easy to make, embroider. Embroidery transfers, diagrams, directions for quilt 35½ x 43½ inches. 25 cents.



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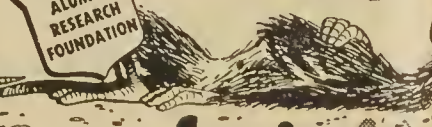
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School For A Day!

Cornell Farm-Home Week

WANT to go back to school for a day and learn a lot about the things you are most interested in as a homemaker? The New York State College of Home Economics is planning a different kind of Farm and Home Week program that will give you a chance to take a college short course in homemaking in one day. The dates of this year's Cornell Farm and Home Week are March 19-23, and the theme of the homemakers' program will be "Consumer Learning Makes Better Living."

Instead of a lot of miscellaneous lectures and demonstrations as in past years, the College of Home Economics will offer a daily choice between two short courses. You choose one of them and stay with it for a day. For example, your chief interests may be money management and the development of a convenient kitchen. That course will be given on three different days: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. If you come on one of those three days, you can get the whole course.

On those same three days, a course in fabrics and ready-to-wear clothing will be given. If your interest lies there, you may choose that course.

On Tuesday and Thursday, two different courses will be given. You may choose between Food and Nutrition and Good Design in the Home. Here in brief are the four short courses:

Monday, Wednesday, Friday

Course in Kitchens and Finances—will include lectures on food buying, planning convenient kitchens, and good home management in relation to today's economic conditions.

Course in Fabrics and Ready-to-Wear Clothing—will include lectures on fabrics for today's living; the buying of ready-to-wear clothing, and fashion designs.

Tuesday and Thursday

Course in Food and Nutrition will emphasize protein in the diet three times a day and show you how to get the most out of meat.

Course in good design in the home will include both lectures and films. One of the films will show the "Cornell Kitchen."

This brief outline does not begin to convey to you the interesting and fascinating courses that have been planned.

Whatever day you come, and whatever your choice, the college staff recommends that you choose one course and follow it throughout the day. That way you'll get the most out of it. Don't

forget to take a pad and pencil to jot down items of importance to you.

All of the lectures will start at 11 a.m. in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, and the same lecture will be given at the same time in as many rooms as necessary to seat everyone taking part in the course. This will do away with one of the disappointments of past years—that of being turned away from an over-crowded lecture.

Although the lectures do not begin until 11 a.m., "school" will start at 9:30 each morning in Bailey Hall. Dean Helen G. Canoyer will be the keynote speaker and members of the College staff will explain in detail the day's courses. Your "school day" will end at an assembly in Martha Van Rensselaer auditorium, with a look into the future of the subjects covered during the day.

One of the best parts of this "school for a day" is that there will be no examinations. You'll just take home with you some learning that will make for better living. And of course if you have the time to spend four days at the Cornell Farm and Home Week, and take one of the four courses each day, you can actually get a pretty well rounded Home Economics course in a nutshell!

SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK



THIS Spring it will be more fun to sew than ever before. In the stores you'll find fabrics that look better for their price and are easy to work with: lovely blends of silk, better-than-ever cottons; wonderfully crease resistant dotted swiss, dimity, and lawns! Charcoal black, green, brown and blue are much in favor; also, straw hat and bur-lap tones.

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Styles that do the most for your figure.

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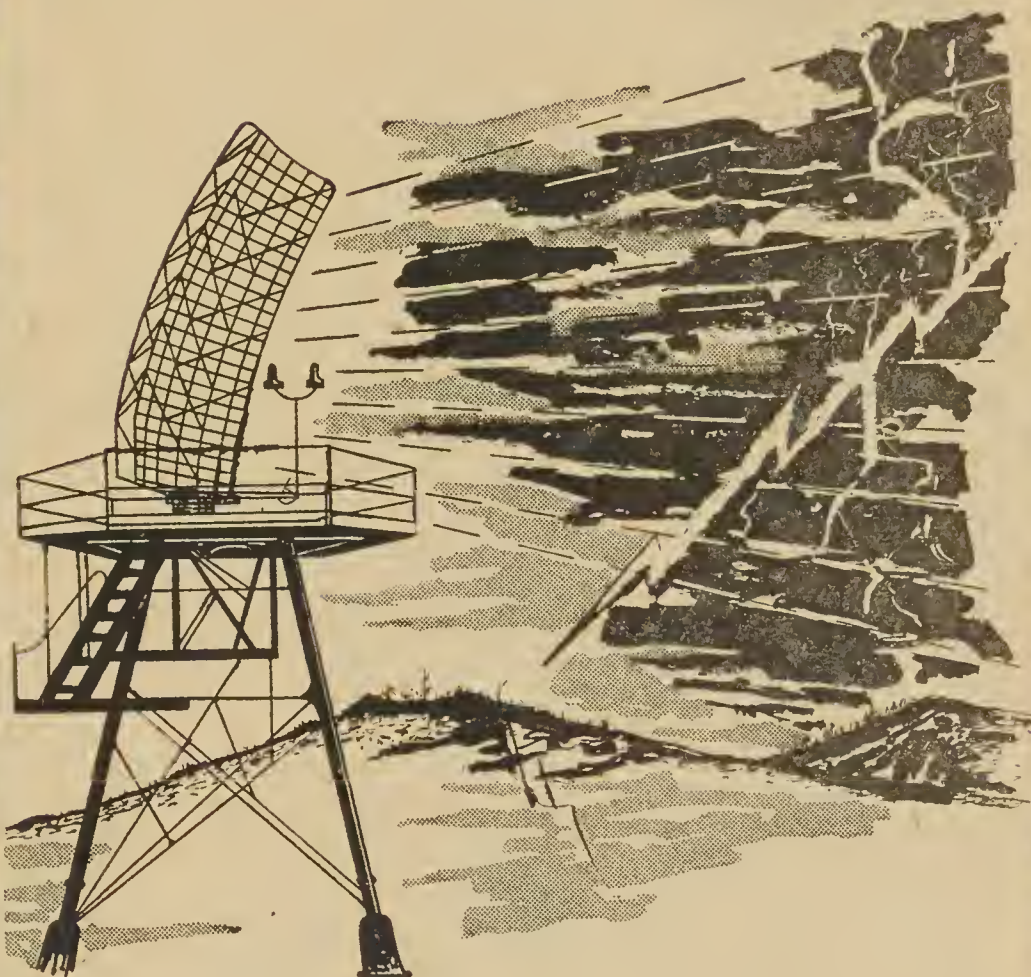
Graduation dresses with dancing ways.

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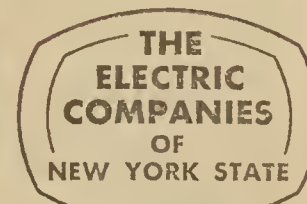
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TO ORDER PLAYS, write American Agriculturist Play Dept., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Enclose 35c for each play wanted. Send coins, money order or check. No stamps, please. Add 3 cents for complete list of plays.

EMPIRE NEWS

New Brucellosis Regulations

As you know, the new New York State regulations for control of brucellosis are now in effect. In order to sell or transfer cattle as dairy replacements, you must have a health certificate showing these animals to have been tested and found free of brucellosis. Animals which react to the blood test can be sold only for slaughter, and you must have a permit to remove the animal from your farm. These permits will be issued by any accredited veterinarian at no charge to you.

You can move calves under six months and steers and cattle consigned for immediate slaughter, except for brucellosis-quarantined cattle.

The manager of your nearby Empire market can help you market cattle under these new regulations. Give him a call, explain your situation, and he'll help you work out the answer.

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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great North Country and the kind of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER IX

IN OCTOBER following the events of the last chapter, Gerald died of consumption, having borne a lingering illness with great fortitude. I, who had come there a homeless orphan in a basket, and who, with the God-given eloquence of childhood, had brought them to take me to their hearts and the old man that was with me as well, was now the only son left to Elizabeth and David Brower.

It was a gloomy summer for all of us. The industry and patience with which Hope bore her trial, night and day, is the sweetest recollection of my youth. It brought to her young face a tender soberness of womanhood—a subtle change of expression that made her all the more dear to me. Every day, rain or shine, the old doctor had come to visit his patient, sometimes sitting an hour and gazing thoughtfully in his face, occasionally asking a question, or telling a quaint anecdote. And then came the end.

The sky was cold and grey in the late autumn and the leaves were drifted deep in the edge of the woodlands when Hope and I went away to school together at Hillsborough. Uncle Eb drove us to our boarding place in town. When we bade him good-by and saw him driving away, alone in the wagon, we hardly dared look at each other for the tears in our eyes.

David Brower had taken board for us at the house of one Solomon Rollin—universally known as "Cooky" Rollin; that was one of the first things I learned at the Academy. It seemed that many years ago he had taken his girl to a dance and offered her, in lieu of supper, cookies that he had thoughtfully brought with him. Thus cheaply he had come to life-long distinction.

The principal of the Hillsborough Academy was a big, brawny bachelor of Scotch descent, with a stern face and cold, grey, glaring eyes. When he stood towering above us on his platform in the main room of the building where I sat, there was an alertness in his figure, and a look of responsibility in his face, that reminded me of the pictures of Napoleon at Waterloo.

He always carried a stout ruler that had blistered a shank of every mischievous boy in school. As he stood by the line that came marching into prayers every morning he would frequently pull out a boy, administer a loud whack or two, shake him violently and force him into a seat.

The day I began my studies at the Academy I saw him put two dents in the wall with the heels of a young man who had failed in his algebra. To a bashful and sensitive youth, just out of a country home, the sight of such violence was appalling. My first talk with him, however, renewed my courage. He had heard I was a good scholar and talked with me in a friendly way about my plans. Both Hope and I were under him in algebra and Latin. I well remember my first error in his class. I had misconstrued a Latin sentence. He looked at me, a smile and a sneer crowding each other for possession of his face. In a loud, jeering tone he cried: "Mirabile dictu!"

I looked at him in doubt of his meaning.

"Mirabile dictu!" he shouted, his tongue trilling the r—.

I corrected my error.

"Perfect!" he cried again. "Puer pulchre! Next!"

He never went further than that with me in the way of correction. My size and my skill as a wrestler, that shortly ensured for me the respect of the boys,

helped me to win the esteem of the master. I learned my lessons and kept out of mischief. But others of equal proficiency were not so fortunate. He was apt to be hard on a light man who could be handled without over-exertion.

Uncle Eb came in to see me one day and sat awhile with me in my seat. While he was there the master took a boy by the collar and almost literally wiped the blackboard with him. There was a great clatter of heels for a moment. Uncle Eb went away shortly and was at Sol Rollin's when I came to dinner.

"Powerful man ain't he?" said Uncle Eb.

"Rather," I said.

"Turned that boy into a reg'lar horse fiddle," he remarked. "Must 'ave unsot his reason."

"Unnecessary!" I said.

"Reminded me o' the time 'at Tip Taylor got his tooth pulled," said he. "Shook 'im up so 'at he thought he'd had his neck put out o' ji'nt."

Sol Rollin was one of my studies that winter. He was a carpenter by trade and his oddities were new and delightful. He whistled as he worked, he whistled as he read, he whistled right merrily as he walked up and down the streets—a short, slight figure with a round boyish face and a fringe of iron grey hair under his chin.

The little man had one big passion—that for getting and saving. The ancient thrift of his race had pinched him small and narrow as a foot is stunted by a tight shoe. His mind was a bit out of register as we say in the printing business. His vocabulary was rich and vivid and stimulating.

"Somebody broke into the arsenic today," he announced, one evening, at the supper table.

"The arsenic," said somebody, "what arsenic?"

"Why the place where they keep the powder," he answered.

"Oh! the arsenal."

"Yes, the arsenal," he said, cackling with laughter at his error. Then he grew serious.

"Stole all the ambition out of it," he added.

"You mean ammunition, don't you, Solomon?" his wife inquired.

"Certainly," said he, "wasn't that what I said?"

When he had said a thing that met his own approval Sol Rollin would cackle most cheerfully and then crack a knuckle by twisting a finger. His laugh was mostly out of register also. It had a sad lack of relevancy. He laughed on principle rather than provocation. Some sort of secret comedy of which the world knew nothing, was passing in his mind; it seemed to have its exits and its entrances, its villain, its clown and its miser who got all the applause.

While working his joy was unconfined. Many a time I have sat and watched him in his little shop, its window dim with cob-webs. Sometimes he would stop whistling and cackle heartily as he worked his plane or drew his pencil to the square. I have even seen him drop his tools and give his undivided attention to laughter. He did not like to be interrupted—he loved his own company the best while he was "doin' business."

"Yer sister says ye're a splendid scholar," he once said to me. "Hear'n 'er braggin' 'bout ye 'tother night; she thinks a good deal o' her brother, I can tell ye. Guess I know what she's goin' t' give ye Crissmus."

"What's that?" I asked, with a curiosity more youthful than becoming.

"Don't ye never let on," said he.

"Never," said I.

"Hear'n 'em tell," he said, "'twas gol' lockup, with 'er pictur' in it."

"Oh, a locket!" I exclaimed.

"That's it," he replied, "an' pure too."

I turned to go.

"Hope she'll grow up a savin' woman," he remarked. "'Fraid she w never be very good t' work."

"Why not?" I inquired.

"Han's, are too little an' white," answered.

"She won't have to," I said.

He cackled uproariously for a moment, then grew serious.

"Her father's rich," he said, "richest man o' Faraway, an I guess won't never hev anything t' dew set'n sing an' play the melodium."

"She can do as she likes," I said.

He stood a moment looking down, if meditating on the delights he pictured.

"Gol'!" he exclaimed suddenly.

My subject had begun to study and I came away to escape further amination.

There is much in the very marrow of my history—things that never would have happened, things that never would have been said, but for my fate as a scholar. My learning was of small account, for, it must be remembered I am writing of a time when any degree of scholarship was counted markable among the simple folk of Faraway.

Hope took singing lessons and sang in church every Sunday. David and Uncle Eb came down for us often on Saturday and brought us back before service in the morning. One may find that town today many who will love to tell him of the voice and beauty and sweetness of Hope Brower those days and of what they expected regarding her and me. We went out a good many evenings to concerts, lectures at the churches or the college, or to visit some of the many people who invited us to their homes.

We had a recess of two weeks at the winter holidays and David Brower came after us the day the term ended. We came flying home in the sleigh behind a new team of greys and felt the intoxication of the frosty air, and drove in at dusk after the lamps were lit and we could see mother and Uncle Eb and Grandma Bisnette looking out of the window, and a steaming dinner on the table!

It is long since then, but I cannot ever think of that time without wiping my glasses and taking a moment. Tip Taylor took the horses and we came in where the kettle was singing on the stove and loving hands helped us out of our wraps. The supper was a merry feast, the like of which one may find only by returning to his boyhood.

Supper over and the dishes out of the way we gathered about the stove with cider and butternuts.

"Well," said Hope, "I've got some news to tell you—this boy is the best scholar of his age in this county."

"Thet so?" said David.

Uncle Eb stopped his hammer that was lifted to crack a butternut and pulled his chair close to Hope's. Elizabeth looked at her daughter and then at me, a smile and a protest in her face.

"True as you live," said Hope. "The master told me so. He's first in every thing, and in the Town Hall the other night he spelt everybody down."

"What! In Hillsborough?" Uncle Eb asked incredulously.

"Yes, in Hillsborough," said Hope, "and there were doctors and lawyers and college students and I don't know who all in the match."

"Most reemarkable!" said David Brower.

"Treemenjious!" exclaimed Uncle Eb. "I heard about it over at the mill t'-day," said Tip Taylor.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

"Merci Dieu!" exclaimed Grandma Bisnette crossing herself.

Elizabeth Brower was unable to stem this tide of enthusiasm. I had tried to stop it, but, instantly, it had gone beyond my control. If I could be hurt by praise the mischief had been done.

"It's very nice, indeed," said she soberly. "I do hope it won't make him conceited. He should remember that people do not always mean what they say."

"He's too sensible for that, mother," said David.

"Shucks!" said Uncle Eb, "he ain' no fool if he is a good speller—not by a dum sight!"

"Tip," said David, "you'll find a box

THE STORY THUS FAR

On THE farm of Dave Brower, where Eben Holden and his orphaned young friend, Will, had found a home eleven years before, life followed its normal course until the youngest son, Gerald Brower, developed consumption. Although doubtful of the results, Dr. Bigsby suggested that a trip to the big woods might help.

After haying, Uncle Eb, Tip Taylor, Gerald, and the writer, Will, set off to Blueberry Lake. The weather was perfect, an adventure with a boatload of drunken Indians added excitement, but when they got back to the farm Gerald was worse.

in the sleigh 'at come by express. I wish ye'd go'n git it."

We all stood looking while Tip brought it in and pried off the top boards with a hatchet.

"Careful, now!" Uncle Eb cautioned him. "Might spile sumthin'."

The top off, Uncle Eb removed a layer of pasteboard. Then he pulled out a lot of colored tissue paper, and under that was a package, wrapped and tied. Something was written on it. He held it up and tried to read the writing.

"Can't see without my spectacles," he said, handing it to me.

"For Hope," I read, as I passed it to her.

"Hooray!" said Uncle Eb, as he lifted another, and the last package, from the box.

"For Mrs. Brower," were the words I read upon that one.

The strings were cut, the wrappers torn away, and two big rolls of shiny silk loosened their coils on the table. Hope uttered a cry of delight. A murmur of surprise and admiration passed from one to another. Elizabeth lifted a rustling fold and held it to the lamp-light. We passed our hands over the smooth sheen of the silk.

"Wall, I swan!" said Uncle Eb. "Jes' like a kitten's ear!"

"Eggzac'ly!" said David Brower.

Elizabeth lifted the silk and let it flow to her feet. Then for a little she looked down, draping it to her skirt and moving her foot to make the silk rustle. For the moment she was young again.

"David," she said, still looking at the glory of glossy black that covered her plain dress.

"Well, mother," he answered.

"Was you fool enough t' go'n buy this stuff fer me?"

"No, mother—it come from New York City," he said.

"From New York City?" was the exclamation of all.

Elizabeth Brower looked thoughtfully at her husband.

"Clear from New York City?" she repeated.

"From New York City," said he.

"Wall, of all things!" said Uncle Eb, looking over his spectacles from one to another.

"It's from that Livingstone boy,"

said Mrs. Brower. "I've heard he's the son of a rich man."

"Fraid he took a great fancy t' Hope," said David.

"Father," said the girl, "you've no right to say that. I'm sure he never cared a straw for me."

"I don't think we ought to keep it," said Mrs. Brower, looking up thoughtfully.

"Shucks and shavin's!" said Uncle Eb. "Ye don' know but what I had it sent myself."

Hope went over and put her arms around his neck.

"Did you, Uncle Eb?" she asked.

"Now you tell me the truth, Uncle Eb."

"Wouldn't say 't I did," he answered, "but I don' want 'a see ye go sendin' uv it back. Ye dunno who sent it."

"What'll I do with it?" Mrs. Brower asked, laughing in a way that showed a sense of absurdity. "I'd a been tickled with it thirty years ago, but now—folks 'ud think I was crazy."

"Never heard such fol de rol," said Uncle Eb. "If ye move t' the village it'll come handy t' go t' meetin' in."

That seemed to be unanswerable and conclusive, at least for the time being, and the silk was laid away. We sat talking until late bedtime, Hope and I telling of our studies and of the many people we had met in Hillsborough.

We hung up our stockings just as we had always done Christmas eve, and were up betimes in the morning to find them filled with many simple but delightful things, and one which I treasure to this day—the locket and its picture of which I had been surreptitiously informed.

At two o'clock we had a fine dinner of roast turkey and chicken pie, with plenty of good cider, and the mince pie, of blessed memory, such as only a daughter of New England may dare try to make.

Uncle Eb went up stairs after dinner and presently we heard him descending with a slow and heavy foot. I opened the stair door and there he stood with the old bass viol that had long lain neglected in a dusty corner of the attic. Uncle Eb had dusted and

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Honest differences of views and honest debate are not disunity. They are the vital process of policy-making among free men.

—Herbert Hoover

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strung it and glued its weaker joints. He sat down with it, the severe look of old upon his face, and set the strings roaring as he tuned them. Then he brought the sacred treasure to me and leaned it against my shoulder.

"There that's a Crissmus present fer ye, Willie," said he. "It may help ye t' pass away the time once in a while."

I thanked him warmly.

"'S a reel firs'-class instrument," he said. "Been a rip snorter 'n its day."

He took from his bosom then the old heart pin of silver that he had always worn of a Sunday.

"Goin' t' give ye thet, too," he said. "Dunno's ye'll ever care to wear it, but I want ye should hev sumthin' ye can carry'n yer pocket t' remember me by."

I did not dare trust myself to speak, and I sat helplessly turning that relic of a better day in my fingers.

"It's genuine silver," said he proudly.

I took his old hand in mine and raised it reverently to my lips.

"Hear'n 'em tell 'bout goin' t' the village, an' I says t' myself, 'Uncle Eb,' says I, 'we'll hev t' be goin'. 'Tain' no place fer you in the village.'"

"Holden," said David Brower, "don't ye never talk like that ag'in. Yer just the same as married t' this family, an' ye can't ever git away from us."

And he never did until his help was needed in other and fairer fields, I am surc, than those of Faraway—God knows where. (To be continued)

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



The JOHN DEERE 95-Bushel Model "R" Spreader and the No. 45 Quik-Tatch Loader are among new pieces of farm equipment recently introduced by JOHN DEERE of Moline, Ill. Other new pieces of farm equipment announced include a No. 10 Rotary Chopper, a 5-Plow Diesel Tractor and a "420" Series Tractor, 10 models in all.

The FORD MOTOR COMPANY has included a five-part package of safety devices in its 1956 cars. Briefly, they are a deep-center safety steering wheel, safety door latches, seat belts, crash cushioning for instrument panels and safety rear view mirrors.

More than 500 people attended the COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE open house at Ithaca last month. Exhibits showed the organization of the co-op and its operation in New York; New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania. Main interest centered in Babcock Hall, the new office building dedicated last fall, which was named for the late H. E. Babcock.

CENTURY ENGINEERING CORP., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has just made available a new adjustable type mounting that will carry a 55-gallon tank on most tractors having a 3-point hook-up and permit the hydraulic system to raise or lower the complete sprayer. Feature is better weight balance to keep front tractor wheels on ground. A card to attention Mr. C. D. Davenport, will bring you details.

Until recently, the J. I. CASE COMPANY of Racine, Wisconsin, has never built a power-take-off spreader. Then, after much study and two years of testing, the "125" PTO Spreader was put on the market.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Lyndonville, Vt., manufacturers of Kow-Kare, Kalf-Kare, Bag Balm and Bag Balm Dilators, has just released a new, completely revised edition of the Cow Book, "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle." You may get one free at your dealers or by writing directly to the company.

The new Homelite model 5-20 chain saw, which weighs 20 lbs. and delivers a full 5 horsepower, is said by the manufacturer to have the most horsepower per pound of chain saw ever developed. A card to HOMELITE CORPORATION, Port Chester, N. Y. will bring details.

"This Is Tree Farming," a 16-page 2-color booklet designed to answer many questions from small landowners interested in growing timber as a crop, has just been published. It's available, free, from AMERICAN FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES, INC., 1816 'N' Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

A new stalk-chopper with wheels mounted in the rear and adjustable to all row widths has just been added to the Schultz Shredmaster line. Mounting wheels in the rear avoids running over material before it is chopped and permits working closer to trees, fences, etc. Details from SCHULTZ MFG. CO., 1004 Talcott Bldg., Rockford, Ill.

The new 1956 Gehl Forage Harvester designed to do a clean, quick job on all crops regardless of condition has been announced. Altogether there are five "Quick-Switch" attachments available for the Gehl Chop-All. Write GEHL BROS. MFG. CO., West Bend, Wisconsin, for Chop-All catalog.

It won't be long until you'll be getting the garden ready. If you haven't received catalogs of what's new for '56, better turn now to the SEEDSMEN'S ADS all through this issue and fill out some coupons. If their ad hasn't a coupon, just make the request on a post card and drop it in the mail.

"How to Save Money on Your Farm Income Tax," is the name of a booklet that should appeal to everyone. Prepared by the J. K. Lasser Tax Institute, it is offered free by the Nitrogen Division, ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORP. For yours, write them at 40 Rector St., New York 6, N. Y.

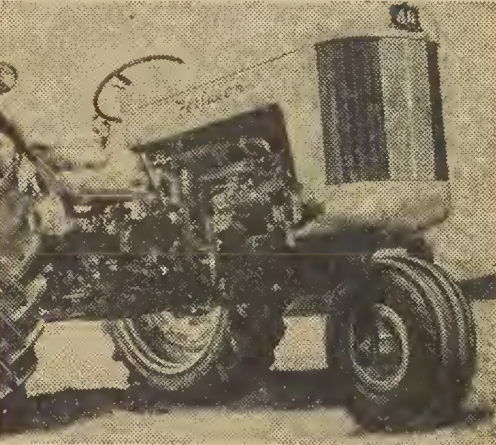
T. C. Rothbauer, widely known in northeastern poultry circles, has joined the staff of Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, as sales and service territory manager for the State of New Jersey. The announcement was made by H. G. Bos, director of sales and advertising for the Charles City, Iowa, firm.

A new Jamesway large capacity poultry feeder with reel or grille for broilers, growing flocks and smaller flocks of layers has been added to the poultry equipment line of the JAMES MFG. CO.

Sturdy steel wire legs swing in or out to provide two different hopper heights—floor level or 3¼" off the floor. The feeder is available through Jamesway dealers.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO. has just prepared a folder illustrating all the new features and new advantages of their Forage Harvester Line. Copies of the folder may be obtained from Carl F. Meyer, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Box 512, Milwaukee 1, Wis.

A new battery charger designed for home use has been placed on the market by the BUCKEYE STAMPING COMPANY, Marion Road, Columbus 7, Ohio. The "Battery Buoy" as they call it, will bring a dead battery to starting strength in a few hours and completely recharge a battery in 24 to 36 hours. It sells for a little less than \$20.00. Details will be sent by the company if you write them.



Ferguson Division of MASSEY-HARRIS-FERGUSON, has introduced a new line of tractors called "Hi-40" which comes in three high-clearance types: 4-wheel, tricycle with single front wheel and tricycle with double front wheel. This is first time more than one model Ferguson has been offered at one time. These will be produced in addition to the Ferguson "35." For details: Dealer or Hub Motor Sales, Ferguson Distributor, Syracuse, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields

Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

\$157 PEA PENALTY

PRODUCTION of peas in the Lake Ontario plain has been declining, and food canners and freezers are feeling the loss of volume. The reason is that ours is not the most favorable area for reliable yields. When we do hit, we look good and farmers make money, even on fields skimpily fertilized. But mostly we don't hit, and it was so again in 1955. Early drought was the villain.

On this page the Hayfields decision to again grow peas appeared in the May 7, 1955, issue. The essentials of proper fertilization and fairly early planting were reported. In April, we ended up with a total of 12 acres, several acres being too wet to plant early. Virtually no more rain fell after planting. In consequence, weeds beat out the peas. That was our fault. We should have applied weed killer right after planting.

Processors are hungry for peas, and to get them have arranged to do the harvesting when desired by contract growers, at the latter's expense. It was so in our case. I don't want men harvesting peas when they should be haying. When settling up time came, Hayfields' 1955 production of peas fell \$157 short of paying for pea seed, harvesting and trucking to viner. So we owe \$157 for the privilege of growing peas for processor. All we have to show is a nice stand of alfalfa on the pea ground, plus the opportunity to haul peavines from the stack at a charge of \$2 a ton, and we do the pitching ourselves.

The processors are nice people, but somehow the only 1955 bill I still owe is the \$157 fee for growing peas. Charge me with being ungrateful.

HOPE FOR POTATOES

All hands agree that the former leading variety, Green Mountain, is doomed, in spite of its outstanding good taste. Of irregular shape, deep eyes and uneven size, the housewife won't pick up Green Mountain in the supermarket, and instead sticks herself with Katahdin, a nice looker without flavor. Since Katahdin is 75% of all northeastern potatoes, and has relatives that are hardly better, the home refrain "Please pass the potatoes" is now seldom heard. It is generally agreed that the Katahdin won't restore potato consumption, even though potatoes are better nutrition than bread-stuffs, and usually much cheaper.

The National Potato Breeding Program is operating through agricultural colleges in 32 states. The clearing house for it is the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the Research Center in Beltsville, Md. From this work we may in time expect potatoes that people really like. Another center of potato research is Potato City in Potter County, Penna., where Dr. Nixon of the Pennsylvania Assn. of Food claims he has promising material.

Although the jackpot is to come later, already somewhat better tasting varieties than Katahdin are appearing. They include Merrimac, Netted Gem, Kennebec, doubtfully the Chippewa, Delus, and certain strains of Russet Burbank, which is really the Idaho baker.

Frozen French Fries

In New Jersey potato acreage has drastically declined in recent years. At the same time Seabrook Farms in south Jersey has developed a surprisingly large new outlet in the form of

frozen french fries. In the operating season just ended, Seabrook used 200,000 bags of potatoes, and for 1956 the company's schedule calls for 250,000 bags of 100 lbs. each. Seabrook's own land will be devoted to the highly perishable vegetables. All potatoes will continue to be purchased. The struggle is to get enough real eating quality potatoes, which fry right, and taste good. Seabrook would like to buy more Jersey potatoes. To that end they are working with Rutgers University on varietal trials on the potato farm of George Coombs & Son near the Seabrook plant. As a director of the company I received a progress report in January, and asked Dr. Ora (Potato) Smith of Cornell to condense it for our readers. Here it is.

A Scientific Search

"I have just had the opportunity of studying a summary report on potato variety trials for 1955 conducted by the Seabrook Farms Company.

"This company is interested in discovering methods of producing potatoes which will increase the total solids content of the raw stock, improve the size, shape the surface characteristics of the tubers and the appearance of the french fried product. However, they keep uppermost in mind the flavor and texture of the frozen french fries. This is commendable.

"These trials have been conducted in cooperation with the Departments of Plant Pathology and Food Technology at Rutgers University. An area and a farm were selected where potatoes are grown successfully.

"Twenty-four varieties were grown with sulfate of potash as the sole potash source. Irrigation was used to supplement rainfall and also to keep soil temperatures from reaching high levels. This latter, I feel, is very important; especially was it so in the hot 1955 season.

"We have found in a number of years that withholding DDT from the spray applications late in the season would allow the potatoes to approach maturity and hence be somewhat higher in total solids. I was pleased to note that this practice was followed in these tests.

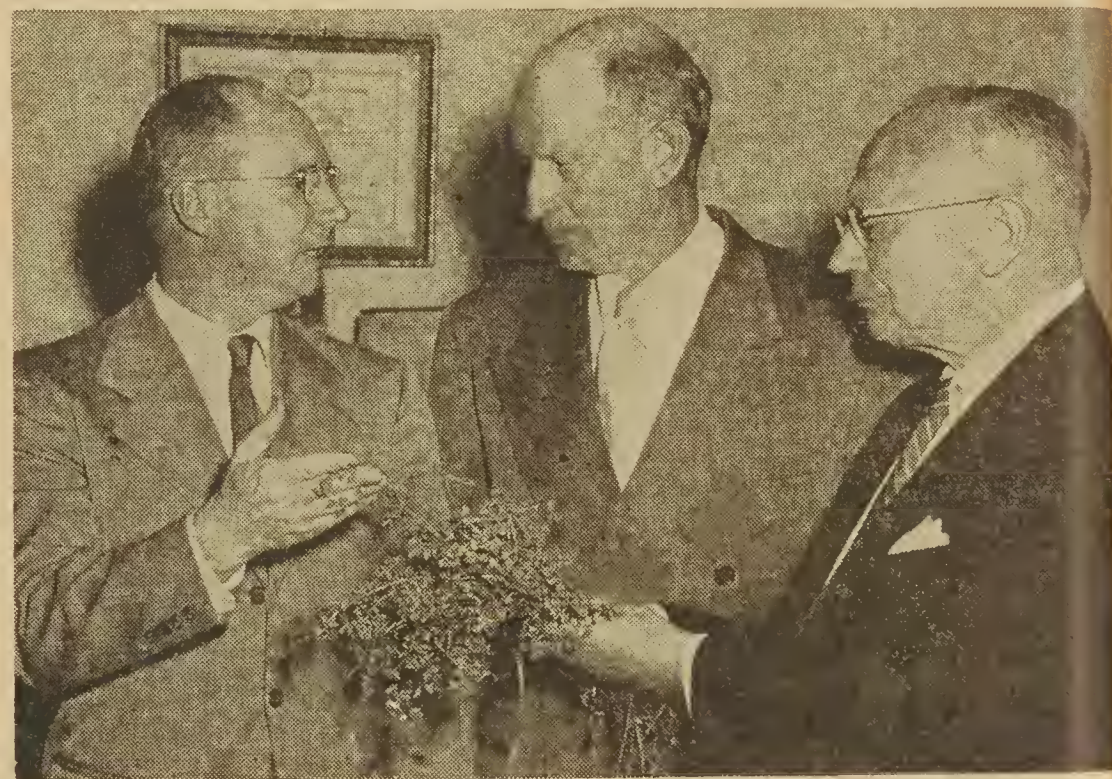
"It is interesting to note that when

these varieties were grown side by side that the per cent total solids ranged from 20.2 to 15.3. From our experience we know that this is sufficient to result in marked differences in yield of french fries and perhaps more important, it affects texture and oil content of the finished product, and in my opinion, flavor also.

"Large differences also were found in appearance and texture of the frozen french fries from the various varieties. There were great enough differences detected to confirm the opinion that varietal studies are highly necessary and justified as an early step in obtaining high quality raw stock for this important segment of our industry. It is gratifying to learn that a company of the stature of Seabrook Farms is undertaking to solve some of these problems.

Ora Smith"

It should be noted that Dr. Ora Smith is now on leave from Cornell as research specialist for American Potato Chip Institute. He is a realist who knows that potatoes must be improved in flavor before consumers will automatically reach for more.



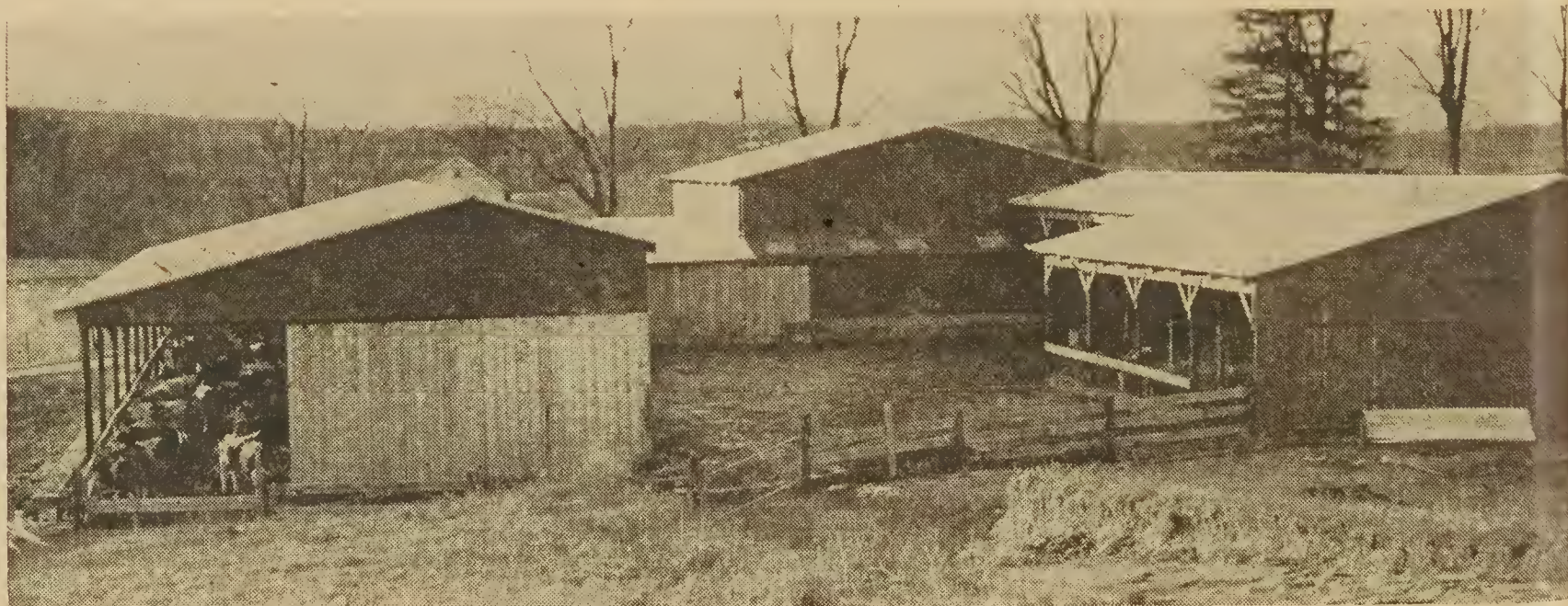
PASTURE FOR NORTHEAST HILLS

IF EMPIRE Birdsfoot Trefoil had no greater ability to survive and prosper than does hair on the heads of men pictured above, then Empire would hardly be worthwhile.

This picture was taken in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., the evening of Nov. 1, 1955, at a meeting of farmers and business men. From left: Wallace Washbon, County Agricultural Agent, Burton Ketch, Steuben County farm leader, and yours truly. We are examining a sample of Empire and discussing its future as a long time pasture

plant for the hills of the Northeast.

Wally Washbon had asked me to come as speaker for the Rotary sponsored meeting. My schedule was already full, but I couldn't refuse Wally who is one of the two longtime great promoters of Empire Birdsfoot among County Agents in the Northeast. The other is Ray Bender of Essex Co., N. Y. Where Ray and Wally put their feet the green and gold of Empire appeared and the skimpy yield of parched brown untended pastures retreated to the inaccessible slopes.



NORMAN THOMSON'S DAIRY LAYOUT

NEAR RED HOOK in Dutchess Co., N. Y., the Thomson old style barns burned in 1954 and were promptly replaced as above. On left, cows are eating silage taken from trench in right foreground. For hay, cows merely turn around to mangers in same shed, which faces south. Concrete floor is tractor scraped twice a week. On near right is

the bedroom, unpaved to save straw. Open loafing area is paved, and scraped as required. To rear is milking parlor, with grain coming down from hoppers above, and hay storage in same structure. Milking is by pipeline with bulk tank. Norman, a young man, son of E. H. Thomson, former head of Northeast Farm Credit, assured me that with

50 milkers and young stock he saved the cost of one man. The final word on layout of loose stabling and pipeline milking is yet to be written, and one authority tells me he could improve on the Thomson design. But I'm impressed with the fact that it suits the Thomsons, and saves much labor. The Hook Co. of Boston, buys Norman's milk.

Service Bureau

MAKE A WILL

We are frequently asked questions about wills. In the absence of a will your estate will be settled according to law but the chances are against having it settled exactly as you would like. Therefore, it is good common sense to make a will and to consider frequently whether or not changes should be made in it.

We suggest this procedure. First, write down in your own words how you wish to leave your estate. In doing this, consider the possibility that you and your wife (or husband) might be killed in the same automobile accident.

Then, talk with a lawyer and ask him to draft a will which carries out your wishes. Then, check the draft over very carefully before signing it.

It is true that a will may be legal without having it drawn by a lawyer. On the other hand, it may not be legal and in addition to that people who make their own wills frequently fail to provide for disposition of the estate in the way that they really wish it would be done.

This is a personal matter, but it is possible to make a will that causes more trouble than no will would cause. Generally speaking, trouble is caused by the person who tries to control his estate for more than one generation.

If you have not made a will, this is a good time to do it; if you have not checked over your will lately you may find that changes are in order.

— A. A. —

UNRELIABLE HOMEWORK

If, as you say, most homework schemes are unreliable why are they allowed to advertise and fool the public?

It would be wonderful if all publications would set high standards for advertising, including classified advertising. Occasionally, the Post Office Department denies the use of the mails to some homework schemes, but usually the letters sent out are not signed by an individual. Instead they are signed by a firm name and, if the Post Office denies the concern the use of the mails, all that is necessary is for them to start up again the next day under a new name.

Occasionally, the operator of a fraudulent homework scheme is arrested and jailed but it is not easy to accumulate the evidence and get a conviction. One of the difficulties is that no individual loses much money and there are few indeed who will go to the trouble of prosecuting when the losses are from \$1 to \$5.

The best cure for homework schemes is for the people to refuse to send them money.

— A. A. —

FANTASTIC PUZZLE

Are the puzzle contests which offer fantastic prizes honest and are they legal?

It is the custom of promoters to check with the Post Office Department and get their O.K. so far as mailability is concerned. In the cases we have checked on, prizes have been paid.

Most people who enter are, of course, doomed to disappointment. The number of entries is tremendous which is understandable because the promoters must have income to pay prizes, to pay expenses and leave some return for their efforts.

The first puzzles look ridiculously easy but they get progressively more difficult and, generally speaking, several "tie breaking contests" are required to pick the winners. From this you can see that the chances of winning are small and that those who are numbered among the prize winners must have considerable persistence and ability.

OLIVER

"FINEST IN FARM MACHINERY"



The Super 88 Diesel, with new 4440 Plow. One of six Oliver diesels.

Pocket 44¢ every hour!

That's the sort of fuel savings you can make with an Oliver diesel, doing this kind of work. Here's how it figures:

Pulling four bottoms, a gasoline tractor will burn some four gallons an hour. The Oliver diesel, about two and a half. What's gas worth where you live? And diesel fuel? At average prices, the saving comes to 44¢ an hour. With you, it might be less, it might be more — *a saving of two-thirds the fuel cost is not unusual*. Important, too, are the fuel savings on other farming operations requiring less power than plowing.

Another money saver, your Oliver diesel requires no extra engine for starting. No special fuel. Just step on the starter and go to work.

Size? Name it! Oliver—and *only* Oliver—offers you dollar-saving diesel power in all its wheel tractor sizes. Nor can any other diesel match all the Oliver features—features that save on upkeep, save on time, save on you.

Come in and see them, won't you? See your Oliver Dealer.

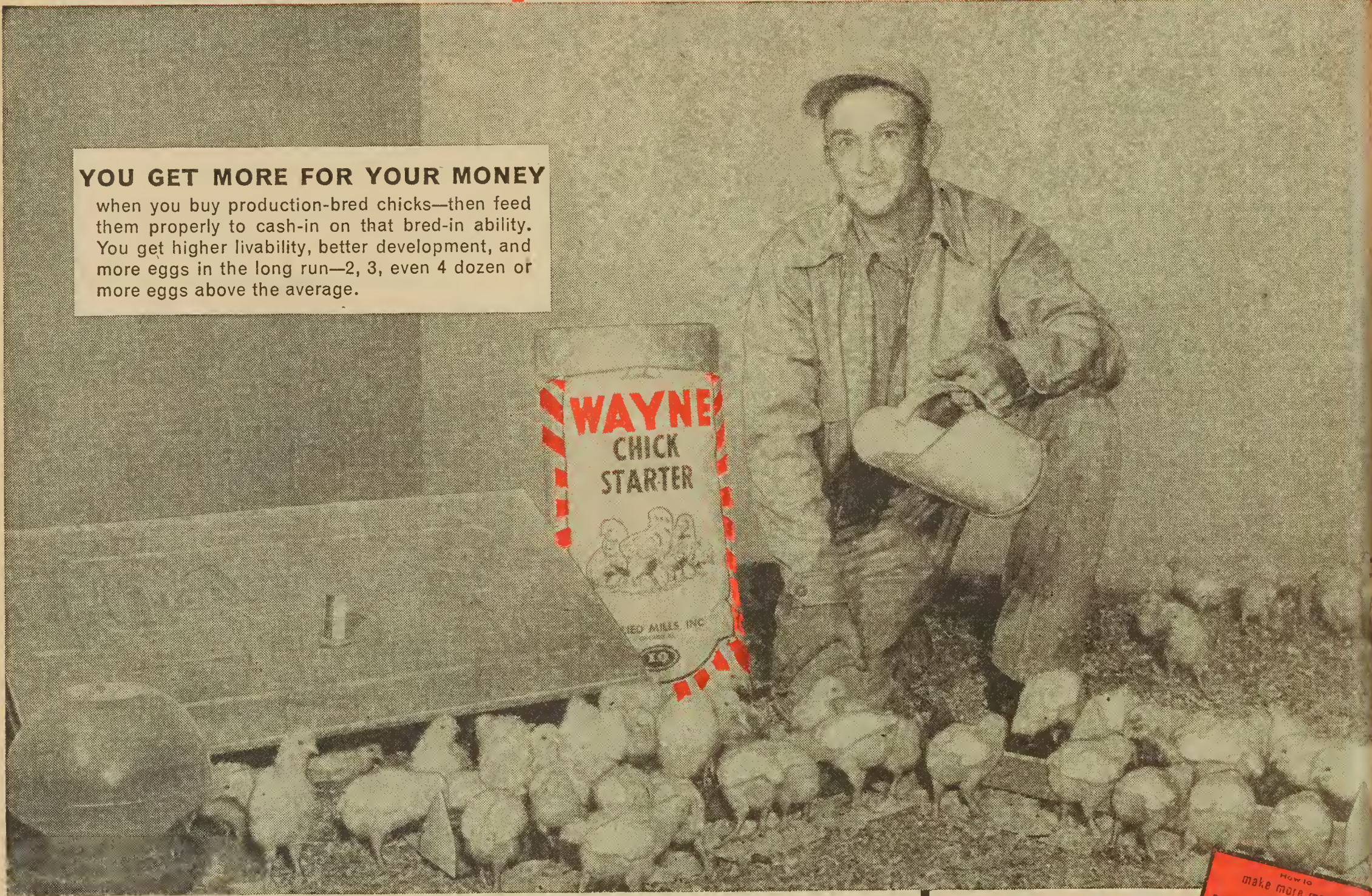
The Oliver Corporation
400 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.



"You make more money with *Better-bred, Better-fed Chicks!*"

YOU GET MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

when you buy production-bred chicks—then feed them properly to cash-in on that bred-in ability. You get higher livability, better development, and more eggs in the long run—2, 3, even 4 dozen or more eggs above the average.



Your WAYNE Feed Dealer can help you 3 ways . . .

1 By telling you where you can get *better-bred* chicks.

2 By giving you the latest up-to-the-minute information on growing *better-bred, better-fed chicks*.

3 By servicing your flock with the tested-and-proved Wayne Starting and Developing Program that best fits your needs.

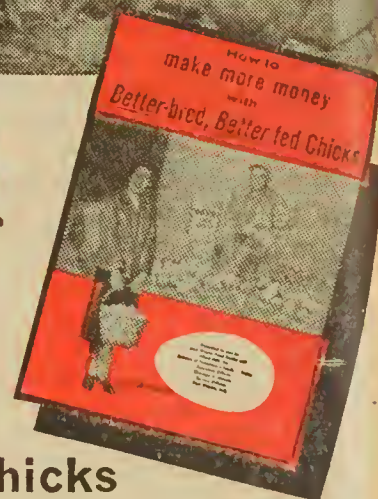
Every year, more chick raisers depend on Wayne Feeds to help them *make the most of the breeding* in their chicks. You, too, can

feed Wayne with complete confidence . . . for it is *triple-tested* by the famous Wayne Research Farm Division to assure the full benefits of energy, protein, antibiotics, and other modern nutrients for your flock. The "IQ" (Ingredient Quality) Seal on every bag is your assurance that Wayne *has what it takes* to give your chicks a sure, strong start.

Check now with your local Wayne Feed Dealer about your 1956 chick plans.

Free

Guide to Better-Bred, Better-Fed Chicks



The *how-and-why* of better-breeding and better-feeding . . . what to do when and after your chicks arrive . . . easy steps that result in a safe strong start for your chicks now—well-developed, heavy layers next fall when it counts most. Get your copy from your Wayne Dealer, *now!* No cost or obligation.

Depend on Wayne to do the job!

Cash-in on the Better-Breeding of your Chicks with these Better-Feeding Programs!

WAYNE CHICK STARTER—A long time favorite. Only 3 lbs. gives each chick a sure, strong start.

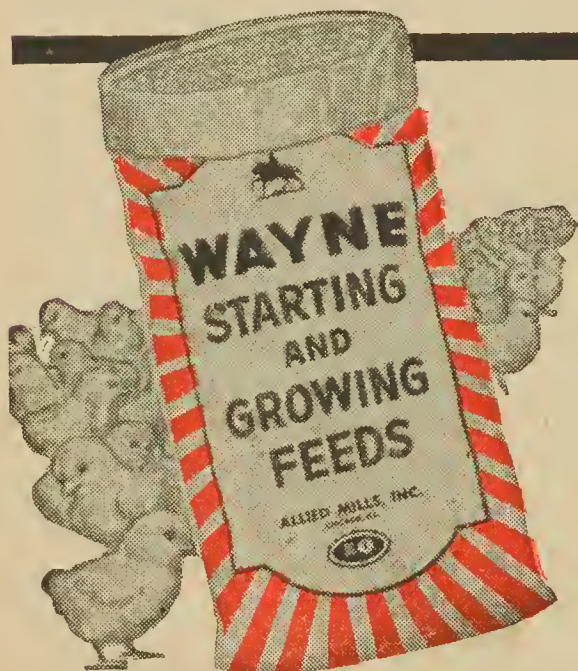
WAYNE GROWING MASH—a real pullet developer. Only 7 lbs. plus 10 lbs. of your own grain grows a pullet.

WAYNE H-A-D KRUMS—the palatable High-level Antibiotic Diet that helps keep birds eating-and-growing during times of stress. Helps fight disease.

WAYNE UNIVERSAL GROWER—the popular all-mash ration. Complete—no extras needed. Feed right from bag.

WAYNE CONCENTRATES—to help you make the best use of your own grains. Ask your dealer.

COCCIDIOSIS PROTECTION—Some Wayne Feeds are available with "Nicarbazin" at preventive levels.



WAYNE FEEDS

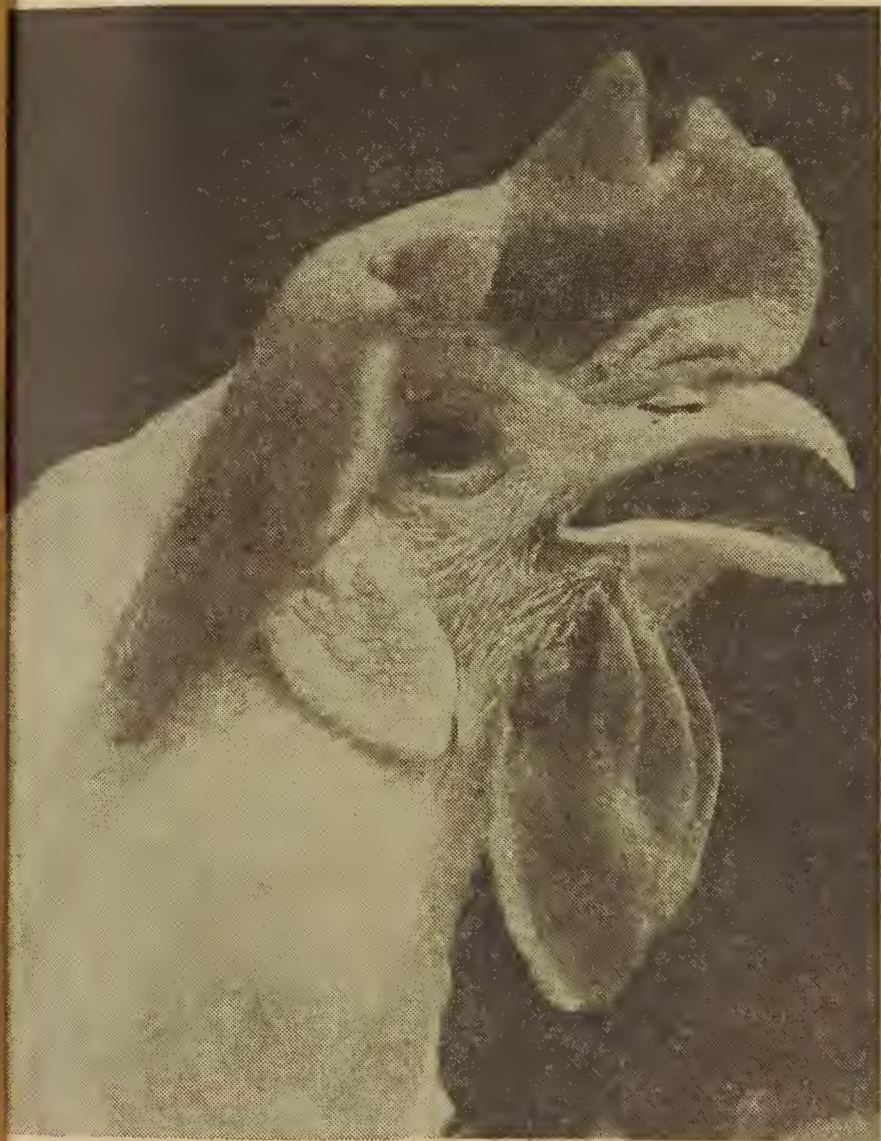


IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Alaska Tour	5
Growing Flowers	18
Brooding Chicks	28
Spring House Cleaning	32

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



How To Take Better Care of YOUR Layers

By MONROE BABCOCK

eat out of them still standing on the floor providing you can keep the litter out of the hoppers.

We figure at least three 6 ft. hoppers for each hundred birds. Four would probably produce still more eggs. Try to keep the hoppers approximately half-full, make

the hoppers so that the birds can easily get their heads in and reach the feed without having any difficulty. Try to spread the hoppers in the pen where all the birds get a good chance to eat.

Water Troughs

Too many poultrymen are trying to keep the floor dry today and that is a bad mistake. We use one 8 ft. water trough for each 300 layers. It is about 6 inches to 10 inches in width and about 4 inches to 6 inches in depth and we try to run three or four or even five inches of water in the trough using a float valve device to keep the water level up in the trough.

We use an 1 1/4" pipe which is screwed into a little flange at the bottom of the trough and by unscrewing this pipe, the water runs out of the trough into a drain and we can scrub it out easily each day. This pipe is just about 1/2 an inch higher than we want the water in the trough but not as high as the top of the trough. This pipe is opened on both ends and if the float should get stuck and keep running, surplus water would run over the top of this pipe and down the drain and would not flood the pen. Such a trough placed in the middle of the pen will give your birds lots of water.

If you're going to use smaller troughs, then spot them around in various parts of the pen to give all birds a good chance to drink. You want to remember that some birds are bashful and afraid of others that have bullied them and you want to give all birds in the

pen the very best possible chance to get at both the feed and the water.

To get best production, we have usually found that a good 20 to 22% protein laying mash fed in the hoppers and about 10 pounds of scratch grain per hundred layers per day, scattered in the litter in all parts of the pen, gives best production. We feed this scratch grain in the afternoon. At noon we feed about 4 pounds of fleshing pellets per hundred birds.

We do not like the "V" trough fountains, nor the small cups for large flocks of birds. We have found the little cup satisfactory for individual pens where there are about 20 to 40 birds to the pen. "V" type troughs and cups can prove to be disastrous if you debeak your birds and if you keep the water level in these devices so low that the birds cannot get at it easily. My advice to you is that if you debeak your birds, be sure to have water troughs where the birds can get at the water easily and drink easily. Otherwise, you're not going to get good production.

If chickens can't drink water easily, they do not drink enough. Sure a bird will drink water out of a crazy water trough, but if she can't get at the water easily, she's just going to drink enough water to stay alive and not enough to lay eggs for you. She has her own worries, why should she worry about how many eggs she lays for you?

Chickens do like water and if they can drink easily, they do like to drink and the more water they can get around on their feathers and splatter around the better they like it; and I think you might better put up with wet floors around the troughs and get 80 to 90% production, than to have dry floors and not get very many eggs.

Another mistake that many poultrymen make is that they have the feeders either automatic or otherwise, on the roosts and the water troughs over in (Continued on Page 26)

It's A GOOD IDEA to try to save labor on hens but not if you give them improper care and wind up the year with less money than you could have had. I've even seen write ups of men who take care of a lot of birds, but the pictures that go with the write ups show a lot of birds that are out of production. If you should visit one of those farms, you would find birds that are not laying the way they should.

Good poultrymen who get high production usually are very observing. They notice every little thing that's going on in the hen house. They stand around and watch their birds after their chores are done. Also, sometimes it's smart to have a hole in the wall of your feed room and peek through and see what the birds are doing.

In order to get top production, you need a real good laying mash that is scientifically balanced and manufactured to give you top production. If you suspect that your feed is not right, I suggest that you run some tests in different pens with different feeds to find out which one performs best for you. Feeds are very good today.

I suggest that you feed mash and not crumbles, because with crumbles, you're likely to get a lot more picking and cannibalism in the flock. For White Leghorns I suggest that you use hoppers that are up off the floor so that the birds can run under them and yet not so high that it makes too much work for the birds to jump to the hoppers. Of course, you can probably still get better production with hoppers where the birds can



GET YOUR SEED OFF CAR

Save Money - - - Insure Your Supply

Thirty five years of that good G.L.F. Seed Service, yoked with the latest State College recommendations, and backed by 118 thousand Northeastern farmers is a tough combination to beat. It's a combination that gives you the best seed for less money. G.L.F. "off-car" sales has long been a dollar saving feature of your G.L.F. Seed Service. You can save this year too, by taking your grass and legume seed when it arrives in your community.

The Supply Situation

The 1956 seed supply is generally quite favorable. Legumes are occupying more and more of the seed picture, due to improved quality and greater adaptability of the new varieties, however, some of these new legumes are in short supply. So, if you are counting on these very desirable new varieties this year, the time to order is now.

The highly recommended Narragansett and DuPuits alfalfas promise to be short. The winter hardy, wilt resistant Narragansett will produce in three years the tonnage Ranger produces in four years. Yet, on good sites where wilt is not a problem, DuPuits will outyield Narragansett. Among the Trefoils, Viking, a newer variety resembles, but outyields the common Imported European Trefoil. Viking is also in short supply.

Both Southern Brome and Garry Oats are short this year. 40% of all the Garry Oats available to the United States have been purchased by

your G.L.F. However, most of this supply has already been spoken for.

In this area, strong demand forces prices on these scarce seed varieties to a relatively high level, but G.L.F.'s large volume buying and distribution saves you money. So if you are planning on Garries or any of the other short varieties this year, your best bet is to check with your G.L.F. Service Agency today.

It Pays To Insist On High Quality Seed

This G.L.F. seed meets the highest standards of purity made possible by new modern equipment. It's plump, bright colored, good sized, known-origin seed—the kind that's bound to grow. It's only good business to assure yourself of high yields by putting down seed you know is good, and there's no sense paying extra when it isn't necessary. And remember, it takes no more time or equipment to plant high quality seed, but at harvest time you can see the difference. It's time-proven quality that pays off in the long run, and G.L.F.'s 35 years of dependable seed service to Northeastern farmers is paying off today.

Save this year by taking your seed when the shipment arrives.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

THAT GOOD G.L.F. SEED

Quality That Pays Off On The Farm



COUNTRY STORIES

T'other Side Up

By GEO. W. PIERCE

THIS is a true story. It happened in the town of Charleston, Vt. years ago when I was a small boy.

Andrew Lang and Gody Sawyer were neighbors. Both had farms joining. Both farms bordered on Clyde River. The land near the river was good hay and but pretty mucky. In fact, they had to use bog shoes on the oxen in order to haul the hay out.

Old Gody had turned his old mare in all feed and she had wandered down here and got stuck in the bog. It was about dark when Old Gody found her. He saw he would need some help so he went over to get Andrew to help him. Andrew had gone to bed. So he hollered, "Andrew, Andrew."

"What do ye want?"

"Want ye to git up and help me, Suh. My old mare is stuck in the bog Suh, and I can't git her out, Suh."

"Wal, is she in very deep?"

"Yes, Suh. She is in clear up to her ellocks, Suh."

"Wal, if she ain't in any wuss than hat, can't ye drive her out?"

"Wal, Suh, she is t'other side up, Suh!"

* * *

Cold Sober

By EDWARD L. VAN DYKE

JOE, my father's farm hand years ago, was, when sober, an industrious and efficient worker. His great weakness was a professed off-season hunger for the apples stored in the farm cellar. His trips for apples, we soon learned, actually were motivated by a barrel of cider, close at hand.

It was spring, and not only was the winter extremely hard, but an ice jam in the flood-high creek was threatening to take out a wooden bridge. All hands, armed with axes, sought to break up the piled-up ice.

Joe swung unsteadily at a cake of ice and both he and the axe disappeared in the water. Another worker threw himself flat on the downstream side of the plank bridge and seized Joe as he bobbed in sight. Joe was still clinging to his axe.

"Been at thit cider again, Joe, I suppose?" said my father.

Joe, frightened and half-frozen, was cold sober now.

"Well," said he, "if it hadn't been for the cider I never would have hung on to that axe!"

* * *

How Much?

By GRAMMIE MOORE

MARK ADAMS was a man of few words and with a will of iron. I can see him as plainly as yesterday perched in the high seat of his lumber wagon on his weekly trip to town.

He owned his farm which was located fifteen miles out on a side road. One day the hogs being ready for market, Mark and the hired man hoisted six of them into the wagon body and set off for town. On arriving Mark said to the dealer, "How much?" The reply being far below expectations, Mark spat a generous amount of tobacco juice, bare-knissing the corner of the off-side huckle-tree, gathered up his lines, and looking the buyer squarely in the eye said, "Mister, them hogs are mine," turned the team around and headed for home.

That night after chores and a very late supper, Mark eased himself into his favorite rocker, remarking to his wife as he did so "By Cracky, mother, showed that dod-blasted dealer he couldn't cheat me."

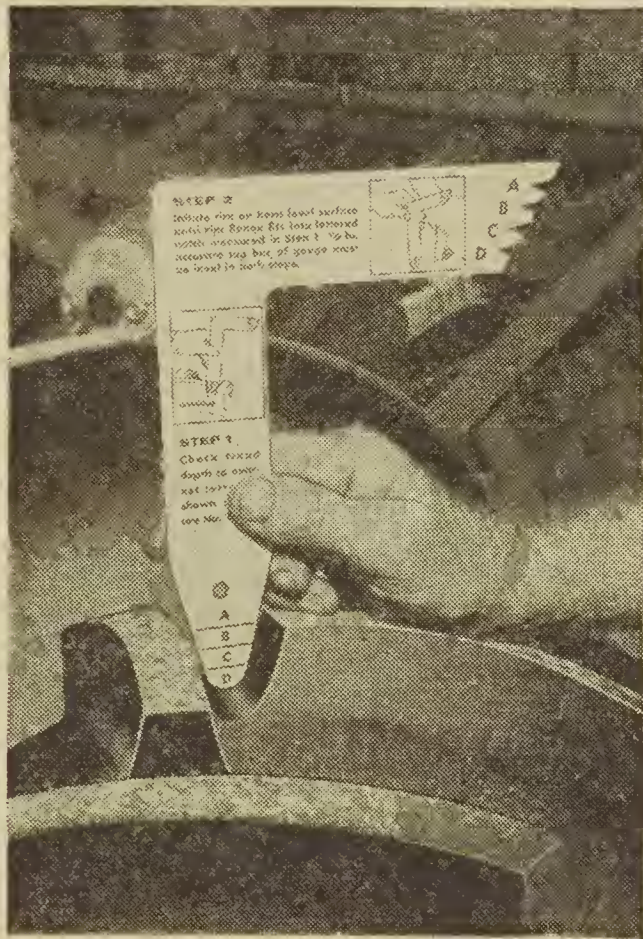
FREE Firestone TRACTOR TIRE AIR MEASURE GAUGE

CUTS YOUR FARM TIRE COSTS

You can cut your farm tire costs by using the Free Firestone Air Measure Gauge. It will eliminate 70% of premature tractor tire failures that are known to result from overinflation and underinflation of rear tractor tires.

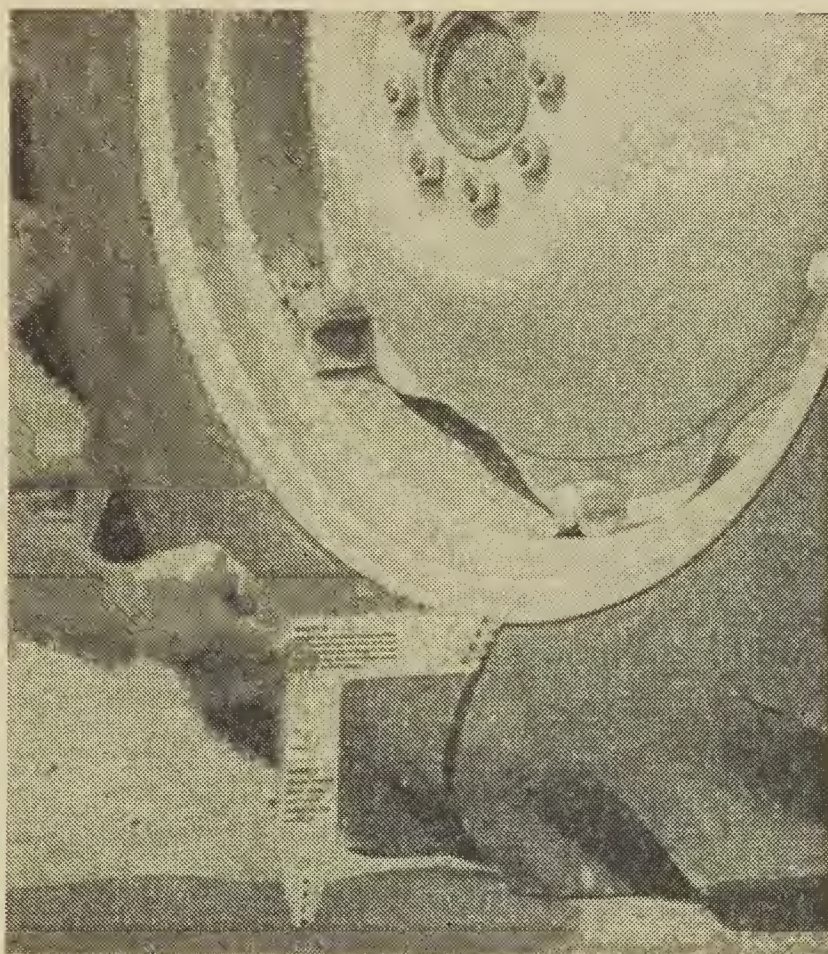
The new Firestone Air Measure Gauge is so simple that even a child can use it correctly. It will always indicate correct tractor tire inflation to provide maximum traction, regardless of the metal or fluid weights applied to tractor wheels or the varying loads placed upon tires when different implements are used.

Firestone Air Measure Gauges are available free of charge at Firestone Dealers and Stores. Tell your Firestone Dealer or Store Manager the size of the tires on your tractor and you will be given a gauge for that specific size.



Get yours FREE at your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store

Tractor tire tread depth (above) is instantly and accurately measured by inserting the handle end of the new Firestone tractor tire Air Measure Gauge between the tread traction bars. If tread depth "A" is indicated (as shown here) the rim of a properly inflated rear tractor tire will fit snugly into the notch on the arm of the gauge marked "A" (right) when the handle arm of the gauge is placed on the ground and turned toward the tire rim. If the rim is above the notch, an over-inflated condition exists. If the rim rests below the "A," the tire is underinflated.



MAKE FIRESTONE YOUR HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL YOUR TIRE AND SERVICE NEEDS

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

SIGN OF SPRING

JUST west of our farm home there is a piece of fine, old pine woods through which the main road to Ithaca runs. When we moved on the place years ago, Mrs. Rhodes, from whom we bought the place, and whose family had lived on the farm since the early days, said:

"When the sun gets far enough north so that it shines through the road gap in the pine woods, as it goes down into the western sky, then spring is surely on the way."

Well, last night we could see the setting sun shining through the gap so now we can look forward to longer days, to new maple syrup, to be followed shortly after by the return of the birds and the great miracle of another resurrection of spring.

THE POLITICIANS AND NIAGARA POWER

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST sent the following telegram to Senator Irving M. Ives and to every New York member of the House of Representatives outside of the metropolitan district:

"EVERY STATEWIDE FARM ORGANIZATION, HUNDREDS OF BUSINESS GROUPS, STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, AND PRACTICALLY ALL WELL-INFORMED CITIZENS ARE OPPOSED TO STATE DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL ELECTRIC POWER FROM NIAGARA. ARE YOU? PLEASE WIRE ANSWER COLLECT. E. R. EASTMAN, PRESIDENT AND EDITOR, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

Briefly, the facts are as follows. In 1950 a treaty was made with Canada permitting the tapping of the Niagara River for an extra million kilowatts of electric power. When this is done, it will be one of the largest power developments in the world. Therefore, it is highly important that every citizen understands the facts.

Ever since the treaty was signed there has been a controversy in Congress over the method by which this power should be developed. Private industry, representing five New York State power companies, is ready and willing, backed by experience and \$400 million dollars of private funds, to go ahead with the project but the socialists and the big government boys, both Democratic and Republican, put up a fight to have the Federal government do it. When the Federal government refused to take over the development of the Niagara power, a few politicians, not a majority, in New York State and in Congress began to bring pressure to have the state develop this additional power.

Argument is made by these politicians that electric power will be cheaper if the state does it. The only way it can possibly be cheaper is for the taxpayer to pay part of the cost. State or Federal ownership, operated by politicians inexperienced in business, always results in higher taxes for everybody and seldom in low cost to the consumer. Make no mistake, if the state of New York succeeds in getting control of the Niagara project, not only will the taxpayer pay the \$400 million dollars necessary to develop the power, but taxpayers will also lose millions of dollars in taxes which private enterprise would pay on the development and operation of the project.

With more than two hundred organizations in New York State, including agriculture, business and labor, opposed to the state's operation of Niagara, isn't it about time that the people themselves demand proper representation of their wishes by government officials? At least

By E. R. Eastman

we propose to know where these officials stand. Answers to the above telegram or failure to answer will be printed in the next issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

LOST IN A FEMALE WORLD

THE males of the world are rapidly losing out. Look what happens on the farm in the animal kingdom. How many bull calves ever are permitted to grow up? Now with artificial insemination there will be fewer than ever. Millions of chicks are being hatched right now. With few exceptions, the roosters will lose their heads at birth or before the end of the summer.

When it comes to mere man, take note of what is happening to him. Down the years, he was the one that got killed off in the wars or in the hunt. Women have always lived longer than men but lately the difference in the life span has jumped rapidly until women, on the average, now live six years longer than men.

There used to be some compensations for us poor males. We could do a little bossing, or at least the girls let us think we could. We could mismanage our politics without interference and further mismanagement by the females. We thought we held the title to our property. Now the girls own most of it. In the good old days, we could retreat to the office where we could cuss each other out without being scared that someone was going to burst into tears when we told him to do the letter over and for Pete's sake, do it right!

Remember the good old barber shop where the boys used to gather on a Saturday night? Look at them now, silent as a tomb. No man dares open his mouth. Why? Six females waiting to be shaved. Excuse me, I mean for a haircut. If the girls go on aping men, it won't be long before they will be shaving. Can't push Nature too far. Most of them own a razor now. Some have pipes too.

Yes, by golly, the girls have even got our pants. Half the time I can't tell whether it's a male or female coming down the street until he or she turns around. Now don't say it is just because I am getting old and near-sighted. Tain't so. I would have to be dead not to recognize and appreciate a pretty girl all dolled up in pretty feminine clothes, but they are getting as scarce as a dodo, because they are trying to look like men and act like men and where does that leave us? No place to go, no place at all, that's where.

Bless you, girls, we still love you and can't do without you, but we're getting discouraged. You need us too, so please leave us just a little place to stand on and stay on your own side of the fence at least part of the time.

SECRETARY ALLEN RESIGNS

ON JANUARY 24th, W. H. Allen, longtime Secretary of Agriculture in New Jersey, resigned his position. Bill had a serious illness and while he feels that he is nearly or entirely recovered, he thinks the time has come to take things a little easier.

Bill has been succeeded temporarily by Acting Secretary William C. Lynn of Trenton. Permanent Secretary effective July 1 is Phil

Alampi, well known as a radio announcer of farm programs.

The esteem with which Secretary Allen in New Jersey is shown by the fact that served under six governors since his appointment in 1937. He was recently honored State Board of Agriculture in New Jersey New Jersey agriculture's highest award, citation for distinguished service. In present citation, Mr. Henry D. Rapp, President State Board of Agriculture said:

"All of New Jersey has benefitted from devoted service of Secretary of Agriculture Allen. Few men in public service have equaled his stature as a man, his competence as an administrator, and his great humanity."

We of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST second statement with enthusiasm.

THE DIAGNOSING AND CONTROL OF DIABETES

THE Pennsylvania Medical Society reports that 11 per cent of children born to diabetic mothers develop the disease. That is 225 times oftener than diabetes occurs in the general population.

If both parents are diabetic, all the offspring will be predisposed to the disease. On the other hand, if both parents are non-diabetic, but the trait in their blood which they received from their parents, then one-fourth of the children will be diabetic.

Also, one of the chief causes of diabetes is overweight. Doctors say that 80 per cent of new diabetics are overweight at the beginning of their disease. The diagnosis of diabetes is so simple that there is no excuse for anyone to have the disease without knowing it. The first symptoms are: thirst, hunger, and frequent emptying of the bladder. Excess sugar in the urine is most a sure symptom. Testing the urine for sugar is a simple process.

Treatment, of course, must be had from a doctor. It consists of very carefully balanced diet with a greatly reduced amount of starch and sugar, plus treatment in most cases with insulin. Many diabetics who have had the disease for many years have lived a normal life with the use of insulin. With early diagnosis and proper care, with full cooperation on the part of the patient with the doctor, diabetics can live as long as people without the disease.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

REMEMBER the old chestnut about a business man who was dictating a letter to his stenographer asking for a business appointment with a man in Schenectady? The girl said, "How do you spell Schenectady?" "Sch-Sch-No! Sche-, tell him I'll meet him in Albany."

Here's a good variation on the original story. The policeman was trying to write a report about a dead horse and was mad because he couldn't spell Schenectady. He asked another officer who replied, "Skinna- what do you want to know for?"

"I want to report a dead horse on Schenectady Avenue."

"Skin- Aw, spell it yourself."

Whereupon the officer jumped up, over the back of his chair, and beat it for the door.

"Where are you going?"

"I'm going to drag that darn corpse over to First Avenue."

Alaska Summer Tour

**YELLOWSTONE • MT. RAINIER • ALASKAN CRUISE
LAKE LOUISE • BANFF**

ONCE again we offer you the opportunity to go with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on a really marvelous tour to Alaska. The dates are Aug. 8 to Sept. 5, and our popular American tour leader, Mr. Verne BeDell of the Northern Pacific Railway will again head the party. As usual, he has planned the very best and most comprehensive Alaskan tour possible. Yellowstone and Rainier National Parks will be visited on our way to Alaska, and on our way back we will see gorgeous Lake Louise, Banff, and the Columbia Icefields.

There will be other stopovers, too, in celebrated places that we may not be privileged to visit again. While in Portland, our sightseeing will include the famous Columbia River Highway, one of America's most beautiful and spectacular scenic routes. We'll also visit the gay and handsome

city of Seattle, as well as Victoria and Vancouver in British Columbia.

From the moment we board our special train and head westward on August 8, we'll have one happy experience after another. First, getting acquainted with one another (and that doesn't take long!). And how we'll enjoy those marvelous Northern Pacific meals as we roll smoothly on our way! On August 11, we will leave our train at Livingston, Montana, for a glorious 3-day visit to Yellowstone National Park, where we'll see strange and curious things and astonishing sights: Old Faithful, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, the scenic Cody Road, the paint pots, petrified trees and ghostly geysers.

Portland will be our first stop on the West Coast, and then will come another memorable highlight of our tour — a visit to Rainier National Park. We'll stay the night at Paradise Inn in a fairy tale world of flowered-bordered trails, leaping waterfalls, virgin evergreen forests, and, towering above all, the glittering snow-capped peaks of Mt. Rainier.

After a day and night in Seattle, with a deluxe land and water tour of the city, we will board a Canadian Pacific steamer and cruise up beautiful Puget Sound, visiting both Victoria and Vancouver before transferring to our Alaska cruise ship, the Union Steamship's S. S. Chilcotin — our "home" for the next 9 days. Our ship is ideal for sailing Alaskan waters, for she specializes in comfort, hospitality, and entertainment for guests.

As we cruise northward on the calm blue waters of the Inside Passage to the Land of the Midnight Sun, we will experience the utmost in pleasurable, memorable travel. Past your steamer chair will flow snow-capped peaks that poke holes in the sky; gleaming glaciers; wooded islands; primitive, un-

spoiled country; little coastal towns and picturesque fishing fleets.

The time will fly by all too fast, for in addition to the fun of shipboard life, we will call at many ports. The very names of the places we will see thrill us — Ketchikan; Juneau, capital of Alaska; the magnificent Mendenhall Glacier; the rock walled Lynn Canal; Skagway, where the Trail of '98 begins. The early Klondike atmosphere still clings to this pioneer town, and we will actually see the old trail and follow it from our parlor car chairs aboard a White Pass and Yukon narrow gauge railway.

Every moment of our cruise will be filled with interest and happiness as we visit this northern wonderland, with its souvenirs of gold-digging days, its gorgeous scenery, vivid flowers, and long, long days of sunshine. And after the cruise is over, still another great experience is in store for us—four days in the Canadian Rockies, visiting Lake Louise, Banff, Emerald Lake, and the Columbia Icefields.

"All Expense" Ticket

The cost of this enchanting tour is reasonable, and the "all expense" ticket includes everything except such personal expenses as souvenirs and laundry. It covers all transportation, first class hotel accommodations, delicious meals, expert escort services, baggage transfers, all sightseeing, and all tips. Besides upper and lower berth accommodations on trains, we will also have bedrooms, drawing rooms, and compartments at a somewhat higher cost.

If you have made one of our trips with Verne BeDell, you know how enjoyable and perfectly planned they are. If this is your first, you have a new experience awaiting you. You'll find it the trip of a lifetime; a carefree, restful vacation filled with delightful surprises and good times in company with the nicest folks in the world. You'll have absolutely no travel worries; no tickets or luggage to bother with; no tips to pay, nothing to do but to enjoy every moment of it!

Our printed, illustrated Alaska Tour itinerary will give you complete day-by-day details of the trip and also the exact cost from the point of departure nearest you. To get a copy of it, fill out the coupon on this page and send it to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-A, Ithaca,

N. Y. In the itinerary you will find a reservation blank, which you may use to send in your reservation, with a deposit of \$50.00 per person. All deposits and other payments will be refunded if you find later you cannot go.

If you are already certain that you want to go on this marvelous tour, we advise you to send in your reservation immediately. We shall have to limit the party to 75 persons, and we already have reservations from a number of people who have been on our Alaska Tour waiting list. So don't delay, or you may be disappointed in getting space.

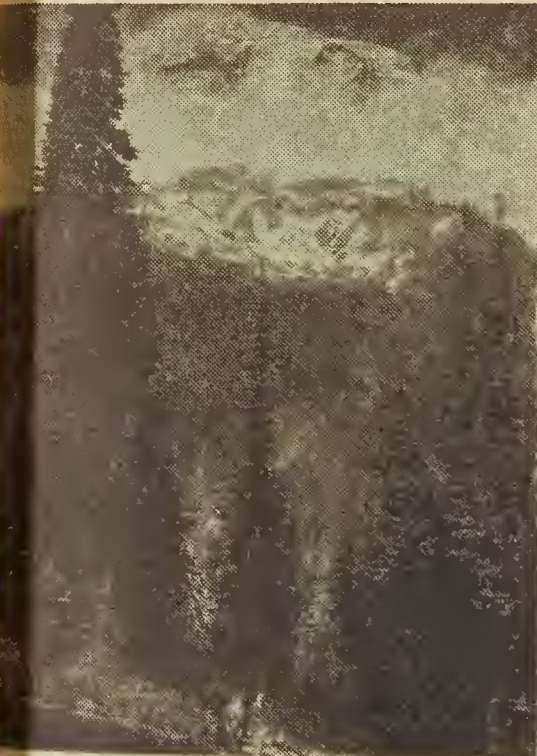
E. R. EASTMAN,
American Agriculturist
Box 367-A,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Alaska Summer Tour, August 8 to Sept. 5.

Name

Address

(Please print)



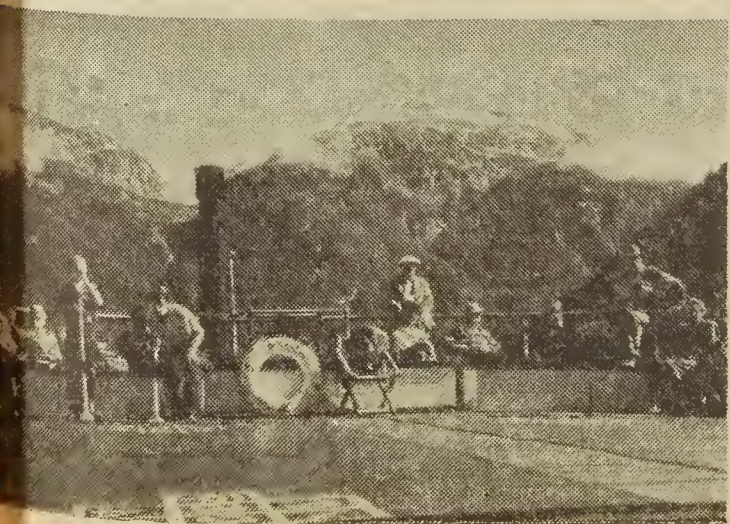
➤ **Mighty Mt. Rainier's 14,408-foot peak shows through the clouds in this view from a footpath near Paradise Inn where we will stay in this famous national park.**

—Photo: Northern Pacific Ry.



➤ **We will visit beautiful Moraine Lake and the Valley of the Ten Peaks while at Chateau Lake Louise.**

—Photo: Canadian Pacific Ry.



➤ **One of our ports of call will be Alaska's capital, Juneau, and while there we will take a motor trip to the magnificent Mendenhall Glacier.**

—Photo: Northern Pacific Ry.

➤ **As we cruise northward on the calm blue waters of the Inside Passage to the Land of the Midnight Sun, we will experience the utmost in pleasurable, memorable travel.**

—Photo: Northern Pacific Ry.



➤ **Luxurious Chateau Lake Louise where we'll spend enchanted days and nights. Thrilling scenery, cosmopolitan comfort, and delicious meals have made it famous the world over.**

—Photo: Canadian Pacific Ry.



AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK PRICES: Following are estimates of uniform prices in the ton and New York milk markets.

Boston — Feb. \$4.35; March \$4.00; Apr. \$3.65; May \$3.45; June \$3.40; \$3.90; Aug. \$4.20. The estimates made by the Market Administrator are 3.7% butterfat.

New York — Feb. \$3.98; March \$3.66; Apr. \$3.47; May \$3.28; June \$3.32. Estimates are from the Administrator's office and assume that the Market remains as it is now.

U. S. milk production for December was 2% above 1954 and 12% above 1944-53 average. For 1955, U. S. milk production was up 1%. New England Reporting Service says grain fed per cow on January 1 was higher than year and that dairy cow prices were also up in New England.

FARM PROGRAM: Argument is increasing on the President's Program. It has been pointed out that the Bank will be of doubtful value to northeastern agriculture; that rental must be relatively high to encourage taking land out of production and policing is likely to be difficult. However, some form of the "Soil Bank" is likely to become law.

Exemption of wheat from marketing quotas where it is fed on the farm grown is likely to pass. Corn growers fear the sale of government-held grade wheat for feed.

The idea of limiting the amount of price support money paid to an individual has merit, but it has been stated that it would eventually cause a "two system" with one group producing under government supports and one without these supports. It probably will not pass.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture has approved an additional \$10 million for school lunch milk programs from now to July 1 and \$50 million more next two years.

The refund to farmers of the two-cent-per-gallon Federal Gas Tax on used on the farm is likely to pass. The House recently voted for it 387 to 0.

POTATOES: The USDA recommends an average acreage cut of 8 per cent for 1956 summer and late potatoes. Specifically recommended reduction in 29 late states is from 1,096,200 acres in 1955 to 1,005,200 acres. In 10 summer commercial states recommended reduction is from 71,300 in 1955 to 65,000.

Also recommended is an acreage cut of 2 per cent for fresh summer potatoes, 1 per cent for fresh fall vegetables, 9 per cent for summer melons and 6 per cent for sweet potatoes. For vegetables for commercial processing the recommendation is for an increase of 2 per cent.

POULTRY: Predictions are that egg production will be more profitable than last year, especially for the first 8 or 9 months of the year. Broilers will be less profitable, especially early in the year. Early buying of chicks for replacements is indicated. Baby chick purchases are expected to be 12 to 15 per cent above last year.

For turkeys there is a potential over-supply of breeding stock. A moderate increase in turkeys could be profitable, but danger is that it will be over.

According to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets it took 8 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of poultry feed the last week in January, compared to 11.2 dozen a year ago.

On January 1, number of hens and non-laying pullets on U. S. farms was below a year ago.

SUBSIDIES: Recently a subscriber, commenting on our recommendation that subsidies be reduced gradually, assumed that we were inconsistent because of low postal rates on publications.

Our subscriber has not kept himself informed. Already there has been a 10 per cent increase in postal rates for periodicals, coming in the form of a 10 per cent increase in 1953, 10 per cent in 1954 and 10 per cent in 1955.

American Agriculturist did not fight these increases. It did object to an increase of 30% in one year. The original proposal was for a 100% increase which was more than the total profit of many publications. —Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

THE smartest thing a man can do this time of year is catch the flu. With proper planning it ain't hard, just spend some time out in the yard without a hat or overcoat 'til there's a tickle in your throat, or leave your boots inside and go a-tramping through the drifts of snow until your feet are good and wet and just as cold as they can get. If your condition's extra good and all else fails, perhaps you could contrive to hike down to the creek and fall in, if the ice ain't thick; or ask a sickly friend to sneeze so you're exposed to his disease.

Sure, you'll get sniffles in your nose and it will turn a bright red rose; your head may pound, your bones might ache, your chest will hurt whenever you take a breath, your throat may be so sore that you can't swallow any more, and you will probably have to cough your poor old feverish head right off. But in return you'll have the fun of keeping your wife on the run while she plays nursemaid all the day and treats you nice in ev'ry way. Perhaps you'll think you're in a dream 'cause you don't hear a single scream, and she'll forget that she gave you a lengthy list of chores to do.



Tomato root heavily infested with root knot nematode.

Healthy root grown in D-D treated soil.

Watch vegetable profits grow

when you kill nematodes with D-D®

Thousands of farmers are finding it pays to fumigate soil with D-D. One pre-season application of D-D will control nematodes in your soil . . . plants develop healthy root systems—you get bigger yields of top-quality vegetables.

D-D is a liquid soil fumigant that kills *all* important species of nematodes before they can cause damage to your crops. Here are some of the many advantages of using D-D.

Easy to use D-D is injected as a liquid . . . once in the ground it becomes a gas that travels through the soil, killing nematodes as it goes.

Proved control Thousands of actual use tests prove beyond a doubt that D-D is a top nematode control.

Economical The cost of D-D is repaid many times in higher yields of better-quality crops.

This season, harvest higher yields of better quality vegetables. Treat your soil with D-D *before* you plant. Your local dealer has D-D and complete information on its application.



SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

460 Park Avenue, New York 22, New York

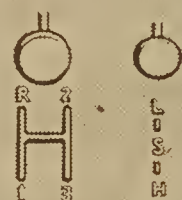
fabulous
NEW MH50 WITH
2-3 PLOW

The miracle from Massey-Harris hydramic power

**engineered to trigger
a new tractor age**



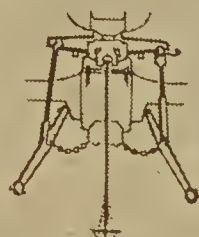
TORQUEMASTER 4 ENGINE — where Hydramic Power begins. Rugged, steady, hi-torque power that stays on the pull in the low rpm's.



6-SPEED HI-LO TRANSMISSION — gives you the right ground speed for every job with the engine operating at its most efficient rpm.



DUO-RANGE CLUTCH — One clutch pedal, working through two stages, controls both the forward travel of the tractor as well as the live PTO.



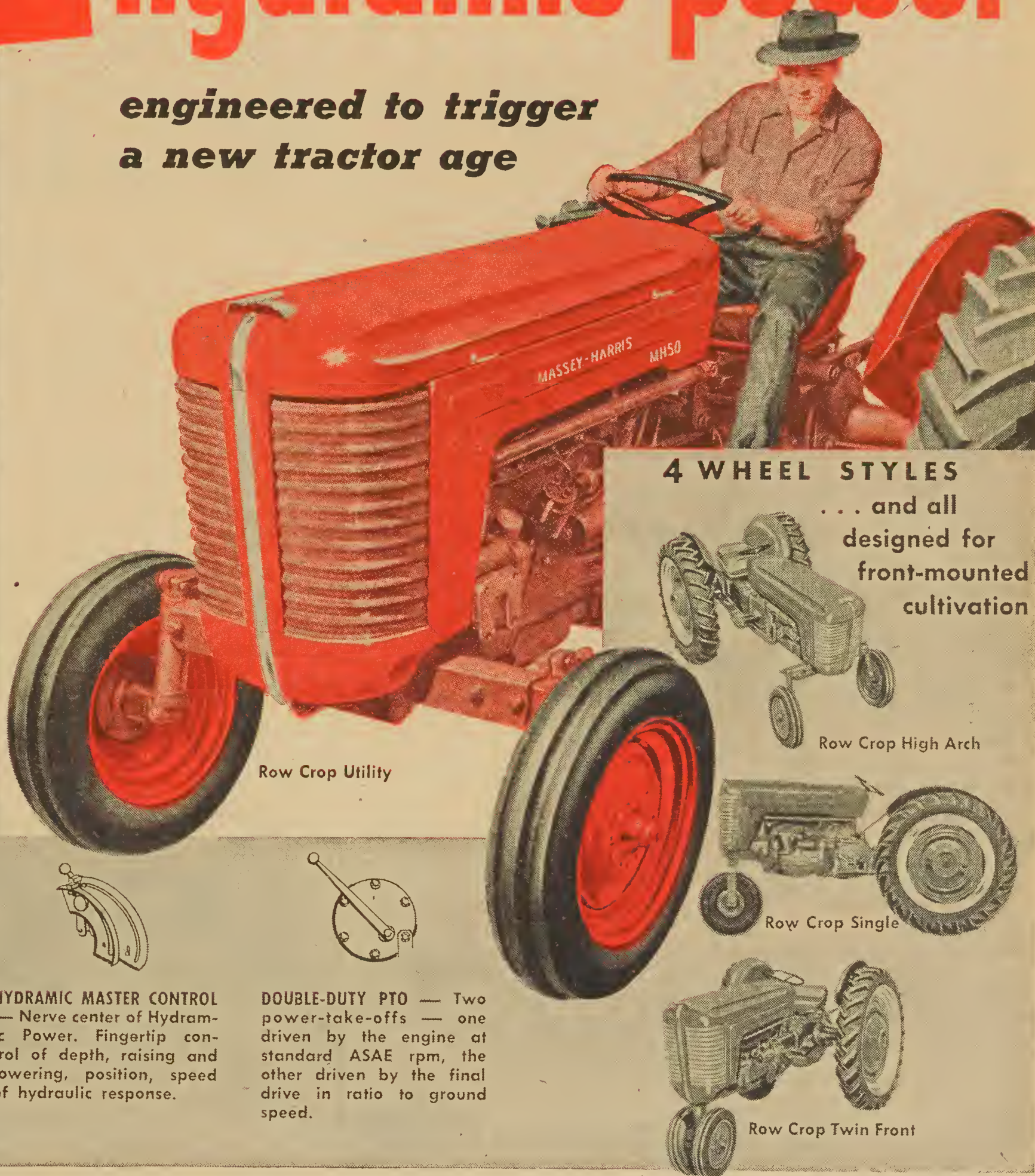
DRAFT MONITOR 3-POINT HITCH — Automatically steps up traction as the pull gets heavy. Instantly matches pull-power to the load. Fits all 3-point hook-up tools.



HYDRAMIC MASTER CONTROL — Nerve center of Hydramic Power. Fingertip control of depth, raising and lowering, position, speed of hydraulic response.



DOUBLE-DUTY PTO — Two power-take-offs — one driven by the engine at standard ASAE rpm, the other driven by the final drive in ratio to ground speed.



we predict...

your first 5 minutes behind the wheel of the Hydramic Powered MH50 will change your whole concept of what a tractor can do.

Instantly you know it! This tractor sets the pace for the future. Miracle-design! Hydramic Power! The miracle system that pools total mechanical and hydraulic power

into one dynamic force instantly at your command. The one system that puts power where you need it . . . to push, pull, lift, lower, adjust, operate. Hydramic Power! High-profit power! And only the Massey-Harris MH50 has it.

Take a *miracle* demonstration drive

See in action the miracle from Massey-Harris . . . on your own farm, under your own conditions. Call your Massey-Harris dealer today, and get a free gift for your promptness. Massey-Harris, Dept. B-85, Racine, Wisconsin.

Always keep your eye on **Massey-Harris**

For better farming join your local conservation district



Why pay for "shrinking horsepower"?

Your tractor, of course, will never shrink to this size. But what about all the horsepower you paid for when it was new? That *can* shrink—from month to month, year after year.

Every time you run your tractor engine, harmful deposits build up inside the combustion chambers, on the valves, pistons and rings. Gradually these deposits reduce your tractor's horsepower.

That's why you should start using New Gulfpride H.D. Select. It's the world's only oil super-refined by the exclusive Alchlor Process to avoid "shrinking horsepower" in the hard-

working engines on your farm.

This oil *controls carbon*, the cause of pre-ignition, knock and overheating. It also protects against acid and corrosion. Moreover, it provides the toughest protective film ever developed in a motor oil—assures minimum oil consumption for the life of your tractor.

It's wise to switch to new Gulfpride H.D. Select. Available in the exact grade recommended by the manufacturer of your tractor for every season of the year. Comes in a handy, reusable 5 gal. utility can with convenient pouring spout.

Gulfpride H.D. Select

THE WORLD'S FINEST MOTOR OIL



Save time and money with Gulf quality products

Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease
Saves you the expense and trouble of keeping many separate greases on hand.

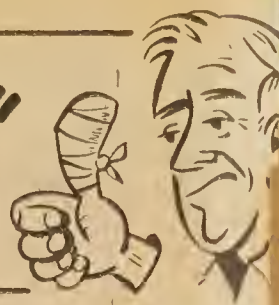


Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant
It is perfect for all conventional transmissions and differentials.

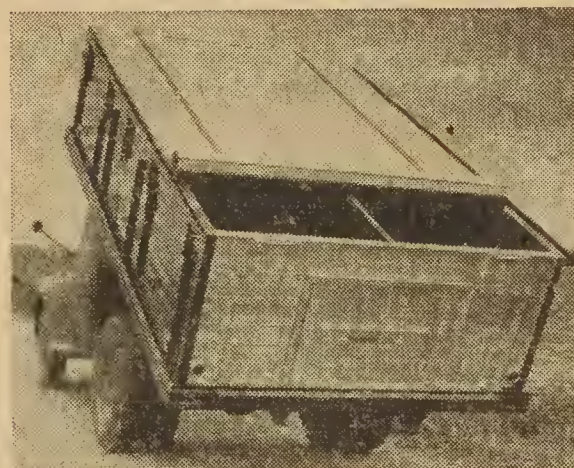


Thrifty Farmers Go Gulf

"IT'S HANDY"



TRUCK BOX COVER



I HAVE invented this new type of truck box cover which takes the place of a tarpaulin. It consists of a number of slots riveted to straps which rolls over the top of the truck box and keeps the contents of the box from blowing out. The straps hook down at the back end of the box and hold the cover in place. The hold-down members are hinged on the side of the box and hold the ends of the slots from blowing up.

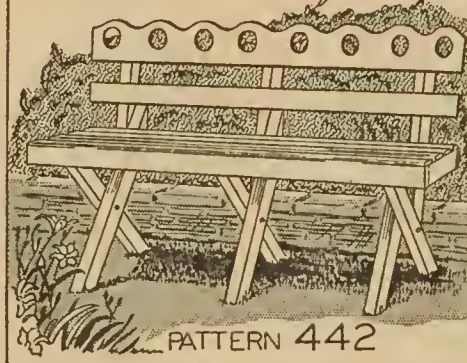
This cover is very easily rolled and unrolled by one man, even in a strong wind. It works equally well on a full or empty box. It is held in rolled up position at the front end of the box by straps. The center carrier is just hooked in, so it can be removed for hauling other things.

This cover will pay for itself very shortly in grain saving. — M. J. Renquist, Julesburg, Colo.

— A. A. —

EASY TO MAKE

GARDEN BENCHES



BESIDES being a most practical piece of outdoor furniture this bench should add interest and simple charm to any yard or garden.

The pattern gives cutting diagrams for three different styles that may be used for the back. All three are made from stock sizes of inexpensive lumber. This pattern 442 will be mailed for 25c.

Write to: Make It Yourself Patterns, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

HAVE you found an easier way to do some farm job? For practical handy hints which we are able to use, we will pay \$3.00 each, \$5.00, if accompanied by a picture which we can use.

HANDY HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To tighten the tiny screws in glasses, a small steel pin works as good as a screwdriver. The edge of the head is about the right size to grind the point of a small nail to the edge and try that.

* * *

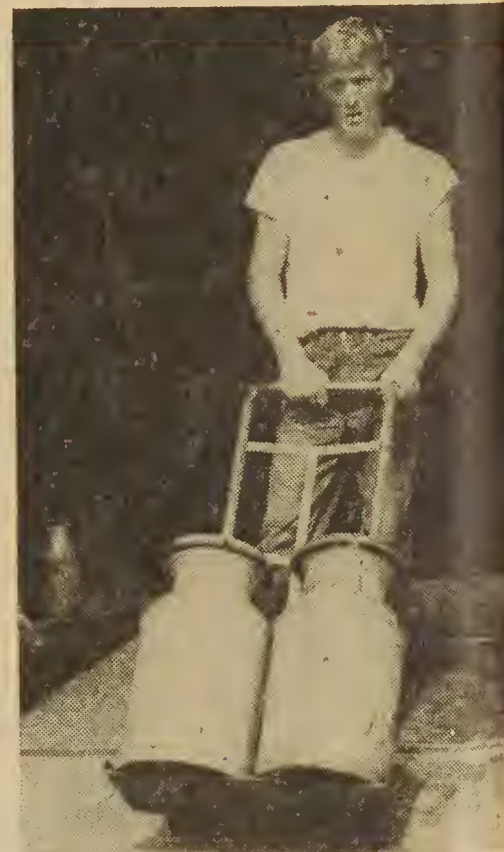
Before inserting a photograph in a frame, press the glass and the photo together and seal the edges with polish to keep out dust and dirt.

* * *

Make sleeve protectors to keep your family repair man from getting grease on his sleeves when he tinkers with your car or tractor motor. Cut the sleeve from a worn out jacket or sweater and stretch elastic in each so it will hold in place on the arm. Keep handy in the glove compartment of the car and clean frequently.—I.D.

— A. A. —

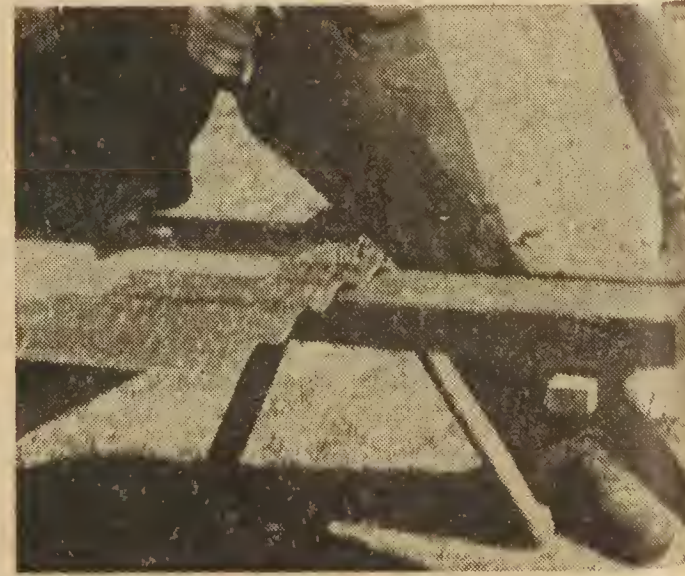
MILKCAN CART



Heavy milkcans are wheeled from the barn to the milkroom by a special home-made two-wheeled cart at the Bates Farm, Middlesex County, Carlisle, Mass. It makes work easier and avoids lugging a lot of heavy cans.

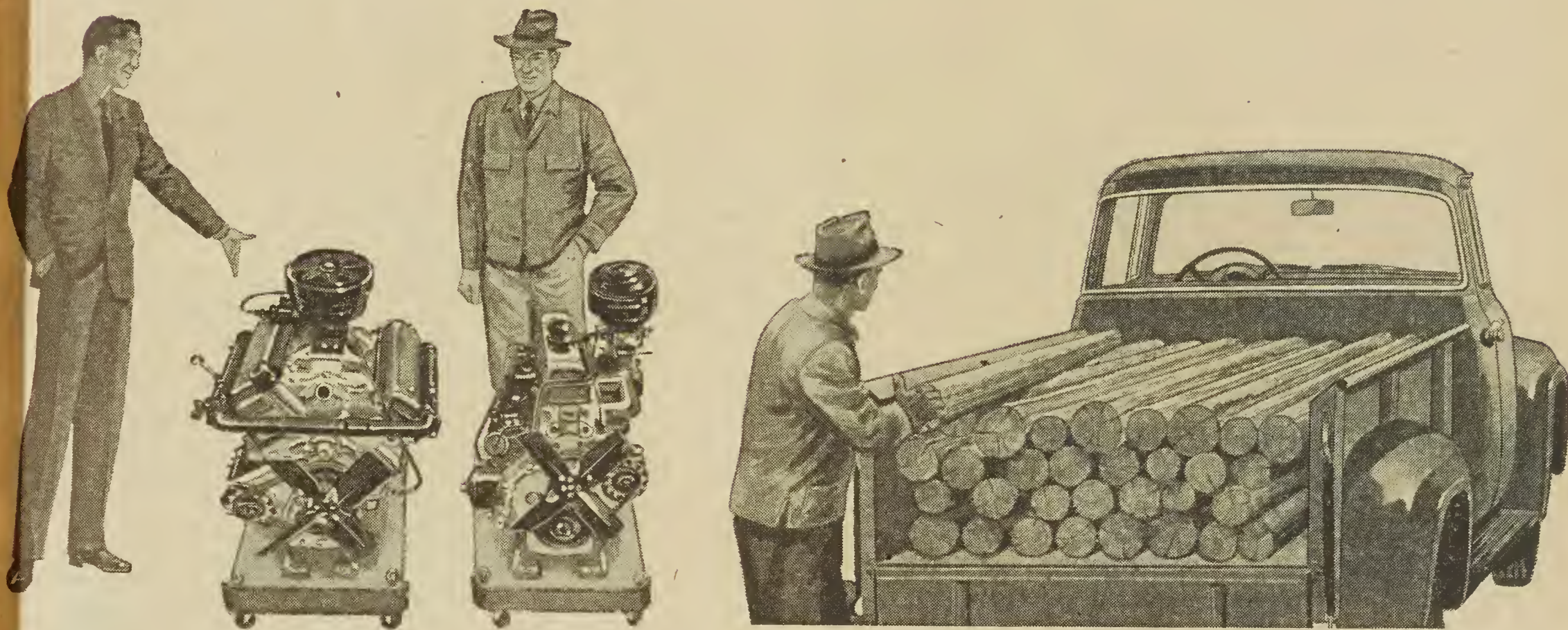
HERE is a picture of Walter Marshalsea of Salem showing his new idea on cutting metal roofing. Two 2x4's are placed on a couple of sawhorses. The roofing to be cut is placed on these 2x4's. A saw, used upside down, as you see, is used by placing a stick of wood over the teeth and under the 2x4 so the saw can be used as a lever.

When downward pressure is applied to the saw a fine metal sliver comes out as a neat cut is made in the metal. The method can save you a lot of time and hard work in cutting this type of roofing material. With ordinary shears it would take much longer.



—Photo: Courtesy Washington County, N. Y., "Farm Bureau News"

Any way you look at it —

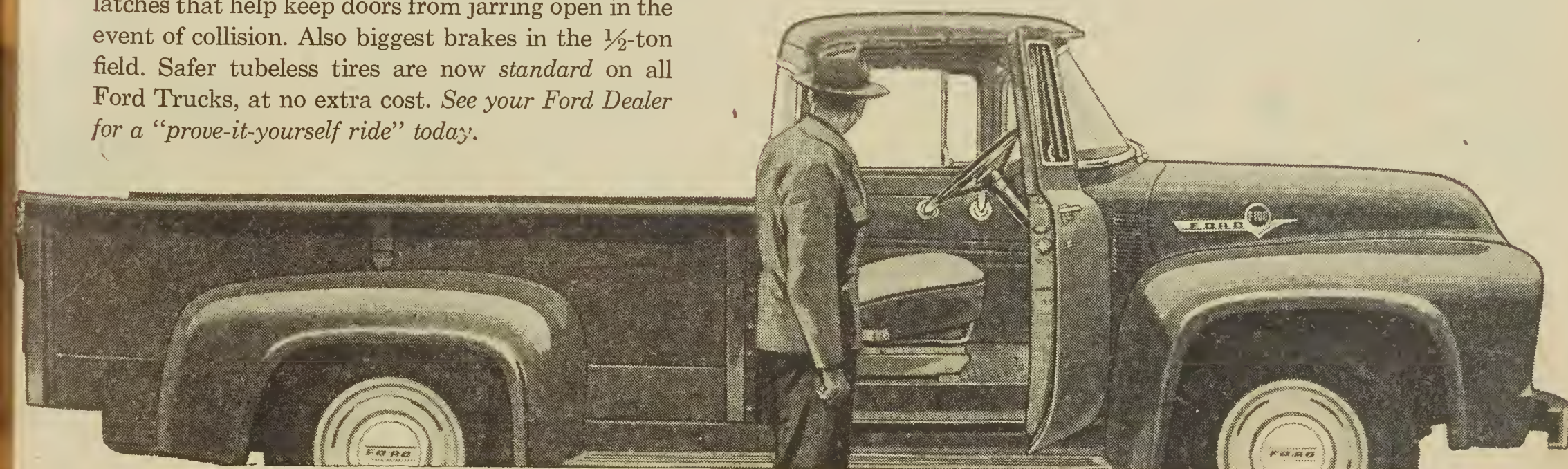


Most Power—up to 44% more *usable power* (net horsepower) than any other pickup! Fastest getaway. Most power for passing... smooth, flexible power for easier, safer maneuvering in traffic. You have a choice of engines—167-h.p. Y-8 or 133-h.p. Six. Only Ford offers modern Short Stroke power in *every engine at no extra cost.* (Work-saving Fordomatic is available at worth-while extra cost.)

Most Capacity—new 8-ft. Express body gives you *biggest loadspace of any half-tonner*—65.4 cu. ft. (up to 19 more cu. ft. than other pickups). Low loading height saves time and effort. Reinforced box corners give extra strength; slanting flareboards mean extra loadspace; exclusive toggle-type latches fasten tailgate securely to eliminate rattling. The 8-ft. box is available at very low extra cost.

The new FORD gives you the most Pickup for your money

Most Safety Features—with safety design found in no other truck. Only in a '56 Ford will you find such safety features as the new Lifeguard steering wheel that helps protect driver from steering post in case of an accident; and Lifeguard door latches that help keep doors from jarring open in the event of collision. Also biggest brakes in the ½-ton field. Safer tubeless tires are now *standard* on all Ford Trucks, at no extra cost. See your Ford Dealer for a "prove-it-yourself ride" today.



FOR TOP DAIRY PROFITS... be sure your cows get enough salt and trace minerals

Her feeds may be deficient in one or more of the trace minerals necessary for keeping dairy animals healthy.

Feed STERLING BLUSALT

with all six
essential trace minerals

Every source of dairy profit is aided by feeding Sterling "Blusalt." Feed it free choice and mixed in feeds the same as ordinary salt. There's no better way to meet the salt and trace-minerals needs of your entire herd.

"Blusalt" provides iron, copper, iodine, cobalt, manganese and zinc. In combination or separately, these trace minerals have essential roles in helping dairy cows . . . to better health so they will . . .

... make better use of feed ... drop thriftier calves
... produce more milk ... freshen in top condition

Start now! Put "Blusalt" to work building health, efficiency and profit in all of your livestock. It comes in 50- and 100-lb. bags, 50-lb. blocks, and 4-lb. stanchion licks. The cost? Just slightly more than ordinary salt. Ask for "Blusalt" where you buy feed.

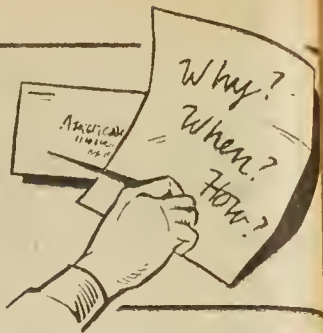
STERLING TRACE MINERAL **BLUSALT**

Colored a distinctive blue

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, INC.
Scranton, Pa.

To control internal parasites in swine, sheep, goats, beef cattle and calves... feed Sterling Greensalt. One part phenothiazine, nine parts salt plus trace minerals.

The QUESTION? BOX



Is it necessary in New York State to get a permit to build a farm pond?

Only in case the drainage area exceeds a square mile, the height of the dam is more than 10 feet above the bed of the stream or if the amount of water held back exceeds one million gallons. A pond which exceeds any of these requirements requires a permit from the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, New York.

Is it practical to apply lime with manure applied with a spreader?

So far as any harmful effect on manure is concerned, there is none, assuming that ground limestone is used. If you use 10 loads of manure per acre and put 100 pounds of limestone on each load, you will be applying lime at the rate of half a ton per acre. The use of more than 200 pounds lime per load is not recommended because you may get some loss of fertilizing value from the manure. Therefore, this method is not practical when you want to apply more than one ton per acre.

Why isn't it just as reasonable to consider dairy products a basic commodity with the accompanying supports as it is to consider only a few farm products as basic?

Undoubtedly it is just as reasonable, but most dairy farmers we have talked with admit that they would object seriously to having dairy products called "basic commodities" and submit to the strict production controls required on "basics", even though they thereby could get higher supports.

How much money is saved by buying an 8-16-16 fertilizer in place of a 5-10-10?

Of course, the ratio is the same and the cost per ton will be higher for the 8-16-16. However, there are 800 pounds of actual plant food in the 8-16-16 and only 500 pounds in the 5-10-10.

The amount you save will depend on prices, but in addition to saving between 50c and \$1.00 per 1,000 pounds of nutrients, you'll be cutting costs of handling by more than a third, due to the decreased weight.

When is the best time to apply nitrogen to apple orchards?

Either late in the fall, which gets the job done and out of the way, or in the spring, at least a month before blooming.

In preparing a garden should it be raked so the soil is level or should it be left in ridges?

On most garden soils it is better to leave the surface rather rough, at least during the time between fitting and planting. By so doing, the top of the soil will dry out and will work up much better than when it is raked very smooth early in the season.

Our strawberries are very small, about the size of wild berries. I would like to set out new plants from the runners on these plants, but would fear the same small fruit. Is the trouble in the plant or soil?

There are a number of possible causes to this situation. A common cause of small berries is plants that are too thick. Too many plants offer just as stiff competition as weeds do. Then, of course, dry weather cuts the size of the berries and insects and disease may be a factor.

I have never sprayed strawberries, but the small, nubby berries that are sometimes found on the patch are caus-

ed by an insect. Also, strawberries affected by a virus disease are remedied there is to buy plants that guaranteed to be virus free.

To get back to your problem, if small size is due to dry weather, plants that are too thick, there is reason why you shouldn't set a bed with plants from the old bed, you have irrigation available, would help to get the new plants started.—H.L.C.

Are oats a good companion crop for birdsfoot trefoil?

Oats are probably as good a companion crop as any, but getting birdsfoot trefoil established has its problems and the competition it has from other crops is better. Therefore, it is recommended that when oats are used as a companion crop, they be grazed starting when they are 8 to 10 inches high.

Why is it that electric lights in barn momentarily get dim when we turn on the electric milker?

This indicates inadequate wiring on many farms, numerous electric appliances have been added since the original wiring was done. This creates a fire hazard but equally important is the fact that it cuts down efficiency of electric current and you are actually paying for more current than you are using. Part of the current is used up in getting through inadequate wiring instead of doing the work it is supposed to do.

You have mentioned mulching of strawberries and raspberries. Is this also good practice with grapes?

Extensive experiments have been conducted for 9 years at the Ohio Experiment Station. It was found that production of vines under a permanent mulch was considerably higher than where the ground was cultivated. It is recommended that during several years while the mulch is being established, nitrogen should be applied at the rate of 40 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre.

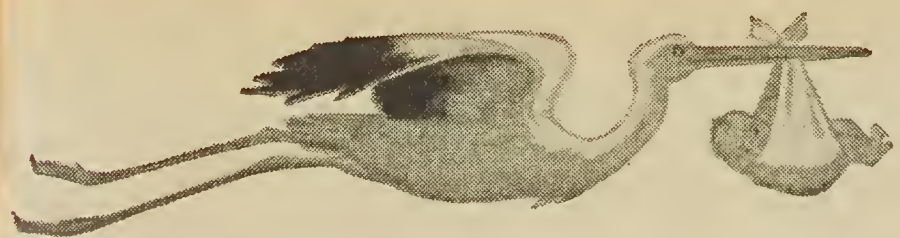
In some vineyards in Western New York where growers have used straw or low grade hay to furnish humus, it is worked into the ground rather than left as a mulch.

Under present conditions, what is the average cost for operating a 2-plow tractor?

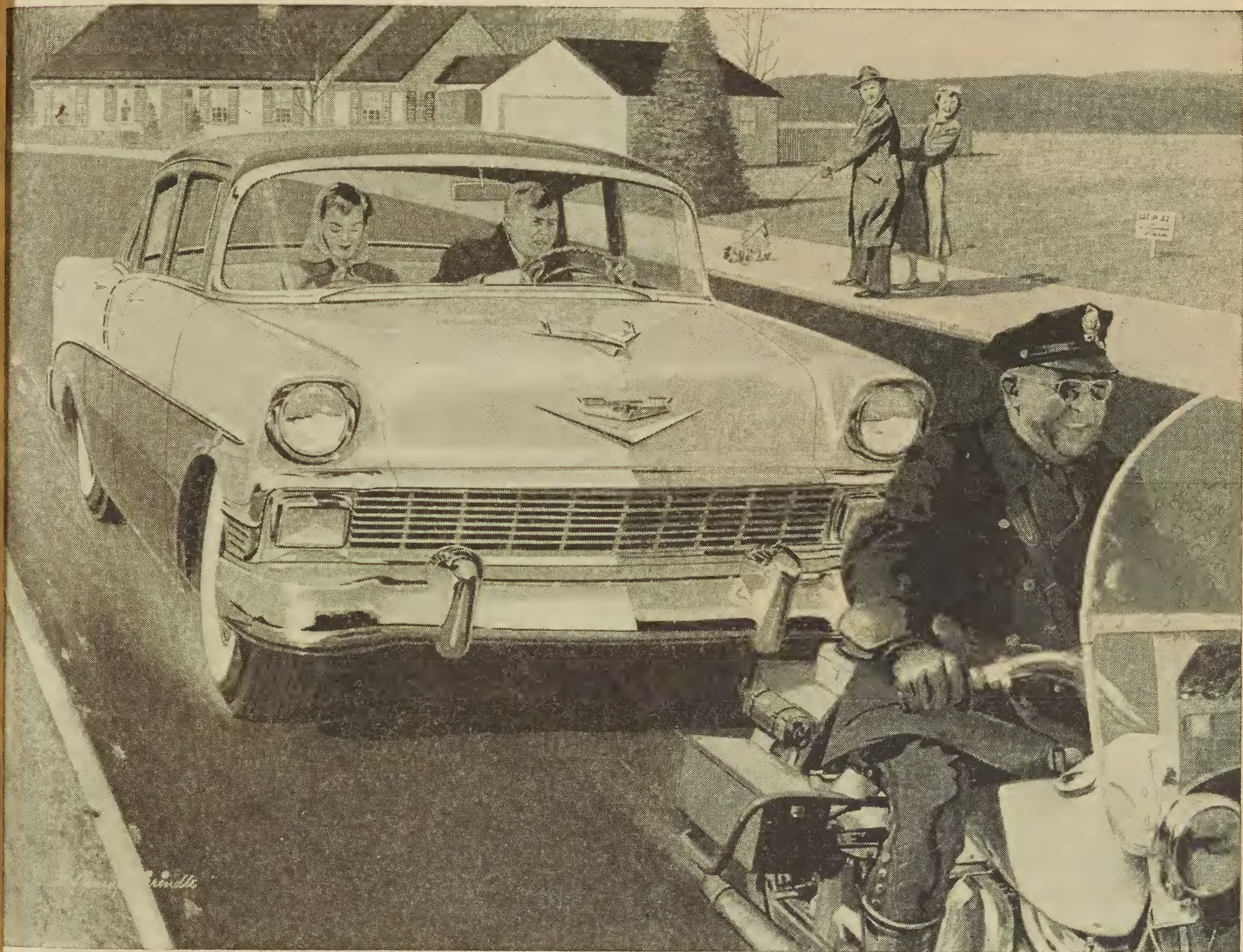
It varies from 95c to \$1.45 an hour without operator. The chief cause of the difference in cost is the amount of work. In 1953, the average yearly operating cost per tractor was \$500.00 on New York Cost Account Farms.



"For heaven's sake, George, lie down. It's only the wind."



The '56 Chevrolet



It looks high priced—but it's the new Chevrolet "Two-Ten" 4-Door Sedan.

For sooner and safer arrivals !

It's so nimble and quick on the road . . .

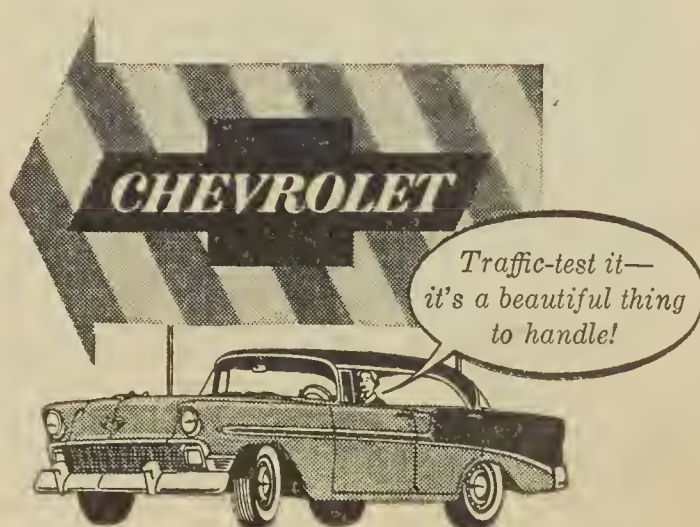
Of course, you don't have to have an urgent errand and a motorcycle escort to make use of Chevrolet's quick and nimble ways. Wherever you go, you'll get there sooner and safer in a Chevy.

Power's part of the reason. Chevrolet's horsepower ranges clear up to 205 h.p. And these numbers translate into *action* . . . second-saving acceleration for safer passing . . . rapid-fire reflexes that help you avoid trouble before it happens!

True, lots of cars are high powered today, but the difference is in the way Chevrolet *handles* its power. It's rock-steady on the road . . . clings to curves like part of the pavement. That's *stability*—a matter of build and balance that helps make Chevrolet one of the few great road cars!

Highway-test one, soon. Your Chevrolet dealer will be happy to arrange it. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

THE HOT ONE'S EVEN HOTTER



New Sensational Offer

A CLINTON Direct Drive Chainsaw Complete with 16-inch Guidebar and Chain—

FOR ONLY \$159.50

WOOD WHITTLLER

FOB Clinton, Mich.

The Lowest Cost Chainsaw Ever Offered to You!



NO OTHER CHAINSAW
OFFERS YOU THESE
BIG FEATURES

AT SUCH A
REMARKABLE
LOW COST!

- Quick starting every time in any weather
- Terrific cutting speed under all operating conditions
- High output magneto for positive ignition
- Cuts close to the ground
- Entire guidebar surface chrome hardened with special hard surface tip
- Anti-flooding float-type carburetor
- Full control of power, both on and off
- Positive fuel supply in any cutting position
- Sharp chipper type chain
- Smooth, cool running engine power
- Better saw balance and operating vision
- Low-cost purchase price — economical operation
- Bronze and needle bearings
- Low-cost engine trade-in plan

FIVE OTHER MODELS TO CHOOSE FROM

Send this coupon for **FREE TRYOUT**

Please send me free information on Clinton Chainsaws and the name of the nearest Clinton Service Dealer where I can get a Free Chainsaw Tryout.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____

My favorite dealer is _____

Some excellent dealer territories still available.



CLINTON MACHINE COMPANY
CHAINSAW DIVISION: CLINTON, MICHIGAN DEPT. 14-A
Over 3,500,000 Clinton Gasoline Engines Now In Use on Farm,
in Home and Industry.

Readers Turn Editors and Tell How They Would Change A.

Visit More Farms

(First Prize Letter)

YOU PRINT the best of the stuff that crosses your desk, but the real good material is out on the farms and nobody is there to write about them. Or the ones that could write about them don't have the time. I know because I started three articles and did not finish one.

One of the biggest sins of writers is the omission of essential facts. When your writers start in this year telling the poultryman to move his range shelters every so often, will you please make them tell at the same time that the pullets must be in the shelters when they are moved? For the beginner's sake make them print it in capital letters.

I still remember when I moved my first shelter—but that's a story in itself! A sad story, heartbreaking to watch your wife, for whom you wanted to make life easier, drag herself in the dark of night, with a flashlight in her hand, across the range, helping you pick up pullets one by one and carry them to the shelter—the shelters that you had moved that same afternoon, moved without the pullets in them because nobody had told you this important fact. — *Edward C. Kampe, Towanda, Pa.*

Editor's Note—We agree that the real stories are on the farms and each year we visit as many farms as time will permit.

* * *

More Opinions from Readers

I THINK the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST covers the field pretty well in the Northeast and would only make the following additions if I were editor.

1. Leave all present humorous features in, but add a half page of jokes somewhere near the back.

2. I'd add a readers' forum, where I'd publish readers' letters on any subject whatsoever affecting farm life in the area covered by the magazine, preferably some with different viewpoints, as nothing stimulates interest like a difference of opinion on a subject pertinent to all.

3. I'd then add a small index of contents including advertising on page 2 or 3.—*A. H. Ronnenberg, Troy, Pa.*

* * *

If I Were the Editor

THANK you for the opportunity to say what I've often wanted to say about your paper. We like it fine, but if I were editor, I would:

1. Have MORE pages for women.
2. Keep Mr. Cosline's column "Live and Learn" going strong.
3. Help the younger farmers make ends meet with more articles showing

how Yankee Ingenuity works on farm.

4. More 4-H news. Prize winners make good stories, but I think 4-H things all year would be interesting.

5. I might try a series on interesting farm families—not the upper income group, but those that make their living by farming.

6. Ads are O.K.

7. Service Bureau is fine. I'd leave and the rest of the paper strictly alone.

8. Finally, if I were editor, I'd hope you didn't live too far away—for I'd be at your door for advice. Might I put you on the payroll!—*Mrs. E. C. O'Man, Norwood, N. Y.*

* * *

"For Farm Folks"

I HAVE always thought of the A.A. as the most down-to-earth farm paper going. The print is of a good size and easy to read. We know that we can depend on those you accept as advertisers. If one reads the Service Bureau each month he can never be swindled.

Your stand on local and national issues, even though it would look tough everyone was "agin" you, is admirable. You have always brought facts, as you see them, to your readers.

Your constant use of the words **THINK** and phrases that boil down to "it is up to you" show that you believe the individual ranks first in America.

I agree with Mr. Cosline's "Live and Learn" right down the line and feel they are the finest articles you have ever published. If every person in the country could read them, individual money problems would soon vanish.

Keep the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST "as is"—a farm paper for farm folks honestly written with honest conviction.—*Eunice A. Banks, Jewett, N. Y.*

* * *

The Hand That Rocks the Cradle

NO BUSY housewife would ever be tempted to take pen in hand for five dollars prize money. However, feel it is time for me to tell you how much we enjoy your excellent farm paper. My husband and I get many publications and we read them all. But I thought you might be interested in knowing what keeps one paper on the reading table and magazine rack and puts another one, equally as good, in the trash can—at our home anyhow.

It is an interesting and informative Women's Section. Long after my husband has quickly thumbed through the magazine, it remains ready for perusal again because I want to reread an article in the Workshop, the Needlework Corner, the Food Page or the Child Care Section. Any article on gardening or antiques is especially appreciated.

Don't ever forget that the hand that

(Continued on Opposite Page)

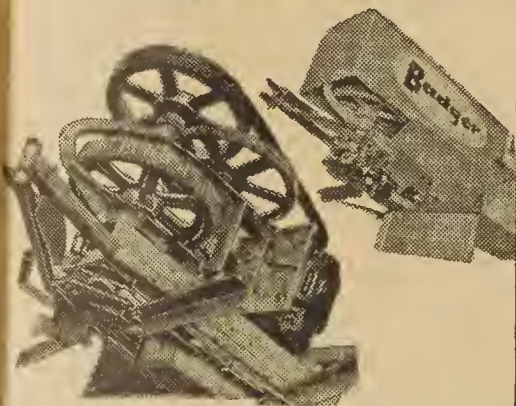


"So what? — My pop happens to be a lawyer, too!"

THIS IS AD NO. 2 OF A SERIES

THE Badger

BARN CLEANER HD "HEAVY DUTY" TRANSMISSION



is a straight spur gear transmission designed for the maximum efficiency obtainable with this type of gearing. It is designed as a straight in line unit eliminating the necessity of transmitting power around corners. Spur gears are precision cut from semi-steel castings, and alloy steels allow relatively high loads to be transmitted with smoothness and quiet operation. The large pulley reduction in this unit eliminates high gear speeds and frequent lubrication problems. Ease of maintenance and lubrication are among the outstanding features of this unit. The tip back cover allows greasing and adjustment and is standard equipment on this transmission.

SD Transmissions are also available for extra heavy duty.



Installation and Service Specialists in All Dairy Sections of U.S.A. and Canada.

Please send the following literature
Barn Cleaners ☐ Silo Unloaders ☐
Barn Equipment ☐

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

BADGER NORTHLAND INC.
BOX 31, DEPT. A KAUKAUNA, WIS.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

rocks the cradle tidies up the library table. — *Esther Reavin, Kerhonkson, N. Y.*

* * *

Always a First Time

I HAVE just read the January 7 issue from cover to cover, trying to find some fault or need for change and could find none.

I cannot see one single thing wrong with your paper as a farm magazine. It is as complete as any I've ever read and we subscribe to most of them.

There is such a splendid variety of articles for the farmer on any basis. The pages on food and the number of services you offer are better than usual. I devoured the whole issue, ads and all, I just can't see room for improvement.

Maybe I'm just so pleased to have this opportunity, since it's the first AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I've ever read. We just subscribed!—*Mrs. William Hall, Rixford, Pa.*

* * *

A High Standard

AFTER reading AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST all through, ads and articles, I can truthfully say that so far as I'm concerned, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST editors are doing all right. I'm not an editor but I think I know a good article, advertisement, or interesting story when I read one.

I like the simple things, the silly little things, (forgive me) that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST inserts from time to time, like the piggy bank, and I see

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Few kindnesses are as warmly welcomed as sincere, objective interest.—*Norman G. Shidle*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

that 978 others liked it too. My guess was far from correct, but it gave me a chance to do a little figuring, and something to think about until the next issue arrived.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has set a high standard and keeps to its principles in the absence of fraudulent advertisements and liquor ads. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is doing a marvelous job, and if we live and abide by its articles and advertisements, we can't go wrong!—*Myrtle M. Hamilton, Ulysses, Pa.*

* * *

Brief Comments

What a clever plan to get us to read the paper more thoroughly. I never realized how much there was between its covers. There might be a correlation of advertisements with experiences. For instance, has any reader used the King sap bags? If so, tell us about it.—*Florence Brooks, Lyme, N. H.*

* * *

You may think I'm just buttering you up so you'll feel good and publish my letter, but I really can't find any fault. For two cents an issue, how dare we find fault?—*Mrs. Clifford Sawyer, Woodhull, N. Y.*

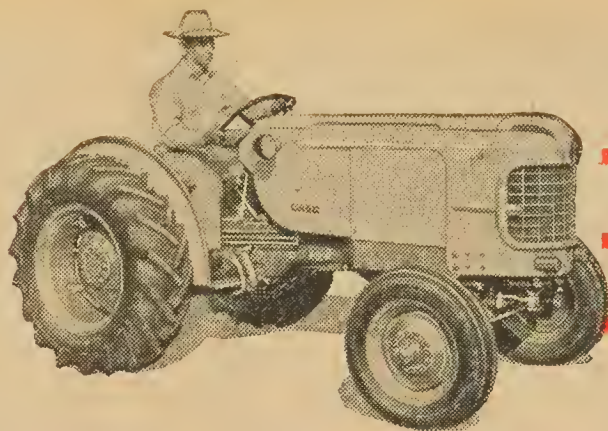
* * *

Contests are one of the highlights of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Epigrams are always read but some of the old ones lack "Socks". Original sayings sent in by subscribers would achieve a wider interest and add a little writer participation, and, quite possibly, add a dollar to the writer's pocket. — *Evy Beth Weston, Marion, N. Y.*

* * *

I think most women readers will agree with me that your woman's section could be increased. More recipes, helps on housekeeping — maybe some help on remodeling the home in a simple way—nothing expensive but commonplace.

A column on games and other fun in each issue would be appreciated by us. — *Mrs. A. Sheldon Ordway, Concord, N. H.*



... Daring
... Dazzling
... Dynamic

... alive with spectacular advantages ...

New **12** *Speed*
CASE
3-Plow **300**

Breath-taking beauty and sensational performance of the new Case "300" Tractor makes it the pacemaker of a new trend in 3-plow tractor design. Its new Tripl-Range transmission with 12 speeds forward and 3 reverse provides today's most versatile and efficient use of power . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile per hour to 20 for any job from extra-heavy tillage to fast cultivation or road travel.

New Powr-Torq engines for gasoline, LP-gas, distillate or diesel pull normal load at half throttle if required . . . peak torque at two-thirds of rated engine speed provides extra pull for tough spots without shifting. There also is Cam-and-Lever steering with today's shortest turning . . . duo-control Safety-Lock hydraulics . . . "Tell-Easy" instrument panel with eight separate indicators . . . 3-point Eagle Hitch . . . Constant PTO with separate traction clutch . . . all with controls where you expect to find them.

Models for Every Field Job or Chore



NEW...from hood to hitch

Visit your Case dealer now . . . be one of the first to drive the daringly different Case "300" in whatever model you prefer—General Purpose or Utility. See all its car-like features that provide comforts and conveniences never before built into even the most modern of tractors. Ask about the sensible Case Income Payment Plan that lets you buy when you need a tractor, machine or implement . . . with payments to suit your income. Write for colorful "300" catalog. J. I. Case Co., Dept. B-116, Racine, Wis.



NO CLIMBING
THE SILO



NO PITCHING EACH DAY

WHEN YOU
FEED AUTOMATICALLY
THE SILO-MATIC WAY

Silo-Matic

Don't be a slave to a hungry herd... feed 'em faster, better, at lower cost the SILO-MATIC way. Write for facts and prices on this amazing systematic feeding system. Craine, Inc., Dept. A, Norwich, N. Y.



CRANE SILOS

Save Money!

GET ALL YEAR COMFORT!



WITH A **DANIELS**
FORCED WARM AIR
WOOD BURNING
FURNACE

Write To-day
for Descriptive
Folder!

SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., INC.
HARDWICK, VERMONT

GET YOUR FREE OIL AT THESE
McCULLOCH DEALERS

CONNECTICUT

BROOKLYN
Ingalls Lumber Company
Browns Road, R.F.D.

DANBURY
Peerless Repair Service
R.F.D. No. 4, New Fairfield

EAST WOODSTOCK
Boker's Farm Equipment

FAIRFIELD
Charles E. Johnson
675 King's Highway

GUILFORD
Herold's
Boston Post Road, Rt. No. 1

MERIDEN
Meriden Equipment Co.
184 Hall Avenue

NEW PRESTON
Fred M. Boothroyd

NORWICH
Leffingwell Farm Equip. Co.
399 West Main St.

OLD SAYBROOK
Sparaco's Lawnmower Serv.
Lynde St.

SOUTH WINDHAM
Oliver Young

STAFFORD SPRINGS
Furness Bros. Garage
Buckley Highway

STAMFORD
H. E. Muench
597 Pacific Street

WESTPORT
Jones & Ireland
232 West State St.

WETHERSFIELD
Weidenmiller & Magovern
Co., 225 Silas Deane Hwy.

WILLIMANTIC
Wright's Tractor Service
Storr Road (Stor Route)

DELAWARE

CAMDEN
Richardson Machine Co.

DELMAR
Irving W. Trice

MILLSBORO
Short's Sales & Service

TOWNSEND
Percival R. Roberts

WYOMING
Noble's Hardware

MAINE

AROOSTOOK COUNTY T-15-R-15
Raymond Blanchet
(Mailing address: Ste.
Pomphile, P.Q.)

AUBURN
Arthur Lemoy
Washington Street

AUGUSTA
Howard Gilley

BANGOR
Lougee-Frederick's
699 Broadway

BROOKS
Carl Brown

DOVER-FOXCROFT
Frank Philpot

ELLSWORTH FALLS
P. E. Nevells

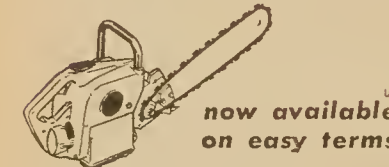
FIVE ISLANDS
Pierce's Marine Service
Box 37

FORT KENT
Pete Freeman
91 Main Street

GREENVILLE JUNCTION
Donot Dube

HOULTON
Linwood Lawrence
Mechanic Street

JACKMAN STATION
Ernest Moheux



LINCOLN
S. Cliff Bell

MADISON
Stelman Gray
86 Maine Street

MILLTOWN
David Townsend

NORWAY
Arthur Morse
Star Route

PHILLIPS
Linwood Tyler

PITTSFIELD
Leonard Parker
16 Grove St.

PORTLAND
Loheed's Northeast Co.
875 Forest Avenue

PRINCETON
Legacy & Savage

RANGELEY
Kenneth C. Crocker
Pleasant Street

ROCKLAND
Emil Rivers, Inc.
342 Park Street

RUMFORD
Bennett's Choin Saw Service
509 Crescent Avenue

SPRINGVALE
Phil Mitchell Outboard Serv.
3 Auburn Street

WISCASSET
Amoco Service Center
Route No. 1

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
Free-State Equipment Co.
2807 Sisson Street
Superior Sharpening Works
7712 Harford Road

BELAIR
Courtland Hardware
101 S. Main Street

BRENTWOOD
Potter Equipment Co.
4550-54 Rhode Island Ave.

CENTREVILLE
Renshaw & Emory
Equipment Co., Inc.

CUMBERLAND
Cosgrove Cycle Company
252-256 Centre Street

EASTON
Irving W. Trice



FREDERICK
Kinsey Sharpening Serv.
323 E. Patrick St.

GLEN BURNIE
J. P. Fuller
1812 Crain Hwy. South

HAGERSTOWN
R. T. Finfrook

JARRETTSVILLE
Watters Brothers

McCOOL
Central Equip. Co., Inc.

MAUGANSVILLE (Hagerstown)
Preston Showalter Farm
Implements

NANJEMOY
Malcon Scott

NORTH EAST
Edgar W. Dean

OAKLAND
Oakland Equipment Co.
93 Third Street

POCOMOKE CITY
Pocomoke Foundry &
Machine Works

RISING SUN
Mace Farm & Building
Supply Co.

SILVER SPRING
Rental Tools & Equip. Co.
9710 Capitol View Ave.

TANEYTOWN
Brown Equipment Co.

WESTWOOD
R. Hugh Perrie Co.

WHEATON
Gravely of Washington
11500 Old Blodensburg Rd.

MASSACHUSETTS

AMESBURY
Merrows Outboard Shop
Rocky Hill Road

ATHOL
Adams Motorcycle Sales
778 Silver Lake Street

BEVERLY
Wit's End Sharpening Service
61 Conant Street

BOSTON
Service Sales Co.
52 Brookline Ave.

BROCKTON
F. H. Sargent & Son
1000 Montello St.

CHELMSFORD
Cross Electric Company
75 Concord Road

DANVERS
Yankee Shop
88 High Street

DEDHAM
Hartney Spray Company
25 Eastern Avenue

EDGARTOWN
Edgartown Hardware, Inc.
Main Street

FALL RIVER
Burns Saw & Machinery
165 Rodman Street

GLOUCESTER
Doy's Outboard Motors
465 Washington Street

KINGSTON
Kingston Lawnmower &
Sharpening Service

LOWELL
Wenden Motor Service
1388 Middlesex Street

MARION
Marion Outboard Sales
Route 6

MEDFORD
Eggleston Supply Co.
(Distributor)
4080 Mystic Valley Pkwy.

NORTH HANOVER
Joe Hackett
Webster Avenue

NORWOOD
Norwood Lawnmower Serv.
509 Washington Street

PITTSFIELD
Weidenmiller & Magovern
Company
728 East Street

SHIRLEY
Dew's Logging Equipment
Longley Road

SOUTH DEERFIELD
Peel Farm Equipment

SPRINGFIELD
Weidenmiller & Magovern
Company
404 Main Street

WOBBURN
Power Tool Equipment Rntl.
Corner School & Main Sts.

WORCESTER
"Doc" Chauvin
275 Lake Avenue

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BERLIN
Louie Catello
2nd Ave. & 76 Hamlin St.

CENTER CONWAY
Conway Chain Saw

CONCORD
Leo F. Lessord
132 Loudon Road

KEENE
Knowlton & Stone Co.
Eagle Court

MELVIN VILLAGE
Thomas Chain Saw

NASHUA
J. Therrien Implement Co.
44 Broad Street

SOUTH NEWBURY
Lee Pomeroy

THE WEIRS
John F. Goodwin Co.

WEST LEBANON
Modern Lawnmower Shop
Hanover Road

WEST STEWARTSTOWN
LaPerle & Couture

WOODSVILLE
T. Borden Walker
89 Central Street

NEW JERSEY

BLAWENBURG
Percy Van Zandt

BRIELLE
Pat Toey
Highway 71

CALIFON
H. G. Geist Co.

DELAWARE
Beck Brothers

FLEMINGTON
John Reiner & Company
(Distributor)
State Highway 69

FREEHOLD
Blain Electric Shop
54 Jerseyville Ave.

GLADSTONE
Ellis Tiger Company

GLEN GARDNER
John Rudl

HACKETTSTOWN
Don Cheske Brothers
Stiger Street

HANOVER
Dale & Ronkin

MEDFORD
Joseph Hoines & Sons

MONTAGUE
Wm. Reinhardt & Son

NEW EGYPT
Norman Bright, Inc.

NEW MARKET
Baird Farm Supply
New Market Road

NEWTON
Farm Tools, Inc.

PINEBROOK
Shulman Equipment Co.
Route 6, State Highway

PITTSFORD
Pittsford Agricultural Co.

RAMSEY
Farmers Auto & Equipment
Exchange

SICKLERVILLE
Frank Hint
Black Horse Pike

SOMERVILLE
William Fovier & Sons
West End & Freuylinghsen
Avenue

THOROFARE
General Engine Co., Inc.
Route 130

VINELAND
Cosetta's Reliable
Farm Supply
731 Chestnut Avenue

WASHINGTON
Frank Rymon & Sons
Route No. 30

WESTFIELD
Ray Quick Repair Shop
1081 Hetfield Ave.

WOODBINE
South Jersey Farmers
Exchange

NEW YORK

ALEXANDER
Alexander's Garage

ARKVILLE
Crosby Brothers, Rt. 28

ATLANTA
Stauben Farm Supply

AUBURN
Delow Noskin's

BAINBRIDGE
Bainbridge Tractor Sales
R. D.



BALDWINVILLE
Robert C. Church

BALLSTON SPA
Arthur Pettit
R. D. No. 1

BASOM
Bernard Howard

BATH
M. J. Ward & Son

BINGHAMTON
Riverview Motors
Conklin Road

BOLIVAR
J & C Magneto
85 Boss Street

BRADFORD
Fleet's on Lake Lamoka

BREWSTER
Johnny's Service Center
Carmel Avenue

BRIARCLIFF MANOR
Wallace J. Scott, Jr.
Route 100

BUFFALO
Fox Equipment Company
2018 Seneca Street

CAMDEN
C. J. Wesseldine
33 Main Street

CAMPBELL
Allis Hardware

CANANDAIGUA
Don Howard

CANASTOTA
Canastota Garage
243 Peterboro Street

CANTON
R. G. Mace
68 Riverside Drive
Box 43

CENTRAL BRIDGE
J & J Implement Co.

CINCINNATUS
A. B. Brown, R. D.

CLARKSVILLE
Hansen's Tractor &
Implement

CLYDE
Costello Farm Supply
7 Ford Street

COBLESKILL
J. Van Wagenen & Son
East Main Street

COLD SPRING
Cold Spring Service Center
Service Center-Chestnut St.

CROGAN
R. B. Farney & Son

CROWN POINT
Arthur & James Towne

CUBA
Brookleo Implement &
Tractor
Haskell Road

DALTON
Shutes General Store

DANVILLE
Richard P. Kemp
R. D. No. 3

DELEVAN
Yorkshire Farm Supply

DELHI
Volley Equipment Company

DEPAUVILLE
Carl C. Fry, Inc.

DEPOSIT
Hinman Mills

EAST RANDOLPH
Ed. Guimienik

EAST SPRINGFIELD
Owen Fossett

ELLENBURG DEPOT
Nephews Garage

ELMA
Mike's Bicycle Shop
Clinton Street

FLY CREEK
Winney's Garage &
Implement

FRANKFORT
Urigo's Service Station

FREDONIA
Fredonio Truck & Form
Equipment
Route 20

FREEHOLD
Wood's Store

GILBERTSVILLE
Musson & Fober
Route 51

GLOVERSVILLE
House Beautiful Blinds

GOLDEN BRIDGE
Green Bros.

GOSHEN
Gor-Dun's Inc.
R. D. No. 2

GOVERNEUR
Jones Farm Supply
20 Clinton Street

HAMLIN
R. E. Krenzer
Railroad Ave.

HAMMOND
Lawrence Marsaw

HARRISON
Lauro's Lawnmower &
Garden Supply

HASTINGS
Moosebrueger & Weaver

HENRIETTA
Monroe Tractor & Imp. Co.

HEUVELTON
Withrell Brothers

HIGHLAND
W. E. Haviland, Inc.
Bridge Circle

HONEYE FALLS
Squire J. Kingston
24 Railroad Avenue

HORNELL
Thatcher Brothers
Almond Road

HORSEHEADS
Horseheads Tractor &
Implement
1133-35 S. Main St.

HUME
Ricketts & Sanford

INLET
Harwood Motors

INTERLAKEN
Donald C. Betzler

ITHACA
Allen Tractor & Equipment
Company
Elmira Road

JAMESTOWN
Haggerty & Anderson
2100 Washington Street

KING FERRY
Gilling & Nedrow

LAKE PLEASANT
Rudes Garage

LAWTONS
Clifford Steff

LIBERTY
Clinton P. Tompkins
500 Main Street

LINDLEY
George M. Stuart & Son

LONG ISLAND
COMMACK
Seven Gables Garage

FREEPORT
Freeport Equipment Soles
& Rentals
170 West Sunrise, Hwy.

LONG ISLAND CITY
John Reiner & Co.
(Distributor)
12-12 37th Avenue

RIVERHEAD
Modern Tractor Company
Route No. 58

LONG LAKE
Roy Lash

LYONS
Krebbeks Farm Supply

MACEDON CENTER
Gordan Comp

MALONE
Franklin Farm Supply

MASSENA
Alex's Tree Service

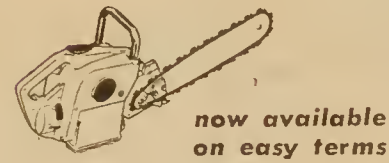
MELROSE
Calhoun Equipment Co.

MIDDLEPORT
Clayton & Dickinson

MILLBROOK
Reardon & Briggs Co.

MILLERTON
Green Brothers

MT. KISCO
Eddy's Service Station
260 East Moin Street



NEWBURGH
Ward, King & Law
375 Broadway

NEW LEBANON
Joseph H. Mitthigh

NICHOLVILLE
Ray Trussell

NORTH CREEK
Woldron's Repair S

NORTH HOOSICK
Delurey Farm Equip

NORTHVILLE
Rhodes Garage

NORTH WHITE PLAIN
Austin & Borrett
868 North Broadway

OLEAN
Chiovetta Brothers
410 North Union

ONEONTA
M. A. Graft
27 Main Street

OSWEGO
Economy Garage
Route No. 2

OWEGO
J. H. Signs & Son

PALATINE BRIDGE
Leslie T. Waner, Jr.

PENN YAN
Penn Yan Tractor

PIFFORD
Parnell Farm Supp

PINE BUSH
Ulster McDole
Route 52

PLATTSBURG
W. W. Finney & S

PORT BYRON
Burke's Hardware

PORT CHESTER
V. A. Banks
217 Madison Avenue

PORT JERVIS
Wm. Reinhardt &
River Road

POUGHKEEPSIE
J. E. Andrews Hdw
279 Moin Street

PULASKI
Clement Farm Co
North Street

RANSOMVILLE
Louis A. Weld
Town Line Road

RED HOOK
Hubert Gage
Box 231, Route 9

RICHFORD
Birdsall & Johnson
R. D. No. 1



ROCHESTER
The Country Gentle
Corp.
2311 Chile Avenue
William H. Archer

SALISBURY CENTER
Darling Form Supp

SAUGERTIES
Hudson Valley Equi
283 Ulster Avenue

SHERBURNE
R. R. Jones

SODUS CENTER
Charles B. Krebbek

SOUTH GLENS FALLS
Barnett Equipment
2 Saratoga Avenue

SOUTH NEW BERLIN
Valley Supply Co.

STAMFORD
Conrod J. Engelke

STERLING
Matson Lumber Com

SYRACUSE
Reliable Farm Supp
2083-85 Park Street
John Reiner & Com
(Distributor)
726 Hiawatho Blvd

TICONDEROGA
Hillcrest Farm Dairy

TROUPSBURG
Potters Garage
Star Route

TUPPER LAKE
Arthur Dechene
266 Park St.

VALATIE
Heins Equipment Co

WASHINGTONVILLE
Saturno's Hardware

WATERFORD
Harris Brothers

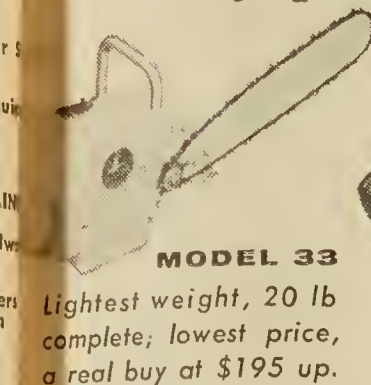
WATERLOO
Finger Lakes Equipm
Route 5 and 20

WATERTOWN
Richard Ennis
Stor Route

WATERVILLE
P. N. Lewis

WATKINS GLEN
Willson Outboard Mo
Montour Road, Box 1

ere's your **BEST SELECTION** of power chain saws



SUPER 33

Most powerful of all saws
in its weight class, only
22 pounds, \$237.50 up.



MODEL 47

A dependable and rugged
performer weighing only
30 pounds, \$279.50 up.

**McCULLOCH
CHAIN SAWS**

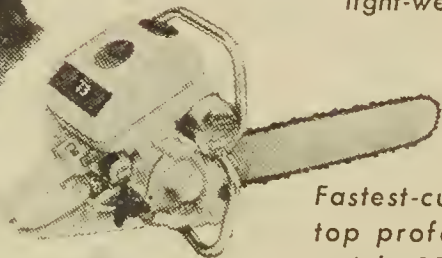


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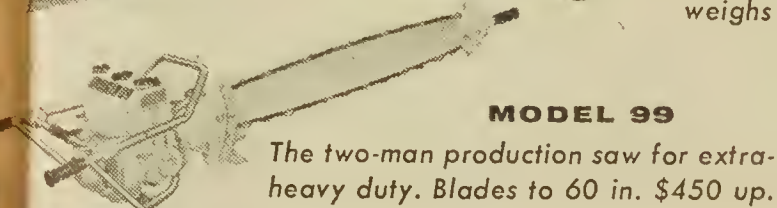
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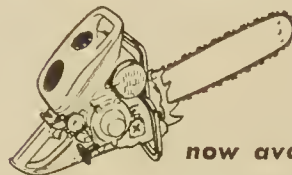
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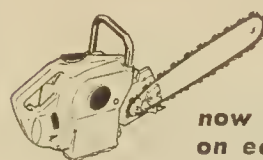
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Onions have better color, more skin, more uniform size with Vertagreen

Dominick A. Grambona, Jr., president of D. Grambona, Inc., of Rome, New York, reports using Vertagreen in a 3-12-12 analysis on a 1955 onion crop. "Our onions have a better color, more skin and more uniform size," he says. "Our average yields on 55 acres were 650 bushels per acre. This is a very good yield considering the dry, hot summer."



Dairy farmer finds Vertagreen gives higher quality pasture, means more milk



Howard McIntyre, of Perry, N.Y., says that production of a large quantity of pasture and roughage is important to his dairy farming operation. "I have found that Vertagreen has given me quantity and that quality has always been excellent. On the average, my herd produced about 15,000 pounds of milk per cow each year. My recommendation for anyone in the dairy farming industry is: fertilize pastures with Vertagreen."

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LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter VI — Using Leisure Time

ONE person asks "What can I do to kill some time?" another asks "Where has the time gone and where can I get time to do the things I want to do?"

What makes the difference? It's how they spend their leisure time, and whether or not they have developed the interests to prevent boredom.

You spend around thirty hours a week in a school, or forty on a job. You need eight hours of sleep a day, but what do you do with the rest of your time?



Hugh Cosline

Your answer to the question is likely to have more effect on your life than what you do in school or on a job.

One man is reported to have said, "Sometimes I sit and think; sometimes I just sit."

There was a time when leisure was no problem. Working with his bare hands, prehistoric man was barely able to eke out a precarious existence. Not so many years ago the standard work week in some industries was twelve hours a day, seven days a week.

Some people have even argued against leisure and for long working hours on the grounds that people with leisure time get into trouble. That's a shortsighted viewpoint; leisure makes life worth living. What we need is more training and more plans about using leisure time to the best advantage. Leisure time is increased gradually as the use of power increases and efficiency of production grows, so man's needs can be produced in less time. Its better use can be learned gradually.

Men have used their brains to substitute power for human muscle. First it was the ox or horse, then in succession, waterpower, steam, the internal combustion engine, electricity, the atom. As a result, we have many comforts and luxuries once dreamed of by only kings. We also have leisure time. Look around and you will see that some people waste it idly, some use it to their own harm and the harm of others; some endlessly seek amusement, and some use it to build a better and bigger life.

1. Learn

In a sense attending school is use of leisure time. Once there were no schools. It took the entire time of all the family from the youngest to the oldest to produce food, clothing, and shelter. Then as more power was used, children could be spared to go to school, men and women could be spared to teach them, and other men could be spared to write the text books, build the school buildings, and do the teaching.

Also, as more and more power has been applied to bigger and bigger machines, and as research has discovered more facts, more knowledge is needed by more people, and more years in school are needed to learn those facts.

Some scholars tell us that our knowledge about things has increased more rapidly than our knowledge about humans. For example: we learn how to split atoms and use the knowledge to destroy property and kill people instead of using it to help people.

As a result, they fear that we humans may eventually destroy ourselves and civilization. That's a gloomy outlook and one not likely to come to pass. I mention it to point out that one field of study where there is plenty of opportunity to learn is in the field of human relations. What makes people

happy? What makes them sad? Eventual world peace depends on people who collectively make up the nation and the world.

Also, the freedom which we cherish is dependent on wise use of our privileges. To keep them, we must understand them, defend them, and perpetuate them. The sure fate of an ignorant people is to be ruled and exploited by a few selfish people. Only the wise rule themselves.

Among other things we must be able enough to see the truth and not believe an untruth just because someone wishes us to believe it for their gain.

We have the choice about our leisure. Will we use the time saved by more efficient work to do nothing, get into trouble, to relax, to learn, both in and out of school, to enjoy conveniences or luxuries, to help others?

2. Develop Hobbies

As one radio program says "People are funny."

For example, they think they are working but they are never as unhappy when they have nothing to do. For leisure time, hobbies are the answer. Pleasant hobbies are endless. Growing flowers, painting pictures, playing music, building model airplanes, photography, raising dogs. If none of these interests you, choose your own.

One of my hobbies has been photography. Snapping pictures and having them developed and printed is scarcely a hobby. But developing the film, making an 11 x 17 print, mounting it, showing it in an exhibition—that's a real hobby and a real thrill when you get a ribbon or even a favorable mention.

Sometimes, too, the hobby becomes a full-time job, a more interesting and profitable job than the one you have. With the younger generation, a hobby may point the way to the right vocation or profession. Those persons who are happiest are those whose avocations and vocations are the same!

There is still another angle to hobbies. Supplying materials to hobbies makes jobs for countless people. I mention just one, look at the manufacture and sale of cameras and all the gadgets that go along with them.

Living has many angles and they are woven together like a tapestry. Leisure time permits you to learn more than the past generation knew. Leisure permits hobbies which add to knowledge. Sooner or later, any bit of information you pick up will be helpful to you. Learning and hobbies add to life's enjoyment.

And strangely enough the more you learn, the more you will want to learn and the more activities you will want to follow until it becomes impossible to understand the person who is bored who doesn't know what to do with himself.

3. Exert Leadership

Later you will find a chapter on leadership. So for the present let's just say that everyone wants to be proud of his neighborhood, his school, his town, state, and his country.

Many things can be done to increase greater pride, but someone must be the "starter"—a leader to get them started. Such community leadership is largely done in leisure time.

4. Have Fun

If properly managed, most of our activities are fun but here let's consider what we ordinarily call entertainment.

That you can divide into parts—
(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

sive and active. You are being passively entertained when you go to a ball game, or a concert, or when you sit and listen to the radio, or watch television.

There's nothing wrong with that if we don't overdo it, but many times it's more fun to entertain ourselves. That includes such things as playing games (baseball, golf, badminton, or bridge), going on picnics, travelling, and pursuing hobbies.

We can also classify fun as constructive or destructive. The fun I have mentioned is constructive. A family genuinely interested in constructive fun is unlikely to have time for harmful or useless activities. Recreation is really re-creation. By it we are refreshed and renewed until we are actually anxious to get back to the daily job.

If you are interested in some kind of a measuring stick for entertainment activities try asking yourself these questions:

A. Does the activity produce anything?

Certainly merely sitting and doing nothing will produce nothing. Besides that it soon becomes exceedingly boring. Endless idle chatter in a group is little better.

B. If something is produced is it useful?

I spend much leisure time caring for flowers and shrubs. You might say the product is useless but I find it gives pleasure to my friends and acquaintances which I believe is a useful product.

When I retire I may wish to earn money to supplement what I have saved, and landscape gardening may be the way I will do it.

Gossip is sometimes an important leisure time activity. People who gossip are sometimes characterized as "attending to other peoples' business instead of their own." Gossip produces nothing tangible but the intangible results may be misunderstandings, unhappiness and broken homes.

Sports can be useful by improving health and teaching you to be a good winner and a good loser.

C. Is the activity harmful to you or to others?

Anything which destroys useful property is wrong. Breaking laws for excitement's sake can lead to nothing but trouble. Dangerous driving may be thrilling, but you may wreck a car or some other person's car or injure or kill yourself or some other person.

The questions above may not give you a definite yes or no answer about recreation in all cases. They will help. Perhaps you will think of other pertinent questions.

5. Govern Ourselves

In a democracy such as ours, the power is in the people's hands. If we pay no attention, our government will run itself, but the results will not be to our liking. You will find a longer discussion about governing ourselves in a later Chapter.

6. Spend Time With The Family

Some people shirk family responsibilities. A father deserts his wife and children with no provision for their support. His wife must work or accept charity.

Some parents do not know how their children spend their leisure time.

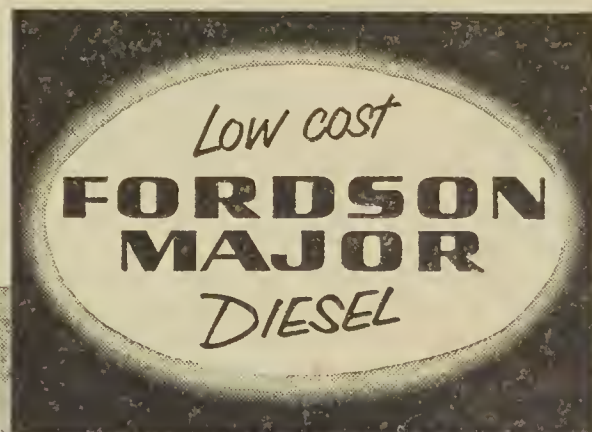
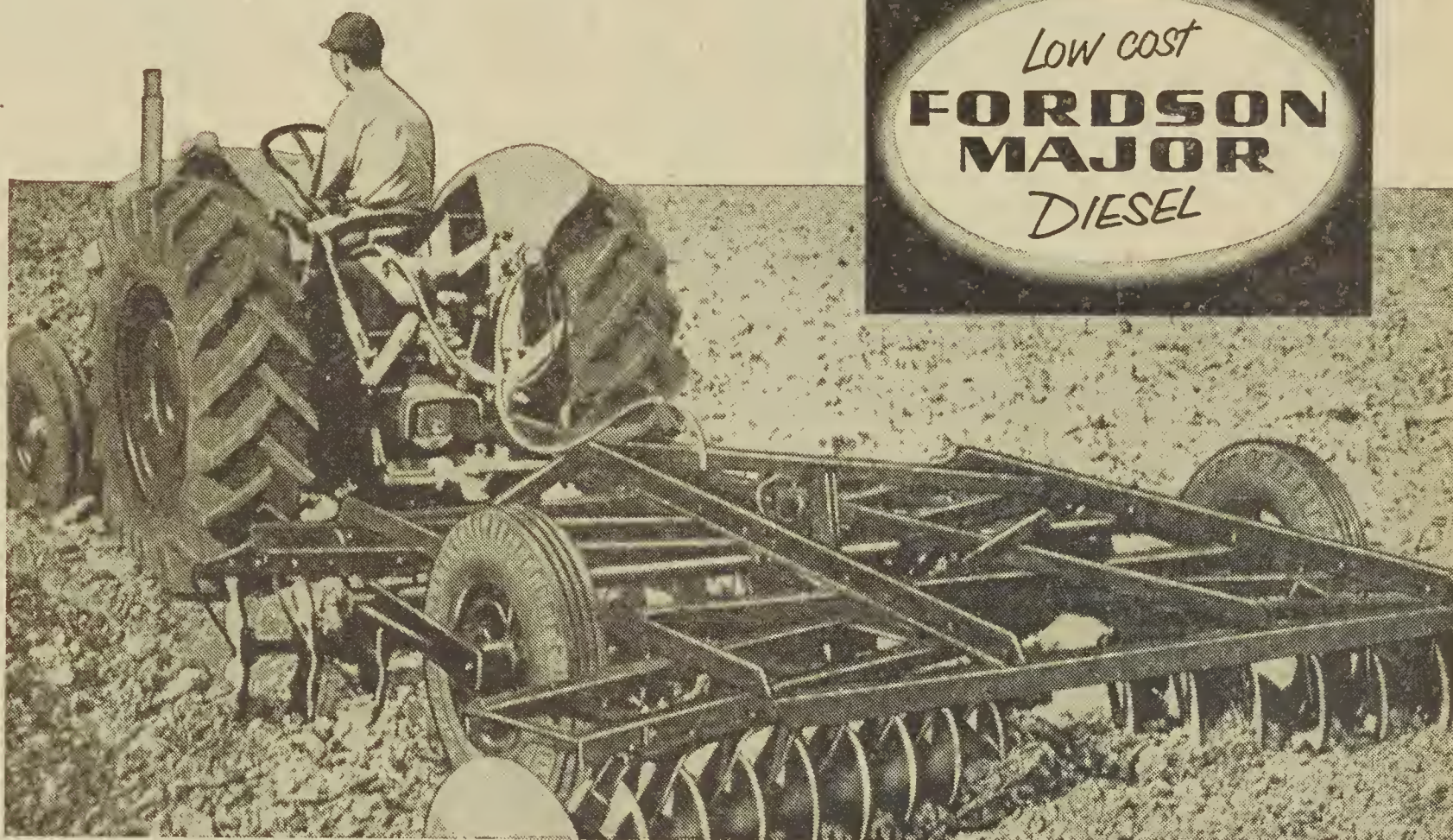
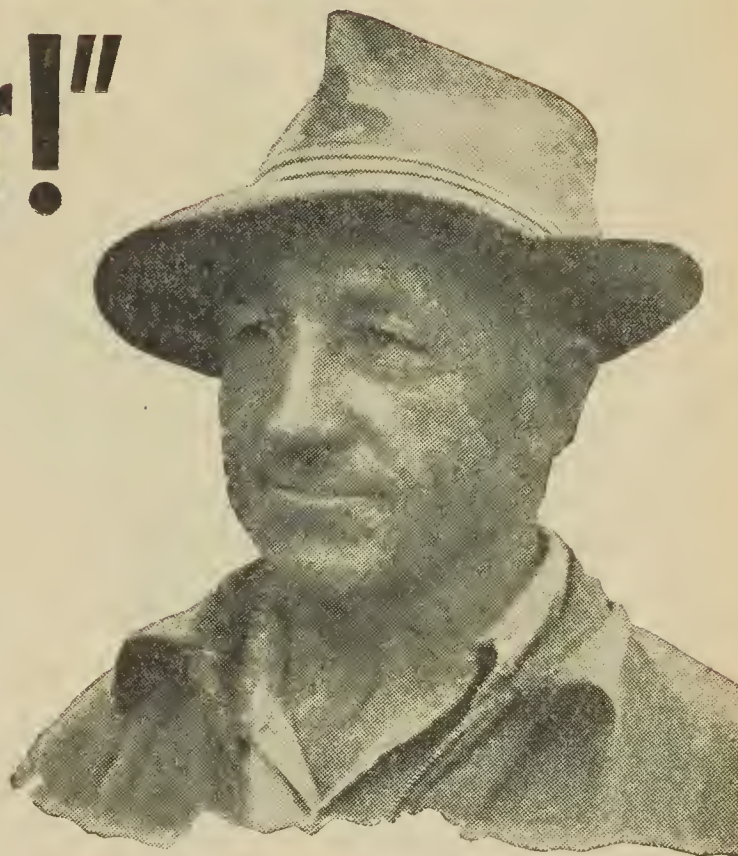
The problems of raising a family may not concern you now but most of you will be concerned about it before many years. Those problems will include:

- Maintaining the health of the young generation
- Disciplining them
- Teaching them moral principles
- Encouraging thrift
- Making an education possible
- To a great degree you as a person are what you think. Are your thoughts determined by how you use your leisure time? Or do your thoughts determine how you use your leisure?

"Saved me \$500 in fuel the first year!"

says Henry Marklowitz, South Haven, Minn.

"My Fordson Major Diesel Tractor saved me over \$500 in fuel the first year I used it," says Henry Marklowitz, "and that was from farming 300 acres of land. It's hard for my neighbors to believe how much I save on fuel over their tractors, but I've got the facts."



MORE POWER — "I pulled the Fordson Major with two other tractors of different makes that are rated higher in horsepower. The Major was still pulling its load when both of the other tractors had killed their motors."

— J. L. Coder, Elwood, Neb.

HANDLES EASIER — "I have two other diesel tractors but the Fordson Major handles so much nicer and is so easy to start compared with the others. Besides that, the Fordson Major cost me less."

— Elmer Elofson, Wheaton, Minn.

BETTER ON SOFT GROUND — "It keeps going surprisingly well on soft, wet ground. I got my corn picked on time, but my neighbors had to wait until the ground froze."

— Ralph Douglas, Broadhead, Wis.

See for yourself! Get in touch with your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer. Arrange for a try-out of a Fordson Major Diesel Tractor on your own farm, without obligation. Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Mich.

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A new alfalfa variety

Tests in several Northeastern states indicate that a new variety of alfalfa called Du Puits (pronounced Doo Pwee) could become one of the more important alfalfa varieties in this region.

Higher Yields are the big difference between Du Puits and other varieties. In a series of tests on good soil conducted by Cornell, the extra hay produced by Du Puits was worth \$13.20 more per acre than the next highest-yielding variety and \$20.20 more per acre than the third highest-yielding variety. Hay was valued at \$30.00 per ton.

DU PUITS FEATURES

Longer Growing Period: Du Puits alfalfa starts growth very fast in the spring and blooms about a week earlier than other varieties. Grows later into the fall than other varieties, too.

Exceptional Seedling Vigor: Du Puits has demonstrated superior ability to establish good stands even when competition is severe. Because of its seedling vigor, stand failures due to competition from small grain companion crop or from weeds may be fewer.

Recovers Quicker: Recovers faster after cutting than other varieties. This feature, together with Du Puits' longer growing season, usually means you get one extra cutting from Du Puits.

Greater Resistance to common leafspot: Cornell reports Du Puits as "Most resistant of available varieties to common leafspot disease in New York state." Because of this resistance, Du Puits maintains its deep green color, holds leaves better and produces better quality hay than susceptible varieties.

Winter-Hardiness: Du Puits has shown satisfactory winter-hardiness in New York state. Trials indicate it approaches Ranger in resistance to winter injury.

Short-Rotation Variety: Du Puits is ideally adapted to use in one- to three-year stands where exceptionally high yields of quality forage are desired. Like Narragansett, Du Puits is not wilt-resistant. In many areas it will provide one extra cutting per season.

Certified Du Puits alfalfa seed is available from your local seed store. So this year—get more from every acre—by planting Certified Du Puits Alfalfa seed.

The information presented here is based on a consensus of trial results. It may or may not apply to your area. We therefore urge you to check with your County Agent or State Agricultural Experiment Station for results in your area.



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Pictured above (left) is Paleface, a white new PETUNIA. At the right is a large, ruffled, scarlet-red called Firedance, a new PETUNIA, also an All American Selection. We get the best effects from petunias when we use solid colors, not mixing the varieties.

I Like To Grow Flowers

By E. R. Eastman

A FEW DAYS ago an acquaintance at a meeting asked where I lived. When I told him that I lived on a farm halfway between Ithaca and Dryden, he said:

"Oh, yes, that's where all the flowers are."

That pleased me very much, for I like to feel that I brighten the lives of my family and my friends with the shining and beautiful faces of the flowers. I like to feel also that I add to the health and pleasure of my family with a large vegetable garden.

One of our gardens slopes toward the road, and it is always pleasant to have people slow up or drive in to look at and take pictures of our flowers.

Now, you may say, "That's all right for you to talk about a large vegetable and flower garden, but I just don't have the time." I don't either. I take it. And I think that most of us usually can find time to do what we really want to do providing we want to do it hard enough. I go home from the offices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tired out and exhausted and force myself to work in the garden. After a little I begin to feel rested and refreshed.

Moreover, if you plan it right, there need not be too much hard work about raising a good garden. In an early issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST I will make some suggestions from my own experience on how to raise a garden with the least amount of work but now I would like to visit with you about flowers.

For a Big Show

The first job, of course, is to get the plants. Years ago, we gave up trying to grow our own plants in the kitchen windows. It cost more to buy the plants from a nursery instead of the seeds, but the greenhouse plants were so much sturdier and healthier that they paid off every time. Of course most plants can be grown directly from seed in the garden itself. Now we grow all of our flowers and vegetable plants that are not planted directly in the garden in the greenhouse, thus giving them an earlier and healthier start.

A basic principle in growing flowers is to choose the varieties that make the biggest possible display with the least care. Last year we must have had at least a quarter of an acre ablaze with color during the entire season, in spite of the drought. While we added a number of interesting and unusual varieties, most of the color came from the old standbys.

In order to keep a succession of bloom throughout the entire season, it is necessary to choose early, mid-season, and late varieties of flowers.

Until last year in buying garden seeds we had been in the habit of go-

ing through catalogs and picking the mixed colors. Last year we still did this some but we have found that makes a much better show if you use the single colors. For example, we had long rows of hybrid red petunias which were a mass of brilliant color from early in the season until after the first heavy frost. This year we will do the same.

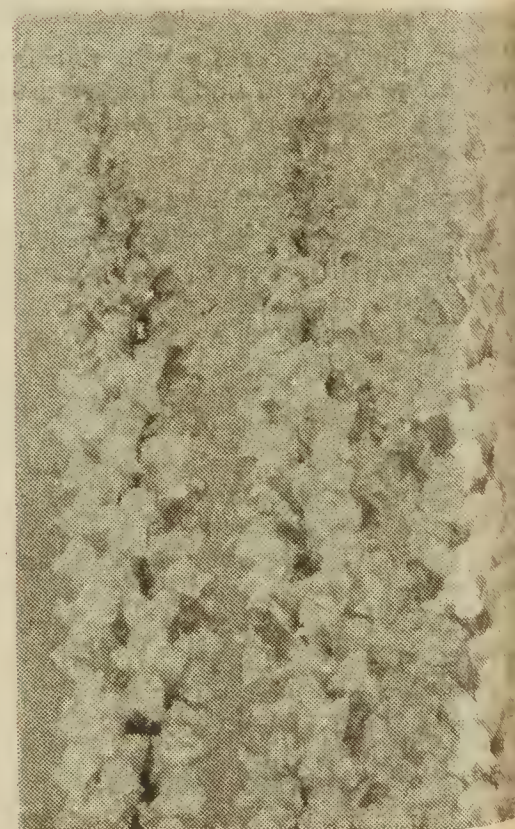
Variety Lends Spice

Most of our petunias will be red, but we will also have short rows of blue and the newer pale-faced white varieties. Petunias are wonderful flowers and should be in every garden. You can vary them from the old-fashioned open-faced varieties to the beautiful, high-fringed and ruffled ones, and from dwarfs to giants. This same principle applies to many other flower varieties.

For color and garden display I think I would put zinnias next. Every garden ought to have a profusion of the different kinds of hybrid zinnias, some marigolds, scentless variety preferences tall phlox and nasturtiums. Last summer, many people remarked at our display of colosia or cockscomb which is wonderful for color. I like cornflowers or bachelor buttons and wouldn't be without them.

Of course there is almost no limit to the flower varieties that you can add, but those that I have mentioned are among those that grow the easiest and give the most for their time and effort.

I love the faces of flowers laughing
(Continued on Opposite Page)



SNAPDRAGONS are graceful, beautiful and easy to grow. This one is Burpee's Floradale Rose. It has bright rose-pink flowers which blossom all the season.



Because they are so hardy and colorful, we grow more ZINNIAS than we do of any other flower. This one is Burpee's Gold, a giant hybrid, new this year.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

back at me and for this nothing is nicer than the large-faced pansies. Ageratum too, in its different shades of blue, is hardy, long lasting, and rewarding. We always grow double mixed calliopsis. Canterbury Bells are worthwhile, and one of the nicest flowers for either greenhouse or garden are the carnations.

There are certain flowers that carry me back to the days of my youth and remind me of graduations, weddings, and my old farm home. Carnations do that, so do lilies-of-the-valley, the wild trailing arbutus and syringa. Chinese forget-me-not is an interesting and pretty plant and flower. Try some. So are the calendulas and the California poppies. Heliotrope is another old-fashioned Grandmother's flower with a delightful fragrance and brings pleasant memories.

Sweet peas have to be bushed or wired up, but they are worth it and

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

To love people, to be indispensable somewhere, that is the purpose of life. That is the secret of happiness.
—Author unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

there's no end of beautiful varieties from which to choose. Our flower garden would not be complete without loads of snapdragons both in the greenhouse and in the garden.

Let me stop to say here that two years ago we built a little greenhouse and it has been a lot of fun, sort of a green oasis in a bad winter like this. Greenhouses are not too expensive to build or to operate and I will tell you how we did ours in a coming issue.

Last year we planted some heavenly blue morning glory seed by the side of the kitchen window. Only three or four vines came up but like Jack in the Beanstalk they grew and grew until they came nearly to the top of the two and one-half story house, and finally were just covered with the blue blossoms, saying "Good Morning" to us every time we went by.

Oh, well, where shall I stop? There are dozens upon dozens of other varieties but space forbids even mentioning them here. Look at the advertising columns of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and send for not one but all of the seed catalogs. Burpees at Philadelphia, Kelly Bros. and Maloney Bros. both of Dansville, N. Y., and many others handle good flower seeds. Study the catalogs and indulge yourself in the greatest hobby in the world; growing flowers and vegetables, good for your health and your peace of mind.

CORN...HAY...OATS...PASTURE



INVEST IN A FINER HARVEST!

Plant

SOUND, CLEAN, HARDY, TESTED

Hoffman SEEDS

Don't gamble with next Fall's harvest when you plant this Spring! *Fine crops start with fine seed.* Second-rate seed is third-rate economy.

SOUND, CLEAN, HARDY, TESTED! No shipment leaves the Hoffman warehouse until proved to be sound, clean, fast to germinate, healthy and hardy. Every pound is backed by Hoffman's 55-year reputation for fair dealing and honest value.

HELP TAKE THE RISK OUT OF FARMING! Insist on genuine Hoffman *Quality* seeds and follow approved farming methods for your locality. Hoffman seeds will "speak for themselves" at harvest time with fields you'll be proud of.

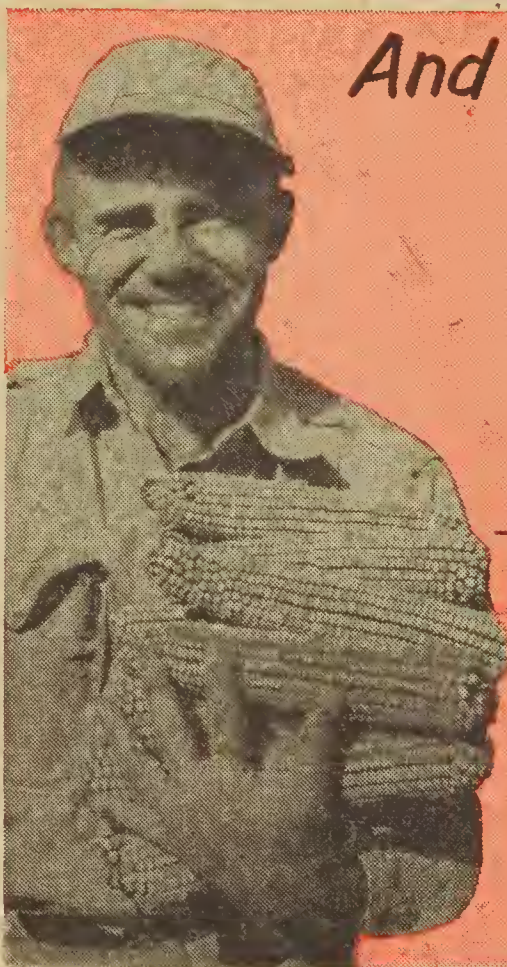
ALL THE NEW VARIETIES AT HOFFMAN. Mail coupon for free 1956 Hoffman Seed Catalog — get all the facts about the new varieties you've been hearing about, such as "Pennscott" Clover, "DuPuits" Alfalfa, "Garry" Oats, "Pilgrim" Ladino, "S-37" Orchard Grass, "Piper" Sudan, etc., plus complete stocks of the tried-and-true producers we've offered for years.



And **FOR MORE CORN PER ACRE!**

Plant **FUNK G HYBRIDS**

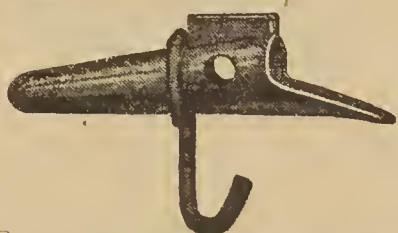
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...a real helpful pocket notebook every farmer will appreciate. Contains helpful hints on planting, fertilizing, grass silage, etc., plus blank pages for your notes. Also get our new 32 page 1956 seed catalog in full color. Write today! Address Dept. 42.

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We manufacture for your needs Sap Spouts, Buckets, Covers, Gathering and Storage Tanks. Also twenty-five sizes and styles of Syrup Evaporators, Containers too. Send for Circular and Price List.
G. H. Grimm Co., Inc. Rutland, Vt.



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HARRIS SEEDS

SO MUCH BEAUTY

for SO LITTLE EFFORT

Just sow the seed of these new and greatly improved Cactus Flowered Zinnias outdoors after the soil has warmed up. In 7 to 8 weeks you'll be cutting lots of long-stemmed 5 inch fully double, artistically formed blooms of salmon, pink, violet, orange yellow, cream, white and vibrant red. The plants are very vigorous, producing flowers for many weeks.

JUST ONE OF THE MANY NEW AND BETTER FLOWERS ILLUSTRATED IN COLOR IN OUR 1956 CATALOG.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG TODAY
If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Catalog.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.

29 Moreton Farm

Rochester 11, N. Y.

1956 CATALOG *now ready*

"99% SCAB FREE

after spraying with

PHYGON-XL"

says world's largest

McIntosh growers — Chazy Orchards



At the big Chazy orchard in New York's Lake Champlain country—the world's largest McIntosh grower—the apples were 99 percent scab free—after spraying with Phygion-XL.

Phygion-XL effectively controls apple scab, bitter rot of apples and peaches. Brown rot blossom blight of peaches and many other stone fruit fungus diseases are also controlled. Its added advantages are low cost per acre, ease of use, high compatibility, mixes effectively with the most commonly used fungicides and insecticides, is harmless to pollen and bees, and does not affect odor or flavor of fruit.

Order Phygion-XL from your local supplier today. Write, wire or phone us if unable to locate immediate source of supply.

SEE—Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Company, at work on NBC's "Color Spread" TV spectacular, Sunday, March 25, 7:30 PM, EST.



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Naugatuck Chemical Division

Naugatuck, Connecticut

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CORNELL M-4 CORNELL M-1
OHIO K-62

The year's outstanding hybrids for grain and silage—produce more bushels per acre.

We also have 9 other hybrid and open-pollinated varieties of corn, and a complete line of other farm seeds. All tested and proven on Northeastern farms. All backed by our 65 year reputation.

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Pine, Spruce, Fir, Canadian Hemlock, Arborvitae, in variety. For growing Christmas trees. Ornamental landscape. Windbreaks. Hedges. Quality stock low as 2c each on quantity orders. Write for price list.

SUNCREST EVERGREEN NURSERIES, Dept. AA
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BLUE SPRUCE

COLORADO: excellent 6 year transplants, 8 to 10 in. tall Blue-green to marvelous blue color. Compact and sturdy.

Postpaid at planting time.

FREE Evergreen Catalog

MUSSER FORESTS, Box 83-B Indiana, Pa.

Dairy Replacement Sales Drop; Blood Samples Swamp State Lab

NEW YORK STATE dairymen who have cows they would like to sell for dairy replacements are confused and irritated by the difficulties they are having in getting the necessary health certificates to show that the animals are brucellosis-free.

Here are some facts that are important to all Dairymen:

1. Since January 1, dairy replacements at auction in the State have dwindled to a mere trickle. This is proof enough that dairymen have been inconvenienced and irritated.

2. You cannot legally sell a cow or heifer over six months old to be a dairy replacement without having a health certificate for her.

3. Owners of dairy cows in certified herds can, in a few days, get a health certificate for any cow in the herd. Vaccinated herds with one clean test without reactors are eligible for health certificates for one year after the test. Herds with one clean test but not vaccinated are eligible for health certificates for three months. Cows not meeting any of these requirements must pass a blood test before a health certificate can be secured.

4. Dairymen who keep the young stock vaccinated can sell a heifer for a dairy replacement up to 30 months of age without a blood test, but with a health certificate.

5. There has been such a flood of requests for blood tests that laboratories have been swamped, and orders recently went out from Albany to hold up or slow up the sending of blood samples until the laboratories could catch up.

6. The State has never assumed full responsibility for blood testing, without cost, all the dairy cows in the State. They do assume the cost of herd tests intended to build the number of disease free herds.

7. Some dairymen feel that they have been subjected to unreasonable costs in securing blood tests and health certificates. Naturally a veterinarian makes a flat charge for a visit to a farm. If he has to make a long trip to test one or two cows, the cost per cow is high. In addition to the flat charge for the visit, there is a charge of \$1.50 for taking a

blood sample, and most veterinarians we are told, charge 50 cents for issuing each health certificate.

The Editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have backed the brucellosis eradication program. We still do. It is essential that the disease be cleaned out in time to meet milk market requirements for milk from brucellosis-free herds. However, the regulations which became effective last January 1 were put in force too fast. Dairymen did not understand all the facts and the Department did not make sure that facilities were available for testing all blood samples. Nevertheless, the regulations are in effect, though they could be modified, and there are some things that can be done now to help the situation.

1. If you have or will have cows to sell for dairy replacement you should acquaint yourself with the regulations.

2. We suggest that you anticipate your need for health certificates and request a blood test at least two weeks before you want to sell the cow.

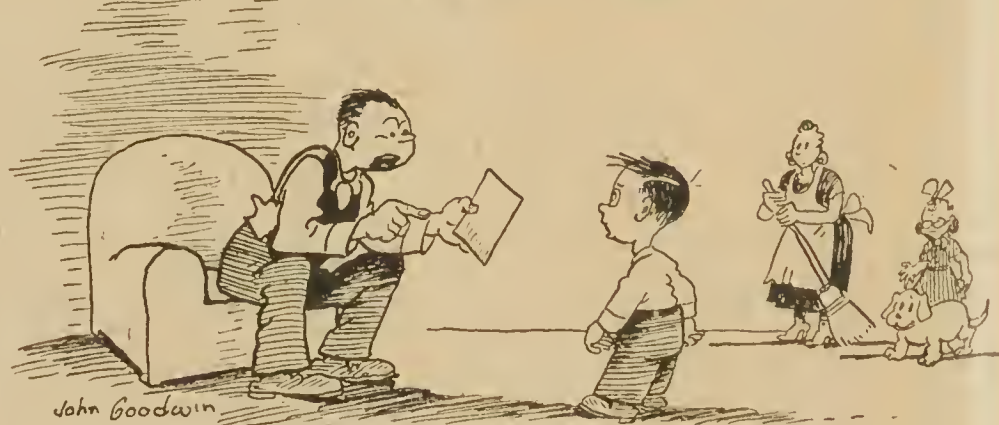
3. For your own protection, should absolutely refuse to sell a cow for a dairy replacement that does not have a health certificate. However, don't sell a good cow for beef just because you have trouble in getting a health certificate.

4. Even more important, refuse to buy any dairy cow to put in your herd that does not have a health certificate.

5. The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets should clean up the back log of blood samples promptly and do everything in its power to expedite the making of blood tests and the issuing of health certificates. Also we suggest careful, intensive study in an attempt to cut tape and to modify present regulations whenever it can be done without harming the program. For example, dairy replacements might be moved forward on the blood test record without issuing a health certificate.

We suggest that you read page 18 of the February 4 issue. If you have questions that are not answered in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Dairy Editor, Box 367 D, Savings Bank Bldg., 11th St., New York and we'll get the answer for you.

REPORT CARD



IN MY day, a kid either brought home a reasonably good report card, or else he didn't. But now the business of education has become so highly complex a parent doesn't know what to do. Perhaps the reason Junior got an F in spelling is because his endocrine glands aren't functioning properly. To whack his backside might cause him to have a split personality or something. Before taking drastic measures, the parents should consult the principal and look over Junior's charts and graphs.

First, there are the intelligence tests. If the principal sniffs coldly when bringing up the subject of intelligence tests, you can bet Junior hasn't too high a cerebral batting average. But the good woman adds consolingly: "Intelligence tests don't mean everything. Often a child with a below-average I.Q. is able to do very worth-while work in the world." (Goody! Junior won't be a permanent liability after all!)

Miss Snigglebaum observes you sharply. "Then there is heredity to consider. No child picks his or her parents."

This heredity business hurts. You prepare to take leave of the principal. But she restrains you with the final admonition to have a doctor examine Junior's adenoids and tonsils. "Lately I've noticed Junior breathing through his mouth. We teachers very often find a student's grades improve sharply after a tonsillectomy."

And so you go home and inform your son and heir that, if he thinks going around with his mouth open and talking like Mortimer Snerd is funny, he'd better bring home a B-average report card. "Otherwise, out come your tonsils!"

Timely Answers To Questions About Brucellosis Regulations

UP-TO-DATE information about the new brucellosis regulations in New York State was carried on page 5 of the February 4th issue.

At the meeting referred to at Vermon, N. Y., many questions were asked and answered by Dr. Stone. Following are a few which we believe will be of interest to you:

Do brucellosis reactors have to be sold?

No. They must be quarantined on the owner's farm by the veterinarian who took the original blood sample. If moved from the farm, they must move only with a permit and must be sold only for slaughter. They may be sold through a livestock commission auction market, but may only be purchased by federally licensed slaughter houses or by certain approved New York State slaughter houses which must kill the reactor within three days.

When a brucellosis reactor is found, is the entire herd quarantined?

No. Only the individual animal.

What about reactors discovered before January 1, 1956?

Only reactors to be quarantined are those having blood tests taken on and after January 1, 1956.

Can a cattle dealer buy dairy replacements at one auction and resell at another?

Yes, providing the animals purchased are accompanied by proper health certificates, or otherwise comply with the rules for movement of dairy replacements.

Can a purchaser buy as a dairy replacement, animals consigned to a livestock commission auction as beef?

Only if a blood sample is taken and tested while the animal remains at the market, and a proper certificate is provided before she is moved from the market.

What happens if a brucellosis reactor recovers from the disease?

The quarantine will be lifted and the animal treated as any other healthy animal providing a subsequent blood test proves her clean.

Can a farmer slaughter a brucellosis reactor on his own farm?

Yes, providing he completes and sends in the forms provided with the permit.

Can a lost vaccination tag be reinserted in a cow's ear?

Yes, providing veterinarian who originally vaccinated the animal will state that he knew of original vaccination. See your veterinarian for details.

How long is a health certificate originating in a certified brucellosis-free herd good for when an animal is sold?

Generally, animals can move on certificates for a period of up to 30 days from the date of the certificate.

What is the status of "suspect" animals?

Suspects cannot be sold except for slaughter.

What about the "pending" status?

The same rules apply as for clean or certified.

When does the three day kill rule start on brucellosis-reactors?

The minute they leave the farm consigned for sale.

What about the six-months and 30 months rule?

In its interpretation of rules and cattle ages, the Bureau of Animal In-

dustry will be practical and not glib.

What about stock bulls?

Exactly the same rules apply to them as to other dairy replacements. They cannot be moved for dairy purposes without health certificates.

Is an auction market required to keep records of dairy replacements sold?

No.

What about a dispersal sale when reactors are in the herd?

Exactly the same rules apply. Reactors or suspects have to go for slaughter to approved slaughter houses, except on special permit to another infected herd.

Where can health certificates be secured?

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If a man lives a decent life and does his work fairly and squarely so that those dependent on him and attached to him are better, then he is a success.—Theodore Roosevelt

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

(1) From any local veterinarian (who may charge a fee); (2) in most instances free from county record keepers; (3) free from the Bureau of Animal Industry in Albany.

What happens to cattle that must be moved as a result of an emergency such as a fire?

These may move without permit. There is no intent in these regulations to make additional hardships in real emergencies.



"Dry weather or wet, CYANAMID is there working"

...says William J. Darden
Corn Grower
Smithfield, Va.

When you use Cyanamid, you know what a difference leach-resistant nitrogen can make. Cyanamid nitrogen really stays with a crop. Here is Mr. Darden's experience, in his own words:

"I put Cyanamid under all my corn. Ordinary nitrogen doesn't do any good in dry weather, but Cyanamid is there and goes right on working. After a wet spell, too, Cyanamid nitrogen is there working because it hasn't leached away. It also saves the extra cost and labor of side dressing with nitrogen."

3 BIG REASONS why Cyanamid is best for plow down:

1. *Thorough rotting of plowed under organic matter.* Cyanamid supplies soil bacteria with an ideal, balanced diet of nitrogen and lime.
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WINNERS IN SCRAMBLED ADS CONTEST NO. 1

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Fred Harris, Harold Bennett, Mabel K. Smith, Fred S. Roberts, Mabel A. Smith, Mrs. James Hume, Sr., Mrs. David Hotel, Jr.

Mrs. Edmon Boerjan, Mrs. Marvin Nice, Stanley J. Clark, Peter A. Foy, Mrs. Clyde Wilson and Mrs. James Campbell.

Watch for our Scrambled Ads Contest No 2.

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...from shortest
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Send for facts proving how a GEHL can harvest all your forage crops with less work—and at the lowest cost per ton. Buy Gehl—always more chopper per dollar!

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Please show me how I can chop all crops with a GEHL "CHOP-ALL".

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Cow Book

Write for NEW 24-page helpful booklet: "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle."

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COMPANY
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SAVE 1/3 ... Buy 50 lb. Drum

Charles I. Garver, R. 7, Westminster, Md.

SAVE MONEY ON HARDY-NORTHERN GROWN NURSERY STOCK! Get your **FREE** copy of Kelly Bros. new Color Catalog of guaranteed Dwarf Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, etc. Write now to **KELLY BROS. Nurseries, AA-2B, Dansville, N. Y.**

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Dr. Naylor Dilators act both **MEDICALLY** and **MECHANICALLY** to provide antiseptic protection, reduce inflammation and maintain free milk flow through the canal of hard milking teats. Provide gentle, non-irritating support—keep end of teat open in its natural shape to promote normal healing—natural milking. **EASY TO USE**—keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. At drug and farm stores or mailed postpaid.



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Large pkg. \$1.00

(45 Dilators)

Trial pkg. 50¢

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Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED Teat Dilators

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

Complete dispersal at the farm of the late O. S. Williams on Williams Road, 5 miles southwest of North East, Pennsylvania, Saturday, February 25 — 12:30 P.M.

15 cows, 3 bred heifers, 3 yearlings, yearling bull. Majority cows fresh in late fall, 2 fresh in February. Cattle are well bred, good condition, of good ages and because of the relatively few dairy farms in this area they will be bargains in good uddered cattle. They produce good 4% milk.

HEALTH: Herd is Bangs negative, majority calfhood vaccinated and blood tested within 30 days.

EQUIPMENT: Late model machinery includes NH "66" baler, 2 tractors and many other valuable items. Catalogs at sale.

TOM WHITTAKER — Auctioneer — Brandon, Vt.



Lindsay Acres Rag Apple Ellen 3852377 365 days 2 x milking. (Herd Test)—23,4.6%, 1073.0 butterfat.

Getting ready on January 4, 1956, for the final milking of the new National Champion—Junior Two-Year-Old. George Lindsay, who milked Ellen throughout the year, is adjusting the milker. Facing George is Assistant County Agent Robert A. Son and Tester Harold Foster (standing), while George's father, Alvin H. Lindsay, standing at the extreme left.

New 1000-Pound (2X) Butterfat Producers in New England

By ALLEN N. CRISSEY

THE MARCH of progress, Holsteinally speaking, is no more evident anywhere than in old New England. Many truly great breeding establishments are thriving here. And New England breeders can be proud of possessing some of the really great bulls, cow families and individual cows of the breed. The following recently completed 1000 pound butterfat records (all made on 2X milking) are illustrations in point.

Lindsay Acres Rag Apple Ellen 3852377 New National Champion

"Way Down East," as they say, is Lindsay Acres of Carroll, Maine, owned by Alvin H. Lindsay & Sons. Here, on January 4, 1956, Lindsay Acres Rag Apple Ellen became the new National Champion Junior-Two-Year Old HIR cow on (2X) two time a day milking, with a record of 23,236 pounds of 4.6% milk and 1073.0 pounds of butterfat. In this she exceeded the former national record of 22,960 pounds of milk and 861.1 pounds butterfat by over 200 pounds of butterfat.

Her sire, Pebble Beach Duke Prinwaycess, V. G., was purchased from Butterfly Farms, Mexico, New York for \$1500.00 as a calf, by the Lindsays and A. Ray Thompson of Prentiss, Maine. He was resold to Butterfly for \$10,000. after his daughters proved to be unusual producers. Ellen is the third

daughter of this bull to exceed 1000 pounds of butterfat. There are daughters (all ages) in the Lindsay herd and about 20 in the Thompson herd.

Maple Kimpre Direct 2978190, G. P.

A couple of months ago another Maine cow, this time owned by Commissioner of Agriculture Fred J. Ter of Corinna, exceeded the national fabulous figure of 1000 pounds of butterfat, also on 2X milking, producing 26,038 pounds of milk, 3.7% and 1000 pounds butterfat.

"Maple" spotlighted her sire, Daless Togus Direct 821505, "Excellent Gold Medal, as being the first since the United States to have three daughters each with records of over 1000 pounds butterfat on 2X milking. Of millions of cows, only fifty-two have crossed the 1000 pound mark on milking.

"Togus" as her sire is called, more than 50 daughters in the New England herd—15 with records of more than 700 pounds of butterfat, 2X. His proof is based on 46 daughters averaging 15,192 pounds milk and 583 pounds of butterfat—an increase of 1000 pounds milk and 81 pounds butterfat over their dams.

"Togus" was bred by Harold J. St. of Sanford, Maine and first owned by S. A. Wathen, Fort Fairfield, Maine.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

High Herds on Herd Test In Order of Milk Production

Donald J. Augur, Northford, Conn.	8 cows 2X 17416	3.9%
Quality Farm, Lakeville, Conn.	24 2X 16109	3.8%
Mark A. Howe, Tunbridge, Vt.	16 2X 15658	3.8%
J. K. Howe & Sons, Tunbridge, Vt.	22 2X 15626	4.0%
Bahnsen Bros., Branford, Conn.	8 2X 15063	3.9%
Gardner L. Lewis, Jr., Norwich, Vt.	20 2X 15020	3.5%
Univ. of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.	32 2X 14481	3.9%
Hurlwood Holstein Farm, Ashley Falls, Mass.	39 2X 14312	3.9%
John A. Howe, Tunbridge, Vt.	15 2X 14069	4.0%
Leo Aloisi, Northampton, Mass.	17 2X 13923	3.8%
Bryce A. Metcalf, E. Corinth, Vt.	13 2X 13920	3.8%
Est. of John Ellis, Lec, Mass.	17 2X 13895	3.8%
Jesse R. Gangwer, Dover, N. H.	11 2X 13717	4.0%
Spencer H. Logan, Gt. Barrington, Mass.	25 2X 13685	3.7%
George F. Causey, Wakefield, R. I.	23 2X 13631	3.8%
Eben C. Haggett, Damariscotta Mills, Me.	26 2X 13500	3.9%
H. C. Briggs & Son, Turner, Maine	50 2X 13213	4.0%
Fred J. Nutter, Corinna, Maine	74 2X 13128	3.9%
A. B. Brewer & Son, Canaan, Conn.	69 2X 12836	4.0%
O. A. Thomas & Sons, Rutland, Vt.	46 2X 12781	4.0%
Richard W. Mallary, Bradford, Vt.	34 2X 12704	4.0%
Benj. L. Barringer, Brookfield, Conn.	18 2X 12603	4.1%

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Experienced Men Make Empire THE Place to Market Livestock



Men like Howard Mattice — Empire's West Winfield Stockyards manager — with years of experience in this statewide livestock enterprise, make Empire a good place to do business.

Let Howard Mattice and the other six Empire managers, help you market profitably.

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Some of the reasons why — UNADILLA

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2. Wood is not affected by silage acids.
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4. Unadilla's selected, full thickness wood staves are knitted into one sturdy unit by patented steel lock dowels.
5. Unadilla has extra heavy front lugs for heavier silage loads.
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**Dr. Naylor's
DEHORNING
PASTE**

(Continued from Opposite Page)

from whom Mr. Nutter purchased him in 1946, following the Wathen fire and herd dispersal.

U N H Mutual Marathon Olive
2972812 G. P.

Late in 1955 this capable matron completed a record of 27,290 pounds of 3.8% milk and 1028.5 pounds butterfat on 2X milking. She is owned by the University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire. Here Professor Kenneth Morrow and herdsman Kenneth Fowler are breeding and developing one of the most remarkable cow families in all the world. It is the family of U N H Perfection Echo. "Olive" is a member of this cow family, being a daughter of "Echo".

"Echo" now has a list of more than two dozen descendants. Four daughters of "Echo" have each exceeded 1000 pounds butterfat on 2X milking. Two daughters exceed 1100 pounds on 2X.

Randmere Rag Apple Marion

A 2X record of 1024 pounds butterfat was completed by this cow during December of 1955. She is owned by Beverly P. Rand of Sherman Mills, Maine, a Katahdin potato seed grower who recognizes that certified seed is also helpful in producing superior dairy cows.

Many herds exceeding 500 pounds of butterfat and some well over 600 pounds on 2X milking may now be found about New England. In table on opposite page are a few that cause one to marvel at the wonders of the dairy cow. This list includes only those herds with over 500 pounds butterfat on 2X, and whose year was concluded between September 1, 1954 and through August 31, 1955.

Cooperative Effort

New England Holstein breeders are progressive in cooperating with one another. They have pioneered, along with other New England breed associations, a new idea in cattle exhibitions, viz., the Long Time Production Class at Eastern States Exposition.

Through this class of exhibition they are emphasizing the economic importance of longevity in our cows and encouraging farmers to breed for this quality. Likewise this class demonstrates that cows possessing the fundamental type characteristics of "dairy character", "body capacity", "good legs and feet", and "well-shaped, well attached, udders of good texture", are the cows which are able to remain in the herd and produce heavily over a long period of years.

Auction Sale Guarantee

Five years ago New England Holstein breeders boldly adopted an unique and comprehensive guarantee to protect the buyers in their Annual Fall Sale. The limited warranties were replaced by a forthright guarantee which is backed not only by the individual consignor but by the resources of the Association as well.

This new auction sale procedure has attracted the attention of breeders and breed associations nationally in view of its departure from the philosophy of "caveat emptor". It is hailed as being in keeping with the highest level of thinking as to the desired integrity and ideals of those who seek to improve and expand the purebred business on a high level.

The willingness of these breeders to nurture a sincere spirit of unselfish co-operation is the keystone upon which the Holstein breed is being advanced. Thus they are more effectually embracing the idealistic leadership of the national breed association. On this level such factors as honesty, accuracy, breed improvement, and neighborliness, are considered to be the real precursors of sound progress.

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min D and 1000 times more trace minerals.

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With its superior feeding value, Be-Co-Lass is the bargain hay stretcher . . . pays for itself and gives you a profit too.



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(poor hay or short supply)

and make it pay

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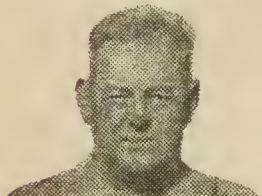
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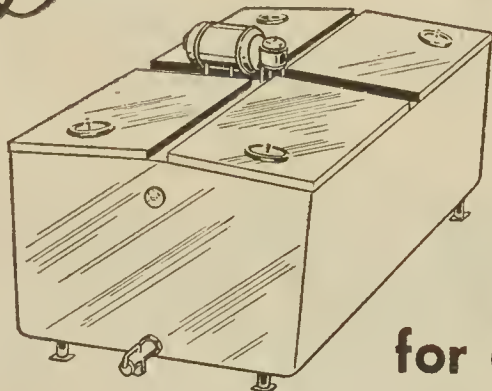


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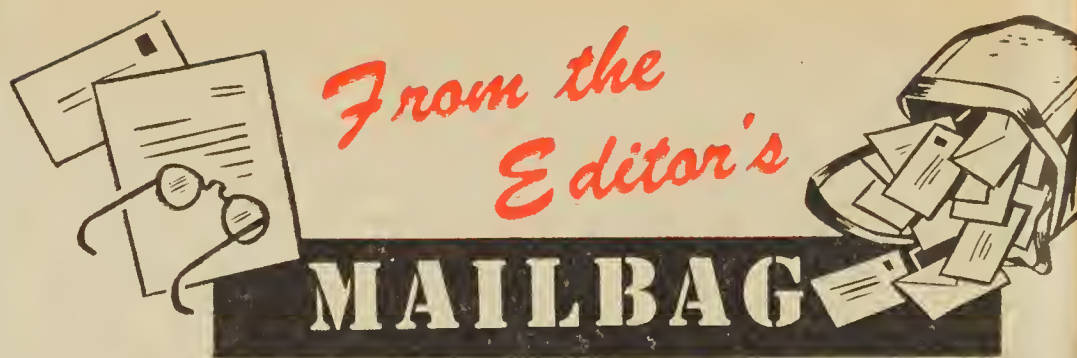
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COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT



ABOUT THE BATAVIA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

SURELY, no one who read Mr. Eastman's article on the New York State School for the Blind was more interested than I, for it has been familiar to me ever since I can remember, my grandmother having been a teacher of handicraft to the girls there for nearly twenty years.

She taught knitting, crocheting, sewing by hand and on the sewing machine, basket work, beadwork and rug weaving. She was deeply loved by both students and teachers, both while she was there and during the long illness before her death in 1918, and the tributes she received from her former pupils were the main part of the heavy mail she always looked forward to, every day.

Grandmother was a large woman, with such a motherly way, and every one loved her. She often entertained at little parties in her room, and the girls loved it.

Every year at State Fair time, Grandmother was in charge of a group who demonstrated knitting, sewing, typing, chair caning, etc. They always created great interest at the fair, and

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I breathe, so am alive; I love and so I live.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

there was always a crowd around their booth. The young people knew people were curious and they got a lot of fun out of it. It always amused me to hear about the place where they stayed during the Fair. Being from a State institution, they were housed at the Institute for Feeble Minded. The pupils at the Feeble Minded Institute felt so sorry for the ones who couldn't see, and the blind ones (who were all very bright or they wouldn't have been sent in that group) wouldn't have been sent in that group) wouldn't have been feeble minded for anything!

Every summer we used to go to a cottage on Canandaigua Lake, and I can't remember a summer when Grandmother didn't have two or three young people from the school. I grew up knowing you didn't say, "Do you want to feel of this?", but "Do you want to see this?" or to treat them as far as possible as sighted people.

Several years after I was married, I attended a meeting held to plan for a sale of articles made by the Blind As-

sociation in Albany. Thinking it might stimulate a little interest in the work made by the blind, I took a photograph made in Grandmother's work room as an exhibit of hand work.

When I told the woman from the Albany Association, she was much interested and asked my Grandmother's name. I told her, "Mrs. Pierson". She said, "My dear, there are women in the Association who are earning their living doing the most beautiful work when any one asks them 'Who taught you to do these things?' they say 'Miss Pierson taught me'." She thought it was a "Miss". I was quite moved to hear that, several years after Grandmother's death, and two hundred miles from my old home. It was a tribute.—Mrs. E. H. Walker, Cobleskill, New York

— A. A. —

SUBSIDIES RESPONSIBLE

TOO MANY times we fail to take time to write someone who has helped us. It has been said that things are needed: "to be complimented and sincerely to compliment".

We can truly say that there is no other farm paper that we subscribe to that brings us the uplift that we get after reading your "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST." We wish we had time to read it in its entirety. I can compare it to going to some of our farm meetings. It makes you glad you are a farmer or a farmer's wife.

We have a 200 acre farm where we have lived for 21 years and have made many improvements. We have 40 head of Holsteins, mostly purebred. Good help is almost impossible to obtain except once back in 1940, we have never had a hired man or boy that we could trust with the milking. Besides, who can pay what a man asks? I believe subsidies are responsible, but even, for the farming conditions are willing to wait until Eisenhower administration can improve things. We have great faith in President Eisenhower.

Thank you for all the wonderful articles and stories and especially your editorials.—A satisfied reader. — Mrs. F. S., Kanona, N. Y.

— A. A. —

I hope you will keep the "Let's Farm" in your paper. He is representing a man who is doing some deep thinking. It may start some farmers to do the same. With all the surpluses we have it would be good for many a farmer to "take it easy."

—A.K.M., Valley Falls, N. Y.

Kathy Messerschmitt, 8 years old, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Messerschmitt of Gardiner, N. Y.

The name of the little girl in the picture is Betty Ann White of Wallkill, N. Y., also a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Messerschmitt.



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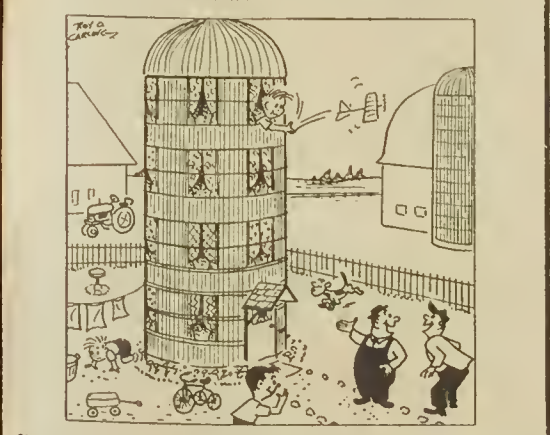
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Fly Control In Dairy Barns

CUSTOM spray operators and county agricultural agents in New York State were notified late in 1955 that "diazinon" has been accepted for fly control in dairy barns.

H. H. Schwardt, Professor of Entomology of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, advised agents that diazinon would be his department's first and principal recommendation for fly control in dairy barns in 1956.

Prof. Schwardt advised agents as follows:

"Three seasons of testing in the Ithaca area show that diazinon will keep flies under control for at least 6 to 8 weeks in a well kept barn. Use 8 pounds of 25% diazinon wettable powder in 25 gallons of water, or 32 pounds in 100 gallons. Cover walls and ceilings to the point of run off which means approximately 1 gallon on 250 square feet of wall or ceiling area.

Precautions

"Diazinon is more toxic than DDT and should be handled with caution. During the spraying operation all animals should be taken out of the barn and kept out for four hours thereafter. Do not spray directly into manger or fountains. There should be no hay, silage, feed or salt left exposed to the spray.

"Dairymen or others making occasional applications of diazinon in their own barns need not wear raincoats or respirators, but custom operators using the material daily for several days or weeks should wear raincoats and respirators for protection. To our knowledge, no accidents have occurred to operators using diazinon but we believe the above precautions should be observed by custom operators until we have had a longer experience with the material.

"Diazinon is a phosphate insecticide. If the concentrated material is swallowed, or spilled on the skin in quantity, symptoms almost identical to those produced by parathion will result. Difficult breathing, and constriction of eye pupils are the most obvious symptoms. Treatment consists of immediate emptying of the stomach, or washing of the skin, and administration of atropine if symptoms appear.

"Do not use diazinon in poultry houses of any kind.

"Diazinon is expensive, but in terms of days of fly control obtained, it is the cheapest residual fly spray available."

— A. A. —

DAIRY COW NEEDS A VACATION

That cows do produce more milk and butterfat if they have at least six weeks to two months of rest between lactations, is shown by a Michigan State University summary of dairy herd improvement records on 3,500 dairy cows.

Holsteins dry less than two weeks produced 347 pounds of butterfat and 9,511 pounds of milk.

Those dry two weeks to a month, 390 pounds of butterfat and 10,838 pounds of milk.

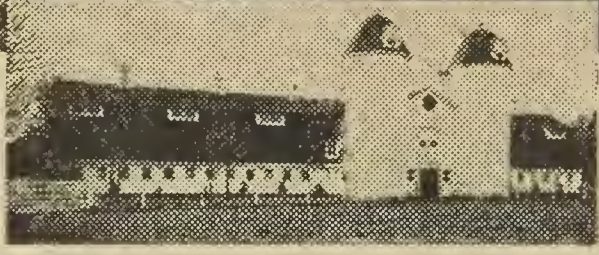
Cows dry four to six weeks, 404 pounds of butterfat and 11,218 pounds of milk.

And those dry six to eight weeks, 413 pounds of butterfat and 11,567 pounds of milk.

Figures for other breeds are in the same proportion. The average was slightly higher for cows that were given eight to 10 weeks' vacation. But the difference probably wasn't great enough to pay for the extra feed needed.

— A. A. —

If your pipes freeze, thaw them with hot water, never with a blow torch or burning paper: too dangerous.



This fine herd of registered Guernseys includes three class leaders.

"I've fed WIRTHMORE for 22 years because it always gives the results I want"

Says Clifton Gilman, Superintendent of Runnymede Farm, Rye Beach, New Hampshire.

Runnymede Farm, with its beautiful twin-silo barn and rich pastures, is one of the top dairy breeding establishments in New England. The original stock was imported direct from the Isle of Guernsey.

Serving milk customers in a 40 mile radius, the 90 head of registered Guernseys on twice daily milking are managed under practical farm conditions.

Mr. Gilman has fed Wirthmore 14 Fitting Ration for 22 years, occasionally trying something else for a short time but always returning to Wirthmore for best results. He uses Twin Mix for his calves and feeds beet pulp and Wirthmore Fodder Greens to sup-

plement silage when summer pastures run out.

Feed is delivered weekly by Moulton & Goodwin, the Wirthmore dealer in Portsmouth, N. H. A Wirthmore dairy service man is available to help Mr. Gilman with any feeding and management problems he may have, and Wirthmore's breeding calendar and milk weight charts provide an "assist" in the record-keeping department.

Runnymede Farm is just one of thousands of satisfied feeders who know that Wirthmore's combination of top quality feeds, helpful service and convenient dealer stores just can't be beat.

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HOW TO TAKE BETTER CARE OF YOUR LAYERS

(Continued from Page 1)

the front of the pen, and it's just too much for the birds to get from the feeders to the water troughs. If you have pens that are 50 or 60 feet wide and if you run the water along the front of the pen, you're making a mistake. A lot of birds just don't get enough to drink. They're afraid to go on an expedition from one part of the pen to another and take it from me, going a long ways for water in a pen with many other birds is an expedition for a chicken.

If you are not getting good egg production, and if you question my logic on this, put a water spigot in your pen and use a hose to fill water pails in all various parts of the pen and keep this up for three weeks and see what happens. Chances are 10 to 1, your production will increase remarkably and if it does, then it's time to put water fountains around in various parts of the pen.

We use heating cable on pipes in our hen houses to prevent freezing and we run the heating cable along the bottom of the troughs to keep the water in the troughs from freezing.

Give Your Layers Plenty of Room

There has been some information coming out that you can crowd chickens by using various apartment style devices, such as several tiers of roosts and several tiers of feeders, and my contention is that that idea is all wet. Chickens have to get from one place to another in the pen and if you crowd them in, closer than one bird to every three sq. ft., I believe you are in trouble. I think you might better have a cheaper house and have more floor space than to have a fancy house with less floor space per bird. I think you will get better production. The chickens will be happier and make you more money.

We figure 3 sq. ft. per layer and probably you can make a little more money at 4 sq. ft. per layer. If you're short of money with which to buy chicks this year, why not buy fewer chicks and give them more room all the way along the line. We recommend 1 sq. ft. of floor space per chick for the first 8 weeks, 2 sq. ft. from 8 weeks to 4 months of age if they're to be raised inside and 3 sq. ft. or more per pullet in the laying house.

With such a program, you do not have to debeak, you'll have nice feathers on your birds, you'll get high lay, and they'll hit up to 90% production, maybe even better. They will lay well for you and make you money.

If you feed them crumbles, you should debeak them and debeaking is against my better judgment; but I don't believe there is any strain of birds that will not pick if you use crumbles instead of mash when you feed your birds.



FLOROCK

"Your arithmetic will have to wait a while—I'm helping your mother with hers!"

From the Rugged Climate of Maine



ready and able to produce bigger profits for you. WHITE LEGHORNS, RED ROCKS (Black Sex-Link Pullets) GOLDEN CROSSES and R. I. REDS for egg production. WHITE ROCKS for Broilers (also for producing hatching eggs for broiler chicks).

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RENEWED.



Dr. Duncan MacCarthy (left) talks with Charles Whitney, chairman of the Burdett Citizens' Committee that conducted the campaign which brought Dr. MacCarthy to Burdett.

Burdett, in Schuyler Co., N. Y. GETS A DOCTOR

By ROBERT V. BALE

Tompkins Co., N. Y. Four-H Club Agent

IN THIS age of what we call progress, the people living in many of the rural communities throughout the country are finding themselves in the position of having no local doctor available in time of need, yet some rural areas have found that by planning and working together it is possible to get a resident doctor.

The village of Burdett (Pop. 350) and the surrounding rural area of Schuyler County with another 4000 population in upstate New York, did just that. Having been without a resident doctor for three years, a citizens committee made up of a butcher, an undertaker, a farmer's wife, and a 4-H Club Leader, a minister and a postmaster, a businessman, yes and some 4-H boys and girls, worked together to solve this community problem.

Advertisements in medical journals had resulted in a few nibbles but young doctors seemed loath to settle in rural

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I believe we are actually giants, with potentialities far greater than we perceive.—Gardner Hunting

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

areas. Something more was needed for an advertisement shows nothing of the warmth and friendliness of a rural community.

Then came a letter from a young doctor just completing his medical training; married and with two children, and needing a place to practice, and also needing some kind of financial help to get started. His letter said, "I am looking for the right kind of place among the right kind of people."

The committee met; read and liked the letter and the young doctor's qualifications. Someone said "We want this man but what more can we do to get him than we have already done?" So the planning began and many suggestions considered.

"We could charter a plane and bring him here" said one. "Let's have a community meeting to tell him how badly we need him" said another. "Let's see if we can find him a home and office and try to arrange financial backing by the community" was another suggestion. And to each suggestion the decision was "Why not? Let's try it".

A few visits and an announcement in church helped to raise the funds for transportation; a community meeting was planned for the school auditorium; arrangements were made for adequate financing if needed; and radio and TV

stations were asked to help publicize the meeting.

Two carloads of people went to the airport to meet the doctor, but his plane from Detroit had been grounded by fog. Too late to call off the community meeting, the committee put in a long-distance phone call to Dr. MacCarthy in Detroit. He could come the next Sunday, weather permitting. At the meeting in the school auditorium the meeting went on as planned, but without the doctor. The people told each other why we needed a doctor in the community. We knew we needed one all right, but we couldn't have the same program for another community meeting a week later. That was when we got the idea that we should have had in the first place.

We knew why we needed a doctor. Now let's show the doctor why he needed us. We could and we did. Speakers were carefully selected to tell the doctor about ourselves and the Finger Lakes area in which we live. We rediscovered many things about our own community that we had forgotten or had taken for granted.

This time the doctor did arrive and from the moment we saw him we felt like old friends. The phone calls, the letters, and the falling-through of our carefully laid plans had brought us closer together. Though we had been hundreds of miles apart, we had gone through similar frustrating experiences and we could talk and laugh about them.

Things went like clockwork. When the doctor was asked to speak at the close of the meeting of more than 150 people, he was almost overcome with emotion. He said, "When I answered your 'ad' in the medical journal, it was because this area was listed as needing a doctor, but I have learned something else here tonight. The people in this community need a doctor, but I have just found out how much one doctor needs the people in this community".

Back in Detroit again the doctor wrote "I am coming to Burdett to practice, even if I have to live in a tent. I have never felt so much wanted in my life."

The people who worked together so successfully to solve this community problem are ordinary people. They are to be found in every rural community where they, too, can work together to solve problems. And yet sometimes the story of someone else's success helps to get things started, and with success comes a new-found power; the power of group action to solve community problems.

Boost Yields per acre with this quick-hitch, tractor-mounted ALL-CROP drill

SEED AND FERTILIZE IN SEPARATE BANDS with twin-boot dispenser. Micro-Feed spaces seeds accurately in the row. You use less seed . . . get better stands.

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SEED AT UNIFORM DEPTH. Independent torsion springs apply pressure evenly; allow each opener to follow ground surfaces. You seed and fertilize at uniform depth — on uneven ground as well as level land.

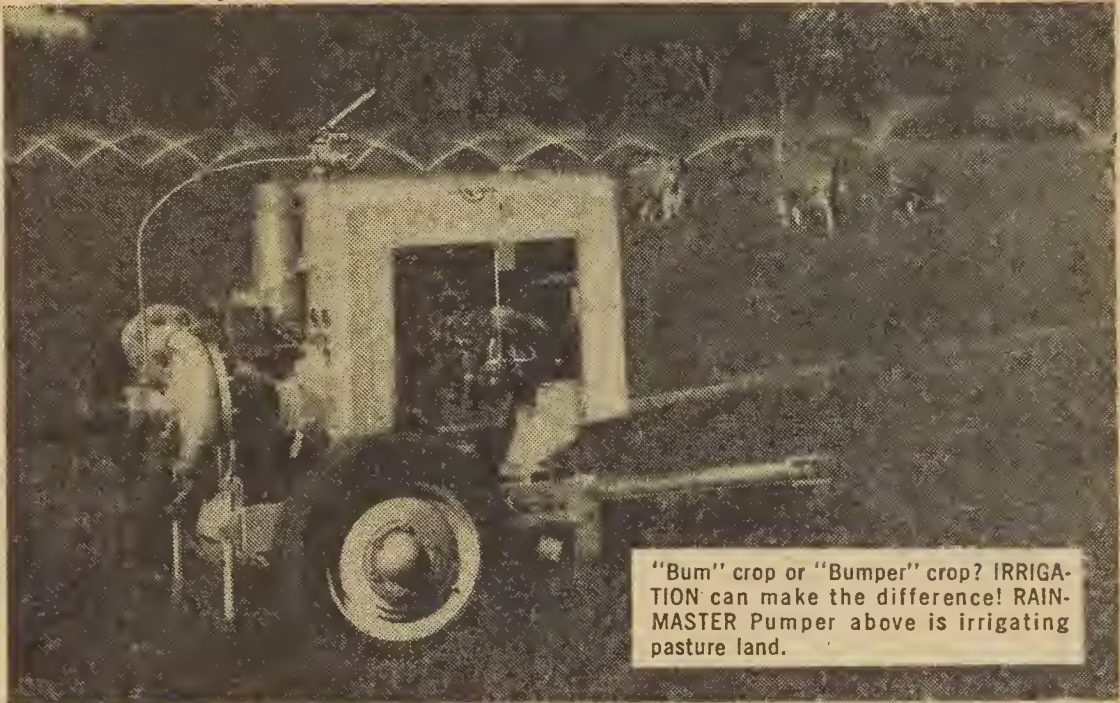
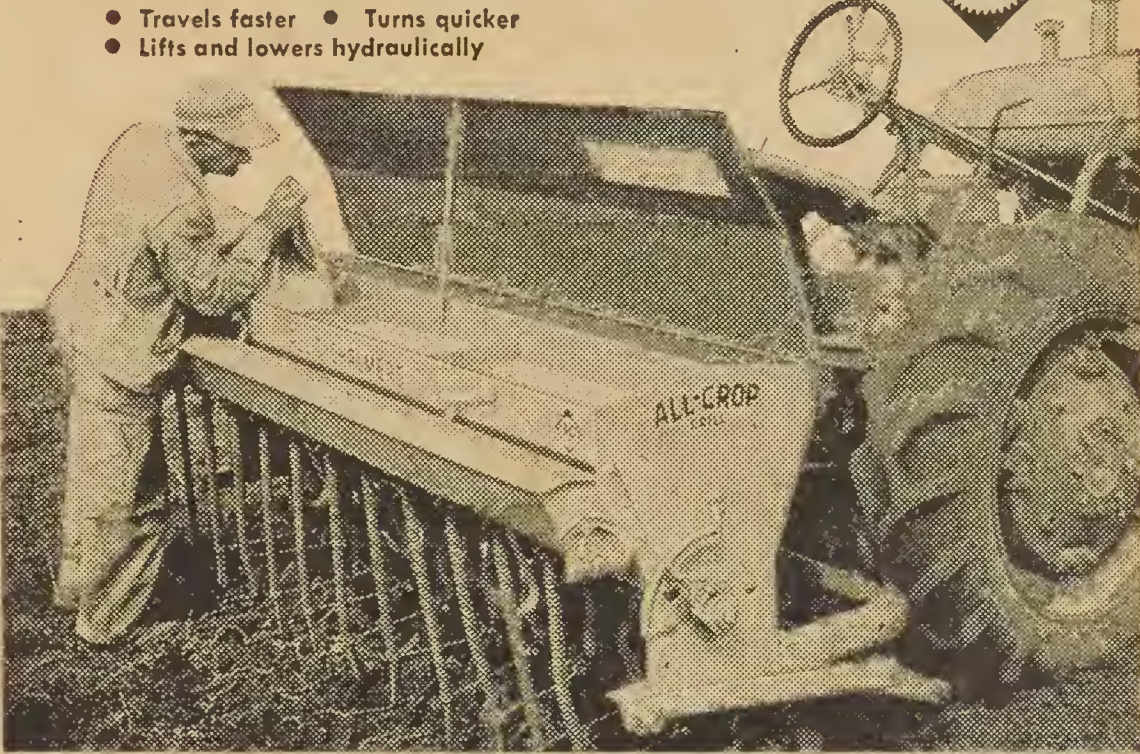
Ask your Allis-Chalmers dealer about this new way to make each acre yield more . . . at lower cost. ALL-CROP is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.

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CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY CO.
Dept. AA-2, Waterloo, Iowa

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Branch Hatchery: Lancaster, Pa.

*on hen monthly basis **White Mountain is a trade name

Modern Requirements for BROODING CHICKS

By L. M. HURD

RAISING a thrifty, healthy flock of pullets is one of the most important jobs on a poultry farm. To do this work well, conditions must be favorable, the food the best, and the brooding carefully executed. Much depends on the experience and close attention of the caretaker, his knowledge of up-to-date information and the equipment he has to work with.

What are some of the requirements in doing a good job of brooding? First of all, let's check the floor space. Most experienced poultrymen are agreed that the following allowances are about right.

For replacement chicks:

- 1/2 sq. foot per chick to 6 weeks
- 1 sq. foot per chick from 6 weeks to 12 weeks
- 2 sq. feet per chick from 12 weeks to 16 weeks

For Broiler Chicks:

- 3/4 to 1 sq. foot per chick to 12 weeks
- 1 to 1 1/2 sq. feet per chick from 12 to 16 weeks

It is well to remember that cannibalism usually gets its start with growing chickens by overcrowding, high temperatures, insufficient feed and insufficient feeding space. Attention to floor space is, therefore very important for the habit of cannibalism, once acquired, is hard to stop.

Hover requirements:

- 7 sq. inches for permanent hot water systems
- 7 sq. inches for oil, gas, coal and wood brooders
- 10 sq. inches for electric brooders
- 1 250-watt infra-red bulb for 50 chicks. The bottom of the bulb should be 18 inches from the floor the first week and raised 3 inches each week until it is 24 inches from the floor. A canopy over the unit will help retain heat.

The proper brooding temperature for the first week should be 95°F. 2 inches from the litter under the edge of the hover. After the first week the temperature should be dropped 5 degrees each week until 70°F. is reached.

The right amount of feeder space is important. The following amounts are recommended for different ages:

- 1 inch of feeding space per chick to 3 weeks
- 2 inches of feeding space per chick from 3 to 6 weeks
- 3 inches of feeding space per chick from 6 weeks to maturity.

The following waterer space for each 100 chicks is suggested:

- Day-old to 4 weeks—20 inches or one 1-gallon fountain, or two 1 qt. fountains. The small fountains can be placed under the

hover in cold room brooding, necessary.

4 weeks to 8 weeks—30 inches or one 3-gallon fountain or its equivalent.

8 weeks to 12 weeks—40 inches or one 5-gallon fountain or its equivalent.

Litter requirements:

It's hard to say which is the best litter. There are several good ones such as shavings, dry sawdust, fine ground corn cobs, peat moss, cut straw, peanut hulls, and sugar cane pulp. Do not use old used litter. Many poultry keepers have had trouble with it. At least start the brooding period with new, clean litter in a clean house with clean equipment.

At 4 to 6 weeks it is advisable to stall roosts for replacement pullets, especially if they are Leghorns. They do not necessarily, if you plan to let the birds sit on the floor after the brooding go into the laying pens. Four inches of roosting space is enough for growing birds. No roosts are necessary for broilers.

Crowding during the brooding period may be prevented by using a 7 1/2 watt bulb for each 200 sq. feet of floor space.

Disease Prevention Program Important.

The modern poultry keeper should keep informed on the best methods of controlling such diseases as coccidiosis, Newcastle, infectious bronchitis, chronic respiratory disease, fowl pox and blue comb. Recommendations are constantly changing in regard to the control of these diseases as new forms of medication and methods are developed. So many ways of controlling these diseases are being advertised that it is very confusing to most everyone.

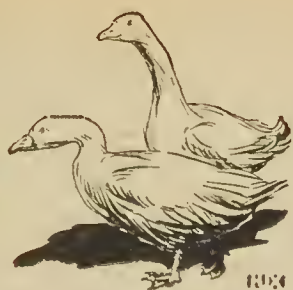
Therefore, since most states in the Northeast have very good poultry diagnostic laboratories, it will pay big dividends for every poultry keeper to go to their laboratories for the most recent information, and to work out a disease prevention program based on sound advice. Don't wait until you have the chicks or until you have an outbreak of disease. Be smart, try to prevent trouble instead of working with it. The least you can do, if disease strikes is to take a half dozen birds to the nearest laboratory for a checkup.

Until recent years practically all pullets for replacement were raised in the spring. Under modern conditions pullets for these replacements are hatched every month in the year. Late fall and winter hatched pullets are on the increase because they are more profitable. However, to keep the laying house near full capacity all the time and thereby increase the efficiency and profitableness of the flock, more

(Continued on Opposite Page)

How To Dress GEESE and DUCKS

By L. M. HURD



SOME poultry keepers may want to dress a few geese or ducks to sell at retail. The job is usually more difficult than for chickens. A few suggestions may be of assistance.

In the first place, it is advisable to starve the birds overnight so that the eviscerating can be done with less danger of rupturing the intestine and contaminating the carcass of the birds.

Geese and ducks are killed the same as chickens. They may be hung up by the feet in shackles, on a cord, or placed in a funnel arrangement. The funnel is considered by many to be quicker and more satisfactory than the other methods. The juglar vein in the throat at the base of the skull is cut by thrusting a long-bladed knife well back in the roof of the mouth or by cutting across the throat on the outside just behind the lower jaw. A weight, hooked into the bill, keeps the bird from throwing blood around. Thorough bleeding is necessary for a good appearance. Allow 2 or 3 minutes for complete bleeding.

The feathers are usually removed by scalding. The connection between the temperature of the scald water and the time in the water is important. The

higher the water temperature; the shorter the time required to loosen the feathers. Successful scalding may be accomplished by dipping the birds in water at a temperature of 180° F. for half a minute or 165° F. for one minute, or 140° F. for 3 minutes, or until the feathers slip. Use a dairy thermometer to check the temperature.

Keep the birds completely submerged with a forked stick and move the bird

up and down to get maximum penetration of water into the feathers. A small amount of detergent in the water will help the penetration. Be sure to test the way the feathers pull from time to time during the scalding to determine when the feathers pull best. The proper time is when the breast or body feathers can be removed easily. Most operators like the 165° F. water temperature best.

If many ducks or geese must be dressed, a scalding vat with an automatic control keeps the water temperature uniform. If only a few birds are to be dressed at a time, a wash boiler placed on a stove with even heat serves the purpose best. An ordinary metal pail is too small.

The bird can be picked by hand on a table or on a mechanical picker. Often

it is difficult to remove the down to give the bird a clean appearance. Singeing with alcohol or gas flame is one way that helps to clear this up.

Some operators prefer to rough pick the birds and then dip them in a wax mixture. In this procedure the birds are held by the head and feet and dipped briefly in the wax which is heated to a temperature of from 155 to 165° F. After allowing the excess wax to drain off, the bird is plunged into cold water for 30 to 60 seconds to set the wax. The wax coating is then removed and saved for reclaiming. Sometimes a second dip is necessary to completely clean up the bird. It is not necessary to singe after waxing. A special wax called Duxwax is best for this job. However, a few people have used paraffin with fair success.

BROODING CHICKS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

than one flock of pullets should be raised during the year.

On farms in the West and South where layers are kept in cages, it is customary to raise pullets nearly every month in the year so that replacements for culls and dead birds can be made promptly. This idea will pay too in this area where layers are kept on the floor for the most part.

The profitableness of a modern flock of poultry not only depends on raising the pullets successfully, but more and more on planning when and how and where they will be grown.

Confinement Rearing

There is a growing tendency for poultrymen to raise their pullets entirely in confinement. This is particularly true now that so many birds are started in the fall and mid-winter months. It just adds to the labor to take such birds out to a range for a month or two and bring them back into winter quarters. The saving in feed when chickens run on range is greatly over-rated. Checkups show that these savings seldom amount to more than 10 per cent of the total feed consumed for the time the birds are on the land and then only when there is top quality pasture.

Confinement rearing cuts the loss from predatory animals which often amounts to 10 or 15 per cent. Less time and labor is required to care for the birds in confinement. The cost of housing may be more when the birds are grown in confinement, but this point can be debated. When one considers the cost of colony houses, range shelters, the cost of pipe for the water supply, the investment in feeding equipment suitable for outdoor conditions, the wear and tear and labor of moving the houses, fencing and extra labor, the cost per chick raised may be even higher for the chicks grown on range than those reared entirely in confinement.

Of course, greater attention needs to be given to floor space in confinement rearing for crowding encourages cannibalism and feather picking. However, cannibalism can be controlled by debeaking. Some broiler growers actually debeak baby chicks to avoid cannibalism.



HEALTHY CHICK NEWS

FEBRUARY 1956

*This Year
Raise Babcock
Leghorns.*

No finer layers can be purchased anywhere.

Do you want top layers? During the last 15 years Babcock Leghorns have been a top laying strain. Back 11 years ago Babcock Leghorns set an all time world record for official egg production at egg laying tests. 4,057 eggs and 4336.25 points for a 13 bird pen. In 1955 Babcock Leghorns set a world record for average egg production for all pens entered in official egg laying tests. With 283.7 eggs per bird and 291.64 points per bird entered. These birds lived 100% through the entire laying year! In so doing, our Leghorns again won the Poultry Tribune Trophy and set a new record for eggs, points and livability. This shows you what Babcock Leghorns can do under ideal environmental conditions.

Random Sample Test Winner, 1954. Babcock Leghorns won the 1954 New York State Random Sample Test with a net profit of \$3.47 per bird started at day-old in a year of very poor egg prices. This was over feed and chick costs.

Environmental conditions at this New York State Random Sample Test were intentionally rugged. This record shows what Babcock Leghorns can do under a rugged environment — probably a lot more rough than the average farm.

Yes, Babcock Leghorns Will Lay 90%!

We get reports every week of Babcock Leghorns laying 90% and better. A customer was in this morning and said their flock of 25,000 birds was laying fine. One pen of 3,000 Babcock pullets now in their flush of lay is averaging over 90%. One pen of birds 22 months old is still laying 60%. Some lay. One Finnish woman who is a real wizard with pullets has 600 Babcock pullets averaging 92%.

To get lay like this you have to give your birds clean rearing, plenty of room, plenty of water, top quality feed and lots of intelligent attention.

Are You a Small Poultryman?

We get lots of orders for 100 to 500 pullets. We are anxious to get these small orders. You get the same chicks from us as big customers. We also like small customers because they usually give their birds excellent care.

Are You a Big Poultryman?

We can supply you with top quality chicks whether you want 1,000, 2,000, 10,000 or 50,000 pullets all at one time. Every box will be the same high quality, all carefully sorted, all the same breeding, all very uniform at day-old, at maturity or at two years of age, provided you give them good care. We hatch 90,000 White Leghorn pullets per week during the busy winter and spring months. We hatch the year 'round. Why not come to Babcock for your chicks and get birds that are at the top?

Breeding Top Layers Is Specialized Work

It's amazing the stories that salesmen and written advertisements are telling these days. Just because a man can breed corn is no sign he can breed chickens. The corn breeders have been buying White Leghorns from us and other leading Leghorn breeders. As of now, there is no real good official evidence that these corn breeders have even been able to maintain the quality of Leghorns they bought. A man has to be a good breeder to just retain the quality bred into good Leghorns. To keep on improving it takes real top-flight poultry breeding genius. I wish you would stop in and let us prove that we are real top Leghorn breeders.



Sincerely,
Monroe C. Babcock
MONROE C. BABCOCK

(Please Fill in Coupon Below)

Dear Babcock:

Here are the qualities I want in a good layer in order of importance. This is my idea of a perfect layer.

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Please send me Babcock catalog and information on your Leghorns bred to my exact needs.

NAME _____

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No. Layers on My Farm _____

I raise my pullets ☐ away from old hens ☐ near old hens.

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ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 190 Main Rd., Anywhere N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum \$1.50. Blind Box Number, \$1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

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BABCOCK'S Angus Bulls are well bred from the best stock in the United States. We now have young prospective herd sires for sale. Babcock Farms R.D. #3, Ithaca, New York.

SEVERAL 1955 Bulls from Bardolliermere-Ton sire; 2 bred cows; 4 Feeder steers. Certified herd. Prices reasonable. Ral-Mo Angus Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.

FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Helpers. Write: Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Two registered Aberdeen Angus Cows. Due in March. Price \$200.00 each. Curkendall Farms, Newark Valley, N. Y.

SWINE

THE 5TH Annual New York State All Breed Winter Swine Sale on Saturday Feb 25th at 1:00 P.M. Caledonia Empire Barns. Popular breeds. Bred Gilts, fall gilts and boars. An opportunity for 4H members to start a herd. Make some choice additions to your present herd. W. B. Stewart, Sales Mgr., Hunt, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Reg. Bred Gilts, Open Gilts and fall boars. All breeds For catalog write Ralph Bliek, Secretary New York State Swine Assoc., Williamson, New York.

CHOICE YOUNG PIGS — Feeders — Service Boars. Dailey Stock Farm Lexington, Mass. Telephone VO—2-1085.

SHEEP

SELLING EXTRA NICE well grown registered bred Hampshire yearling ewes from top bloodlines. Also booking ram orders for fall 1956 delivery. Stanley Van Vleet, Ovid, New York.

REGISTERED Shropshire and Suffolk yearling ewes. Excellent type and breeding. Bred to outstanding rams. Van Vleet Bros., Lodi, N. Y.

HORSES

FOR SALE: 40 head of young Belgian horses including 1, 2, 3 and 4 year olds. Also 2 Registered Belgian stallions 2 years old and some bred mares. Also few odd head 5 to 8 year olds. Earle A. Noble, Seneca Castle, New York. Telephone Stanley 4353.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

FOR SALE: Beautiful Walker foxhound puppies, born July 4, 1955, eligible for registry. Ready to start running. Also one registered Walker bitch, three years old. M. J. Huntley, West Winfield, New York.

AIREDALE Pups, AKC litter registered, males \$25.00, females \$20.00. Stanley Smith, Monmouth, Maine.

FOXHOUNDS and Puppies. Purebred Walker. D. J. Biederbeck trained. Wading River 9-4648.

REGISTERED Samoyed, \$25.00 each, proven stud, proven matron \$50.00 each. Thomas Blair, Staatsburg, New York. Phone Hyde Park 7416.

ESKIMO Spitz Puppies — White Male \$25 — Female \$15, six weeks February 25. Roy Weaver, Central Square, New York. Phone No. 8-3334.

GERMAN SHEPHERD AKC silver pups. Ray Y. Leonard, 76 Main Denville, N. J. Phone Rockaway 90156.

BEAUTIFUL well-bred Scotch, English, Collie Pups. Bred for brain, beauty. Male, either breed, 2 month \$20, female \$15. Border Collie from imported stock dogs, Male, 3 month, \$25—Female, \$15. Old Shepherd strain sheep cattle dogs, male pup, 2 month \$20—Female \$15. Belgian Police, male, 3 month, \$30, female, \$20. Either breed Collie ready to train on cattle, Male, \$35, Female \$25. These prices are all duty paid. All pups inspected by Government Vet Cert. Health, go with every pup. Delivery guaranteed anywhere U.S.A. Wilfred Zeron, Morrisburg, Ontario.

GERMAN Shepherd Puppies, another fine litter ready to go the last of February. Earl R. Tuttle, Pine Tavern Farm, Rt. 20-A, Leicester, N. Y.

POULTRY

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

WHITE Leghorn and Rhode Island Red Chicks, bred for high on the farm performance. Albermarle Acres, Unadilla, New York. Phone 3467.

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

MT. HOPE-BABCOCK STRAIN Cross (first generation) Chicks. They give you many extras. Send for circular to see what these extras are. Pullorum Clean. Ken Carson, Stanley, New York. Phone 4803.

McGREGORS' Farms Leghorn Chicks produced from breeders selected from our 18,000 layers. Our Leghorns are of the top strains in New York State. Our business is 9/10 repeat orders from satisfied customers. Write for prices. McGregor Farm, Maine, New York.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

POULTRY

ZIMMER'S Farm Proven Leghorns. All chicks hatched from our own breeders. 100% pure Mt. Hope also our new farm proven strain cross. Good livability and persistent layers of large eggs. Write for details and prices. Zimmer Poultry Farm, Box C, Gallupville, New York.

67 RARE BREEDS Chicks including Polish; Spanish; Buttercups; Turkeys; Australorps; Houdans; Lakenvelders; Andalusians; Cornish; Anconas; Sussex; Hamburgs; Giants; Brahmas; Leghorns; Minorcas; Orpingtons; Vikings; Wyandottes; Rocks. Live arrival all astern states guaranteed. Handsome catalogue, colored pictures free. Murray McMurray Hatchery, Box 870, Webster City, Iowa.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm, Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca, N.Y.

FORD'S Strain Cross Leghorns are first in the last report from the Western New York Random Test. Pens are entered from all parts of this country and Canada. These are random selected chicks. You get the exact same kind. All customers trying them last year report very high production and livability and rapid increase in egg size. Supply is limited. Vernon Ford, R.D. 6, Lockport, New York Phone 3-5622.

VANCREST New Hampshires — top heavies at Central Random Sample Test last year and 5 year average. For livability, egg size and production get Vancrest Hamp or Sex Link chicks this year. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

PULLET Special! 100 Pullets plus 200 Bonus Chicks; Your choice, Light or Heavy Pullets plus 100 Meat-Maker Broiler Chicks plus 100 Table Grade Chicks—all 300; \$27.95 Prepaid. McCray's Chicks, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

100 McCRAY'S Meat-Maker Broilers plus 100 Table Grade Chicks, our choice, all 200—\$6.95 Plus Postage. Baby Guineas; Ducklings; 50 for \$17.50 Prepaid. Goslings, 33 for \$50.00 Prepaid. McCray's Chicks, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

CHICKS—\$5.75-100 COD. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires Crosses. Price at Hatchery, Bellefonte Poultry Farm, Bellefonte 14, Penna.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

CAPONS

NEW MEAT Type. Four weeks old. White or Barred. Very easy to raise. Prove for yourself their profit producing potential. Or grow this "Food for Royalty" for your own eating pleasure. Free Capon Facts and prices. Alan Rhodes, Box A, Kingsley, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS all Heavies, Rocks, Red Crosses. \$6.00—100. \$11.00—200. Ship at once COD. Table assortment \$2.50—100. \$4.00—200. Plus postage. Kline's Poultry Farm, Strausstown, Penna.

EENWOOD Farm, Producers of Quality Chicks for over 35 years. White Crosses, Sex Links. New Hampshires. Free catalog on request. Fred Reed, Box 14, West Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

TURKEYS

USDA. Direct Beltsville Broadbreast Poult. Quality pays. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pennsylvania.

DUCKS

MALKIN (Wild Mallard Cross) Ducklings. Beautiful, Delicious. Circular Free. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Penna.

MIDGET Gray Call Ducks, Breeder Pairs \$10.00. Paul Woodruff, Fairview Road, Lunenburg, Mass.

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins \$21.95-100. Less than 100 add 2c each. Toulouse, White, Brown, China Goslings. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Pa.

CHINCHILLA

RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits! Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash Markets supplied for your protection. Free Illustrated Booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Pennsylvania.

FURS

RAW FURS: for top market prices ship to Walter A. Carr, 664 Sharp Lot Road, Swansea, Massachusetts.

MUSHROOMS

GROW the "Food of Kings" for home or market. Mushroom spawn (Seed) plus complete instructions various growing methods \$1.00. Circular free. Luxor-AA 641 South 19th, Newark 3, New Jersey.

MUSHROOM Growing Simplified. Spawn (seed), instructions \$1.00 postpaid. Prepared trays grow when watered 6 for \$6.00 express charges collect. Free Literature. Luxor-AA, 641 South 19th, Newark 3, N. J.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog Reich Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: Certified blight resistant Kennebec seed potatoes. High yielding Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

TOMATO, Onion, Cabbage Plants. Also pepper, lettuce, broccoli, eggplant, cauliflower, sweet potato. Write for free catalog with bargain offers. Piedmont Plant Company, Department 301A, Albany, Georgia

PLANTS

POTAGOLD new late strawberry Has everything, size, flavor, yield. Plants available. Wright Farm, Plympton Massachusetts.

STRAWBERRY-Raspberry plants. State inspected. Strawberries grown from substantially virus free stock. Folder. Rev. Kenneth Berry, Randolph, Vermont.

STRAWBERRY and Raspberry Plants. State inspected. 44 varieties. Free catalog. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pennsylvania.

STRAWBERRY Plants—Grown from virus free foundation stock — Raspberries. Blueberries. Asparagus—50 varieties. Grow small fruits in your spare time. It pays. For better results write for our free catalog and planting guide. Walter K. Morss & Son, Bradford, Mass.

BLUEBERRIES, Fruit Trees, Rhubarb, Raspberries. Free catalog Commonfields Nurseries, Ipswich 1, Massachusetts.

ONION PLANTS — Choice Select White and Yellow Bermuda, White and Yellow Sweet Spanish, 500-\$2.10; 1,000-\$3.50; 2000-\$5.45; 3000-\$6.90, 6000 (crate) \$10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 313, Austin, Texas.

RASPBERRY Plants. Outstanding new New Hampshire raspberry introduction. Winter hardy, vigorous, disease resistant, prolific summer bearer of quality berries. Catalogue. LEWIS FARM, Laurel Lane, Andover, Mass.

VIRUS Free Strawberry Plants Red — Black Raspberry Plants Fresh dug, Circular. Eureka Plant Farm, Hastings, N. Y.

TOMATO PLANTS

TOMATO, Onion, Cabbage Plants. Also pepper, lettuce, broccoli, eggplant, cauliflower, sweet potato. Write for free catalog with bargain offers. Piedmont Plant Company, Department 301C, Albany, Georgia.

BULBS

GIANT Gladiolus or Small and Miniatures Either 100 Large Bulbs \$4.50. Dahlias, Cannas. Gladside, Northfield, Mass.

GLADIOLUS Bulbs. Mixed, 15 Varieties, medium \$11.95. thousand; blooming size, \$7.65. Postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, New York.

NURSERY STOCK

CHRISTMAS TREE Seedlings. Growing Christmas Trees beautify abandoned acres, earn satisfaction and profits. We offer a wide variety of quality seedlings and transplants. Write today for price list and planting guide. Paint Creek Nurseries, R.D. 1, Shippensburg, Penna.

HAY

FOR QUOTATIONS as to quality and price on straw and all grades of hay delivered to your place subject to inspection call person to person anytime after 6:00 P.M. Telephone 4-8285 or write J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R.D. #4, New York.

CHOICE Hay — All grades of New York and Canadian-Trailer load deliveries. Snyder Petroleum Company, Fort Plain, New York. Phone 45111.

DAIRY—Alfalfa—Clover—Other grades hay. Inspection. Quality guaranteed. Art Callari, Hay Company, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

TIMOTHY, Timothy and Alfalfa mixed. Second cutting Alfalfa. Wheat Straw, Ear Corn. James Kelly, 137 East Seneca Turnpike, Syracuse, New York Phone 92885.

FOR SALE—First, second, third cutting Alfalfa. Tel. Poplar Ridge 3214. Carl Wilbur, King Ferry, New York.

ALFALFA, first cutting, delivered by truck. Load of about 6 ton. Arthur G. Emerich, Ballston Lake, RD 1, New York. Phone Schenectady Express 91142.

5000 Bales Timothy \$18.00 at barn 2000 Bales Birdsfoot & Timothy \$20.00 George Weber, Snyder Road, Springville, N. Y. Phone 675-W1.

FENCE POSTS

TREATED fence posts, poles. Osmose process. Strong, enduring. Fred Elwert, 19 Crescent, Rutland, Vermont.

CEDAR POSTS

50,000 CEDAR POSTS and rails, best quality, price list on application. Deliver anywhere. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vermont.

FINEST Quality Cedar Posts pointed for driving. Penta treated poles for pole barns. Truck load deliveries until March 15. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, New York. Telephone 683121.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

SURPLUS STEEL QUONSET HUTS, 20'9" wide and 48'2" long or longer, good for storing things. Free delivery first 150 miles. Also Norge kerosene space heaters. Will heat 3 or 4 rooms. Value \$90.00, our price \$24.50. J. R. Nelson, Croton on Hudson, New York. Telephone Croton 1-4357.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins — Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, \$5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, \$7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, \$13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Mar. 3 Issue.....Closes Feb. 17
Mar. 17 Issue.....Closes Mar. 2
Apr. 7 Issue.....Closes Mar. 23
Apr. 21 Issue.....Closes Apr. 6

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

SILOS—Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Dr. Mac Ewan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

SAVE \$\$\$\$ On Tractor Parts & Farm Needs. Tractor Supply Co. shows you how to cut maintenance costs. Receive Free 116 page 1954 tractor parts Blue Book. Lists thousands of parts for most Makes & Models. Big Savings on accessories, farm equipment, tools, etc. All merchandise brand new, fully guaranteed. 30 Farm Stores serve the Nation; mail order with money saving Prepayment Plan, and counter sales. Free Catalog send post card to Tractor Supply Company 2705, North Laisted, Chicago 13. Quantity Limited! Write Today!

BUY U.S. Government Surplus at wholesale prices and save. Illustrated catalogue sent Free. Box 22AA, Thomasville, Penna.

SPEED Sprayer — Model 40. World's fastest orchard sprayer. Condition believed excellent. Used only 532 hours. Speedometer, new nozzle, new paint, overhauled. \$4,260. Burrell Orchard, Peru, New York.

MODEL 7 Petersime incubator 4600 egg, Model 2100 Lincoln hatcher, 2 Oaks 100 chick batteries clean, ready to work. Buck rake and attachments for Super-Six tractor hoist. Ask for details. Harold Southard, Middleburg, N. Y.

PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes. Silo low cost steel buildings grain bins, cribs, Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. North Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

LOGGING Arch—3 point hitch type for Ford and Ferguson Tractors. See American Agriculturist December 3 issue page 7. Price \$24.95. F.O.B. Ithaca, New York. E. W. Foss, 20 Eastwood Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

DEPRESSION Prices—we sell cheap—save 75%—new and used tractor parts—150 makes and models—1956 catalog ready—send 25c—refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

BUY SURPLUS Direct from Government at tremendous savings. Farm tools machinery, feed truck, jeep, tractor, hundreds others. List \$1.00. Box 169AAH, East Hartford 8, Conn.

ALLIS CHALMERS Diesel Bulldozer, H.D. 3 Cable blade, working regularly. \$1450.00. Nelson Croton, New York. 1-4357.

USED EQUIPMENT

CHECK OUR DEALS on Good Used Earthmoving Equipment! from Casellini Venable Corp. "Your Caterpillar Dealer". Caterpillar D6 Tractor with Hyd. Angledozer, crankcase guard, electric starter. 5R Series, Barre, Vt. "Buy & Try, only \$4050 (formerly \$4500). Cat D4-60" with LaPlant Choate Hyd. Bulldozer, completely reconditioned. Rebuilt track rollers, idlers, track engine overhauled. Bonded Buy, reduced from \$5500 to \$4950. International TD18A with Bucyrus-Erie bare cable control unit only. Very good condition, reduced from \$3500 to \$3150. International TD18 with Isaacson Hyd. Bulldozer, 1949, good condition Buy and Try. Price reduced from \$6500 to \$5500. Caterpillar 12 tandem drive motor grader, with cab, scarifier, power steering. Late model, 3U series. Completely reconditioned. Price reduced from \$8900 to \$7800. Caterpillar D8S800 Power Unit, outboard bearing, reconditioned. Certified Buy. Was \$2900, Now \$2610. Come in! Write! Wire! Phone Today! Let's Make a Deal Casellini Venable Corp. 540 No. Main St., Barre, Vermont. Phone GR 6-4164. Cat and Caterpillar are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.

USED MACHINERY To Fit Your Job! from Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., "Your Caterpillar Dealer". International TD9 with Hyd. Angledozer, Buy and Try, at new low price of \$2800. Caterpillar D4-60" tractor with Cat 44 Blade and No. 44 Hyd. Control, plus Hydraulic D4N Winch. Repairs completed, unit in top condition. Certified Buy. BG Cletrac in excellent condition. Has Heil Angledozer and Carco winch. In first-class shape, a Certified Buy. GT2 Terratractor with Hyd. Straight Dozer. A nice little machine to "Buy & Try." An excellent Caterpillar D13000 engine. Certified Buy, only \$2,000. Caterpillar D4-44" tractor with 4A Dozer and 44 Hyd. control. Can be bought as is for only \$1500. Many other great buys. Send Postcard for Complete Listing. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., 26 Warren Ave., Portland, Maine. Telephone Spruce 3-8165. Cat and Caterpillar are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Catalog—Mailed free! Farms, Homes, Businesses, 36 states; Coas to-Coast, 2,914 bargains described. World's largest; 56 years service. Strout Realty 255-R 4th Avenue, New York 10 New York.

SAVE, BUY Direct from Government, surplus farms, land, homes, etc. List \$1.00. Box 169AAH, East Hartford 8, Conn.

RETIRED Owner will sell highly productive family farm in South Cayuga County. Modern. An unusual farm and an unusual buy. Details and farm records available. Write American Agriculturist Box 514-HH, Ithaca, New York.

FOR SALE—183 acre Farm, Tyre, Seneca County. 2 sets good buildings, paved highway. Excellent water supply. In family 135 years. Write Box 514-RL, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

FATHER and sons want farm. \$3500 home cash, for down payment. Want stock, implements. Willhite, R1, Dolgeville, N. Y.

FOR RENT Or Sale: Vegetable-Grain farm—wheat allotment. 400 acres fully equipped including cauliflower equipment, irrigation, three trucks, barns, two houses and large, modern potato storage. Land level, fertile, stone free. Excellent nearby established markets. East Central New York. 50 Acres new feeding. Cows could be added. Terms arranged. Write American Agriculturist, c/o Box 514-FR, Ithaca, N. Y.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS
(Continued from Opposite Page)

REAL ESTATE

SELLING YOUR FARM? If you've made up your mind to put the old homestead on the block, make up your mind to get the best prospects to bid for it. Offers come fast and plenty when you advertise in The New York Times—the biggest farm advertising medium among New York newspapers. A good time to advertise is between February 19 and March 25—the period when Farms & Acreage will be featured in the Times Classified Pages. Your announcement will reach approximately 500,000 families on weekdays, 800,000 on Sunday—an audience that can afford to buy real estate of all kinds, and does. For details of The New York Times Farms & Acreage feature, see your local real estate broker. Or, if you wish, contact The New York Times direct. We'll help you write your ad from facts you supply, send you proofs and quote costs. Write The New York Times, Farms and Acreage Desk #106, Classified Advertising Department, Times Square, New York 36, New York.

SALE REASONABLE — Cottage with Garage. Near hunting area. For information write Elwood Campbell, Mulgrave, Nova Scotia, Canada.

279 ACRES, modern 9 room house, good tenant house, new barn, 42 stanchions, on Elder run, Toga Co., Pa. \$27,000.00. 336 Acres, river bottom, new barn, two others, 28 stanchions, complete farm equipment, 26 milkers, 11 young stock, good modern home, \$35,000.00. 160 Acres, Hill farm, very good buildings, dairy and chicken farm, modern complete equipment, 20 milkers, 10 young stock, \$26,500.00. Other farms in comparison, all vicinity of Corning Glass Center, Roll Realty, Corning, New York. Phone 6-7317.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed. 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin Mail Pix, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album only 25c. 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, New York.

HONEY

"HIVERIPE" Honey is better. Big chunks clover comb, 5 pound pail \$2.15. "Extracted \$1.95," all prepaid. Charles Pect, Marathon, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

\$3,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. Dimes 1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D. Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S, we pay \$5.00 to \$1,500.00. Certain dates — Lincoln Cents, \$60.00. Indian-heads, \$60.00. Large Cents, \$500.00. Eagle Cents, \$200.00. 2c Pieces, \$45.00. 3c Pieces, \$60.00. Halfdimes \$500.00. Shield Nickels, \$100.00. Old Dimes \$300.00. 1875 Canadian Quarter, \$50.00. Hundreds of others worth \$5.00-\$500.00. Wanted — Half dollars, dollars, gold coins, paper money etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated guarantee buying-selling catalogue, giving complete all coin information — Send \$1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Catalogue money refundable. Worthycoin Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations, (K-132-C) Boston 8, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

EMPLOYMENT WANTED — As farm hand. April-September. Prefer Beef or General Live stock. Age 25. Single. College Education. Box 514-SM, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

HELP WANTED

MAKE \$135.00 and Up every week. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling, nationally advertised Liquid Fertilizer since 1946. No Investment. Excellent opportunity for expansion. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Company, 640 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio.

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750. Walker-Gordon Lab Company, Plainsboro, N. J.

TOP-Flight herdsman desired for 100 purebred Jersey heavy producing cows. Farm and bungalow on Route 9, one mile from town in central Massachusetts. Sibley Farms, 314 Main Street, Spencer

FARM FAMILY to operate 500 pound fat Holstein farm. If you can perform as well as our cattle, are experienced and dependable and can supply solid references, please write us details. Box 514-RB, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York

MANAGER, Poultry Farm — excellent living quarters, must be experienced and capable, owner does not live on farm, ample help to assist manager. In reply give references, age, marital status, number of children and salary desired per month. Box 514-JD, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

GENERAL Farmer for dairy and field work. Good pay, modern house and farm produce offered. Crystal Springs Farm, Pleasant Grove, New Jersey. Prescott 7-4737.

FARMERS, Dealers, Agents—make extra money. Demonstrate, take orders, new proven nationally advertised Gro-Green Liquid Fertilizer and Nitrogen Nutrients. Full-part time. Samples and demonstrating outfit Free. Campbell Company, Rochelle 82, Illinois.

WANTED—Farmers to take dealership with a major hybrid seed corn company. Write Box 59, New Oxford, Pennsylvania. Give good directions as to where you live

WANTED: Two University Herdsmen; One — Beef Cattle and Sheep; One — Swine Starting Salary \$3,120 a year or higher, depending on past experience. Must have two or four year course in agriculture beyond high school. If interested, write Prof. N. Hale, Dept. of Animal Industries University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.

WOMAN—General Helper in school for retarded. No experience necessary but must have some cooking ability. Steady job. Good home. Give full details about self and telephone number. Soundview School, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

HOW TO TELL
A CALF'S AGE

It's easy to tell a calf's age by checking his teeth if you know what to look for says the *National Live Stock Producer*.

Here's how to do it.

Cattle have eight incisor or "nipping teeth" in the lower jaw. Two or more of these are present when the calf is born and all eight erupt in a month or six weeks.

At 10 months, all of these temporary teeth are full grown and at 14 months, the two central incisors begin spreading to make room for the large permanent ones which erupt at 18 months.

These two central incisors are straight and almost in line by 22 months. Others start to come in at 25 to 26 months.

In general, a two-year-old mouth means that the central incisors are grown into place and are in line with the other teeth. When the second pair of permanent incisors show, it means the animal is past two-years-old.

— A. A. —

ANGUS SALE AND SHOW

The 21st annual show and sale of the Northeastern Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association will be held at the Judging Pavilion of the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., on April 28, 1956.

The judging of entries will start at 10 A.M. and the sale at 1 P.M.

Monroe Babcock of Ithaca, N. Y., is sales manager of the show.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

RUG STRIPS — Free samples for braiding and hooking. Only finest selvedge 100% preshrunk wool right from the coat factories (no dirty mill ends). And you get the colors you want. Used by leading teachers. Money-back guarantee. Mention this magazine. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

DORMEYER, Benrus, Remington and other nationally famous brands, wholesale. Deal direct and save! New, guaranteed, useful merchandise, no gadgets. Jewelry, clothing, electrical appliances, musical instruments, electric shavers, sewing machines, etc. Free illustrated circular, or send \$2.00 deposit (refundable) for our large catalog, complete with wholesale price list. Subject to your approval. Deposit will be deducted from your first order. Tallman Distributors, New Windsor, Maryland.

LIQUID Pine Cleaner, true pine fragrance. Use as directed. Makes three gallons. One dollar. Val U Sales, Box 961, Holyoke, Mass.

WOULD YOU like to receive nationally advertised, factory guaranteed, name brand merchandise for less than you pay for items of questionable quality? Have a department store right in your own home with everything "on sale." Invest one dollar (receive two dollars credit on first order) for huge beautifully illustrated buying guide. The Armstrong Co. Dept. AA2 Box 32, Wallington, New York.

RIBBON Remnants—Assortment colors, lengths, widths. 100 yards—\$1.00 Postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

RUG HOOKERS' white Wool 6"x11" swatches 10 for \$1.00, postpaid. Colonial Remnant Shoppe, Manchester, Conn.

OUTDOOR TOILETS, cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized amazing new way! Saves digging, pumping. Just mix dry powder with water and pour into unit. Billions of waste-consuming bacteria go to work to reduce mass, eliminate odor, return unit to odorless, free-flowing efficiency. 150,000 satisfied customers the world over! Completely safe and harmless. Try it yourself without risk for 30 days. Must work for you or costs nothing! Write for Free Details and amazing trial offer. Burson Laboratories, 951 Willard Ct., Dept. A-32, Chicago 22, Illinois.

SWITCHES \$2—Baby Booties 50c. Eva Mack, Union Springs, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

CLOGGED Septic Tanks cesspools, grease-traps, cleaned quickly by amazing Sea-Cal Enzymes. Eliminates odors, overflowing, back-ups, pumping, digging. Safe, guaranteed results. Average 6 months supply, \$4.95. Order today or write for booklet. Suburban Products Company, Department 25, Box 6531, Philadelphia 38.

KILL Chimney Creosote, down draft and fire risk at once, forever. Mailable metal product. Money back guarantee. Write Boston Machine Works Company, Manufacturers, Department AGC, Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

TAINTER'S Book Exchange, Temple, N. H. Send us 7 pocket novels in good condition and we'll send you 7 different titles. Enclose 50c for handling.

STATIONERY — 100 Sheets and 100 envelopes neatly printed \$1.70 postpaid. Ernest Way, Ossining, N. Y.

INTERESTED In History? Revolutionary Fort and Museum. 100,000 Visitors at \$1.00. Lease. Box 514-PR, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

CANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND collection including Early Issues, Commemoratives, Pictorials and High Values. Plus set of fascinating Tri-angle Stamps. Plus set of unused British Colonies. Plus large Stamp Book. All four offers Free. Send 10c to cover postage. Empire Stamp Corp., Dept. AA, Toronto, Canada.

Take a look at your
dairy production records



If your per-cow milk production hasn't shown an increase during recent years, it's time to call your NYABC technician.

Per-cow milk production increases are vital to your income. Higher-producing animals are the best way you can get ahead in today's farm economy. Your NYABC technician can tell you about the amazing production records of many NYABC-sired dairy animals, and he'll tell you how you, too, can benefit by increased production through the NYABC program of better breeding. Call him—*now!*



BOX 528-A

ITHACA, N. Y.

HAVE FUN -- WIN A DOLLAR

\$25. Here's a chance to have fun and perhaps be one of 25 readers who will receive \$1 each for answering

Scrambled Ads
Contest No. 2

We've mixed up the letters in the signatures of three advertisers in this issue. Each line is a complete signature. Unscramble them, tell us what page number each ad is on and mail to reach us not later than Feb. 29, 1956. From the pile of correct answers, a blindfolded member of our staff will draw 25 names to whom \$1 will be sent. Winners will be announced in our issue of Mar. 17, 1956. See page 21 for winners of contest No. 1.

Example: "HISSMALLCLARE" — "Allis Chalmers" — Page 27

- 1- ACATISSOIDNAYIRO 2- SRESTMOSERUFS
3- BOYSAREDRABRATSORSULLIS

("Inc.", "Co.", "Corp.", etc. are NOT used in the scrambled lines.)

SCRAMBLED ADS,
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

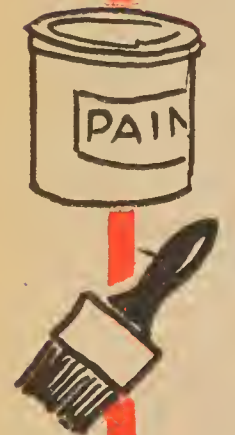
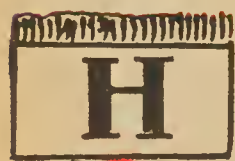
Here are my answers to Scrambled Ads Contest No. 2:

- 1- _____ Page _____
2- _____ Page _____
3- _____ Page _____

My name _____

Mailing address _____
(Please Print)

Spring Housecleaning is Out of Style



HOUSECLEANING, as our grandmothers knew it, is going out of style. Modern construction methods have conspired against the annual housecleaning orgy by helping keep dirt out of our homes, and improved cleaning equipment and know-how are making it easier to cope from day to day with the dirt that does get in. Studies at the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell show that in the sixteen years between 1936 and 1952, the share of the homemaker's time used in care of the house dropped from 33 to 18 per cent. This amounts to quite a saving of

time, and wise homemakers are making the most of it by spreading many of the bigger cleaning jobs through the year. A few minutes saved each day soon adds up to enough time to do some window and curtain washing, clean and wax some furniture, or tidy up the "catch all" room before it gets into such a state that a full-dress operation is necessary.

Those who get the urge to do something big, come spring, find this is a good time to repair furniture, mend upholstery, or maybe even refinish a floor that has become badly worn.

Spring is also a good time to take stock of your housecleaning and housekeeping practices with an eye toward making them more efficient and less tiresome. The chances are you'll find places where you can save time and energy if you'll give it a little careful thought.

As a starter, you might want to ask

yourself if you are keeping out all the dirt possible. Walks, porches, terraces, and footscrapers at each entrance will help. So will a windbreak, plus a good insulating job, tight windows and doors, and a driveway that doesn't produce clouds of dust every time it's used.

A closet near the back door for storing barn and work clothes, and a box for muddy boots will keep most of the yard and barn dirt from being carried through the house. An arrow pointing toward the utility or laundry room might help the men and children remember to wash what's left of the dirt down the drain!

What can you do elsewhere in the house to lighten your work load?

Tidy Drawers

Take a look through your dresser drawers. Are they divided into compartments so that everything can be kept in its place easily? Drawer dividers are simple to make and install.

Well-Equipped Closets

Clothes closets with ample rod space for hanging garments, plus racks or bags for shoes and shelves for hats can be real time-savers and back-savers. Almost as important as clothes closets are the closets where cleaning equipment is stored. These should be near the place where you usually begin to clean and also near the area which has the most traffic and has to be cleaned most often.

An upstairs cleaning closet will save extra steps. For greatest convenience, cleaning closets should be long and shallow. Hooks for holding handle-type equipment, shelves for bottles and boxes, ample space for the vacuum cleaner, and a shoe bag or other container for dust cloths will simplify the job of storing your equipment in this closet.

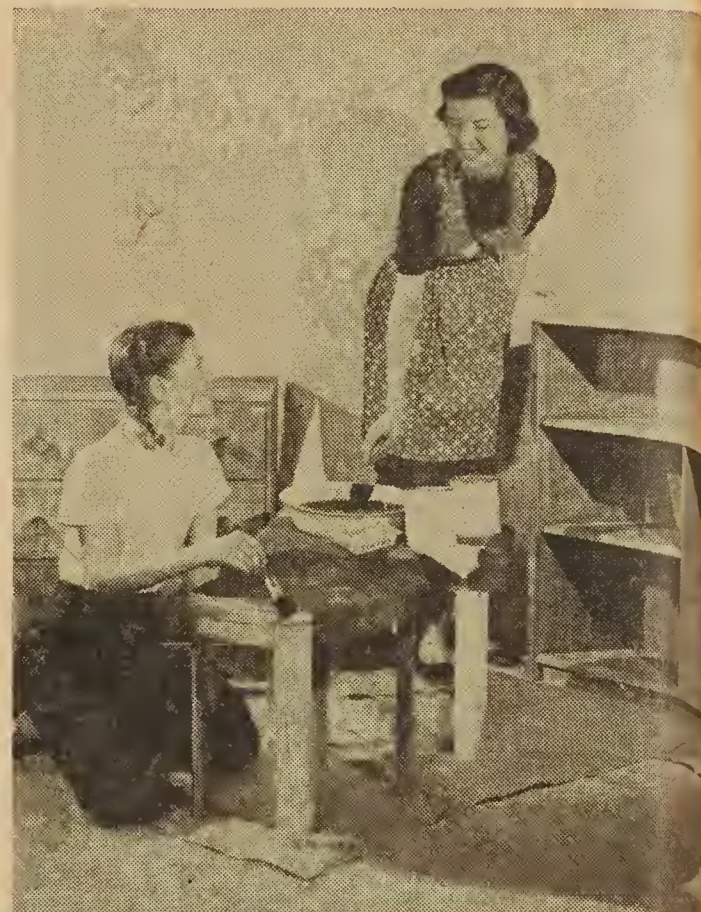
Cleaning Basket

A cleaning basket is an important item in this closet. Use a market basket and include in it the things you need as you move from room to room when you're cleaning—dust cloths, a

By
**EMILIE T.
HALL**

Editor, New York State
College of Home Economics,
Cornell University.

More efficient day by day
cleaning methods leaves
time for the fun and thrill
of Spring "fixing up."



Save your back and hands
by using one of the new
sponge mops that can be
wrung without bending over

easier to walk on, they last longer, too. Dirt cleaner doesn't catch and sift down into the padding instead of grinding out the fibers of the rug. A thorough professional dry cleaning once a year is recommended to keep rugs looking good and to help them wear longer — but they don't all have to be done at the same time. Small or scatter rugs can be shampooed at home.

but it isn't advisable to clean large rugs this way because of the difficulties of rinsing and drying.

Handle Woodwork With Care

How do you clean your woodwork? Manufacturers warn that too-caustic cleaners wear away and pit painted surfaces, thus making ideal spots for dirt and dust to gather faster. A mild neutral soap or detergent is safest for cleaning paint. If scouring powder is necessary, use finely powdered whiting. Some homemakers wax their woodwork as a further protection against dirt.

The above are just a few suggestions which may help you save time and energy on cleaning jobs—big and little—and enable you to avoid that old annual bugbear, spring housecleaning. To get well started on your "year-round" schedule, you might first write down all the cleaning jobs to be done and then group them under work to be done daily, weekly, monthly, and annually. It saves time to have a definite plan.

What's Your Score?

1. Have you discovered that a pressure cooker can more than cut cooking time in half?
2. Do you protect your silver so it doesn't need polishing?
3. Do you use a step stool to keep in touch with your top shelves?
4. Do you let a timing device start or stop appliances, defrost your refrigerator, and tell you when your cake is baked?
5. Do you cut down on your bending by using one of the new laundry carts?
6. Are you making the most of your vacuum cleaner, using attachments whenever possible?
7. Are your cooking tools at your fingertips?
8. Do you use an adjustable ironing board so you can sit while doing some of the ironing?
9. Are you pressing "painlessly" with a steam iron?
10. Do you let a dish drainer do part of the drying?
11. Do you use dividers, door racks and files to organize your cupboards and drawers?
12. Are you taking advantage of the many new ways paper and plastics can help with housecleaning?
13. Are your knives as sharp as they should be?

sponge, brushes, furniture polish, window cleaner, color sticks to touch up furniture scratches, and a needle and thread for unexpected mending that needs doing. It's handy to have cleaning fluid in this basket, too, if there are no small children in the home. If there are, it's safest to keep it on a high shelf.

Use Those Attachments

Vacuum cleaners were invented to take the backache out of sweeping. Has yours done this for you? If not, watch your posture and the way you use the cleaner. If yours is a tank-type vacuum, you'll soon discover it's much easier to pull than to push the nozzle across the rug. And because it's easier, you'll clean more often; do a better job. If you have the attachments right with you, you'll use them on window ledges, corners, books, molding, and other places where dust and grime collect.

Most specialists advise a quick, daily vacuuming for rugs, plus once-a-week thorough cleaning. If the rugs have pads under them, they'll not only be

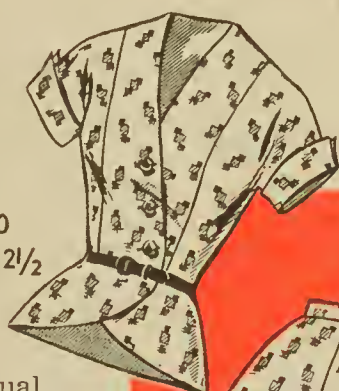
Springtime Charm

2472. Party-going dress with whirling skirt and overblouse that look ahead to Easter. Sizes 2 to 8. Size 4: Dress, 2 1/8 yds. 35-in. 1/4 yd. 35-in. contrast for collar.

2360. Styled with slimming simple lines, this attractive V-necked, side-wrapped and buttoned jacket is teamed with a gently flared skirt. Especially for the shorter, fuller figure. Sizes 14 1/2 to 22 1/2. Size 16 1/2: 5 1/8 yds. 35-in.



2360
14 1/2 - 22 1/2



2472
2 - 8

2296. A crisp, casual button-front dress with a cool, deep collar, brief cap sleeves. You'll like its figure-enhancing ways. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 18: 5 1/8 yds. 35-in.



2296
12 - 48

3055. It's frankly for parties, with a sweetheart neckline, cap sleeves, flared skirt with dramatic side fullness. Sizes 12 to 20. Size 16: 5 yds. 39-in.



3055
12 - 20

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Plant Sunflowers

By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

WHEN YOU plant your spring garden, do consider planting sunflowers for next winter's bird visitors. In most farm households other bird food is procurable, but sunflowers have either to be grown or bought. These seeds, especially when served directly from the heads, are the particular joy of chick-a-dees and nuthatches, and also the perfect lure for the rarer cardinals and evening grosbeaks. And, too, the plants come along so vigorously, they are interesting to watch.

Every seed seems to come up, so do not plant too thick. The plants require little care and grow 8 to 10 feet tall. When the seeds are mature, cut off the heads, leaving on them about 6 inches of stem. Dry thoroughly in the sun, tie in bunches, and hang from rafters in barn or woodhouse or any dry, airy place where they will not mold and will be secure from rats and mice.

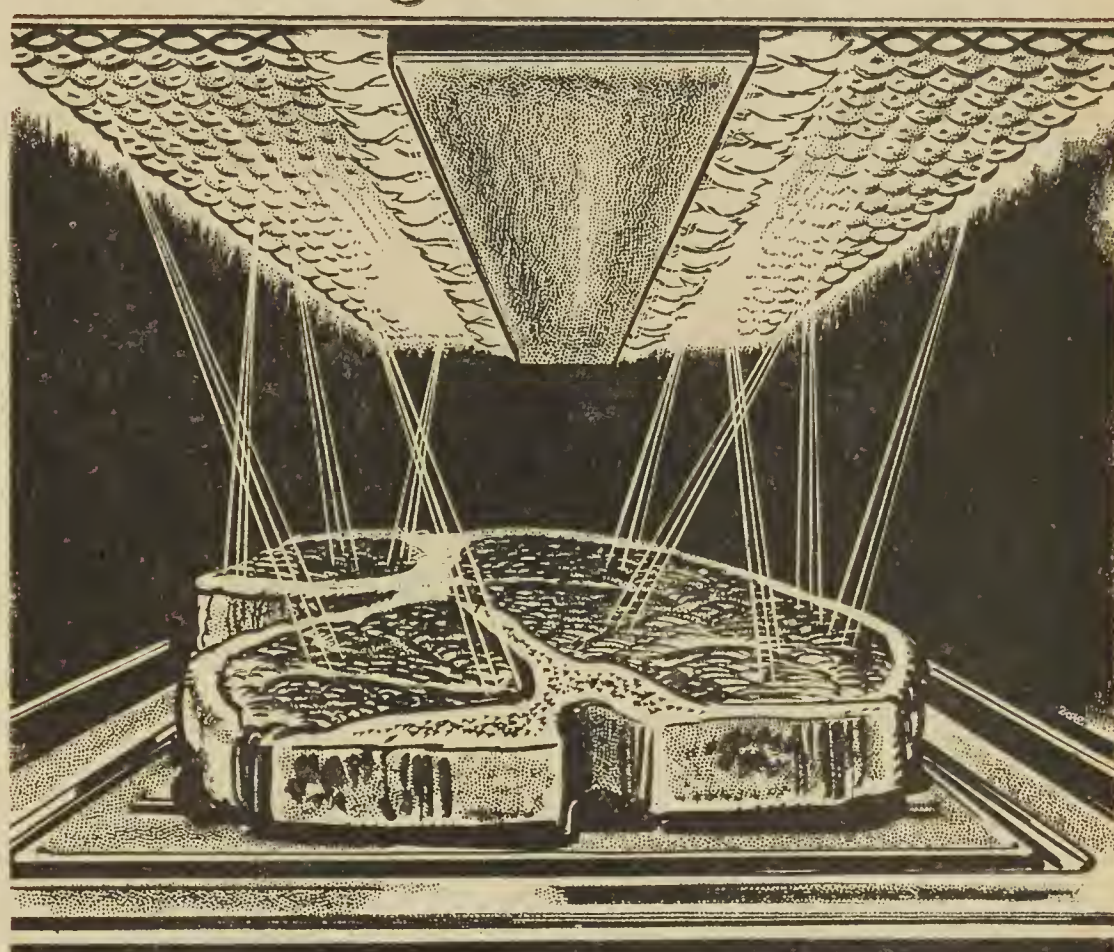
Before the birds begin planning their winter location, nail sunflower heads

to trunks or tie to limbs of trees in the yard. After birds begin coming, lead them nearer the house by fastening heads on feeding station and, later, on kitchen window.

At our farm we have fed the birds for many years, and this past winter, as usual, we did not have half enough sunflowers, for our hungry throngs clean up a head in a few minutes. All of our well-loved regulars came back—chick-a-dees, downy and hairy woodpeckers, nuthatches, tree sparrows, juncos, blue jays, pheasants, and a song sparrow or two.

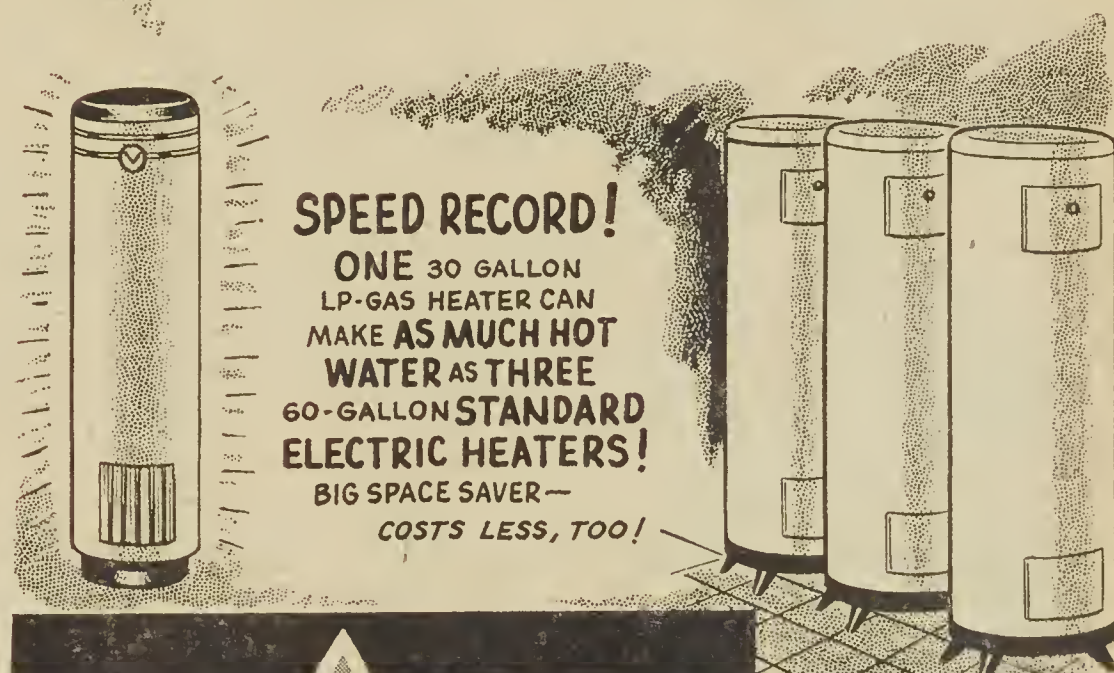
Bird lovers in our nearest city, Ithaca, N. Y., bought hundreds of pounds of sunflower seeds last winter, and it is believed that the distribution of such enormous quantities of the seeds is the reason so many evening grosbeaks spent the winter here. We are going to plant more sunflowers than usual this spring, in the hope that these birds will find their way to us next winter.

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Wins cooking awards for six straight years

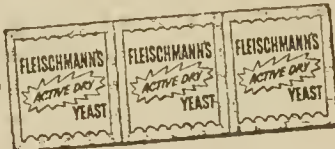
Business Woman Wins Cooking Awards at a New Jersey Fair

Grandson William is almost as pleased with Mrs. Clarence Culver's prize ribbons as he is with her prize-winning cooking! Here he holds up for display her latest awards—the 4 blue ribbons Mrs. Culver won last fall at the Sussex County Farm and Horse Show.

Since Mrs. Culver is a business woman as well as a housewife she's naturally mighty busy and really appreciates the convenience of Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It rises so fast," she says. "And I like the way I can keep a supply handy right in my cupboard."

Ask any prize-winning cook what yeast she uses. Chances are she'll say Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! And you'll find it's so much more convenient to make yeast-raised specialties with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast handy. It stays fresh for months on your shelf. And it's easy to use—rises in a jiffy every time. If you bake at home—get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.

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Nagging Backache Sleepless Nights

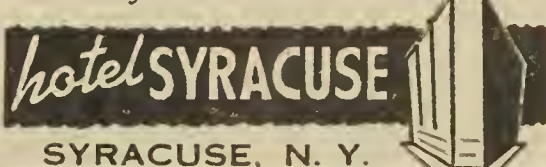
Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation... with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable... with restless, sleepless nights... don't wait... try Doan's Pills... get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years! Get Doan's Pills today!

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How to Make . . .

GOOD DOUGHNUTS

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

NO MATTER what you call this goodie — doughnut, cruller or fried cake — it is made from either one of two types of dough: a yeast dough or a quick-type dough. The yeast dough makes the light, puffy, porous variety preferred by many. The quick-type dough is made with sweet milk and baking powder, or sour milk and baking powder and baking soda, and produces a more tender, cake-like doughnut.

A good even shape, a rich uniform brown color, good grain and good flavor, no cracks, and the least possible fat, describe the best doughnut whether it's the usual round one with a hole in the center or one of the fancier shapes, such as Twist, Jelly or Bismark, Bow-knot, Snowball, or Figure Eight.

Dough should be as soft as can be handled easily and should be rolled on a lightly floured board and cut with a well floured cookie cutter. Raised doughnuts may be made with or without potatoes, and the dough resembles a very rich roll dough. For very tender quick-type doughs, one-half pastry and one-half all-purpose flour and sour milk instead of sweet milk may be used. This type dough rolls much easier when thoroughly chilled.

Doughnut Frying

Frying is probably the most important step for good doughnuts. Lard, vegetable shortening, or cooking oil may be used. Select a deep, straight-sided, flat-bottomed, heavy kettle and have the melted fat 3 to 4 inches deep in the kettle. The correct temperature for frying doughnuts is 365° to 375°, and this should be kept as constant as possible. If it is too low, doughnuts will become grease-soaked; if it is too high, they will brown on the outside without the center being cooked. If you do not have a fat thermometer, you can test the temperature this way: an inch cube of bread or a doughnut center will brown in 1 minute if the temperature is right for frying. Check it frequently.

Doughnuts will fry in 3 to 5 minutes. Handle the cut doughnuts carefully as you drop them into the hot fat, so they do not get out of shape. Place them with the top side down, and don't cook too many at a time, as the fat cools down too quickly. As they brown and come to the surface, they should be turned with a long slotted spoon or long-tined fork (but be careful not to prick them). Drain on crumpled paper towels. Some people like to dip the doughnuts very quickly into rapidly boiling water as they are taken out of the hot fat and then drain them.

Doughnut Coatings

Toss slightly warm doughnuts in a paper bag with confectioners' sugar, or a mixture of granulated sugar and cinnamon (a little nutmeg, if you like it), or a mixture of sugar and grated chocolate. Or frost them with any favorite frosting, plain or tinted. Or dip them in a glaze made by mixing 1 cup confectioners' sugar and 1/4 cup boiling water and then, if you wish, in coconut, chopped nuts, chocolate shot, or ground peppermint candies. For honey glaze, mix some honey with the sugar and water.

Doughnut Desserts

Slice doughnuts in half, crosswise, and top with a mixture of apricot jam and chopped pecans or almonds, or a slice of pineapple with grated orange rind and brown sugar and heat in the oven. A mixture of butterscotch pudding with whipped cream and toasted almonds on split doughnuts is luscious, or they may be simply cut and toasted

and eaten with jam. Doughnuts with grape conserve are another good combination. Doughnuts cut with a small round cutter and the hole made with a thimble make nice party doughnuts. Sugared doughnut centers are good accompaniments.

Raised Doughnuts

Raised Doughnuts, called "Fritzen Nacht Kuchen" by the Pennsylvania Dutch because they are made every year on Shrove Tuesday or "Fritzen Nacht," are preferred by many people. A large recipe is usually made and divided in three parts—one part used for doughnuts, a second part for Twists and other fancy shapes, and a third part for Dutch Cake. The recipe below is a very old one and makes excellent raised doughnuts of various shapes as well as Dutch Cake. If you want to make only doughnuts, use half of the recipe, but use 1 package of yeast.

AUNT MARGARET'S RAISED DOUGHNUTS

- 1 package or cake yeast, active dry or compressed
- 1 cup lukewarm water
- 2 cups mashed potatoes (no milk)
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 7 to 7 1/2 cups sifted flour
- 1 cup soft shortening
- 2 eggs

Add the yeast to the water and stand until dissolved. Combine with the mashed potatoes, 1/2 cup of the sugar, salt, and 2 cups of the flour. Beat well. Cover and let this sponge rise until light—about 1 hour. Add the rest of the sugar, beat in the softened fat, the eggs and beat well. Add the remaining flour, 5 to 5 1/2 cups, or just enough to make the dough easy to handle. Beat well, cover dish, and let dough rise until double in bulk. Turn out on a floured board and divide into three parts to use in 3 different ways. Round up each part, cover, and let rest for 10 minutes. Use one part at a time.

First part for doughnuts

Roll dough on a lightly floured board about 1/2-inch thick. Cut with a doughnut cutter and place on a lightly floured tray or board and let rise until light before frying. Drop into hot fat (365° to 375°), raised side down, and fry 3 to 4 minutes. Turn the doughnuts as they rise to the surface and brown on the underside. Fry just a few at a time. Makes about 1 1/2 dozen doughnuts.

Second part for Twisted Crullers, Jelly Doughnuts (Bismarks), and Snowballs

For Twists, roll dough 1/2-inch thick and cut part of it into strips about 1-inch wide and 7 inches long. Dip hands in flour and roll each strip until round. Bring two ends together and pinch firmly and give two twists to the double strand of dough. Let rise and fry in hot fat.

For Jelly Doughnuts, cut rounds of dough and place about 1/2 teaspoon of jelly on center of round. Moisten edge of doughnuts with egg white and top each circle with another circle and pinch edges together lightly. Let rise and fry.

For Snowballs, cut dough in 2 1/2-inch squares and cut four slits in each piece, 1/2-inch away from edge. Let rise. Lift up to drop into fat by picking up alternate strips by the fingers and drop into fat sidewise.

Third part for Dutch Cake

Roll dough one-inch thick and fit into greased pie pan. Let rise until double in size. Mix 1 cup sugar with 1 tablespoon flour, 1 tablespoon butter, and 1 tablespoon boiling water and spread

(Continued on Opposite Page)

What's Your Hobby?

More Hobby Letters from our Readers

REPAIRS OLD VIOLINS

I HAVE an unusual hobby—repairing violins. Having three daughters who played violin, I began to wonder “Why is one violin better than another?” So I began to check. I went into pawn shops and second-hand stores, asking for violins that were cracked, broken, or had parts missing and were for sale cheap. I took them apart and made a rude caliper to check thickness of tops and backs. I studied the bass bar inside for size and position, set the sound post in different places for tone. Sometimes I tore a violin down several times until I was satisfied I could do no better with it.

These instruments I sold and spent the money for other violins, strings, pegs, parts and tools. I now have a good idea of violin construction and can repair almost anything that comes to me, regardless of condition.

When I pick up a pattern I like and it's a nice fiddle for tone and looks, I keep it for my permanent collection. I now have eight I like. These bear labels of various early makers, but are not genuine. A label means nothing, only that it is an imitation of an old maker.

I have come to the conclusion that a violin to be good must have a good wood that naturally has tonal quality. It must be very carefully graduated as to thickness on top and back.

My wife has been very patient sweeping up shavings, cleaning up glue and varnish, and saving the odd scraps of wood and leavings. — *Leo L. Nichols, Old Elm Farm, Bainbridge, N. Y.*

“SPARKLING PICTURES”

MY HOBBY—“Sparkling Pictures”—is a source of relaxation and satisfaction to me. They have added beauty to the walls of our farm home, been sent as gifts, and occasionally been a source of pocket money. Our whole family has become interested in them.

The art of making sparkling pictures is about 200 years old. Very few people do this type of work any more. I've often wondered why, as they sell on sight and are so very different. I've seen none like them in stores.

The design is painted directly on the back of the glass. Beautiful translucent colors of the main design sparkle like diamonds when the sun or artificial light strikes them. They also have a look of depth to them.

I use a jet black, quick-drying enamel for the background, and photo tinting oils for the translucent effect. When this has dried, I crumple alu-

inum foil and lay it behind the design. Then I back it with white cardboard, tape the edges of the back so no dust enters, and fasten on screw eyes and a copper hanger. I frame the pictures with 11x16-inch maple frames.

All my ideas for designs come from our 200-acre farm, such as baby robins in a blossoming apple tree, a farm boy hunting with his dog, boys at the old swimming hole, decorative ferns and roses, and all kinds of birds and animals.

Two of my pictures were accepted for a “National Hobby Art Exposition” in Canada. My hobby has made me many friends and given me a great sense of accomplishment and many a “lift.” I'd be interested in hearing from others doing this type of work or who know about its history.—*Mrs. Eugene Davis, Box 212, Hobart, N. Y.*

COLLECTS NAMES

GENEALOGY became more interesting to me when I learned that surnames developed from habits, locations, occupations, and characteristics of the many Johns, Toms, Dicks and Harrys, and my costless and profitless hobby was started by my study of the telephone book to pick out such names. I classified them as minerals, colors trades, adjectives; verbs and nouns birds, animals, fish, plants, etc. I have over 50 occupation names, such as Farmer, Mower, and Glover.

The compounds are very picturesque, such as “Trymenow,” or “Lovelady” or “Lovelace” or “Lovegarden.”

I have copied a few foreign names, but as my knowledge of foreign languages is limited, I have used only a few, such as “Malenfant” (naughty baby), “Grandmaison” (large house), “Sauermilch” (sour-milk).

I do not take names from fiction, but from the daily papers. I keep an envelope for clippings that do not fit my classifications, such as “John Smells married Mary Nose.” — *Mrs. R. M. Tyner, R. 1, Mechanic Falls, Me.*

WRITES ABOUT OTHERS' HOBBIES

MY HOBBY is writing, and I also make a hobby of other people's hobbies. Combining these two interests, I talk with relatives, friends, neighbors, and often strangers, about their hobbies and then write a story for a magazine. My efforts are modest and the checks small, but you can see that the idea has unlimited possibilities.—*Ruth H. Enck, Maryland, N. Y.*

How to Make Good Doughnuts

(Continued from Opposite Page)

over cake. Bake in a hot oven (400°) 25 to 30 minutes.

CAKE DOUGHNUTS

- 2 to 3 tablespoons shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs or 4 egg yolks
- 2 teaspoons vanilla OR ¼ teaspoon nutmeg and ½ teaspoon cinnamon
- 4 cups sifted flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup milk

Cream the shortening and sugar and add the eggs or egg yolks. Add vanilla, if used. Beat well. Sift the dry ingredients (including nutmeg and cinnamon, if used) and add alternately with the milk and stir lightly until just well blended. Chill dough thoroughly. Turn out on a lightly floured board and knead very lightly for a few seconds. Divide into three parts. Roll out each

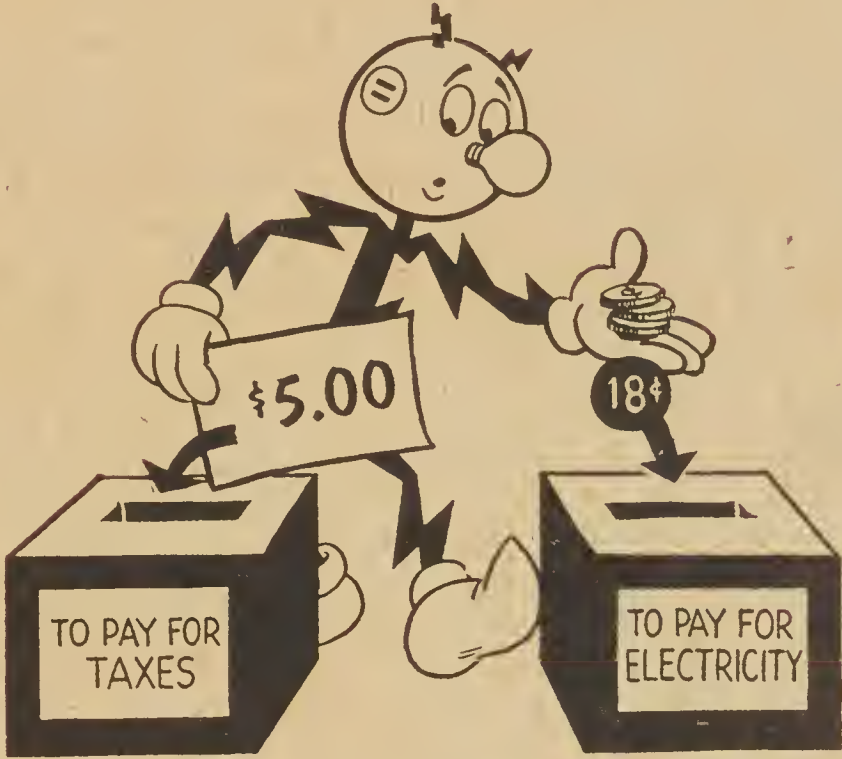
part about ½-inch thick and cut with a well floured doughnut cutter. Let stand for 10 to 15 minutes before frying. Drop into hot fat (365° to 375°) a few at a time, and fry 3 to 4 minutes. Turn once as they come to the surface and brown on the underside. Drain on crumpled paper towels. Makes about 2 dozen doughnuts.

You may substitute sour milk for the sweet milk by decreasing the baking powder to 2 teaspoons and adding 1 teaspoon baking soda sifted with the dry ingredients.

For *Potato Doughnuts*, decrease the flour to 3½ cups, increase the shortening to 4 tablespoons and add 1 cup mashed potatoes (no milk) to the creamed shortening, sugar and eggs.

You may also use this Cake Doughnut recipe for *Twisted Crullers* and *Snowballs*. Follow directions for shaping under *Raised Doughnuts*.

WHY
“STRAIN
AT A
GNAT
AND
SWALLOW
A
CAMEL?”



The average family electric bill in the United States is about 18c a day, while their tax bill (concealed and otherwise) is over \$5.00.

Proponents of Government-subsidized electricity claim it is cheap. This is not so. It simply looks that way because it pays little or no taxes. Let's not forget, however, that taxes that are avoided are not eliminated. They're simply transferred to someone else.

Shouldn't we be more concerned with reducing the size of the tax “camel”?



EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great
North Country and the kind
of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER X

TIP TAYLOR was, in the main, a serious-minded man. A cross eye enhanced the natural solemnity of his countenance. He was little given to talk or laughter unless he were on a hunt, and then he only whispered his joy. He had seen a good bit of the world through the peek sight of his rifle, and there was something always in the feel of a gun that lifted him to higher moods. Yet one could reach a tender spot in him without the aid of a gun.

That winter vacation I set myself to study things for declamation—specimens of the eloquence of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay and James Otis and Patrick Henry. I practiced them in the barn, often, in sight and hearing of the assembled herd and some of those fiery passages were rather too loud and threatening for the peace and comfort of my audience. The oxen seemed always to be expecting the sting of the bull whip; they stared at me timidly, tilting their ears every moment, as if to empty them of a heavy load; while the horses snorted with apprehension.

This haranguing of the herd had been going on a week or more when Uncle Eb and I, returning from a distant part of the farm, heard a great uproar in the stable. Looking in at a window we saw Tip Taylor, his back toward us, extemporizing a speech. He was pressing his argument with gestures and the tone of thunder. We listened a moment, while a worried look came over the face of Uncle Eb. Tip's words were meaningless save for the secret aspiration they served to advertise. My old companion thought Tip had gone crazy, and immediately swung the door and stepped in. The orator fell suddenly from his lofty altitude and became a very sober looking hired man.

"What's the matter?" Uncle Eb inquired.

"Practicin'," said Tip soberly, as he turned slowly, his face damp and red with exertion.

"Fer what?" Uncle Eb inquired.

"Fer the 'sylum, I guess," he answered, with a faint smile.

"Ye don' need no more practice," Uncle Eb answered. "Looks t' me as though ye was purty well prepared."

To me there was a touch of pathos in this show of the deeper things in

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Many grown-ups do with opportunities as children do at the seashore. They fill their hands with sand, and then let the grains fall through, till all are gone.

—Sunshine Magazine

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Tip's nature that had been kindled to eruption by my spouting. He would not come in to dinner that day, probably from an unfounded fear that we would make fun of his flight—a thing we should have been far from doing once we understood him.

* * *

It was a bitter day of one of the coldest winters we had ever known. A shrieking wind came over the hills, driving a scud of snow before it. The stock in the stables, we all came in, soon after dinner, and sat comfortably by the fire with cider, checkers and old sledge. The dismal roar of the trees and the wind-wail in the chimney served only to increase our pleasure. It was growing dusk when mother, peering through the sheath of frost on a window pane, uttered an exclamation

of surprise.

"Why! who is this at the door?" said she. "Why! It's a man in a cutter."

Father was near the door and he swung it open quickly.

There stood a horse and cutter, a man sitting in it, heavily muffled. The horse was shivering and the man sat motionless.

"Hello!" said David Brower in a loud voice.

He got no answer and ran bareheaded to the sleigh.

"Come quick, Holden," he called, "it's Doctor Bigsby."

We all ran out then, while David lifted the still figure in his arms.

"In here, quick!" said Elizabeth, opening the door to the parlor. "Mustn't take 'im near the stove."

We carried him into the cold room and laid him down, and David and I tore his wraps open while the others ran quickly after snow.

I rubbed it vigorously upon his face and ears, the others meantime applying it to his feet and arms, that had been quickly stripped. The doctor stared at us curiously and tried to speak.

"Get ap, Dobbin!" he called presently, and clucked as if urging his horse. "Get ap, Dobbin! Man'll die 'fore ever we git there."

We all worked upon him with might and main. The white went slowly out of his face. We lifted him to a sitting posture. Mother and Hope and Uncle Eb were rubbing his hands and feet.

"Where am I?" he inquired, his face now badly swollen.

"At David Brower's," said I.

"Well, I'll have t' hurry," said he, trying feebly to rise. "Man's dyin' over —" he hesitated thoughtfully, "on the Plains," he added, looking around at us.

Grandma Bisnette brought a lamp and held it so the light fell on his face. He looked from one to another. He drew one of his hands away and stared at it.

"Somebody froze?" he asked.

"Yes," said I.

"Hm! Too bad. How'd it happen?" he asked.

"I don't know."

"How's the pulse?" he inquired, feeling for my wrist.

I let him hold it in his hand.

"Will you bring me some water in a glass?" he inquired, turning to Mrs. Brower, just as I had seen him do many a time in Gerald's illness. Before she came with the water his head fell forward upon his breast, while he muttered feebly. I thought then he was dead, but presently he roused himself with a mighty effort.

"David Brower!" he called loudly, and trying hard to rise, "bring the horse! bring the horse! Mus' be goin', I tell ye. Man's dying over—on the Plains."

He went limp as a rag then. I could feel his heart leap and struggle feebly. "There's a man dyin' here," said David Brower, in a low tone. "Ye needn't rub no more."

"He's dead," Elizabeth whispered, holding his hand tenderly, and looking into his half-closed eyes. Then for a moment she covered her own with her handkerchief, while David, in a low, calm tone, that showed the depth of his feeling, told us what to do.

Uncle Eb and I watched that night, while Tip Taylor drove away to town. The body lay in the parlor and we sat by the stove in the room adjoining. In a half whisper we talked of the sad event of the day.

"Never oughter gone out a day like this," said Uncle Eb. "Don' take much

t' freeze an ol' man."

"Got to thinking of what happened yesterday and forgot the cold," I said.

"Bad day t' be absent minded," whispered Uncle Eb, as he rose and tiptoed to the window and peered through the frosty panes. "May o' got faint er sumthin'. Ol' hoss brought 'im right here—been here s' often with 'im."

He took the lantern and went out a moment. The door creaked upon its frosty hinges when he opened it.

"Thirty below zero," he whispered as he came in. "Win's gone down a leetle bit, mebbe."

Uncanny noises broke in upon the stillness of the old house. Its timbers, racked in the mighty grip of the cold, creaked and settled. Sometimes there came a sharp, breaking sound, like the crack of bones.

"If any man oughter go t' Heaven, he had," said Uncle Eb, as he drew on his boots.

"What kind of a place do you think it is?" I asked.

"Fer one thing," he said, deliberately, "nobody'll die there, 'less he'd ought to; don't believe there's goin' t' be any need o' swearin' er quarrelin'. To my way o'thinkin' it'll be a good deal like

THE STORY THUS FAR

ON THE farm of Dave Brower, where Eben Holden and his orphaned young friend, Will, had found a home eleven years before, life followed its normal course until the youngest son, Gerald Brower, developed consumption. Although doubtful of the results, Dr. Bigsby suggested that a trip to the big woods might help.

After haying, Uncle Eb, Tip Taylor, Gerald, and the writer, Will, set off to Blueberry Lake. The weather was perfect, an adventure with a boatload of drunken Indians added excitement, but when they got back to the farm Gerald was worse and died late that fall.

Dave Brower's farm—nice, smooth land and no stuns on it, an' hills an' valleys an' white clover a plenty, an' wheat an' corn higher'n a man's head. No bull thistles, no hard winters, no narrer contracted fools; no long faces, an' plenty o' work. Folks sayin' 'How d'y do' 'stid o' 'good-by,' all the while — comin' 'stid o' goin'. There's goin' t' be some kind o' fun there. I ain' no idee what 'tis. Folks like it an' I kind o' believe 'at when God's gin a thing t' everybody he thinks purty middlin' well uv it."

"Anyhow, it seems a hard thing to die," I remarked.

"Seems so," he said thoughtfully. "Jes' like ev'rythin' else — them 'at knows much about it don' have a great deal t' say. Looks t' me like this: I cal'ate a man hes on the everidge ten things his heart is sot on—what is the word I want—?"

"Treasures?" I suggested.

"Thet's it," said he. "Ev'ry one hes about ten treasures. Some hev more—some less. Say one's his strength, one's his plan, the rest is them he loves, an' the more he loves the better 'tis for him. Wall, they begin t' go one by one. Some die, some turn agin' him. Fin's it hard t' keep his allowance. When he's only nine he's lost eggzac'ly one-tenth uv his dread o' dyin'. Bime bye he counts up — one-two-three-four-five — an' thet's all there is left."

"He figgers it up careful. His strength is gone, his plan's a failure, mebbe, an' this one's dead an' thet one's dead, an' t'other one better be. Then 's 'bout half ways with him. If he lives 'til the ten treasures is all gone, God gives him one more—thet's death. An' he can swop thet off an' git back all he's lost. Then he begins t' think it's a purty dum good thing, after all. Purty good thing, after all,"

he repeated, gaping as he spoke.

He began nodding shortly, and he went asleep in his chair.

We went back to our work again shortly, the sweetness and the bitterness of life fresh in our remembrance. When we came back, 'hook an' line for another vacation, he fields were aglow with color, and the roads were white with snow. Dr. Bigsby had felt the sting of death that winter day were now overdrifted with meadow-music and the smell of clover. I had creditably taken examination for college, where I was to begin my course in the fall, with a scholarship. Hope had made remarkable progress in music and was soon going to Ogdensburg for instruction.

A year had gone, nearly, since Feary had cautioned me about falling in love. I had kept enough of my head about me "to do business with," but had continued to feel an uncomfortable absence in the region of it. Young man at Hillsborough—many of whom, I felt sure, had a smarter look than I—had bid stubbornly for her favor. I wondered, often, it did not turn her head this tribute of rustic admiration. But she seemed to be all unconscious of cause and went about her work with small conceit of herself. Many a time they had tried to take her from my arm at the church door—a good-natured phase of youthful rivalry there those days—but she had always said laughingly, "No, thank you," and clung all the closer to me.

Well, as it happened, a day before she left us, to go to her work in Ogdensburg, where she was to live with her uncle, I made an end of delay, considered carefully what a man ought to say, in the circumstances, and thought I had near an accurate notion. We were in the garden—together—in the playground of our childhood.

"Hope, I have a secret to tell you," I said.

"A secret," she exclaimed eagerly. "I love secrets."

"A great secret," I repeated, as I felt my face burning.

"Why—it must be something awful," I stammered.

"Not very," I stammered. Having missed my cue from the beginning was now utterly confused.

"William!" she exclaimed, "what's the matter of you?"

"I—I am in love," said I, very awkwardly.

"Is that all?" she answered, a trace of humor in her tone. "I thought it was bad news."

I stooped to pick a rose and handed it to her.

"Well," she remarked soberly, smiling a little, as she lifted the rose to her lips, "is it anyone I know?"

I felt it was going badly with me, but caught a sudden inspiration.

"You have never seen her," I said.

If she had suspected the truth I had turned the tables on her, and now she was guessing. A quick change came to her face, and, for a moment, it gave me confidence.

"Is she pretty?" she asked very seriously as she dropped the flower and looked down crushing it beneath her foot.

"She is very beautiful—it is you, love, Hope."

A flood of color came into her cheeks then, as she stood a moment looking down at the flower in silence.

"I shall keep your secret," she said tenderly, and hesitatingly as she spoke, "and when you are through college and you are older—and I am older—and you love me as you do now—I hope—I shall love you, too—as—I do now."

Her lips were trembling as she gave me that sweet assurance—dearer to me—far dearer than all else I remembered of that golden time—and tears were coursing down her cheeks. For myself I was in a worse plight of emotion, daresay she remembered also the look of my face in that moment.

"Do not speak of it again," she said, as we walked away together on the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

shorn sod of the orchard meadow, now sown with apple blossoms, "until we are older, and, if you never speak again, I shall know you—you do not love me any longer."

The dinner horn sounded. We turned and walked slowly back.

"Do I look all right?" she asked, turning her face to me and smiling sweetly.

"All right," I said. "Nobody would know that anyone loved you—except for your beauty and that one tear track on your cheek."

She wiped it away as she laughed.

"Mother knows anyway," she said, "and she has given me good advice. Wait!" she added, stopping and turning to me. "Your eyes are wet!"

I felt for my handkerchief.

"Take mine," she said.

* * *

Of all people I ever knew, Elizabeth Brower had the surest eye for looking into one's soul, and I, myself, have some gift of penetration. I knew shortly that Mrs. Brower—wise and prudent woman that she was—had suspected my love for Hope and her love for me, and had

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Books require a certain amount of hard work and practice and, like sports, they can be both a challenge and a delight.—Gilbert W. Chapman

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

told her what she ought to say if I spoke of it.

The maturity of judgment in Hope's answer must have been the result of much thought and counsel, it seemed to me.

"If you do not speak again I shall know you do not love me any longer," she had said. They were brave words that stood for something very deep in the character of those people—a self-repression that was sublime, often, in their women.

* * *

It was a lonely summer for me. I had letters from Hope—ten of them—which I still keep and read, often with something of the old pleasure—girlish letters that told of her work and friends, and gave me some sweet counsel and much assurance between the lines.

I traveled in new roads that vacation time. Politics and religion, as well as love, began to interest me. Slavery was booming into the proportion of a great issue, and the stories of cruelty and outrage on the plantations of the South stirred my young blood and made it ready for the letting of battle, in God's time. The speeches in the Senate were read aloud in our sitting room after supper—the day the *Tribune* came—and all lent a tongue to their discussion.

* * *

The horse played a part of no small importance in that country. He was the coin of the realm, a medium of exchange, a standard of value, an exponent of moral character. The man that traveled without a horse was on his way to the poorhouse. Uncle Eb or David Brower could tell a good horse by the sound of his footsteps, and they brought into St. Lawrence County the mighty Morgans from Vermont. There was more pride in their high heads than in any of the good people.

We needed another horse to help with the haying, and Bob Dean, a tricky trader, who had heard of it, drove in after supper one evening, and offered a rangy brown animal at a low figure. We looked him over, tried him up and down the road, and then David, with some shrewd suspicion, as I discerned later, said I could do as I pleased. I bought the horse and led him proudly to the stable. Next morning an Irishman, the extra man for the haying,

came in with a worried look to break-fast.

"That new horse has a chitterin' kind of a cough," he said.

"A cough?" said I.

"Tain't jist a cough, nayther," he said, "but a kind of toom!"

With the last word he obligingly imitated the sound of the cough. It threw me into perspiration.

"Sounds bad," said Uncle Eb, as he looked at me and snickered.

"Fraid Bill ain't much of a jockey," said David, smiling.

"Got a grand appetite—that hoss has," said Tip Taylor.

After breakfast Uncle Eb and I hitched him to the light buggy and touched him up for a short journey down the road. In five minutes he had begun to heave and whistle. I felt sure one could have heard him half a mile away. Uncle Eb stopped him and began to laugh.

"A whistler," said he, "sure's yer born. He ain't wuth a bag o' beans. But don't ye never let on. When ye git licked ye mustn't never fin' fault. If anybody asks ye 'bout him tell 'em he's all ye expected."

We stood waiting a moment for the horse to recover himself. A team was nearing us.

"There's Bob Dean," Uncle Eb whispered. "The durn scalawag! Don't ye say a word now."

"Good mornin'!" said Dean, smiling as he pulled up beside us.

"Nice pleasant mornin'!" said Uncle Eb, as he cast a glance into the sky.

"What ye standin' here for?" Dean asked.

Uncle Eb expectorated thoughtfully.

"Jest a lookin' at the scenery," said he. "Purty country, right here! Alwus liked it."

"Nice lookin' hoss ye got there," said Dean.

"Grand hoss!" said Uncle Eb, surveying him proudly. "Most reemarkable hoss."

"Good stepper, too," said Dean soberly.

"Splendid!" said Uncle Eb. "Can go a mile without ketchin' his breath."

"Thet so?" said Dean.

"Good deal like Lucy Purvis," Uncle Eb added. "She can say the hull multiplication table an' only breathe once. Ye can learn sumthin' from a hoss like thet. He's good as a deestric' school—thet hoss is."

"Yes, sir, thet hoss is all right," said Dean, as he drove away.

"Righter'n I expected," Uncle Eb shouted, and then he covered his mouth, shaking with suppressed laughter.

"Skunk!" he said, as we turned the animal and started to walk him home. "Don't min' bein' beat, but I don't like t' hev a man rub it in on me. I'll git even with him mebbe."

(To be continued)

— A. A. —

HELPS TEEN-AGER

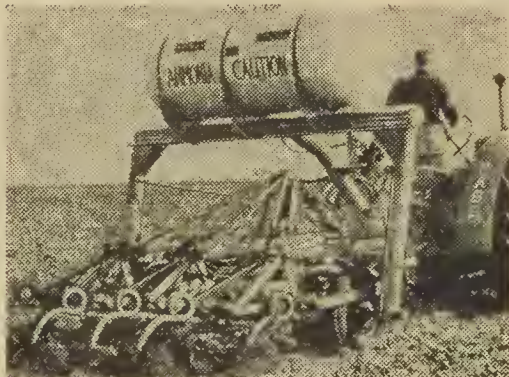
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is not just helpful to me but to the rest of the family also. My father likes to read the "Dollar Guide", which gives him helpful information on the prices and value on farm products. Also "The Song of the Lazy Farmer", which makes us all laugh.

My mother likes to read the ads, looks for new recipes, which makes me glad. She also looks at the patterns and styles of new dresses and sometimes orders some.

For me, as a 13-year-old girl, I like to read anything about the 4-H clubs, in which I am very interested and belong to, "The Song of the Lazy Farmer," and also the very good "Country Stories." I look at some of the dairy, food and clothing hints that would help me in my everyday work, school work, 4-H work, and also in the future.

—Stella Ceoneckas, Dolgeville, N. Y.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



"Live Openers" are the principal feature of the Model G-8 Ammonia Applicator, just announced by the J. I. CASE CO., Racine, Wisc. "Live Openers" are rotating spindles used to penetrate and loosen the soil. Case experience is that these openers give greater ammonia fixation and mean less draft. If your dealer hasn't details yet, write J. I. Case Co., Racine.

The INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, INC., of Scranton, Pa., recommends Sterling Green Salt containing one part of phenothiazine and nine parts of salt plus trace minerals for the control of internal parasites in swine, sheep, goats, beef cattle and calves.

The CENTRAL HUDSON GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., asks you to write to your Congressman, telling him how you feel about government development of Niagara power.

The GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO. has developed a watermelon-shaped rubber tank for bulk transportation and storage of liquid fuels. It is called the Rolli-Tanker and can be rolled over the ground, floated on water or dropped without bursting.

For a Farm Data Notebook and '56 Seed Guide, drop a postcard to A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., Box 41R, Landisville, Pa.

This is the time to select and buy seeds for the coming year. You will find many seed and nursery stock advertisements in current issues. Any of them will be glad to send you a Catalog.

The V-PLEX CLUTCH DIVISION, Hagerstown, Indiana, has developed an improved automatic transmission clutch for garden tractors, mowers, concrete mixers, grain elevators, etc. The clutch can be installed by the tractor owner.



Tractor and implement division of Ford Motor Company held a one day dealer meeting at Albany, N. Y., attended by about 300 dealers from New York and New England. New developments in the Ford line were demonstrated in an effort to be of the greatest service to northeastern farmers. Left to right—Merrit D. Hill, Ass't. General Manager of the Ford Tractor and Implement Division, Birmingham, Michigan; Frank Talcott, General Manager of the L. E. Talcott and Sons, Hartford, Conn.; Ray Talcott, owner; Irving A. Duffy, vice-president of the Ford Motor Company and General Manager of the Tractor and Implement Division, Birmingham, Michigan; Clifford Fletcher, owner of the Triad Tractor Company, New York State distributor for Ford tractor and implement, and Joe Clymer, General Manager.

If you are interested in packaging vegetables, potatoes or fruits in consumer packages, write to BAKELITE COMPANY, 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

The GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION OF ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION, 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y., has developed a new organic miticide which, it states, will control hard-to-kill early mites on apples, peaches and other fruit. It is marketed under the trade name "Genite" EM-923.

A new computer for simplified orchard and row-crop spray nozzling has been developed by JOHN BEAN DIVISION. The computer gives the required gallons per minute when you know the number of gallons per tree or per acre and the spacing of the trees or the width covered on row crops and the speed at which the sprayer will travel. There is a charge of 50c in coin for each computer.

The BEACON MILLING COMPANY of Cayuga, N. Y., has revised two booklets for your information. One is the "Beacon Egg Quality Merchandiser" and the other the second edition of "Profitable Poultry Management."

BADGER-NORTLAND, INC., Box 31, Dept. A, Kaukauna, Wisc., will be glad to send any or all of three booklets on Barn Cleaners, Barn Equipment and Silo Unloaders.

The COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., of Ithaca, N. Y., has announced winners in the 1955 Crop Demonstration Program for FFA chapters.

The 9 top chapters, each of which will receive \$50.00 and a bronze plaque are: Akron, Nunda, Belfast, North Syracuse, Phelps, Middlesex Valley, Sharon Springs, Waverly and Wayland. Ten other chapters will receive \$25.00 awards.

Two distributors have been franchised to serve the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory by the MAYRATH MACHINERY CO. of Dodge City, Kansas. They are Hamilton Equipment, Inc., of Ephrata, Pennsylvania and Eastern Machinery, Inc., Syracuse, New York.

For a new booklet on manure handling and manure use, drop a postcard to NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO., Division AVCO Distributing Corp., Dept. 1686, Coldwater, Ohio.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By
ED HARRISON

Good Cows Have Good Heads

WE DO SUCH a large part of our work behind our cows that some times I think we don't give enough attention to the front end. Feeding is important, yes, but I am talking about studying the front ends because they can tell quite a story.

Cover a cow so that the head and neck only are exposed and you will be surprised how much an experienced judge can tell you about her by just studying the head and neck. I don't mean to indicate that he could tell anything about the udder or the legs and feet but there are other important things.

Study pictures I and II. Picture I features a very desirable Holstein head and neck. It displays refinement with strength and breed character. Note the

tive ability she will tire quickly and age rapidly. Specifically note the narrow face, the small tired eye and the shallow weak jaw. She actually looks tired and worn out and her looks are not deceiving.

The same story applies to all breeds alike. Study pictures III and IV and V that feature the Guernsey breed. In picture III we find a head and neck that possesses breed character, feminine refinement

didn't believe in work. She had a great appetite and would eat everything put before her but she converted it into body fat rather than into milk. Her short thick neck, heavy throat and general lack of dairy character would have provided sufficient evidence to condemn her on first sight.

The high producing dairy cow is working hard. From the standpoint of energy transfer she is doing several times the work of a draft horse at hard work. Therefore she must have constitutional strength and vigor if she is to be able to withstand the strain.

Pictures VI and VII are presented to show how much cows may vary in this respect. The distance between the forefeet is a reliable indication of the difference in the width of the chest. If it were possible to study this pair from a side view, as it would be if one were looking at the cows, just as striking a difference would be observed in the depth of the forerib and in the fullness behind the forearm.

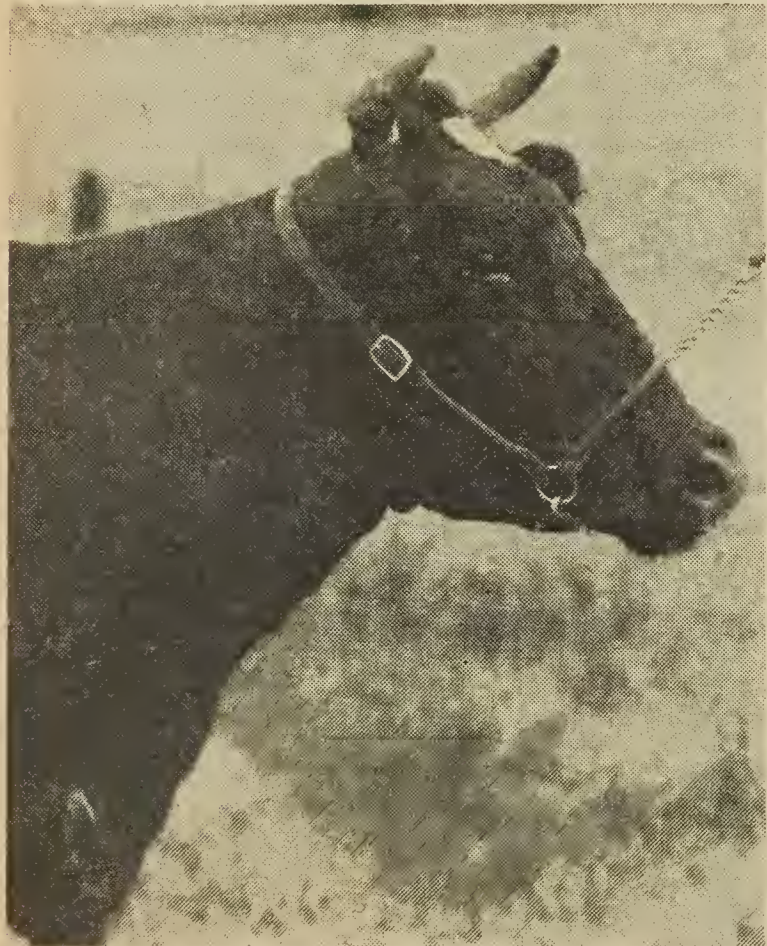
The narrow chested cow frequently lacks strength and vigor. They may produce well for a while but usually tire quickly and age rapidly.



1. A very desirable Holstein head and neck.

long clean neck, the bright prominent eye, the broad muzzle, the open nostril and the deep strong jaw. If it can be said about an animal, she has personality. This kind of a head and neck is found only on a strong, sharp, angular dairy cow.

Now study picture II. You will immediately get the impression of weakness and fatigue. This head and neck are found on a cow that lacks strength, is usually a poor feeder and if she possesses produc-



2. Compared to Picture No. 1, this head gives an impression of weakness.



3. A Guernsey head and neck with dairy character.

and strength with dairy character. She has an air of proudness and well she might because she was a grand champion in the show ring and a class leader at the pail.

Picture IV features a weak head that also lacks



4. A weak Guernsey head.

character. It belonged to a cow that was born tired—too tired to work.

Picture V shows the head and neck of a cow that



5. This Guernsey produces fat instead of milk.



6. A narrow chest.

These like all other type defects appear in varying degrees of seriousness. They are inherited defects and therefore they are transmittable. Like other defects, if they are ignored, and females carrying the defect are mated to a bull that is transmitting the defect it is almost certain to become more pronounced and may become serious enough to greatly affect usefulness.

These illustrations are presented for two purposes: 1. To show pictorially that these differences exist. 2. To emphasize again the importance of the breeder being a student of type and a critic of his herd.

The breeder who is a student of the business may avoid many of the pitfalls commonly encountered by the owner who is satisfied simply to be a multiplier of cattle.



7. A wide chest.

Service Bureau

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY

SAFETY resolutions can be an interesting and profitable project for your entire family. The National Safety Council suggests that you hold a family conference and make the following resolutions:

1. We will check our farm and farm home to locate and remove hazards.
2. We will keep all shields and guards in place on machines.
3. We will handle poisons and explosives carefully, keeping them well labeled and out of reach of children.
4. Regardless of the emergency, we will not permit young children to operate or ride upon farm machinery.
5. We will be alert for safety, 52 weeks of the year.

There are many other good farm safety resolutions that might well be considered, such as keeping guns unloaded and out of reach of children, being cautious in handling all farm animals, encouraging farm safety activities in all of your organizations, handling petroleum products in a careful manner, and operating tractors and other machines with due caution.

— A. A. —

HAY TROUBLES

I have a collection problem and would appreciate your help. I sold 17½ tons of hay to Mr. — and he still owes me for half of the last load. I realize that this is a small amount, but I feel he is capable of paying.

We wrote Mr. — for our subscriber and received an answer from him informing us that the bales were lighter than they were supposed to be and that he had made payment in full for the amount of hay he received. Under the circumstances, the only recourse is to bring suit, and to do this our subscriber would have to have evidence of the actual weight of the hay in order to convince a jury.

We have had similar complaints based on misunderstandings of the price per ton or the quality of the hay. The safe way is to have the buyer inspect the hay, to have it weighed and recorded and to get the money before the hay leaves the farm unless you are sure the buyer is reliable.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of:
Grover Richardson, formerly of West Rockport and Camden, Maine.

* * *

Grace Hanles, who married Robert Louis Woodruff? When last heard of, about 17 years ago, was in LeRaysville, Pa.

* * *

Mr. Gordon Jones, formerly of Stetson, Maine.

* * *

Any descendants of Alexander Lamb, a native of Scotland, who owned a farm in Farmingdale, Long Island in the 1870s, and worked in the city as a painter during the winter months, his name appearing in the N.Y. City Directory for the last time in 1892. He had a wife, Elizabeth, a daughter Ada, and at least two sons, William and James.

* * *

Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Berry or Mrs. Rose Berry, formerly of 240½ Allen Street, Elmira, New York.

* * *

Would Mrs. Charles Baffa, Box 37, Phoenicia, New York, who wrote us last November regarding an address wanted, please send us her new address? Our letter was returned unclaimed.

The Truth About The New Law

The January 1, 1956 New York State Bureau of Animal Industry brucellosis control regulations need NOT prevent you from selling dairy animals in this state if you know these simple facts.

Sell for Beef

1. Any dairy animal—except a known brucellosis reactor (see #8 below)—and steers or spayed heifers can be sold **FOR SLAUGHTER** without any certificate or permit of any kind. You can sell dairy animals for beef just like you always have.

Sell for Dairy

2. All dairy animals under six months of age can be sold as **DAIRY REPLACEMENTS** without any certificate or permit of any kind.

Sell for Dairy

3. All other dairy animals require health certificates (good for 30 days from date issued) before they can be sold or moved from your farm as dairy replacements.

4. Get health certificates from:

- A. Local veterinarians, or
- B. Most County record keepers, or
- C. N.Y.S. Department of Agriculture & Markets, Albany, N. Y.

5. Owners of animals from certified brucellosis free herds, or from herds tested once and found clean—and with vaccination tags in their ears—can get certificates to move or sell their animals without further test.

6. Owners of untested herds, or a tested herd in which reactors have been found can sell vaccinated animals under 30 months of age as dairy replacements with certificates.

7. Any other clean cow in an untested herd can be sold as a dairy replacement on a certificate obtained from a 30 day blood test.

8. Brucellosis reactors found on blood tests taken after January 1, 1956 are to be quarantined as individual animals (not the whole herd) on the owner's farm. They do not have to be sold immediately. If sold through a commission auction, or otherwise, owner must get a special permit before moving the animal from his farm. Then they can be sold only to state-approved slaughter houses, and must be killed within three days of sale.



*These facts presented as a public service
to dairymen by the*

New York State

Licensed Livestock Commission Auction Association, Inc.



**"Thank you for
putting us wise to using
TARGOT®
for Mastitis...
it's wonderful!"**

—Shivers Dairy, CARTHAGE, TEXAS



H. Grady Shivers, Sr. owns the Shivers Dairy, 4 miles northwest of Carthage in Panola County, Texas. His son, Grady, Jr., assists him in operating the 460 acre, 60 cow dairy.

Like all dairymen they had experienced some trouble with mastitis and had either lost part of some cows' production or, in other cases, had to cull the cows from the herd.

"We tried one thing—then another—anything a dealer would have on hand", Grady, Jr. said. "Some of the medicines seem to do fairly well, some no good at all."

Then the Shivers heard about TARGOT MASTITIS OINTMENT on a farm radio program directed by Jack Timmons at Station KWKH, Shreveport, La.

"Jack said it was 'wonderful'," Grady, Jr. said, "and we took him at his word and tried to buy some even before it was available locally. I believe we were the first to use TARGOT in this area."

The Shivers were so highly pleased with the results of TARGOT ("It would clear up the trouble almost over night,"

Grady Shivers, Jr. said) that they voluntarily wrote Farm Radio Director Timmons.

They said "We want to thank you for putting us wise to using TARGOT for Mastitis. We had used many things but after hearing you discuss TARGOT, we tried it and have found it just as you say—it's wonderful."

Grady Shivers, Jr. also reports, "Have told several neighboring farmers about TARGOT and they like it. We were anxious to try it in the first place because we have used other Lederle products and found them very good."

Have you used TARGOT yet? If not, try it next time your strip cup says, "Mastitis!" Remember, TARGOT gives stronger but gentle action—it contains 4 powerful, fast-acting antibiotics—AUREOMYCIN® Chlortetracycline, Neomycin, Dihydrostreptomycin and Penicillin—to get your affected cow back on the milking line with least loss of production.

TARGOT is available from your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer.

ALWAYS ASK FOR TARGOT BY NAME



LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

PEARL RIVER, NEW YORK

IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Alfalfa	6
Oats and Grass	11
Pricing Milk	23
Wallpaper	45

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

How Does Your Garden Grow?

By E. R. Eastman

IN OUR last issue, February 18, on Page 18, I had a piece about growing flowers. I pointed out that it is easy to have a fine profusion of flowers the whole season, particularly if you stick to a few varieties that are easy to grow. If you like to be outdoors, if you like beauty—and who doesn't?—then I know of nothing else that will give you more satisfaction for the time and effort expended than a flower garden.

But this time I want to visit with you on how to have a good vegetable garden and why it pays. All of these suggestions come from my own actual experience. I realize of course that your situation will alter conditions so that some of these suggestions may not be practical for you.

The first requirement, of course, is to have the land. If possible, the location should be changed every few years, otherwise the soil becomes filled with diseases and weed seed. Also, if you can seed down the garden occasionally, it adds to the humus.

If at all possible, it is good to have the garden free from fences. Then you have room to operate, and weeds and disease cannot breed around the edges of the garden. If your land is stony and if you are using the same place year after year, it pays to pick off at least the larger stones.

Fertilizer and Lime

Most plants prefer soil either on the alkaline side, or at least neutral. Over-liming will, however, cause scab on potatoes. Your county agent or college of agriculture will on request test your garden soil for lime requirements.

It is almost impossible to get your garden over-fertile. Barnyard manure is good. It adds both plant food and humus, but it also seeds with weeds. Manure should be applied before plowing, and if possible make a heavy application.

That goes too for commercial fertilizer. If care is taken not to let the fertilizer touch the seeds or the plants so as to burn them then it is almost impossible to overdo the use of it with most garden plants. It can be broadcast and well dragged in, but we use commercial fertilizer almost entirely as a side-dressing alongside the rows as soon as the plants come up. We think a complete 5-10-5 fertilizer is best.

You may worry a little about how much or how little fertilizer to apply. So far manufacturers have not been much help to amateur gardeners in this respect. They tell you how much to apply per acre for the different crops, but there is too little readily available information on the amounts of different kinds of fertilizer for the gardener. Personally, as stated above, I don't think it makes much difference how much you put on if you don't get it close enough to the plants or seeds to burn them.

Field crop growers have special equipment

for side-dressing row crops. We put it on by hand.

Like most other troubles, the best cure for the weeds nuisance is prevention. This includes cleaning the trash from the gardens in the fall, and fall plowing. It is good to have the plowing done in the fall so that it will not interfere with the early planting of the garden in the spring, and fall plowing does help to control weeds.

Better Plowing and Fitting

I am a crank about plowing. With all our modern equipment, I don't think that we turn the furrows nearly as good as our grandfathers used to do in the days of the horse. Ride across the country and look carefully at the newly plowed fields in spring or fall and you will see what I mean. Altogether too few farmers take time to keep their plows properly adjusted, and to back up and correct the spots where they have failed completely to turn the furrow.

All that goes for gardens. Ground that is only half turned over will surely sprout seeds all summer. Most people don't drag or harrow the garden enough, either, not only to get the good tilth of the soil but also to kill the weeds. If at all possible the garden should be dragged several times, with intervals between so that the weeds have an opportunity to sprout and be dragged out.

We plant our large gardens in sections, always dragging the remainder just before planting. It is remarkable how few weeds there are in the part dragged and planted last as compared to that planted first. I rea-



—Photo. Courtesy Sylvania Electric Products Corp.

He wouldn't look so happy if the corn had come from the market instead of fresh from the garden.

lize, of course, that this is not practical for every gardener.

Mr. Cosline, our associate editor, frequently laughs about how a gardener's enthusiasm, high at planting time, runs down in June and July. The chief reason for this lessening of interest is weeds. If the weeds can be killed early, right after they sprout, it will save trouble and work all the rest of the summer.

We get away from most of the hand work in our garden by using a small tractor, planting the rows 3 feet apart, and making sure that they are absolutely straight. For years I have been trying to tell my friends that it is practical and possible for a farmer to run through the garden in just a few minutes with his big tractor and cultivator on his way to and from the cultivation of his main field crops. Many are now doing just that. If there is no farm tractor available, I would certainly advise obtaining a garden tractor, preferably one that you can ride. If you take good care of it the tractor will last for years and soon pay for itself in taking away much of the gruelling hand work of growing flowers and vegetables.

Avoid Deep Cultivation

Just a word of caution about cultivating—and this goes for flowers, vegetables and field crops. *Don't cultivate too deep.* It is surprising how rapidly the roots of plants spread. Some of them aren't too far from the surface. They can easily be cut off by deep cultivation.

Give the scientists (Continued on Page 28)

*Help find a name
for that Better than Ever*

G.L.F. GASOLINE



Announcing

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*Celebrating the 20th Birthday of G.L.F. Petroleum Service
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Only Farm Folks Eligible

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In choosing your name, keep in mind that there's not a better gasoline in the G.L.F. area. This gasoline is made to rigid specifications for use in any type engine—Premium

grade for late model, high-compression passenger cars and Regular grade for all other gasoline engines. Its quality is carefully guarded all the way from G.L.F.'s own refinery in Texas City, Texas, to your farmyard.

ENTER NOW

Don't miss your chance to name this all-time best G.L.F. Gasoline. Enter today. If you haven't already received your entry blank and contest rules, you can pick them up at your G.L.F. Service Agency, your G.L.F. Petroleum Plant, or from your G.L.F. Petroleum Delivery Man. *All entries must be submitted on official entry blanks.* See list for the address and phone number of your nearest G.L.F. Petroleum Plant.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

**Call your G.L.F. Petroleum Plant
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Browning 7271
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Ashley 6-8180
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Utica 4-4416
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Hightstown 8-0543
Newton 313
Washington—MURray 9-7790

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Bloomsburg 1095
Corry 2-6725
Du Pont, Pittston
Olympic 4-2798
Edinboro 3363
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COUNTRY STORIES

Not the Time or the Place

By RALPH R. CHAMBERS

ROSCOE BEACON was not a chivalrous man. That is, the only time on record that his chivalry was ever put to the test Roscoe put it aside as an impractical thing.

On the day it happened Roscoe noticed that his red Durham bull with several of his cows had gotten through the fence into his east meadow. As it was early spring and they were sure to do damage, Roscoe lost no time in getting over there to chase them back.

The cows were not alone in their hankering for things green and succulent. Roscoe's well-padded wife Evangeline deemed the season about right for dandelion greens so she set forth with knife and pan to cut some.

On reaching a point a hundred yards or so from the herd it became apparent to Roscoe that any plans he held for moving the cows were in direct conflict with the bull's plans.

Being unarmed his step faltered. The watching bull, taking this indecision for a sign of weakness, scooped up a couple of bushels of fertile meadowland which he flung deftly over his back, bellowed his most terrifying war cry, and charged.

For broken field-running that dash Roscoe made probably set a record. Unfortunately there was nobody nearby but Evangeline and she wasn't bothering to chalk Roscoe's time, but putting all the effort of her two hundred-fifty-pound being into a ponderous gallop toward the nearest haven, she headed for the wooden door in a board fence which surrounded the barnyard.

She made it, too, but the man who cut that door hadn't had her in mind. She first tried it head-on, but that was out of the question, so she was backing out to come at it sideways when Roscoe arrived, after a gallant effort during which a fleeting glance over his shoulder had told him the bull had been under-handicapped.

Grasping frantically at the back of his wife's ample Mother-Hubbard dress Roscoe yanked her back, breathlessly explaining as he darted through the door.

"Me first, Vangie! The bull ain't mad at you."

Used Her Head

By MYRTLE M. HAMILTON

BACK in the "good old days" the only sale for dairy products was butter, made on the farm. At one time Grandfather's neighbor was caught with a considerable amount of butter on hand when the market had become flooded. It had been almost impossible to find a sale for his product but a sudden demand for butter at a good price brought a buyer to his door.

The farmer unaware of the change in market, was glad to sell it at a cheap price. He soon discovered that it was worth much more than the buyer had offered but could think of no way to get out of his bargain. His wife said, "Leave it to me."

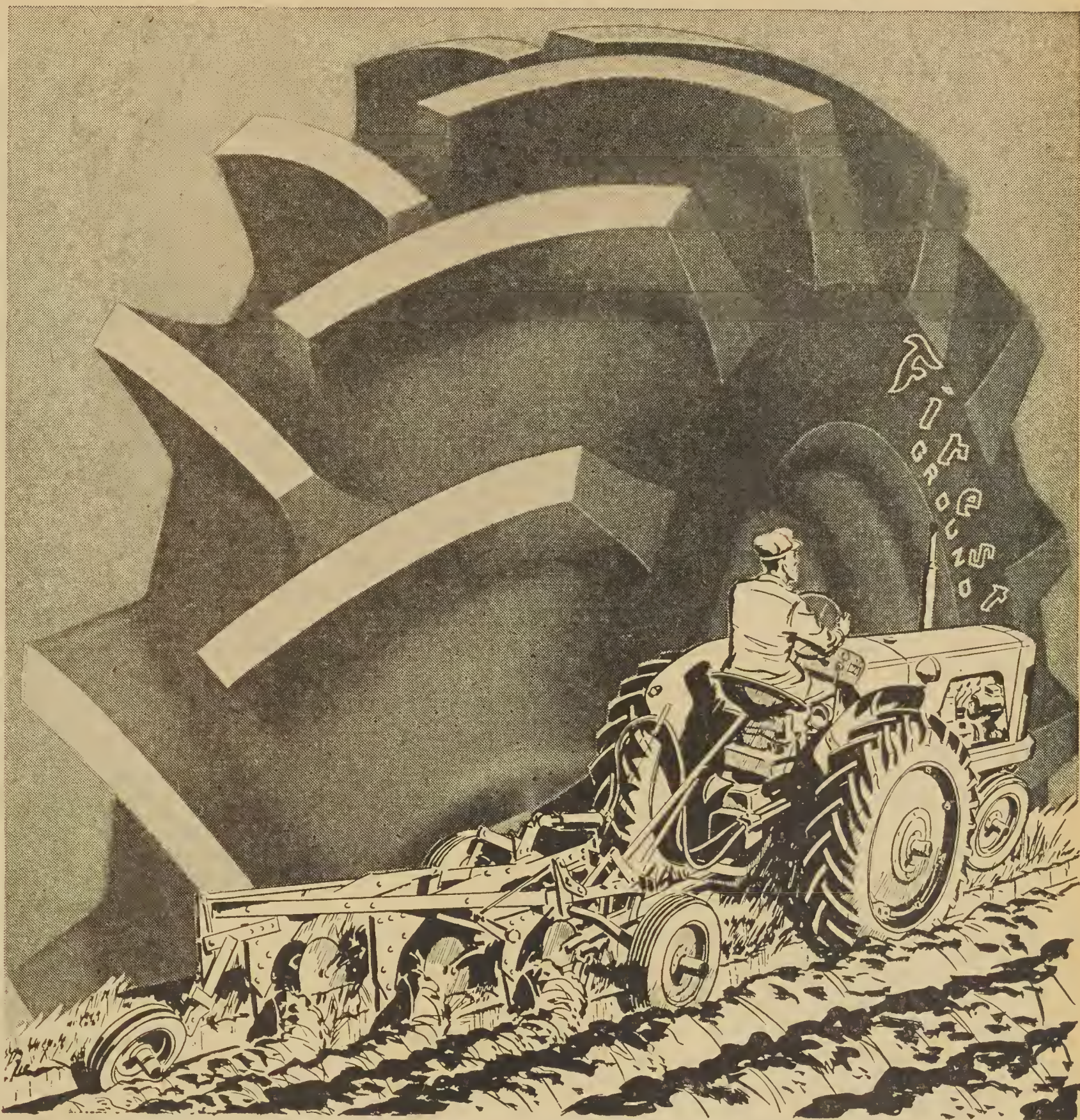
When the buyer came for the butter he found the wife packing butter in a butter tub with her bare feet.

Much taken back he asked, "Is that the way you pack your butter?"

She replied, "I pack all of our butter this way."

This was the first and last butter that she packed with her bare feet, but she out-smarted the scheming buyer, and kept her butter to sell at a higher price.

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COMPARE the Firestone "Deep Tread" with other tractor tires in its price range. You will find the price is low and the famous Firestone quality will give you much more for your money.

Although low in price, the Firestone "Deep Tread" tractor tire has more tread rubber for longer tire life . . . deeper curved and tapered bars and big powerful shoulders for maximum drawbar pull . . . and flared tread openings for posi-

tive cleaning in any soil condition.

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

SPRING IS NOW

By ROBERT T. GEBLER

*The snow drifts over the windowsill,
Frost paints the window pane;
You shudder with every chilling breeze
And wish it were Spring again.
You yearn for the song of the first wild bird,
The scent of the first blown rose,
The magic carpet the violet weaves
By the pond where the lily grows.
O, friend, why do you dream of Spring?
It is never a thing apart —
For Spring is now, and wherever you are,
If you carry it 'round in your heart.*

EQUIPMENT DEALERS HAVE THEIR PROBLEMS

WHEN your farm equipment dealer sells you a new machine, your pride in your new ownership as well as your troubles—and his—have just started. That is no fault of the machine, for farm machinery is excellent and getting better all the time. But sooner or later that machine and most of your other machines are going to need servicing, and you will need repair parts—and want them in a hurry.

You need a good local dealer, and he needs you. Most of the dealers are good, but right now they are having their economic troubles. There are fewer farmer prospects, sales competition is getting keener, and often it is extremely difficult for a dealer to get and keep skilled, competent repair men. When a dealer does get a good man, his wages are so high that farmers cannot understand why repairs cost so much.

After talking with friends who know more about the farmer-dealer business than I do, they came up with some suggestions that may not be practical in every case but which make sense to me:

It is suggested that many local equipment dealers could enlarge their business. One way to do this would be to make a bid for the business of hundreds of part-time, "sundown" farmers and suburbanites who are moving to the country in droves. Many of these have good paying jobs in town. Many of them have gardens. Their children may keep hens or work other small agricultural projects in connection with their 4-H and farm courses in the high schools. There is a tremendously growing demand from these sundown farmers for small tools, garden tractors, power and hand lawn mowers, and dozens of other hand tools. They will need servicing.

Another way some dealers might enlarge their business is to get in a position to service any of the farm equipment regardless of its manufacturer.

That leads to the next suggestion, to leave no stone unturned to get the best mechanics that can be found. Farmers may complain about the cost of a repair job, but what makes them really mad is to have to take a machine back to the shop two or three times.

Still another suggestion which goes for both farmers and dealers is to take time to get acquainted and talk over mutual problems. The farmer and his equipment dealer are really partners, and cooperation works both ways. Farmers could help greatly by telling the dealers

By E. R. Eastman

early what their equipment and repair parts needs are likely to be. In order to make sure of meeting the demand, dealers often pile up inventories which they cannot move, and which eventually cause them heavy losses, and both the farmer and the dealer suffer.

A LEGAL WAY TO WATER MILK

WHEN I think back to some of the dairy practices on the home farm and those of our neighbors when I was growing up, I do not wonder that milk production per cow was so low. We had no water in the barn, nor any way of getting it there. So on cold winter mornings we drove the cows through the icy, slippery barnyard to the creek, where frequently we had to cut a hole in the ice before the cows could drink. You can imagine how much of that icy water they drank, even though they had access to it only once a day.

Later we had a pump in the barnyard. What a disagreeable job it was to try to thaw out that darn pump and then operate it, sometimes for an hour, to get water enough in the tubs so all the cows could drink.

Getting plenty of water inside a cow is one very necessary way of increasing milk production, and it is the one legal way of watering milk. Drinking cups with the chill off the water, where the cow can help herself any time she wants to, often pay for themselves in a year.

GOOD APPLES THE YEAR AROUND

EVERY day on my way home from the editorial offices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I pass the New York State College of Agriculture orchards, and frequently stop as late in the Spring as May to pick up a bushel of Northern Spies just as firm and fresh as they were when they were picked.

Old-timers will remember when they could go down cellar in May and with some pride bring up a few Russett apples of rather doubtful quality. All the other varieties had long since disappeared. Now, thanks to cold storage and to the workings of controlled atmosphere storage which utilizes low oxygen and high carbon dioxide, the good qualities of apples can be maintained almost the year around.

Prof. R. M. Smock, Cornell pomologist, recently displayed two apples, one a year older than the other, out of controlled atmosphere storage. Both had the same characteristics of freshness and quality.

At home when I was young we always had a dish of apples on the living room table as long as we could keep them fresh. Too bad that so few families do that now. Both from a taste and health standpoint, there's no finer fruit that grows.

HELP FIGHT CANCER

HOW terrible it is to watch a friend or a member of your family die of cancer. It is still harder to bear if one has to think that prompt action might have saved the precious life. Today half of those who have cancer could

be saved by early diagnosis and prompt adequate treatment.

President Eisenhower has proclaimed April as "Cancer Control Month." I don't think much of "months" or "weeks," because anything worth doing should be done all of the time. The American Cancer Society fights this deadly disease through programs of research, education and service to cancer patients. Its slogan or theme is "Fight Cancer With A Check-Up and a Check-Up to protect you and your family; a check to help others. Contributions have been generous, facilities for the treatment of cancer have more than doubled in the last ten years, but still the Society could grant scientists only \$2 of every \$3 for needed research.

If you can possibly afford it, even a small contribution of \$1 will give you a stake in helping to save someone's life from this dread disease. Send contributions to the American Cancer Society, 521 W. 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

PLANT TREES

THIS is certainly a paper age. Sunday editions of newspapers are almost too heavy to read. In addition to the use of paper for books, magazines and newspapers, new uses are found every day.

To meet this demand more newsprint mills are being built and operated in the United States and Canada, and new machines invented to turn the wood into paper more rapidly.

How long will the trees last under this terrific demand? Were I a young man I would certainly give thought to planting trees, making sure that I planted the kind that will make paper pulp or lumber when the trees mature. It is very possible that the tree crop can be one of the most valuable on many farms.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THERE is so much sense as well as nonsense in the following little poem by my long-time friend, Robert T. Gebler, that I think it very well fits into this chestnut corner.

THE SAD STORY OF LUTHER LUKES

Luther Lukes one happy day
Vowed he'd buy a farm
Be a country gentleman
Live a life of charm;
Would plant his fifty acres,
Bought a slew of seeds,
Vegetables the packets said—
But all he reaped was weeds.
Bought himself some chickens,
Fed 'em vitamins and boosters;
Never got no eggs a'tall;
Whole darn flock was roosters.

Thought it would be easy
To sit and watch things grow,
Raise each year a bumper crop
And make a lot of dough.
Said these farmers are all fools
To toil from sun to sun;
I'll have just as much as they
When the harvest's done.
Mother Nature, Luther said,
Will do the work for me;
But worn-out soil and eager weeds
Brought nought but misery.

Folks who yearn for little farms
Out beyond the town,
Had better first make up their minds
They'll have to knuckle down;
Else they'll see their dreams go bust,
And what is more the pity —
They'll do the same as Luther did
And move back to the city.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

ANIMALS: Total U. S. livestock and poultry population on January 1 was 2% above January 1, 1955, but 7% below the high point of January 1, 1944. There was a substantial increase in hogs, a small increase in beef cattle and decreases in sheep, horses, chickens and turkeys.

U. S. dairy cow population was 23,318,000, 1% less than a year ago. Dairy heifers under two years were 5% fewer than a year ago and dairy heifer calves 1% below.

In New York and New England number of dairy cows and two year old heifers was up 1%. However, in New York both heifers and heifer calves were down in numbers to give a decline of 1% in total cattle numbers. In New England, there was a 10% decrease in heifers two years old and a 6% decrease in heifer calves, compared to a year ago.

U. S. pig population was 55,088,000, 9% above last year but 3% below the 10-year average. U. S. sheep population was 27,009,000, slightly below last year, but higher in some northeastern states.

Hen numbers, excluding broilers, were 382,218,000, 2% below last year.

CULL COWS: Between now and pasture is a good time to cull dairy cows. There are two reasons. 1. Beef prices follow a seasonal pattern with the peak in April and the low in October. 2. You are likely to get more profit from pasturing young animals that will increase in value rather than old ones that will be worth less in the fall. The temptation to defer culling because they don't cost anything on pasture is likely to lose you money.

DAIRY SUPPORTS: Secretary Benson has announced that support prices for manufactured dairy products for the year beginning April 1 will continue at last year's level. There has been some talk of increasing supports on dairy products. Certainly, any temporary advantage from such a move would be more than offset by long time ill effects. One big reason why dairymen are in better shape than western crop growers is that government holdings of dairy products have been drastically reduced. Did you ever wonder why the farm products which have had the most government help are now in the worst position?

POTATOES: Recent meeting of 350 Long Island potato farmers expressed strong sentiment for a potato marketing agreement for the Island. The proposed pact would raise grading standards, keep low grade potatoes off the market and generally regulate the flow of Long Island potatoes to market.

EGGS: The recent slump in egg prices was much sharper than generally expected. The prices in coming weeks will be affected by production. The biggest question mark in production is the larger than usual numbers of old hens kept over. If they continue to lay heavily, prices are likely to limp along. If production slumps drastically, prices will improve. The fall outlook is dependent largely on the number of replacement chicks raised.

FARM PROGRAMS: Farm programs are definitely in politics and anything you read or hear from now until election day needs to be considered in that light. The desire of some politicians who believe farmers blame government for low prices is to get more money in farmers' hands before election and to claim credit for the party to which they belong.

The proposal to tie a return to high supports to the soil bank plan might put money in some farmers' pockets quickly, but it never will solve the farm price problem. While the soil bank plan, if effective, will reduce surpluses, the return to high, rigid supports on so-called "basics" will tend to increase government-owned surpluses. It would seem that energy and money might be better spent in disposing of government-held farm products rather than to increase them.

INSURANCE: Annual inspection of insurance policies both for fire and life are worthwhile. Many farm buildings are inadequately covered by insurance in light of present day costs. A new type of package policy includes wind damage, theft, coverage against accidents suffered on the farm, etc. —Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MIRANDY'S on 'my neck once more to do a most disgusting chore; alas, for all us suff'ring men, it's hen-house cleaning time again. Each month the whole darn winter through I've got that nasty job to do; with satisfied, sadistic leer, Mirandy routes me out of here and I must bundle up and go a-tramping through the ice and snow to pitch and scrape and shovel for a painful couple hours or more, while feathers fly and fumes arise to bring the tears into my eyes; I've never heard such racket made except, perhaps, at Ladies' Aid.

The profit my wife claims to earn from eggs would more than likely turn into a deficit if she paid what my time is worth to me. Another thing: She ought to pay attention to what experts say 'bout cleaning only in the spring instead of ev'ry month, by jing. They've found in nearly ev'ry test, deep litter systems are the best.

"Those boys," Mirandy says, "are right as long's a house is warm and tight; for years and years I've heard you state you'd fix the panes and insulate, and 'til you do no fuss or fits will take that pitchfork from your mitts."

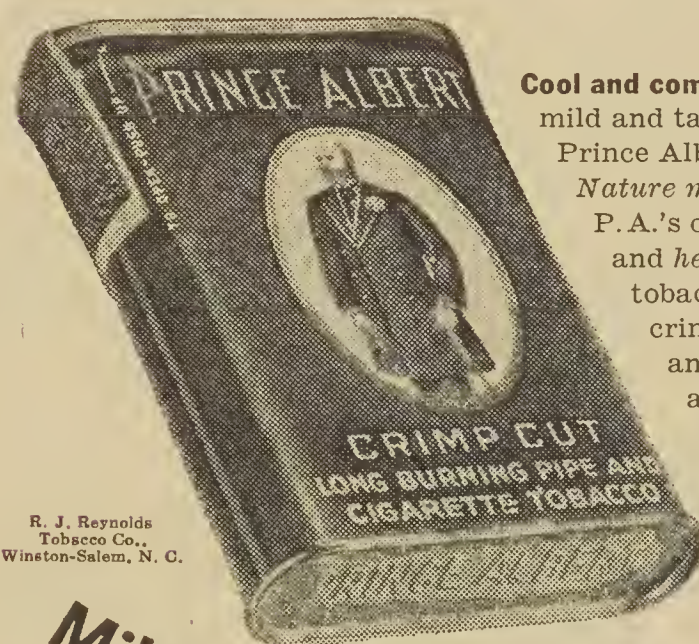


North, East, South, West...



Pipe Smoker praises P. A.'s Natural Flavor!

"I tried just about all of them", says production man, Ray Coker, "and Prince Albert is the pipe tobacco for me. I've taste-tested it for years and P. A. in my pipe means cool, mild smoking enjoyment."



Cool and comfortable, mild and tasty, that's Prince Albert — tobacco as Nature meant tobacco to be. P. A.'s own process holds and heightens the natural tobacco taste. P. A. is crimp cut, to pack neat and firm... to give you a naturally perfect, long-burning smoke every time!

Mild-Tasty-so cool smoking!

PRINCE ALBERT

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

Why a **DE LAVAL BULK TANK** means **MORE PROFITS** on **YOUR FARM!...**

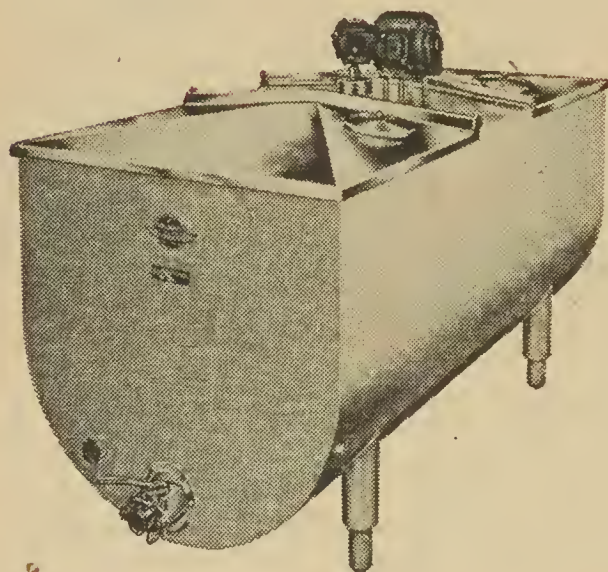
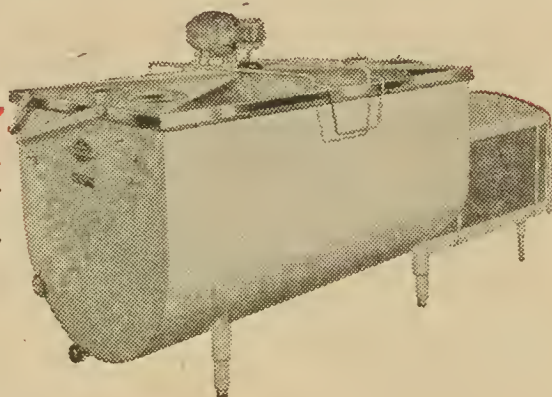
When you eliminate the time and labor of carrying, pouring and can handling...you're putting more profits in your pocket.

When you don't waste a drop through milk sticking to cans...and when you never have the loss of rejected milk...that means more profits, too!

And when—in addition—you get the absolute dependability that's built into every De Laval Bulk Tank, you've got a one word insurance policy... *De Laval*.

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De Laval Self-Contained Speedway Bulk Cooler. Fully automatic operation. 150, 200 and 250 gallon sizes for every-day or every-other-day pickup.



De Laval Speedway Bulk Cooler for remote condensing units—available with or without condensing units—in 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 gallon sizes for every-day or every-other-day pickup.

De Laval Speedway Vacuum Bulk Cooler, 200 gallon capacity for every-day or every-other-day pickup. A De Laval Combine Milker and a De Laval Vacuum Bulk Cooler give you a completely sealed milking system—help cut labor costs. Available with or without condensing unit.



There is a size and style De Laval Bulk Tank to fit your needs. Get all the money-making facts...now!

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ALFALFA

*Now Leading the
Legume Procession*

By A. A. JOHNSON
Professor, Plant Breeding, Cornell

ALFALFA acreage is increasing rapidly in the Northeast. Farmers are now enlarging alfalfa acreage at the most rapid rate since the crop was first introduced. This is part of a national trend—United States acreage of alfalfa hay in 1955 was nearly 9,000,000 acres greater than the 1944-53 ten year average.

Alfalfa's invasion of the Northeast has been from the West. As late as 1919, the seventeen western states held a monopoly on alfalfa culture, harvesting 87% of all United States alfalfa cut for hay. Alfalfa's early inroads to the West were made with common non-hardy stocks. The winter hardy Grimm, Hardigan, and Ontario Variegated were the varieties and seed sources which first successfully survived the winters in the Northeast and whetted the dairy farmers' appetites for this incomparable forage.

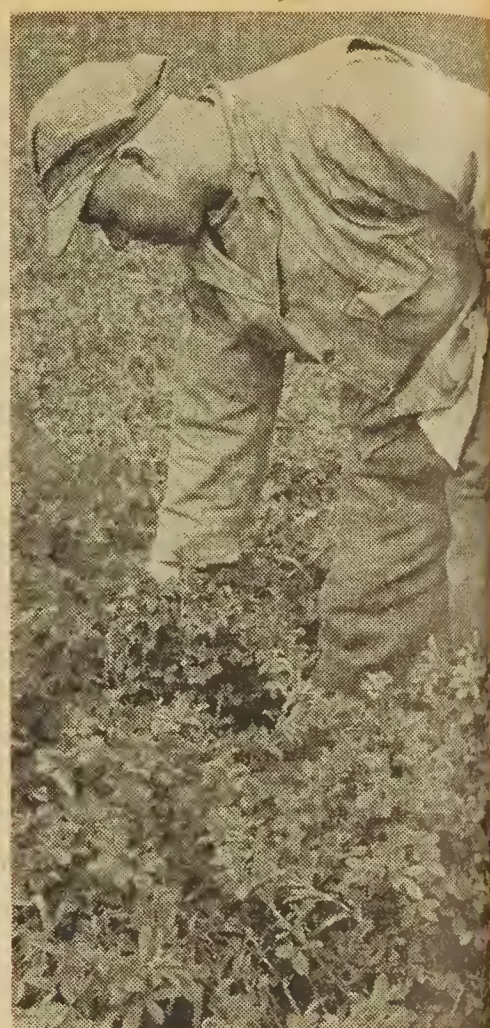
Why Dairymen Like to Grow Alfalfa

Farmers grow forage to supply a maximum amount of high-quality nutrients from the cheapest source — pasture and hay. Usually the higher the forage yield consistent with good quality, the cheaper the feed. Alfalfa, where it can be grown, is the highest yielding forage plant and when properly managed has no peer in quality. It is only good sense that alfalfa has become our dominant hay legume.

In addition to high total acre yield, the dairy farmer wants forage throughout the season—but particularly important is summer production. The deep rooted alfalfa, more than any other plant, escapes drought by finding water for sustained production in heat and drought when the grasses, ladino and clovers fail.

Cornell trials conducted in most parts of the state prove that high yielding alfalfa varieties with grasses yield as much in the first year as red clovers and timothy whether the soil is well-drained or of marginal drainage for alfalfa. In the third harvest year when the red clover is gone and the residual nitrogen has disappeared, the total seasonal yield from alfalfa has been highest, with birdsfoot trefoil second.

In the third year, in timothy and red clover plots, the aftermath (summer) production has been as low as 1/10 ton per acre compared to 1.8 tons for Narragansett alfalfa and 1.2 tons for Viking (European type) birdsfoot trefoil. Alfalfa and birdsfoot trefoil in that order are by all odds the most dependable sources of summer forage production. This is valued summer produc-



Ranger—fourth year stand, farm of Ranger McDowell, Jordan. Ranger now the most popular variety is being replaced by Narragansett, DuPuits and Vernal.

tion which can be pastured to advantage or expensive barn feeding or made into high quality hay during favorable weather of late July and August.

Room for More Acres Of Alfalfa

Cornell research and county agricultural demonstrations in all parts of the state clearly prove that successful alfalfa culture can be extended to many more farms previously thought, because of moderate soil drainage, to be unsuitable to alfalfa. To extend alfalfa to these new fields will require lime, fertilizers, good seeding practices and choice of the right variety.

Before deciding that their land is unsuited to alfalfa, farmers are advised to determine the soil drainage type. If the mottled, root barrier, zone is deep to about fourteen inches, Narragansett alfalfa can be grown successfully providing the soil is limed to pH 6.5 or better and liberally fertilized. Previous failure or only partial success with alfalfa seedings on such soils of moderate drainage may have been due to lack of lime, competition with red clover or the wrong variety.

Lack of lime is also the primary cause for poor results with alfalfa on soils of good drainage. There is only one way to be sure about the lime needs of a field—make a thorough lime test. Contact the county agricultural agent for a "lime kit" or a lime test.

According to Professor S. R. Aldrich
(Continued on Opposite Page)



A. A. Johnson in the Cornell research plot. Note the summer (aftermath) production. At the left is birdsfoot trefoil, at the right is alfalfa and in the center is a third year stand of red clover and timothy.



New 1955 seeding of the fast growing DuPuits on the farm of Ed Button, Cortland Valley, central New York. Picture taken on October 3, 1955.

(Continued from Opposite Page)
of Cornell, use of limestone in New York had dropped from over 800,000 tons in 1952 to just over 600,000 tons in 1954. This, in the face of increased Certified seed supplies of the new superior varieties of alfalfa, is by far the most serious limitation to more acres of good alfalfa. Trends of the past five years clearly show that farmers want to grow many more acres of alfalfa. Cornell research continues to prove that the new varieties can profitably extend alfalfa to hundreds of thousands of new acres. Acid soils are the chief limitation to this desirable and needed expansion.

One of the hopeful trends of 1955 is that preliminary data show a 10-15% increase in limestone tonnage for New York State. This is in spite of a wet fall which interfered with spreading operations. There is also a very desirable upward trend in increased cash purchases of limestone.

Farmers have been reluctant to lime soils to pH 6.5 which are planted to red clover and timothy. Short life and unsatisfactory yield of this mixture has limited the profits from an adequate liming program. Not so with the new alfalfa varieties and where adapted birdsfoot trefoil because the high yield, top quality and long life of these superior legumes assures good profits from the adequate use of lime.

The increasing acreage of alfalfa

with the associated higher hay and pasture yields and improved forage quality is an important development which greatly affects the economy of the Northeast's principal products — livestock and livestock products. Farmers with stepped-up acre yield of forage have several very desirable options:

1. If good land is limited, they can keep more cows on the same acreage of hay and pasture.

2. Keep the same number of cows and use land released from forage production to produce more home grown grain.

3. Concentrate on improved roughage quality and higher yield through frequent cuttings, grass silage, etc. and thus effect economies in milk production by making more of the total milk from roughage and less from the more expensive nutrients in purchased grain.

4. Produce market hay.

Alfalfa is now moving into position to contribute its share to more efficient farming in the Northeast. Though alfalfa acreage has increased in the Northeast a great deal during the past five years and further increases are anticipated, it is recognized that much of the hay and pasture is produced from crops other than alfalfa. Red clover, ladino, birdsfoot trefoil, timothy, brome grass and orchard grass each has its important place.

Recommended Alfalfa Varieties

Narragansett is the most widely adapted variety and is recommended for (1) soil of marginal or spotty drainage for alfalfa, (2) northern New York, (3) with brome grass or orchard grass and ladino for pasture, (4) two to three year stands under intensive management—3 cuts per year on good alfalfa soils, and (5) for stands of four years or more on the better alfalfa soils where wilt is not a problem.

Ranger and Vernal for long term stands on good alfalfa soils where wilt is known to kill alfalfa.

DuPuits, a new variety, holds great promise for those farmers who have the best, deep well-drained soils and who are prepared properly to manage this fast growing, high yielding variety. DuPuits, in two and three year stands is about 10% higher yielding than Narragansett and 20% higher than Ranger.

The features of DuPuits are its rapid growth, early bloom and exceptional yielding ability. This combination permits improvement of quality and yield at the same time. In Cornell trials, DuPuits cut three times per year produced one ton more hay per acre than when cut two times. Three cuts also improved quality because each cutting was taken in the early bloom stage—before the crop lodged or it became coarse and stemmy.

DuPuits is recommended to those farmers who (1) have good alfalfa soil and (2) want a short one to three year stand and (3) are prepared to cut the first crop by late May or very early June for grass silage, followed by at least two additional timely harvests. Farmers who green-cut forage (zero grazing) will find the extremely rapid growth and high yield of DuPuits a desirable feature.

Certified seed supplies are available at local dealers but may not be adequate for Narragansett, DuPuits, and Vernal.

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A MOVABLE PRUNING AND PICKING PLATFORM

Fruit grower Philip Patten, Worcester County, Sterling, Mass., doesn't have any problem picking or pruning trees as he rigged up a picking platform on an old truck and moves right up alongside. By working the horse rake wheel on the upright shaft protruding from the car rear end, he winds the steel cable on the rear end,

raising the platform. Wheel is locked into position with a section of chain. Truck is an old Ford V8.

If necessary, a ladder can be attached on the underside of the platform in order to reach difficult tops. The picture shows a picker using picking platform on a high tree. Picker enters platform up ladder in center and through opening in platform.—C. L. Stratton

Some History About the Tompkins County King

JAMES BANFIELD, JR., son of Sir James Banfield, Member of Parliament, and his cousin, Francis King, both twelve years old, were playing in the garden connected with the palace grounds of King George III of England, one sunny day in 1769. They were trying to outdo each other with their sling-shots with the royal geese, which were swimming in a nearby artificial lake, as targets. The object was to see how close they could come to these prize birds without hitting them. Suddenly both boys stopped their shooting and ran fearfully to the shelter of a grove of trees nearby. James Banfield, Jr. had hit and killed one of the royal geese.

Francis felt he was equally guilty of the killing. His family did not have the title or standing of the Banfield family, therefore, he was sure of a more severe punishment than James, whose mother was first cousin of the English Queen. Both boys had heard of the ruthlessness and unforgiving ways of the King. He was known to have beheaded some persons for acts of far less seriousness than killing one of the royal geese.

After discussing the matter, the boys decided to leave the country. With practically no funds and only the clothes they were wearing, they hastened to the London wharf where they found a large vessel about to sail for America. They stealthily went aboard the vessel, concealed themselves in the hold and were not discovered until well out to sea.

The Captain of the vessel had the boys bound to a shipbuilder for a term of years upon arrival in Boston Harbor. They were to earn the money to pay for their passage. They hid their real identities until after they were released from bondage, still fearing they would be subject to punishment and returned to England.

By this time the feeling in America was running very high against King George III and his overbearing acts and unfair taxation of the Colonies. Though both boys had been brought up in the so-called "elite" of England's families, the Spirit of Freedom had crept into their hearts and minds. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War they enlisted, going to Oldtown, Maryland. They served, with honors, for

seven years in Captain Andrew Hine's company of Colonel Otho William's regiment.

After the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown and the close of the war, the boys, who had married sisters, moved to central New York State. James had married Labitha Jones and Francis had married May Jones, this family being descendants of Welsh royalty.

The families located near Ithaca, New York. They chose this section due to the stories told by the soldiers of Generals Sullivan and Clinton. They told of the wonderful crops harvested, the fruit trees laden with fruit and plenty of good land to be had.

In 1818, both James Banfield and Francis King received large land grants and soldiers' pensions. Their farming activities increased to a large extent in the Danby section. Francis King made a special study of horticulture; working with the idea of crossing different varieties of fruit, thereby acquiring a better variety.

The phase of horticulture was brought to a very high level through his efforts and studies. The apple known as the "Tompkins County King" was named in his honor early in the nineteenth century. Other honors bestowed upon Francis King were the naming of the West King Road, which intercepts the Danby Road south of Ithaca, New York on Route 96, and the King Cemetery, just off the West King

Road. The graves of Francis and May King and James and Labitha Banfield can be found here.

Grateful thanks for the information for this article are given to Miss Adda G. King of Troy, Pennsylvania; and Percy S. King, head of the P. S. King Hardware Company of Troy, Pennsylvania, both descendants of Francis King.

Descendants of James Banfield in this section are Arthur Banfield and family of Elmira, New York; T. J. Banfield of Van Etten, New York and William Banfield of Sayre, Pennsylvania.—Harry B. LaBarr

— A. A. —

THINNING APPLES

WHERE there is a heavy set of fruit there is no question but that thinning will improve quality. In the case of apples it is stated that one fruit for every 10 or 15 leaves will result in small size and poor color, and that thinning so that there is one apple for every 30 or 40 leaves will improve size and quality of the crop. Also thinning tends to improve color and to avoid biennial bearing.

The big objection to thinning is, of course, the cost. In recent years chemical sprays have been used to thin, sometimes (but not always) with good success.

The sooner the thinning is done the better, although with the fall and winter varieties thinning is usually delayed until after the June drop. While the relation of the number of fruits to leaves is important, no one is going around counting fruit and leaves, therefore, the general rule is to space apples 6 to 10 inches apart with the greater distance considered as heavy thinning and advisable only on some varieties where large fruits are especially desirable.

— A. A. —

TALL PEACH TREES

IN California, there have been some experiments on tall pruning of peach trees. The trees were allowed to grow 16 to 18 feet in height and limbs were braced to prevent splitting.

Obviously, these peaches had to be picked with ladders, but pruning could be done in less time and yields per tree were 50 per cent to 100 per cent greater.

We have not heard of any trials of this sort in the Northeast. If anyone has tried it or knows of anyone who has, we would appreciate a report on the results.

— A. A. —

MULCHING ORCHARDS

CONSIDERABLE attention is being given to mulching orchards even to the point of buying low-quality hay or straw.

Mulching has several advantages including the prevention of erosion, conserving soil moisture, protection to roots in the winter, and less damage to apples that drop.

Among the disadvantages are the cost, the labor required, the encouragement of mice and the danger of fire.



This bridge was built in 1845 by Farewell Wetherby at Cambridge Village, Vermont. There are few of them left. I well remember one in my own neighborhood when I was a young boy. We used to carry snow to put on the floor so the horses could haul the load across on sleighs. The roof made the covered bridges long lasting. Photo by E. H. Royce, St. Albans, Vermont.—E.R.E.

The danger of mice can be minimized by putting 5 to 6 inches of coarse gravel around each tree over a space four feet in diameter, plus a vigorous campaign to eradicate mice. The gravel will also lessen the damage from mice which is most likely to occur when straw is first put on. Damage from mice is not great after the straw is thoroughly matted.

The amount of mulching material necessary is about 1 pound per square foot per year for the area actually covered.

— A. A. —

FERTILIZING HOME GARDEN FRUIT

THE home gardener will be successful in growing tree fruits only if he plans his garden carefully so as to provide adequate space and sunlight to each tree and then takes care of the tree properly. In the opinion of the fruit specialists, care after planting is very important. One pound of a complete fertilizer such as 5-10-5 or 8-8-8 spread over the surface of the soil around the tree and 2 feet outward from the trunk during March or April will usually be enough for the first season. A supplementary application of the above may be needed on the poorer soils in May or early June.

After the first season, apply fertilizer every spring during March or April at the rate of 1 pound for each year tree age up to the maximum of 10 pounds per tree.

— A. A. —

DOES FERTILIZER MAKE SOIL ACID?

MISUNDERSTANDING about the effect of fertilizers on soil acidity is not unusual. Some fertilizers make soils more acid and some have the opposite effect. The "potential acidity" shown on the fertilizer tag is due most entirely to the kind and amount of nitrogen the fertilizer contains. Ammonia sources of nitrogen, ammonium nitrate, urea, and sulfate of ammonia have a slightly acid effect unless offset by added limestone.

When nitrogen is combined with a basic element such as sodium or calcium as in nitrate of soda, cyanamide and calcium nitrate, the effect is basic rather than acidic. For all practical purposes, phosphorus and potassium carriers have no permanent effect on soil reaction.

— A. A. —

MAPLE SYRUP FIGURES

SOME interesting figures were recently assembled about maple syrup enterprises by Robert Bell of Cornell University.

The 1950 Census reported some 52 million gallons of maple syrup production in 52 New York counties. The leading counties based on 1949 production were: Lawrence, Lewis, Chautauque, Wyoming, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Franklin, Delaware and Chenango.

The peak of production in the state was reached around 1880. In 1880 around 1.7 million trees were tapped, less than half of the 4 million tapped in 1925.

Like in other farm enterprises, mechanization has taken over. Power is used for tapping the trees, and buckets are being replaced by plastic sap bags. In some cases the sap is delivered to the evaporator by gravity and there have been improvements in most pieces of equipment.

Fifty-seven farmers cooperated with Robert Bell by keeping records on their maple syrup enterprises. These farmers hung an average of 1,500 buckets and made 450 gallons of syrup. Eighty per cent of the producers used wood fuel. It took an average of one hour of labor to produce and sell a gallon of syrup. The average investment in a sap house and equipment on these farms was \$2,650. Returns per hour of labor on these syrup enterprises averaged \$2.62.

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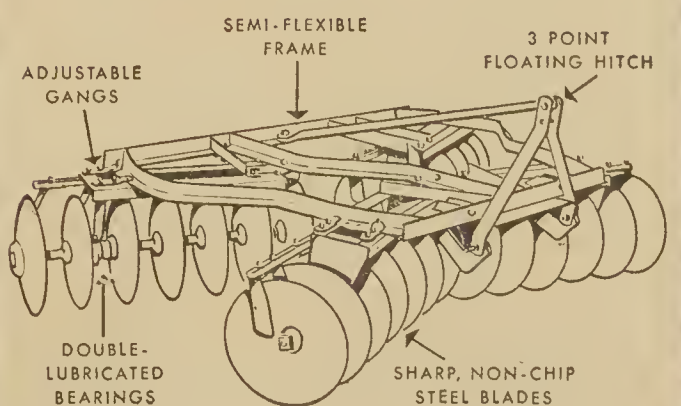
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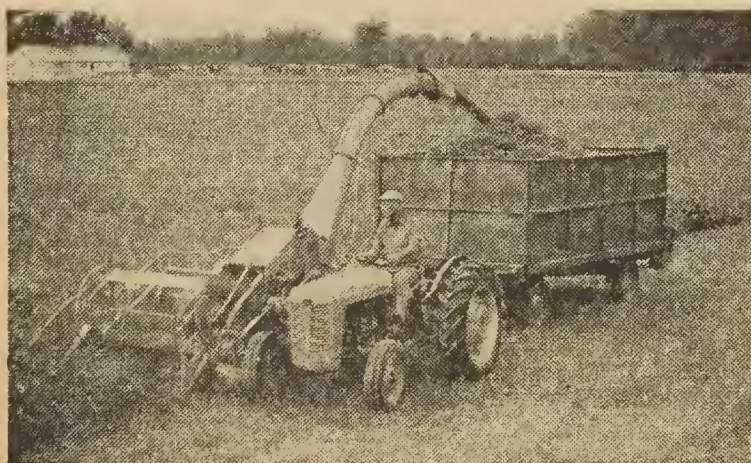
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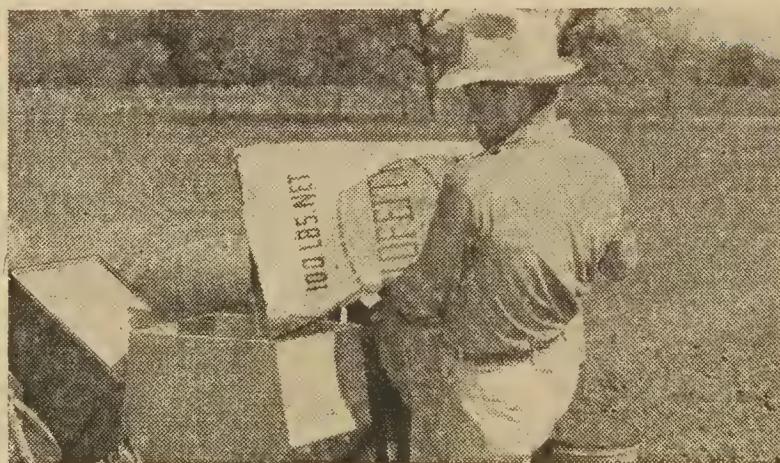
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A Good Yield of Oats Cuts Costs Per Bushel

THE FIRST essential in securing a heavy oat yield is to choose the right variety. Garry is a relatively new one which has been developed to be resistant to new "races" of rust, and this year enough seed is available to plant about one quarter of the acreage that will be put in oats. Obviously those who wait 'til planting before they get their seed oats are likely to find the supply of Garry exhausted.

Another new variety of which some seed is available is Rodney. Tests show yields almost as heavy as Garry. It is about the same height and has straw almost as stiff. However, it ripens several days later than Garry; it is not quite as rust resistant, being susceptible to one so-called "race" of stem rust.

The variety Craig is more resistant to crown rust than Mohawk and Clinton, but is just as susceptible to one race of stem rust. On the average, Craig is a heavier yielder than Mohawk or Clinton. It is 1 to 2 inches shorter, 4 to 6 days later, and not quite so stiff strawed.

Ajax ripens 4 to 6 days later than Mohawk, is from 3 to 5 inches taller, but is handicapped by a relatively weak straw.

If you sow oats very early, you can still get good yields from Mohawk and Clinton, but if they are planted late, they are likely to be severely damaged by rust. In general, no matter what the variety, you get about a bushel per acre less for each day that sowing is delayed after April 18th.

Getting Oats Off Early

Grass and clover seed is always helped by removing the oats early. Where this is done by pasturing, cutting for hay or putting in the silo, it is less important to choose a rust resistant variety. In such a case it is a good idea to choose a tall variety like Ajax, and since lodging is less important, you can afford to put on a little more nitrogen.

These, of course, are not all the varieties which will be offered for sale in the Northeast. They are not even necessarily all of the good varieties, but at least it is worth checking with some good authority before deciding what variety to buy.

While oats are not as choosy about lime as some other crops, the crop does respond to it and, what's more important, lime may well mean the difference between success and failure if you seed oats with a mixture containing a legume.

For some reason, the amount of lime used by farmers has dropped in the last few years. For one thing, there has been very little commercial advertising of lime, partly, so it is said, because there is such a low margin of profit. On the other hand, the lime business might be doing farmers a favor by advertising the benefits of lime and incidentally themselves by increasing their volume of business.

More Lime Needed

The trend toward the use of less lime cannot be justified when we remember that every field test has shown a good profit from the use of lime where needed, and has likewise shown that lack of lime prevents the full results from use of commercial fertilizer.

The graph on this page shows how the use of lime has dropped in New York State in the past few years. However, during the time since the graph was prepared, there has been an increase of about 12% in lime use. For best profits, the increase should continue but should be larger and faster. A considerable number of farmers could increase oat yields by using

somewhat more commercial fertilizer. On some farms, superphosphate only, or a fertilizer such as an 0-20-20 is being used on the theory that farm manure supplies the needs for nitrogen.

Careful tests have shown that the use of more nitrogen on oats is usually profitable up to the amount that does not result in lodging of the oats. To some extent, the fear of lodged oats is a hangover from past years when we lacked good varieties with stiff straw. Now, on most farms more nitrogen could be added without lodging and with profit.

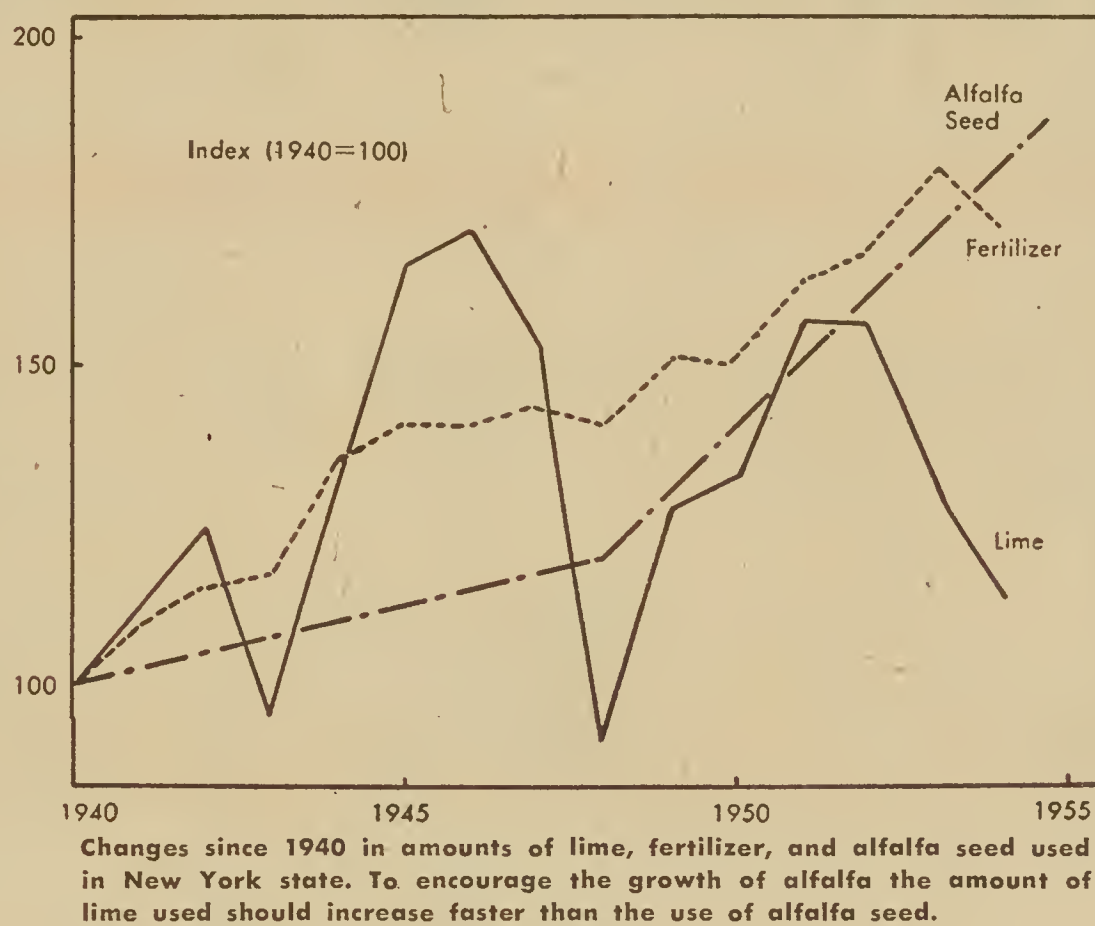
Trials at Cornell show an average increase of about 10 bushels per acre from 20 pounds of nitrogen used per acre and 16 bushels per acre from 35 pounds of nitrogen. The ratio recommended by Cornell is a 1-2-1 or a 1-2-2, depending on the type of soil. On soils where oats are not likely to lodge and

where potash supply is good, Cornell recommends a 1-2-1 ratio at the rate of 700 pounds of a 5-10-5 for stiff strawed varieties and 400 pounds for weak strawed varieties.

On low potash soils, the recommendation is for 440 pounds of 8-16-16 for stiff strawed varieties and 250 pounds of 8-16-16 for varieties with weak straw.

Where oats are likely to lodge, Cornell recommends, on high potash soils, 300 pounds of 20% superphosphate and on low potash soils 300 pounds of 0-20-20. All these recommendations are for oats which are seeded to a forage mixture.

In New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the recommendation where oats are not seeded, is 300 pounds of 5-10-10 drilled in with the crop. Where the oats are to be seeded, an additional 300 pounds of 0-20-20 is suggested to be broadcast



More and Better Roughage

IT IS interesting to note that much less is said these days about improving hilly pastures than was said some years ago.

Where they are improved, the recommendation is to seed to birdsfoot which lasts many years. But on the majority of farms, mixtures of grasses and legumes can be grown in rotation on the level ground and still leave acres for growing corn for grain.

Alfalfa Still "Tops"

Where it can be grown successfully, alfalfa is still the number one roughage. It can be made into hay or grass silage or it can be pastured. With new varieties and by supplying adequate amounts of lime, alfalfa can now be grown on many farms in areas where it was formerly thought impractical. (See page 6 for a discussion of alfalfa varieties.)

These days, most authorities recommend a mixture of one legume and one grass. With alfalfa, either timothy or smooth brome grass is most commonly suggested, but on fields that are somewhat low in fertility, European birdsfoot trefoil is often included. Cornell suggests Narragansett alfalfa, European birdsfoot and timothy.

The legume recommended for hilly fields which cannot be easily plowed, is Empire birdsfoot. The results from seeding birdsfoot on sod have been very poor, but land that is quite rough can be prepared for seeding by using a heavy harrow which leaves the trash

on top to prevent erosion. Also, good results have been secured experimentally by the use of a chemical to kill the sod.

One advantage of Empire birdsfoot is that if once established, it stays for many years. The variety is also commonly used for hay where the first cutting is delayed until July. Even at that time it makes excellent hay, which makes it feasible to extend the normal haying season.

European birdsfoot is earlier than Empire, establishes itself more rapidly, is more erect in growth, and recovers more rapidly after grazing or cutting. It is being successfully grown in the Northeast for hay, pasture and silage. Generally speaking, European birdsfoot is used in relatively short rotations while Empire is used where a stand is to be maintained for a long time.

Where Ladino Fits In

Ladino clover has been both discussed and cursed by dairymen. The cursing has been largely done by those who have tried to make it into hay. When it gets mature, it is very difficult, in some cases almost impossible, to cut it. Some dairymen have partly solved the problem in one or two ways. They either pasture it early in the season which enables them to cut for hay later than normal, or they cut it very early in the season and put it in the silo, then pasture it later or perhaps cut it for hay.

and harrowed in before the oats are sown.

Incidentally, when seeding oats to a mixture of legumes and grasses, adequate fitting of the soil becomes extremely important. On a soil which is lumpy, grass seed can easily rattle to the full depth of the furrow where it germinates and dies or remains dormant entirely. Grass and clover seed needs to be placed close to the surface and this can be done only where a friable seed bed has been prepared.

Weeds can reduce oat yields drastically and new experience has now been gained for practical chemical weed control. The job is easier where the oats are not seeded to a mixture of grasses and legumes.

Generally speaking, it is necessary to spray when weeds are small in order to get good control. However, when oats are seeded to a mixture containing a legume, some weed killing chemicals will also kill the legumes and something different has to be figured out. There are two possibilities. One is to use a chemical which injures legumes less and the other is to wait until the weeds and oats have grown to the point where they form a protective canopy over the young plants.

Weed Killers to Use

Where oats (or barley) are not seeded with a grass legume mixture, 2,4-D may be used when the grain is 4 to 5 inches tall. Neither 2,4-D nor another chemical called MCP can be used when they hit small legume plants. If the legumes are hit by the spray material, a Dinitro (Dow Premerge or Sinox PE) is recommended. However, the weeds must be in the seedling stage to be killed by these chemicals. If you use chemical weed control on oats, choose the material according to the recommendations and then follow directions carefully.

Even though oats may not show a profit according to cost accounting methods, many farmers are going to continue to grow them in the rotation. Many, in fact, feel that if they can get heavy yields, it is a pretty good crop to grow.

Ladino requires a moist, fertile soil, but even so, it tends to run out after a year or two, which means that it must be grown in rotation. It requires good management and where it is used for pasture, rotation grazing helps to maintain it. If the grass grows too luxuriantly, it tends to crowd out the ladino.

Red clover, the old standby, used when grandpa was a boy, is now recommended primarily on soils not suited for alfalfa. It too is grown in the rotation because it ordinarily lasts only one or two years, largely because of damage by the clover root borer.

Top Dressing Grass

On this page you will find some discussions for fertilizing oats which are seeded to a mixture of grasses and legumes. Under certain conditions it pays to top-dress meadows and pastures. There probably is no other practice that will increase your hay crop as effectively as top dressing grass sod. One recommendation is to apply 6 tons of manure or 500 pounds of 10-10-10 in alternate years and to put on 50 pounds of actual nitrogen in the in-between years. For example, if you use a nitrogen carrier with 33½% of nitrogen, you would then have 33½ pounds of nitrogen for each 100 pounds of fertilizer and you will need to put on about 150 pounds per acre to get 50 pounds of nitrogen.

During June, July, and August, put the same amount of nitrogen (50 lbs. per acre) on meadows that have been cut or pastures that have been grazed. However, results are likely to be disap-

(Continued on Page 21)

*This new practice will
bring you **Big Returns** this year*



Unsprayed alfalfa at right is apparently healthy. The truth comes to light when it is compared with sprayed alfalfa at left. Loss of plant juices to Spittlebug is responsible for its lack of growth.

WEED & INSECT

How much of your crops are you losing to weed and insect pests?

Probably a lot more than you think. Let's look at the facts. Last year American farmers put in crops with a potential value of 23 billion dollars. However, they realized only 14 billion after weed and insect pests had taken their 9-billion-dollar toll. (U.S.D.A.)

How many farmers realize that weeds and insects are costing them so much? Actually, not many. Certain levels of infestation have been considered "normal." Farmers didn't get worried until they were overrun by weeds and insects. Yet, it is this so-called "normal" infestation that runs up the bill. In other words, farmers have been taking a staggering loss from weeds and insects without even realizing how much that loss is or how they can prevent it.

How Serious is the Problem on the Average Dairy Farm in this Area?

When studies were first undertaken about ten years ago, even the researchers were shocked at what they found. It may seem unbelievable even today, that weeds and insects could be taking more than one-third of our crops. But it is not so surprising when we look at the facts uncovered by college and federal research in G.L.F. territory.

Let's first take a look at the weed problem. There are 1½ tons of weed seeds in the top seven inches of every acre of average North-eastern farm land . . . seeds like Yellow Rocket, Canada Thistle, Cockle, Quack and Mustard. Some of these seeds germinate each year, add-

ing still more seeds to the soil.

One Ragweed plant uses five times the water used by one stalk of corn. One Mustard plant uses *twice* the nitrogen, *twice* the phosphorus, *four times* the potassium and *four times* the

NOTE TO G.L.F. PATRONS

As your cooperative, G.L.F. has brought you the information on these pages because it is felt that the practice of weed and insect control can, and will, greatly increase farm profits in this area.

Your G.L.F. is equipped to provide a complete service on any of your weed and insect control needs.



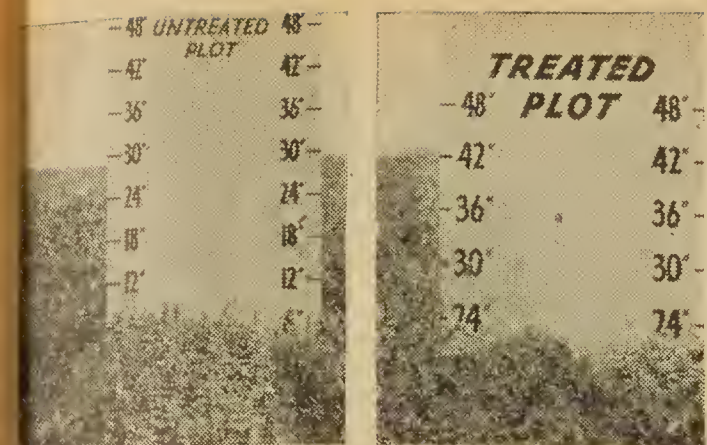
Left—Unsprayed corn. Right—Post-emergence sprayed with G.L.F. Weed Killer 66. Note the weediness and slenderness of stalks of corn at left compared with lack of weeds and density of growth at right.

water used by a single oat plant. It produces 511,000 seeds, more seeds than 10,000 oat plants. That's enough to seed 160 acres at 32 mustard seeds per acre. These are but two of the many noxious weeds which grow to our farm profits.

Now let's look at the insect side of the problem. There are about 12 million insects "normally" living in the dairyman's average acre of forage. Of this 12 million, there are usually 4¼ million tiny Spittlebugs. This number of Spittlebugs alone will consume approximately one ton of forage, and that ton will be the tenderest, most palatable, highest quality forage in the field.

Some insect infestations reach devastating proportions with losses soaring far above "normal" losses. An example of this is the alfalfa Weevil, a relatively new pest in G.L.F. territory. It is spreading rapidly northward. Wherever Alfalfa Weevil infestation goes uncontrolled, 50 to 100% of all the alfalfa will be lost.

These are but a few examples of what weeds and insects are doing to our crops. The pr-



Effect of insect control on alfalfa can be seen here. Insects cut yield of untreated plants in half by eating leaves, stems, roots and buds, and by sapping vital growth materials from the plants.



Weeds are dying, corn is now on top, only three days after spraying. The unsprayed strip down the middle of the field shows how field would have appeared had weed control not been practiced.

CONTROL

lem now is to control the pests as effectively and economically as possible.

Does a Farmer Have to Take These Losses?

No! he doesn't. New low cost tools are at his disposal which can convert his weed and insect losses into profits. This is where **CHEMICAL WEED AND INSECT CONTROL** comes in. Chemicals are the most effective, most economical means of pest control. That's why your G.L.F. has developed a complete chemical weed and insect control service which offers you the latest, most effective chemicals and the best in spraying equipment.

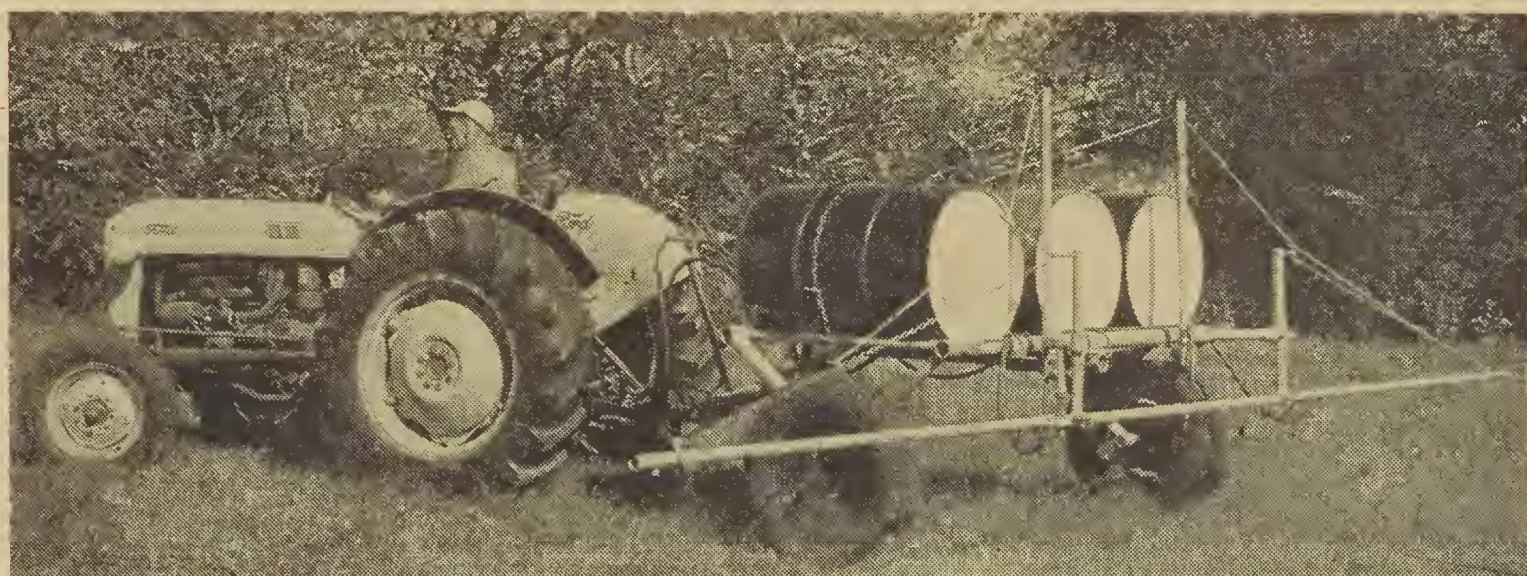
You don't have to be an expert and you don't have to own a lot of expensive equipment to do a good job of control with G.L.F. weed and insect dusts and sprays. G.L.F. recommendations are based on State College recommendations for the G.L.F. service area. No matter what the pest, G.L.F. has an effective control, recommended at safe rates and in a form which is easy to apply with lightweight, low-cost equipment. With these effective sprays and dusts, weed and insect control is a simple, systematic farm practice.

What Does Chemical Weed and Insect Control Cost?

It costs little and returns much. In the case of most crops, weed spraying costs only \$2 to \$3 per acre, and usually returns \$10 to \$20 for every dollar you spend on control. This includes both chemicals and equipment.

Insect control seldom costs more than \$2 per acre and often increases yields by 50%. In normal years, a yield increase of about 3% on most crops pays the costs of the control. Yet, the average increase in yields is at least 25% to 50%, according to college records and tests made by your G.L.F.

Chemical weed and insect control will pay you as it has paid thousands of progressive farmers who use G.L.F. dusts and sprays each year. Experience shows that once a farmer has



For the latest and best in spray application equipment, see the new G.L.F. Yellow Devil Trailer Sprayer.

tried G.L.F. Chemical Weed and Insect Control, he does not have to be sold on the practice again.

Here is one way you can meet the cost-price squeeze head-on, and do something about it

on your farm. Try G.L.F. Chemical Dust and Spray Materials for all your weed and insect problems. Try it this year... Be your own judge.

One G.L.F. Sprayer Does Both Jobs

G.L.F.'s new Yellow Devil Trailer Sprayer lowers the boom on both weeds and insects. It takes only five minutes to hitch up. Then fill the tanks and you're all set to spray at least 50 acres a day.

Mounted on standard 15-inch rims and tubular steel chassis, the adjustable, 6-row break-away boom is put together in a manner designed to prevent breakage. Boom extensions are available.

Pressure is developed by nylon roller or piston-type pumps driven by the power take-off. Hand controls can instantly cut off the center, right, left, or all sections of the sprayer at will. An additional feature makes it possible to operate on any width row by properly spacing the adjustable width wheels.

G.L.F. Tractor-Mounted Sprayers

G.L.F. tractor-mounted sprayers are lower in cost, though not as convenient as the trailer type. These tractor-mounted sprayers can be quickly converted into trailer sprayers with G.L.F.'s simple adapter kit. Your G.L.F. Serv-

ice Agency will be glad to give you further details.

You can't beat G.L.F. Yellow Devil Sprayers for simple and effective weed and insect spray application.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

G. L. F. WEED & INSECT CONTROL

a service that can really pay off for dairymen

American Agriculturist Foundation Winners

Prove Farming, Homemaking In Good Hands

By E. R. EASTMAN

ELEVEN YEARS ago the American Agriculturist Foundation started cooperating with teachers of agriculture and principals in the high schools of the Northeast to make awards to boys in agricultural classes for outstanding achievement. Two years later, in 1947, the Foundation started a similar project for girls in the homemaking classes. Both projects have been continued ever since.

Last year more than 600 schools in New York, northern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the New England states cooperated.

To me, one of the high points of inspiration for the whole year is to attend some of the high school commencements and see a boy or a girl, or both, receive this American Agriculturist Foundation award in the presence of their schoolmates, teachers, parents and friends. The award is given not only for good scholarship in homemaking or agriculture and in other high school work, but also for all-around outstanding high character and citizenship in school, home and community.

The American Agriculturist Foundation, you know, is the owner of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Every reader automatically becomes a member of the Foundation when he subscribes to the paper. Therefore you own this great publication. All profits not necessary to publish an up-to-date farm paper go to the Foundation. In turn, the American Agriculturist Foundation uses the profits to promote the educational welfare of rural boys and girls in the Northeast. It does this mostly now through these awards to outstanding young people in agriculture and homemaking classes in the high schools of the northeastern states.

I wish that space made it possible to give here the hundreds of biographical sketches of the boys and girls who have received these awards. They warm one's heart and are high proof that the future of farming and of homemaking will be in good hands. Not only do these courses in agriculture and homemaking train boys and girls in the techniques of good farming and homemaking. More important still, they impress them with the importance of the two greatest trades or professions in the world. That really is one of the main purposes of the American Agriculturist Foundation award. To succeed in the right way, it is always necessary to have high goals, to aim for the stars. The Foundation tries to set some of those goals for rural young people.

All we have room to do here is to give you the reports of some typical boys and girls representative of hundreds of others just as good.

JOHN R. ADAMS

South Kortright, N. Y. Central School

John has completed 10 years of 4-H club work, with projects in gardening, poultry, forestry, and dairy cattle. For a first prize in a speaking contest in connection with FFA, John won a purebred Holstein calf. He has also played in the FFA band at the New York State Fair, and was delegate to the New York State FFA Convention for three consecutive years.

His hobby is music. He played in the high school band, county band, All-State sectional band, Hobart Firemen's Band, FFA and 4-H bands, and has participated in a number of musical

activities connected with school work such as dance band, ensembles, etc.

It is difficult to know how John managed to find time to play soccer and baseball and to manage the basketball team, but he did, and also belonged to the dramatic club and took part in the senior play. John is a "Carl Ladd Scholarship" winner and eventually plans to own his own farm.

LaVERNE McKANE

Genoa, N. Y. Central School

LaVerne is an athlete and was elected captain of the Genoa basketball team in his junior year and co-captain in his senior year. LaVerne was selected for an award given for ability and sportsmanship. Grange activities, Boy Scouts, church and FFA work have taken much of his time.

Mr. David M. Rice, vocational agriculture instructor, says: "He has been an inspiration to all his teammates and classmates. This year, although defeat faced him in a good many games, he still managed to keep his fine sportsmanship and help lead his team. He has shown a remarkable improvement in school, especially his senior year, along with doing a fine job of helping his father on their large farm."

SYDNEY EMERY FISHER

Simonds Free High School, Warner, N. H.

Sydney has a small herd of registered Guernseys consisting of 5 cows and heifers and 1 bull. He has renovated two acres of pasture land by himself, has built many projects in his vocational agriculture shop courses such as feed boxes, silage carts, grain carts, show boxes, tractor trailer with dump body, and made numerous repairs on his truck.

He has been active in class activities, 4-H, and held the office of vice president in the FFA. His teacher, Earle Randall, says: "We hold this American

Agriculturist Foundation Award as one of the highest honors which can be attained by a member of the department."

JOHN FEDORCHUK

Youngsville High School, Youngsville, Pa.

Five acres of corn one year, five acres of wheat another, ten acres of oats another year plus his other projects brought a profit of \$1,239.41.

John finds time, too, to participate in school activities such as judging contests, serving as reporter of the area FFA chapter for a year, and as secretary of the Youngsville chapter FFA for a year.

His vocational agriculture instructor, Robert L. Albright, says: "I recommended John for the American Agriculturist Foundation Award without any reservation."

JOAN CARTER

Sherwood, N. Y. Central School

Joan has demonstrated outstanding qualities of leadership, citizenship, maturity and integrity in her many activities, as well as in her homemaking courses. Mrs. Mildred D. Myers, homemaking teacher, says:

"We always count on Joan to do more than is required, and to take pride in doing an excellent and efficient job. What is still more unusual is that she always has her work neatly done, ahead of time."

Joan works as student secretary in the school office, gets along with and cooperates very well with others, and has led and worked on committees on class dances and suppers. She is on the staff of the school paper, sings in the girls' ensemble, is in orchestra and chorus, and active in Grange and Church work.

At home she has had much responsibility in meal preparation, canning and freezing meat, fruit and vegetables, and

American Agriculturist, March 3, 1956

assumed full care of her busy farm home while her mother was in the hospital.

MARY ANN GARGALA

New York State School for the Blind at Batavia, New York

Mary has been a student in homemaking for five years. She was a member of the Future Homemakers of America and has served this organization as vice-president, president, and secretary and treasurer. In the 1955-56 school year Mary Ann took second place honors in the citizenship award, played leading parts in the school play in two years, and won her "B" in girls track. She is interested in swimming and other phases of athletics.

With all of these activities, she has maintained a good scholastic average.

SANDRA MACCASLAND

Moriah, N. Y. High School

Sandra's teacher and the principal nominated her for the American Agriculturist Foundation Award in homemaking because she has accomplished so much with so little in the way of opportunity. Sandra's mother died and her home was broken up. Sandra's great love for children is shown by the fact that for two years she helped with the first grade lunch period. Mrs. Elizabeth P. Cornwall, her teacher, commented: "No one had better be mean to a child when Sandra is around!"

Outside of school Sandra has found time to help with the PTA programs for children's reading and hobbies, and she takes care of the little ones in the church nursery.

Sandra had not expected any prize so the announcement of her winning the Foundation Award was a complete and exhilarating surprise for her.

LILLIAN OLTZ

Trumansburg, N. Y. Central School

Lillian was thrown early into unusual responsibilities. Her mother died suddenly the day before Christmas of her senior year, leaving four children, two of them younger than Lillian. Lillian's teacher says: "I have seldom seen an adult meet a situation in such a sensible and emotionally mature manner."

Lillian was responsible for the running of the home, with help from her father and older brother, besides being a conscientious student and contributing to her community through church work. Lillian also won the local award in the Betty Crocker Homemaking of Tomorrow contest. She is now a student at Cortland State Teachers College.

— A. A. —

MEASURING SOCIALISM

If you were asked to set up a measurement to show how socialistic various countries have become, what would be your answer? One measure, which is perhaps as good as any, is to figure what per cent of the national income goes through government hands, both nationally and locally.

In a recent talk, Charles Shuman, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, gave these figures:

In Russia, somewhere around 80% of all national wealth goes through government hands. In Sweden, the figure is 60 to 65%; in Great Britain 50 to 55% and in the United States 35%.

On that basis you might conclude that our country is in no danger. However, you might ask one more question. What is the trend, are we becoming more socialistic or less?

The answer to that, according to Mr. Shuman, is that the percentage of our national wealth which goes through government hands, Federal, state and local, is increasing at the rate of approximately 1½% per year.

If we continue at the same rate, this country will be completely socialized in 50 years. The only way to avoid that is, sooner or later, to stop the trend and reverse it.

NEW YORK STATE WINNERS IN CORN CONTEST



AMOTHER-SONS partnership team—Mrs. J. S. Hammond, James and John—demonstrated that good farming practices really pay off with their outstanding 154.99 bushels per acre corn yield—the top New York state yield in the 1955 Selected 5-acre DeKalb Corn Growing Contest. Mrs. Hammond and her two sons are continuing the partnership and operation of the Hammond farm, originated by the boys' father. James is 33 years of age and carries on

both farming operations and a veterinary medicine practice. John is 30 years old and the full-time farmer-member in the partnership—farming land that has been in the Hammond family for many generations. The Hammonds' spring-plowed pasture land which had 260 pounds of 5-10-15 fertilizer and 100 pounds of cyanamid applied per acre, was planted May 12th with 400 pounds of 5-10-15 per acre applied as a starter fertilizer.

CONTROLLING THE NORTHERN FOWL MITE

By L. M. HURD

OF ALL the mites that have to do with poultry, the northern fowl mite is probably the most serious in its effects on the birds and, therefore, important to control. This mite, unlike the common mite, lives and reproduces on the bird's body and is a blood sucker. If allowed to go uncontrolled, it is likely to sap the vitality of the birds and seriously affect egg production. Like most mites, it multiplies rapidly, the life cycle from egg to adult being eight to twelve days.

Several remedies have been recommended, but one of the most recent and best is malathion, according to workers at the University of California, Berkeley, California.

It can be used as a dust or spray when properly diluted. Effective and immediate control of northern fowl mites was obtained by spraying the birds with a coarse driving spray containing 0.5 per cent malathion. Spraying can be done either with a power driven sprayer or with hand equipment. One gallon of emulsion spray is necessary for 100 young well-feathered birds or 150 older ones. A 4 per cent

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It is important you continue to be a growing person. Education is a continuing process.

—Henry T. Maschal

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malathion dust is also effective and can be applied by hand to individual birds or on individually caged birds by means of a puff duster.

Northern fowl mites can be greatly reduced, but not entirely eradicated by dusting the litter and nest boxes with 4 per cent malathion dust at the rate of 1 pound per 20 square feet.

The common mite can be effectively controlled by sprinkling 2 per cent malathion dust on the surface of the litter at the rate of 1 pound to 20 square feet of floor space, and by spraying all parts of the house besides the floor thoroughly with a 1 per cent malathion emulsion. Whether the side walls need spraying depends on the degree of infestation, but it may be desirable to spray the roosts.

Malathion seems to be effective for about 4 weeks, although in tests in California no mites were found on the birds up to 12 weeks after direct application of sprays and dusts.

Malathion has a very strong odor, but this does not seem to affect the birds in any way and, strange to say, does not taint the eggs. Ask your poultry or supply dealer for information about this product.

— A. A. —

LITTLE SAVINGS COUNT UP

A recent Massachusetts study illustrated that a hypothetical flock of 2500 layers kept for market egg production can show marked changes in income with minor changes in prices received and paid.

This farm could increase net return for labor about \$300, with a 1/10 of a cent per pound or ten cents a 100 pounds drop in the price paid for feed. Can you think of a better argument for bulk feed, killing rats and preventing feed wastage?

A 1c increase in the price received for a dozen eggs could increase net return for labor approximately \$375. Can you think of a better argument for producing top quality eggs and preventing unnecessary breakage?

And for each 1% increase in the rate of lay the net return for labor could be increased about \$265. What better argument for sufficient feed and water space, adequate bird comfort, top production strains and the best management practices.

NEW PURINA SUPER CHICK STARTENA

Built to give your chicks a superior start

This year, you can give your chicks a superior start with Purina's all-new Super Chick Startena—the formula designed to lead the way with today's advanced breeding.

Chances are you are buying better chicks and giving them better care than you used to because you know the value of a good start in developing a good hen.

If so, you'll get a real satisfaction out of feeding Purina's Super Startena with the new fast-start formula. Dr. Harold Wilcke, Purina's Assistant Director of Research, reports it's the best starter ever produced by Purina.

Here are the important marks of distinction you will see for yourself when you feed Purina's Super Chick Startena. What's more, these plus benefits will pay you in better performance in the laying and breeder pens later on:

Super Growth—Based on many research tests at our Nashua, N. H., Farm, chicks averaged 5.6% bigger than ever before on Startena. What's more, they took 7.4% less feed per pound of gain.

Super Vigor—You can see the brighter yellow shanks, perkier red combs and fast, smooth feathering on Super Startena.



Chicks fed on new Purina Super Chick Startena during research tests averaged 5.6% bigger than ever before on Startena; required 7.4% less feed to make a pound of gain.

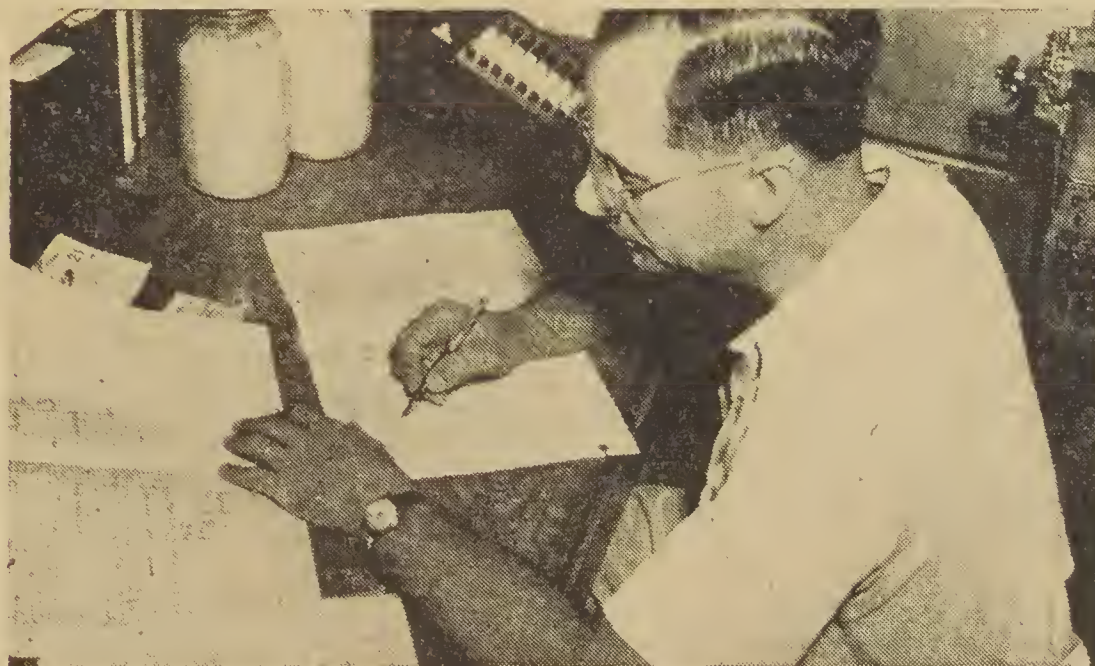
Super Economy—It takes only 3 lbs. of Super Startena for heavy breeds; 2 lbs. for light breeds. This is a real saving because many feeds require 3 to 4 lbs. of starter before chicks are ready for a growing ration.

WHAT MAKES SUPER STARTENA SO GOOD?

Some of the formula changes that made these important improvements are top secrets, of course. Others can be told and here they are: Less fiber, more energy, better protein sources and a very high level of health-giving vitamins and minerals. These are all Micro-Mixed at our Buffalo Mill to assure even distribution of even the tiniest ingredients.

It's good "hen cents" when you buy top-quality chicks to give them the best start you can. Especially when you may save money by feeding less starter to do the job—as you do with our new Purina Super Chick Startena.

Start your chicks on Purina this year. You'll be proud of their development and of their performance in the laying and breeder pens.



Much of the basic test work in developing Super Startena was done by Fred Garland and his assistants at Purina's Nashua, N. H., Research Farm. That's why the formula is right for this area's breeds and strains.




Helps Baby Chicks Get a Healthy, Vigorous Start . . . PURINA CHEK-R-TABS

Guard against early chick losses with Purina Chek-R-Tabs, a disinfectant and fungicide in tablet form. Use one tablet daily in each quart of drinking water. Chek-R-Tabs kill common germs in drinking water for 12 to 24 hours. Also cut down spread of disease through drinking water. Order your supply now.



PAPEC'S
FAMOUS
QUALITY and PERFORMANCE
Now PRICED
LOWER THAN ANY
OTHER MAKE



No. 32
Base Unit with PTO
\$1025
3 Quick-Hitch Attachments
DIRECT CUT \$325
HAY PICK UP 185
ROW CROP 285
(all f. o. b. factory)

The new Papec No. 32 Forage Harvester gives you top quality and performance and exclusive Papec features at the lowest price a complete 3-attachment forage harvester has ever been offered.

- BIG CAPACITY — full 14" throat — 98 sq. in.
- SIMPLE, STURDY DESIGN
- FEWER MOVING PARTS
- QUICKEST CHANGING ATTACHMENTS
- ADJUSTABLE AXLES
- SIDE and REAR FEED DELIVERY
- AUTOMATIC DELIVERY PIPE CONTROL
- PATENTED SILAGE SHELF
- ADJUSTABLE HAY PICK-UP FINGERS
- SIMPLIFIED DIRECT CUT REEL

The Papec No. 32 has had two seasons of the toughest kind of field testing and has turned in an outstanding performance on all types of forage crops under widely varying conditions. Compare the Papec 32's features with those of any of the higher priced harvesters. You just can't buy equal capacity or comparable performance for anywhere near its price.

See your Papec dealer or send name on margin of ad for FREE booklet describing the new Papec No. 32 Forage Harvester.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY, SHORTSVILLE, N. Y.
243 W. Merrill St., Indianapolis, Ind.; 2925 Chrysler Road, Kansas City, Kan.
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FORAGE HARVESTERS	CROP BLOWERS	HAY CHOPPER-SILO FILLERS
ENSILAGE CUTTERS	HAMMER MILLS	FEED MIXERS



From the
Editor's

MAILBAG



FARM MILK INSPECTION

I AM A milk inspector and I am entirely in sympathy with the vein of thought expressed in numerous articles in past years in your magazine that something must be done about these inspections.

First, milk is a good food, and everything must be done to make it as easily available to people as possible. Unnecessary inspections add to the cost—in some cases up to a large figure—if monthly inspections are required. Efficient production of milk can be measured in better ways than by a field visit, simply examine the milk.

Second, there is little basis for the volume of requirements. I have heard an official of the State of New York whom you know well, ridicule some of the very rules he was required to enforce, simply because there was no sound basis for their existence. At almost every meeting of inspectors which I attend I hear of another pointless requirement.

Third, farm inspections do not assure in the slightest that the quality of milk will be improved above what education by any means would accomplish. A farmer who produces low quality milk has not had the opportunity (or has not discovered), how to produce better milk. I give them credit—farmers are the most honest, as a group, of any occupational group.

Fourth, disease outbreaks in recent years have not been credited to farms which failed to meet requirements. In fact, in areas in which farm requirements are totally neglected, the record is surprisingly good.

Make a comparison yourself—isn't farm inspection ridiculous?

Editor's Note: We would like to emphasize the fact that we have no patience with dairymen who produce dirty milk. The public is entitled to a first class product and dairymen's pocket books will suffer if they refuse to produce it.

Our only contention has been that some regulations on the books have no proven relationship to clean milk or quality milk, an opinion which is also held by the writer of this letter who is himself a milk inspector.

— A. A. —

LABOR UNIONS GOOD IF

WHY DO the editors of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST keep sniping at labor unions? Don't you remember how industry used to grind down the workers, in fact, fire them if it was known that they had joined the union? Don't you know that union members are the best customers of farmers and that they need high wages in order to be good buyers?—M.A., New York

Editor's Note: We believe that unions are necessary and that they have helped their members. We have no quarrel with them as long as they keep their activities within proper bounds.

We do object to several things. For example:

1. Forcing workers into unions whether they want to belong or not. This is done in two ways, one by the kind of picketing that was described in our article on the Long Island potato situation last summer. The workers had indicated no desire to join the union, but potato shipments were held up for weeks while attempts were being made to force workers to join the union.

2. A closed shop is the other method,

by which a man who takes a job is required to join a union in order to hold it. An attempt is made to justify the "closed shop" by unions on the basis that the union member benefits, therefore should be required to contribute. However, to our knowledge, no responsible farm leader has ever suggested that farmers be forced to join an organization, even though they may benefit from it. Some states have "right to work" laws stating that a man cannot be forced to join the union to hold his job. Union leaders are attempting to prevent the passage of similar laws in other states and to repeal them where they are in effect.

Another way, in our opinion, by which unions exceed their rights is to use a strike or threat of a strike to get wage increases which are greater than those justified by increased efficiency of workers. Such action increases the cost of the machinery and supplies which farmers must buy and increases the cost-price squeeze in which farmers are caught. Of course, union members are among the best farm customers and they should get wages based upon what they produce, but any group that gets more than its just share is using its power to take from other groups.

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Have a care lest the wrinkles in the face extend to the heart.

—Author Unknown

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Let's remember that unions could control farming without unionizing farmers. All that's necessary is to unionize everyone who handles food on the way to the consumer.

The argument that a member should "go along with the majority" does not hold. The government of this country was established to protect the rights of the minority. For example, if a group of men might vote by majority of 9 to 1 to divide their possessions and if you owned property worth \$10,000.00 and the assets of each of the other 9 were \$1,000.00, would you agree that you should "go along with the majority"? Such action would be stealing and no majority, no matter how big, can make illegal actions fair.

Unions have great opportunities and great responsibilities. It is true that industry was once in the saddle. That was bad and it has been corrected. There is danger that unions will abuse the great power they have and if they do, public opinion is likely to bring action to correct the abuses.

We repeat, we are for labor unions, but we will continue to fight against actions which we consider unfair.

— A. A. —

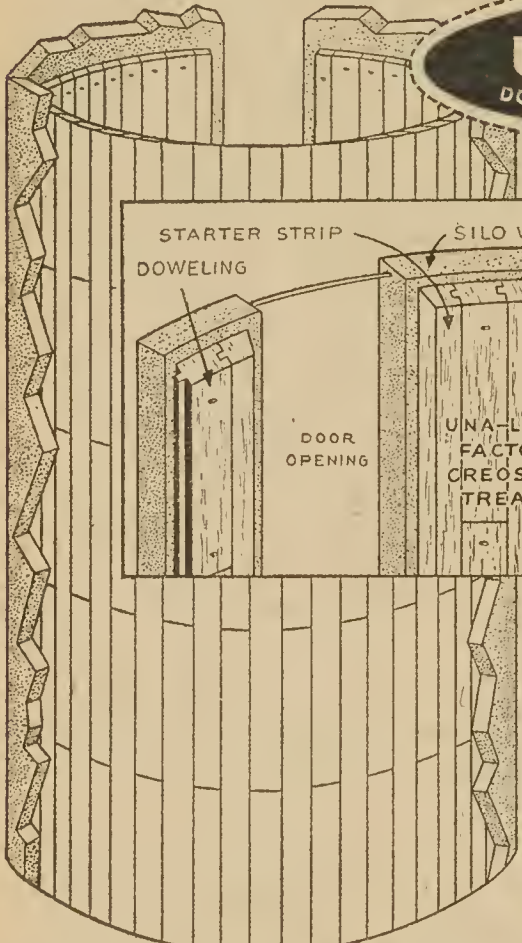
RECIPE WANTED

SOME years ago I had a recipe for a grated sweet apple pie, made similar to a custard, with grated sweet apples in it. I am wondering if some subscriber who has lots of apples would have the recipe. I think anyone who has apples would like it, as well as myself.

I also would like to correspond with anyone who has stored away in the attic one of those old 1900 vintage books entitled, "Lessons for the Reed Organ." I had one and somewhere in moving it has become lost. There were so many songs and lessons I loved in it that I wish I could find another.

— Mrs. Nellie Snyder, Baltimore, Md.

NEW ... add life to your masonry or steel silo



WOOD
UNA-LINER
DOWELLED...FACTORY CREOSOTE TREATED

Unadilla's new wood Una-Liner saves you money, silo and ensilage. Costs less than usual refinishing job — and gives better results. Reduces leaking, cracking and inside corrosion. Curls drying and freezing — protects ensilage with insulation shield equal to 17" of concrete. Made of strong Factory Creosote-Treated 2" dowelled staves—all pre-cut for quick installation by any handyman. Available on short notice — any size.

- MULTIPLIES INSULATION
- REDUCES INSIDE CORROSION
- MINIMIZES LEAKING, CRACKING
- CURBS ENSILAGE SPOilage
- INSTALLS EASILY

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Contender Leads Rhode Island Snap Bean Trials

TWELVE varieties of snap beans were included in the 1955 trials, conducted by horticulturist W. L. Ogle. The beans were planted May 26 in rows three feet apart and later thinned to four inches apart in the row. The fertilizer treatment consisted of 1500 pounds of 5-10-10 broadcast and disked in prior to planting. The plants were sprayed weekly with an insecticide (methoxychlor) and routine cultivation was practiced when needed.

Harvesting was begun July 14 and continued until each variety was picked four times. Early yield comprises production totals through July 18, while total yield represents total production for four harvests.

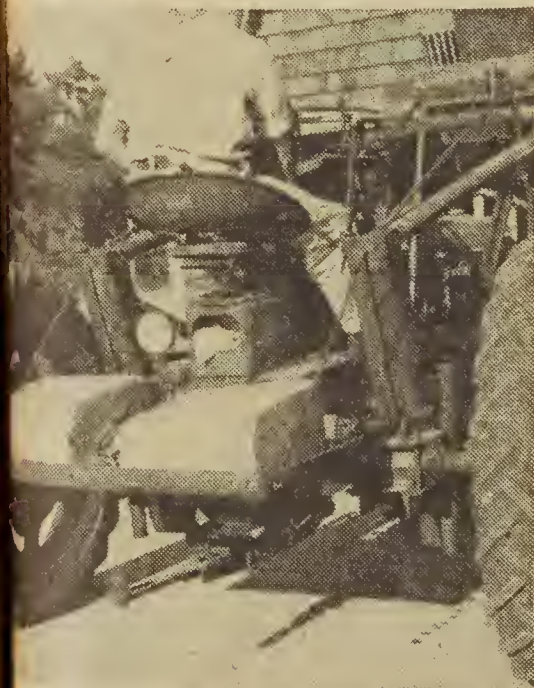
Variety	Yield in Bushels/Acre	
	Early	Total
Contender	181	517
Streamliner	154	315
Tenderlong 15	104	387
Black Valentine	104	328
Rival	100	451
Wade	100	420
Tendergreen	93	305
Top Crop	88	454
Tekoa	82	265
Seminole**	3	458
Ranger	3	415
Flight	—	154
L.S.D. 5% level*	5	16

*One variety must exceed another by these amounts to be considered better.
**All American selection 1955.
—Rhode Island Agriculture

WHAT IS IT!

- It pays most of the taxes.
- It provides most of the jobs.
- It has always done most to raise wages.
- It has given us all our factories and shops.
- It has built our communication and transportation systems.
- It develops inventors and business builders.
- It originated the principle of efficiency.
- It has done most to lower costs and prices.
- It created the whole structure of business.
- It alone can raise our standard of living.
- It is the hope of the Human Race.
- Yet, Karl Marx said it must be destroyed.
- It is Private Enterprise.

TRACTOR WEIGHT BOX



Here's a handy iron weight box used by D. Thomas & Son, Norfolk County, Bel-
ingham, Mass., when using a tractor
bucket for lifting grain or doing other
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use either cement blocks or 500 pounds
of grain and always carry tow chains for
vehicles or pulling stumps.

Although this one was made with a farm
welder for a particular make of bucket,
it can be rigged up easily to fit any
type tractor. Through use of metal col-
umns, it can be made detachable to fit
over the axle.—C. L. Stratton



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different starting fuel. Just press on the starter and you're ready for work.
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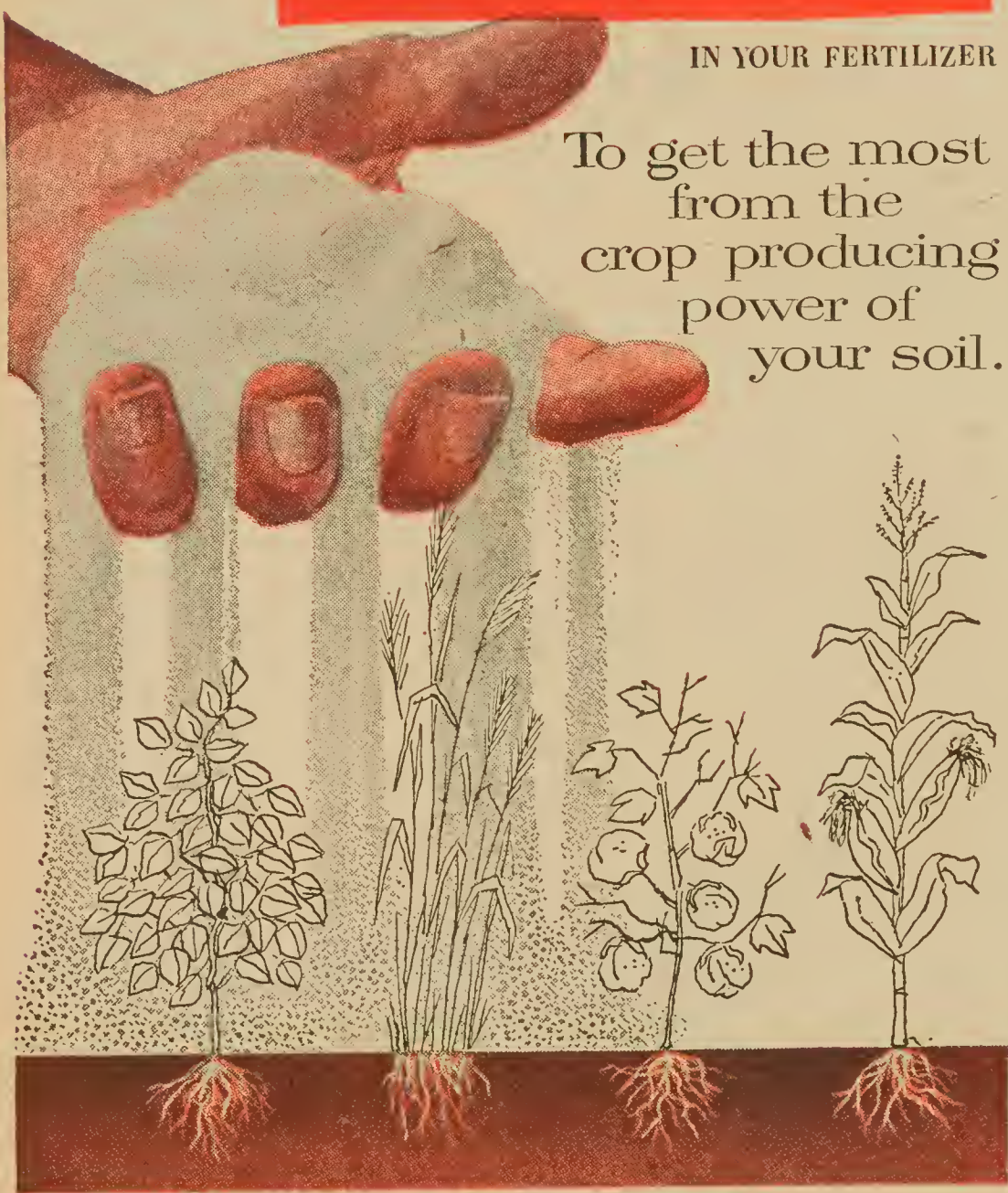


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Dr. Naylor's BLU-KOTE

Horizontal Silos Sometimes Good

HORIZONTAL silos save feed and labor because the forage can be put up mechanically; Walter D. Hunnicutt of the National Dairy Products Corporation told the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at its winter meeting in Chicago.

Horizontal silos are an economical way to make grass silage because the forage can be put up mechanically direct from the swath on a "tractor seat" basis. He recommended that the silo be located near the paved barnyard for feeding convenience. It should be built with a solid, well-drained floor that slopes toward the feeding end.

A diversion ditch sodded waterway should be provided around the upper end to keep water from entering the horizontal silo. The lower end of the horizontal silo must always have adequate drainage and the feeding approaches and driveways should be stoned or concreted to avoid mud, and fenced to keep stock from getting on top of the silo.

By building the packed settled forage in a gentle arch, capacity can be increased. Each layer should be drawn in slightly more than the lower layer to give a packed foundation at the edge.

In using a trench its bottom should be at least 10 feet wide to permit complete packing from middle to sides. For a trench entirely in the ground, the sides can slope outward. Firm airtight sidewall horizontal silos are preferable to top-of-ground stacks because they are safer and there is less spoilage. When this kind is impractical earth banks or ridges can be built up to serve as sidewalls.

Precast reinforced concrete slabs, concrete walls, creosoted heavy planks or used railroad ties can be used for tight sidewalls when the silo is built on top of the ground.

Packing continuously while filling is

extremely important and this is best done with a tractor which may have extra weight added on the front and rear to make it more effective.

When filling is finished the forage should be given a good packing immediately before covering. If no cover is to be used, the forage should be packed daily from three days to a week until settling ceases.

Materials suitable for covers are a foot of sawdust or ground corn cobs or three inches of ground limestone. A roof is not needed for a well-drained, thoroughly-packed horizontal silo except in regions with heavy snowfall.

Mr. Hunnicutt recommended providing grass silage continuously for dairy cows. Both chopped and long grass silage saves more nutrients than field-cured hay.

A number of farmers in Massachusetts are making long grass silage with a field baler adjusted to make half-size bales. Long grass silage, whether loose or twine baled, and chopped grass silage can be fed out of a horizontal silo, with a tractor fork if the floor is made of concrete and has a stone approach. Dairy cows can serve themselves from the lower end of the silo.

— A. A. —

WELDS THIN SHEETS

NOT only is welding improving — it is improving rapidly and remarkably. Only a short time ago we were cautioned by experts, "Be careful. You can't weld thin sheet metal; it will burn up." But today, that isn't true. We can now weld sheet metal as thin as 32 gage. 5 amperes of current will do it via 1/32" and 3/64" electrodes. 32 U.S. Standard gage, by the way, is only one hundredth (0.01") of an inch thick. Probably before this is printed they will be welding sheets even thinner than that. We are moving along at a very rapid pace.—W.F.S.

SICK-ROOM TECHNIQUE



John Goodwin

THE practice of visiting the sick is, in my opinion, very laudable indeed. There are, I have found, various types of sick-room visitors.

There is the whispering, hushed-voice visitor. This is the sympathetic woman who eases herself on the edge of a chair facing the patient's bed. She isn't satisfied until she has learned in minute detail the history of the sick woman's trouble, the length of time she was on the operating table, the effects of the anesthetic, etc. All through the conversation the whispering visitor sniffles, blows her nose and sheds crocodile tears.

Next we have the cheerful idiot type of sick-room visitor. The cheerful idiot can be either a man or a woman. Assuming an attitude of forced gaiety, the cheerful idiot assures the patient that he never looked better in his life. "Why you lazy rascal, what is a healthy looking fellow like you doing in bed?" I claim the fool killer hasn't caught up with enough cheerful idiots.

A character who is sure to visit the sick room is the woman who feels worse than the patient in bed. A female "Job," she tells the patient how miserable she feels. While grimacing from neuritis in her shoulder, she demonstrates how impossible it is for her to raise her arm into the air. Then, with a shake of her head, she says solemnly: "Poison in my system. May have to have all my teeth pulled. My, my, the money I've paid doctors for shots and medicine! They don't help a bit. Not a bit."

The patient in a hospital bed is sure to have to listen to the humorist who feels that a few belly-bustin' funny stories will put a sick man back on the road to recovery. The humorous chap chuckles. "You haven't heard anything yet. Wait till I tell you the story about the traveling man and the two old maids. Haw, haw, haw! This will tear out your stitches." The narrator laughs so heartily at his own jokes that a protesting nurse finally shoos him out of the room.

In conclusion, I hasten to assure everybody that I'm not a cynic. No, indeed! I like people. I want you to keep on visiting your sick friends. Rest assured, these odd characters I have mentioned some day will have the tables turned on them. They will be in hospital beds themselves; then it will be their turn to listen to some well-meaning friend tell them how many of his acquaintances died of the very same sickness they have.



PEA APHIDS ON CLOVER

Here is a red clover plant badly stunted by pea aphids. The white spots are mostly the skins which the aphids have shed in their growth. However, there are plenty of aphids on the plant too. We give you the picture through the courtesy of "Iowa Farm Science." The Iowa bulletin recommends spraying with 1 pound DDT or 1/3 pound of gamma BHC in 10 gallons of water per acre.

CO-OP BETTERS PRICES FOR CANNING CROPS

PRICES PAID in 1955 for processed corn, peas and tomatoes in western New York were generally higher than prevailed in other areas due to the activities of the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative, according to Albert Harrington of Barker, who was president in 1955.

At contract time canned corn and tomato products were in surplus supply with sales slow at depressed prices, and stocks of canned and frozen peas were short with prices firm and demand strong.

Processors proposed lower prices for corn and tomatoes to compensate for the loss sustained on the 1954 pack, and were unwilling to grant an increase for peas because of lower contract prices prevailing in other areas.

Better Contract

The Cooperative took the position that because of low yields in the case of corn and high cost in the case of tomatoes, that these crops could not be grown for less money; and that because of uncertain yields and the short supply situation, an increase was warranted in the price of peas.

On the basis of its negotiations, N. Y. C. C. G. C. obtained tomato contracts that were generally one dollar a ton above 1954, as compared to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois where prices were the same as the previous year. In Ohio the price was either the same or less by one or two dollars a ton than in 1954.

By Comparison

Pea contracts approved by N. Y. C. C. G. C. in 1955 ranged from \$7.50 to \$22.50 a ton, on the basis of grade, higher than was paid in central and eastern New York and the spread of sweet corn prices in the two areas was generally two dollars a ton.

Aside from higher prices, benefits that accrue to growers because of the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative are more favorable terms of contracts, the movement of surplus product in periods of glutted markets and the dissemination of information about contracts and crop conditions in other producing areas.

The Co-op has fifteen hundred members in Erie, Chautauqua, Monroe, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wayne, Wyoming and Livingston counties for whom it negotiates contracts with the processors of the area.

Serving with Mr. Harrington on the 1955 board of directors were: Don Nesbitt, Albion; Harold Shepard, Elba; Merton Taylor, Irving; Stewart Christy, Fredonia; George Strassenburgh, Morton; Roy Forsyth, Byron; John Martin, Brockport; Girardo Rizzo, Dunkirk; Connor Cuddeback, Phelps; A. N. Kennedy, Genesee and William Hamilton of Perry.

— A. A. —

WEED COMPETITION IN VEGETABLE CROPS

AT THE 1955 annual meeting of the Western Region, American Society for Horticultural Science, at Pasadena, Calif., June 21 to 23, C. Allan Shadbolt, University of California, at Davis, discussed some work that he had done in Wisconsin during 1952 and 1953 on the effect of weed competition with carrots, onions, and beets.

Controlled weed stands of 3, 6, and

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, if it is but a single sentence. If you gain fifteen minutes a day, it will make itself felt at the end of the year.—Horace Mann

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

10 weeds per square foot were allowed to compete with the crops for periods ranging from 3 1/2 to 7 weeks after emergence. Plant weight, root diameter, and leaf area were reduced as a result of competition, and in many cases a sparse weed stand caused nearly as much damage as a more dense stand.

The amount of light which penetrated the weed cover was decreased by as much as 85 per cent under some conditions of competition. Beets were the most tolerant to weed competition and recovered the most rapidly when the competition was removed. Onions were the least tolerant and even very light competition caused severe injury to this crop.

The **BIG** Swing in **New York** is to



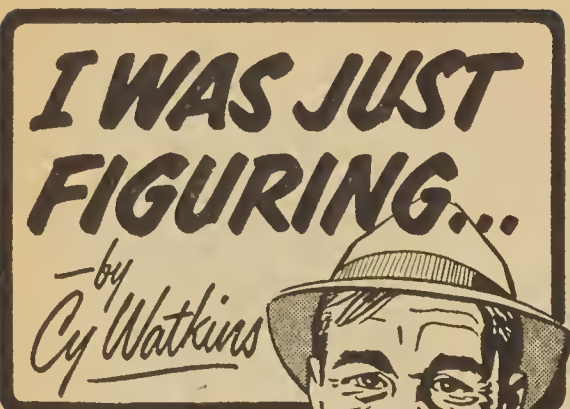
PIONEER Hybrid Seed Corn

Year after Year — the BIG Swing to PIONEER continues throughout New York State and the entire Eastern Seaboard. Why? Simply because farmers have discovered that PIONEER is the MOST PROFITABLE corn they can plant. They have discovered that PIONEER offers a wide selection of well adapted varieties — with excellent standability — good resistance to ear dropping — and efficiency of picking. Added to these is PIONEER'S outstanding ability to produce TOP YIELDS of sound quality corn — TOP TONNAGES of silage. Plant PIONEER this year. See your local PIONEER Salesman TODAY — or write to

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I don't know about you gentlemen, but you ladies have probably cracked more eggs into a frying pan than you'd want to count up.

Well, if you've done much egg-cracking you know that there's a big difference between one egg and another. I figure that's what makes some chicks stronger and healthier than others. Some chicks get a better start, right there in the egg before they even hatch. The others are hatched half-starved.

Y'know all the nutrition experts that I read in the American Agriculturist seem to agree that the growth before birth . . . before farrowing, calving, hatching . . . has a whale of a lot to do with how thrifty an animal you get.

If the "prenatal" development is stunted, you get a bird or animal that has poor livability, poor skeleton and generally may cost you plenty in feed.

That's what *used to be*, anyway. I used to think that the sooner you pull out the poor-doers, the better. But things have changed in the past couple years.

Now there's special rations that can really build up those chicks that nature cheated, and in a week or so there'll be a lot of 'em that you won't be able to tell from the best chicks in the hatch. Helps 'em catch up.

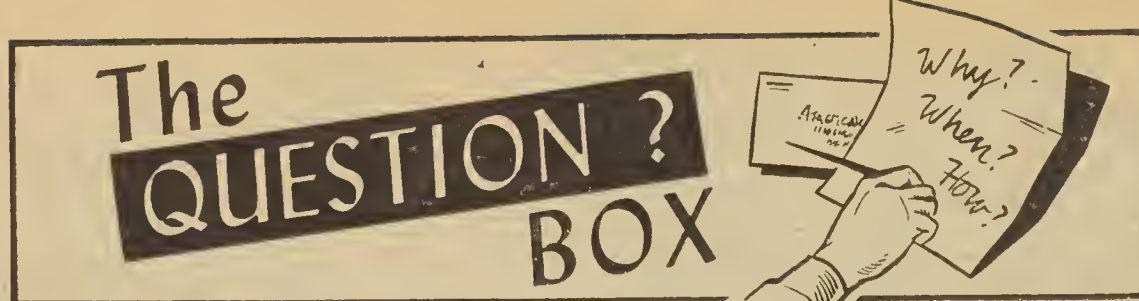
I'm talking especially about the effects of Terramycin, vitamins (especially B-12) and those important skeleton-building minerals . . . in a form that chicks can handle. That's what's made Watkins Poultry rations so popular with so many poultrymen across the country . . . especially those that keep cost records. It's because they know that the Watkins Chick Starter cuts down on chick losses; and if they follow the *whole poultry program* it cuts down on the number of inefficient birds that you feed to the laying house and then have to cull.

And to top it off, Watkins rations cost a lot less than other rations that have as much nourishment in them. That's because you aren't buying back grain that everybody and his brother has had a "mark-up" on. You use your own grain and protein, or buy it from your local elevator. All you buy from Watkins is the special parts . . . the MINerals, VITamins and antibiotic. You get them in Watkins Min-Vite for Poultry and then "mix-your-own."

For the "problem chicks," there's Watkins T-V Special, a high-level Terramycin-Vitamin product for disease prevention and cure.

It all toes up to this . . . the chick's best friend is your Watkins Dealer. Let him help.

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Why isn't more attention given to maintaining legume sod in orchards?

In many cases the orchard is too shady for the maintenance of legumes. In some cases alfalfa will persist for a considerable period where the soil is fertilized, not too acid, and where the trees are not too close together.

What is the best material for destroying ant hills?

Use one-eighth of a teaspoonful of chlordane dust. Sprinkle it over the top of the ant hill and wash it in with a hose or sprinkling can.

How can we figure out how much grain to feed when we switch from corn silage to grass silage?

The chief difference is that the corn silage, if it contains ears, will furnish more total digestible nutrients and therefore the cows can be fed less concentrates. Deciding the exact amount will be a matter of judgment depending on the amount of ears in the silage. The common mistake is to feed more grain than needed for best results with corn silage and less grain than is needed with grass silage.

What percentage of the cows in New York State have been vaccinated for brucellosis?

It is stated that over 80% of the calves raised for replacements since 1948 have been vaccinated. It is believed that about 85% of cows now producing milk were vaccinated as calves.

However, a considerable number of them were vaccinated after they were 8 months old and some will still react to the blood test. Results have shown that nearly 75% of calves vaccinated between 4 and 8 months of age will give a negative blood test after a year, while only about one quarter will be negative if they are vaccinated between 9 and 16 months old. These reactors may not be dangerous, but you can't distinguish them from cows that react because they have the disease. Therefore they interfere with the job of cleaning up the disease.

Where soil is too alkaline to grow potatoes free from scab, how much sulphur will I need to correct the situation?

The rate recommended is from 300 to 600 pounds of sulphur per acre, depending on soil test and how severe the scab was. The sulphur should be broadcast and harrowed in while the soil is relatively dry because under these conditions it becomes more thoroughly mixed with the soil. You are likely to get better results if the sulphur is added a year before you grow potatoes.

How are infrared lamps used to brood small lots of chicks?

One infrared lamp can be used to brood up to 100 chicks. The lamps should never be closer than 15 inches to the litter. The heat is regulated by raising or lowering the lamp. If the chicks huddle under the lamp, it should be lowered, if they spread out, it can be raised.

This is one of the simplest ways to brood small lots of chicks. These lamps are also used by larger poultrymen.

Is it a good idea to sow a mixture of birdsfoot trefoil and red clover?

Red clover always tends to run out birdsfoot. In some test plots where the two legumes were planted together, the

stand of birdsfoot was reduced one half in the second year.

The tendency is to sow one legume and one grass, but in many areas a mixture of 4 pounds of European birdsfoot trefoil and 4 pounds of alfalfa gave a good stand.

Where the application of 40 pounds of actual nitrogen is recommended, how much of a 5-10-5 fertilizer is needed?

A 5-10-5 fertilizer contains 5 pounds of nitrogen per cwt. 5 goes into 40 eight times, so you'd need 800 pounds of 5-10-5 per acre to have your 40 pounds of actual nitrogen.

How much less does a pole barn cost than one of the conventional type?

One authority stated recently that the range in cost was from a low of \$146.00 per cow for a pole barn to a little over \$400.00 per cow for a conventional barn. Generally speaking, it is probable that the difference would not be that big, but the cost per cow for building a pole barn is considerably less than for building a stanchion barn.

Will cows produce more milk during their life time if they freshen at a relatively late date?

No. Every test indicates that the correct procedure is to manage and feed the heifers so that they will be mature at normal calving date and that postponing freshening date is harmful rather than helpful.

How can you tell the value of a mixed dairy concentrate from the tag?

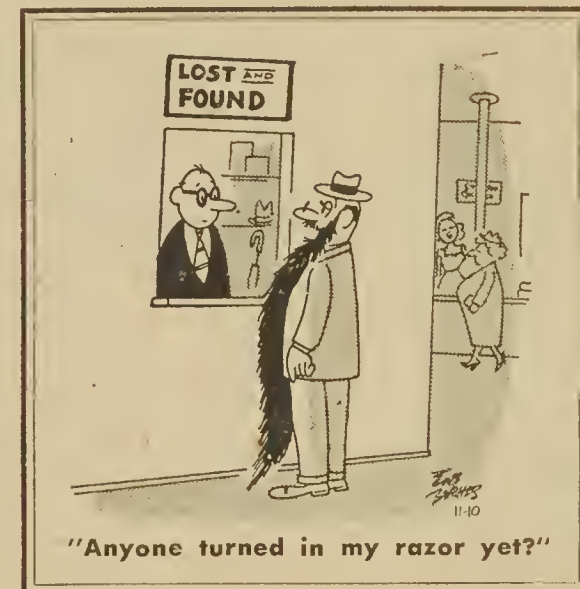
The three most important figures are the protein, the digestible nutrients and the fiber. As crude fiber increases the digestibility is decreased and most good mixtures contain 6 to 8 per cent. The percentage of total digestible nutrients should be about 70 to 75 per cent and if the figure is less than this, it is likely to indicate a high fiber content. If the protein figure is given in terms of crude protein, you can figure that about 80 per cent of it is digestible. If you buy a feed relatively high in digestible nutrients and low in fiber you can't go far wrong.

What is the best time for seeding birdsfoot trefoil?

The important thing is to lessen competition from weeds as much as possible. The crop can be sown either in early spring or in August.

Usually in the spring a so-called nurse crop is seeded with it at a light rate, usually a bushel per acre in the case of oats and these often are grazed off rather than cut.

August seedings are usually put in alone and if weeds get a start, they are usually clipped.



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YOUNG MEN

Study Your Military Obligations

IT IS A serious matter when a young farmer with a family, who is just getting well established on his own farm, is drafted into the armed forces. Even though he is not drafted, the possibility is a continual worry. In addition to financial losses that occur when a man must sell out on short notice, there are the losses which come from selling animals which have been built up into a high producing dairy herd, or soil that has been improved. And, of course, there is the problem of where the family is to live and how they are to carry on during dad's absence.

Speaking in general terms, it seems to us that there are distinct advantages in completing your military obligations while you are young and single and before you become established in business. We realize that no two cases are exactly alike, but at least we hope you will consider all angles very carefully before you ask for continued deferment.

It is true that you may be able to get deferred, but when you decide to do this, be sure to keep two facts firmly in mind.

1. The longer you are deferred, the more difficult it will be to get the deferment continued.

Draft officials do not give farmers preferential treatment as compared to those engaged in other jobs. They take the position that with so many agricultural products in surplus, there is no justification for deferment in order to produce food. Also, officials maintain that, while it may be difficult to get a replacement for you on the farm on short notice, it should be possible if you are given sufficient time.

2. If you are deferred, you are still subject to induction until you are 35.

In other words, if you get deferred from time to time, you can never be certain that you would not be drafted until you reach the age of 35 years. For at least 15 years, you will live in a state of uncertainty as to your farming. It might be better all around to get your military obligations over with early.

If you decide to do that, you have three possibilities. You can volunteer for induction, you can enlist in a branch of the armed forces or, if you are between the ages of 17 and 18½, you can take advantage of the relatively new Reserve Plan.

Let's take each of the three possibilities separately and see how they work out.

1. You can volunteer for induction.

Under the law, volunteers for induction must be given preference, but the length of time before you will be inducted will depend on how many volunteers there are in your district. We are told that the number is considerable at this time, however, your draft board should be able to tell you approximately how long it is likely to be.

If you are drafted for a term of two years, you are then required to serve three years in the Ready Reserve, which means that you are subject to recall if there should be a war. During those three years in the Ready Reserve you can live at home and can hold a job or you can farm for yourself. However, there are certain requirements that you are expected to meet. There are two possibilities. Either you can participate in 48 drills a year plus 17 days of active duty, or you can serve 30 days on active duty.

1. You can enlist in the armed forces.

Enlisting in a branch of the armed forces is quite different from volun-

teering for induction. You can enlist in the Army for two years, although you are likely to get a sales talk on the advantages of enlisting for three years. In the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps, the minimum enlistment is for four years.

If you enlist for three years, your required training time in the Ready Reserve would be reduced to two years.

3. You can take advantage of the new Reserve Plan.

The opportunity of enlisting in the National Guard or in an Organized Reserve Unit of the Army, Marine or Coast Guard is restricted to young men under 18½ years old. If you enlist, you will be required to serve six months of active duty after graduating from high school, and thereafter for 7½ years, you will be a member of the

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Real intelligence is a creative use of knowledge, not merely an accumulation of facts.

—D. Kenneth Winebrenner

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Ready Reserve, attending 48 drill periods a year plus 17 days of active duty per year. This plan is relatively new and will take 250,000 young men each year on a first-come, first-served basis.

There is, of course, the possibility that you might never be drafted. However, the draft is continuing at around 10,000 men per month and is likely to continue during the foreseeable future. Therefore, the military obligation of any young man, and particularly of those who look forward to farming as their life-work, is of great importance and worth long, careful thought in order to reach the right decision.

—A. A.—

MORE AND BETTER ROUGHAGE

(Continued from Page 11)

pointing if you should get a run of dry weather.

On legumes where manure is not added, you might use 300 pounds of 0-20-20 on soils that are low in potash, 200 pounds of 0-20-20 on medium potash soils and 500 pounds of 20% superphosphate on soils high in potash. New England and Pennsylvania recommend 300 pounds of an 0-15-30 on low-potash soils.

Our ideas about pastures have changed for the better. For one thing, we distinguish between meadows and pastures less than we once did. With the exception of permanent birdsfoot pastures, a field that is growing a good crop of grass might be used in the same year for three purposes, namely grass silage, pasture and hay.

To get the high yield which we think of as desirable, it is necessary to fertilize heavily. That's why so much emphasis is put on the use of fertilizer, remembering, of course, that you can never get full returns from fertilizer applied to land that is lacking in lime.

Don't miss the article about alfalfa on pages 6 and 7.

—A. A.—

DRYING BOOTS

"When the boots of any member of our family get wet and soggy, we dry them out with a quart or two of oats. Heat the oats in an open pan, pour half of them into one boot and half in the other. Next morning pour the oats out and the boots will be completely dry."

—I.W.



A new alfalfa variety

Tests in several Northeastern states indicate that a new variety of alfalfa called Du Puits (pronounced Doo Pwee) could become one of the more important alfalfa varieties in this region.

Higher Yields are the big difference between Du Puits and other varieties. In a series of tests on good soil conducted by Cornell, the extra hay produced by Du Puits was worth \$13.20 more per acre than the next highest-yielding variety and \$20.20 more per acre than the third highest-yielding variety. Hay was valued at \$30.00 per ton.

DU PUITS FEATURES

Longer Growing Period: Du Puits alfalfa starts growth very fast in the spring and blooms about a week earlier than other varieties. Grows later into the fall than other varieties, too.

Exceptional Seedling Vigor: Du Puits has demonstrated superior ability to establish good stands even when competition is severe. Because of its seedling vigor, stand failures due to competition from small grain companion crop or from weeds may be fewer.

Recovers Quicker: Recovers faster after cutting than other varieties. This feature, together with Du Puits' longer growing season, usually means you get one extra cutting from Du Puits.

Greater Resistance to common leafspot: Cornell reports Du Puits as "Most resistant of available varieties to common leafspot disease in New York state." Because of this resistance, Du Puits maintains its deep green color, holds leaves better and produces better quality hay than susceptible varieties.

Winter-Hardiness: Du Puits has shown satisfactory winter-hardiness in New York state. Trials indicate it approaches Ranger in resistance to winter injury.

Short-Rotation Variety: Du Puits is ideally adapted to use in one- to three-year stands where exceptionally high yields of quality forage are desired. Like Narragansett, Du Puits is not wilt-resistant. In many areas it will provide one extra cutting per season.

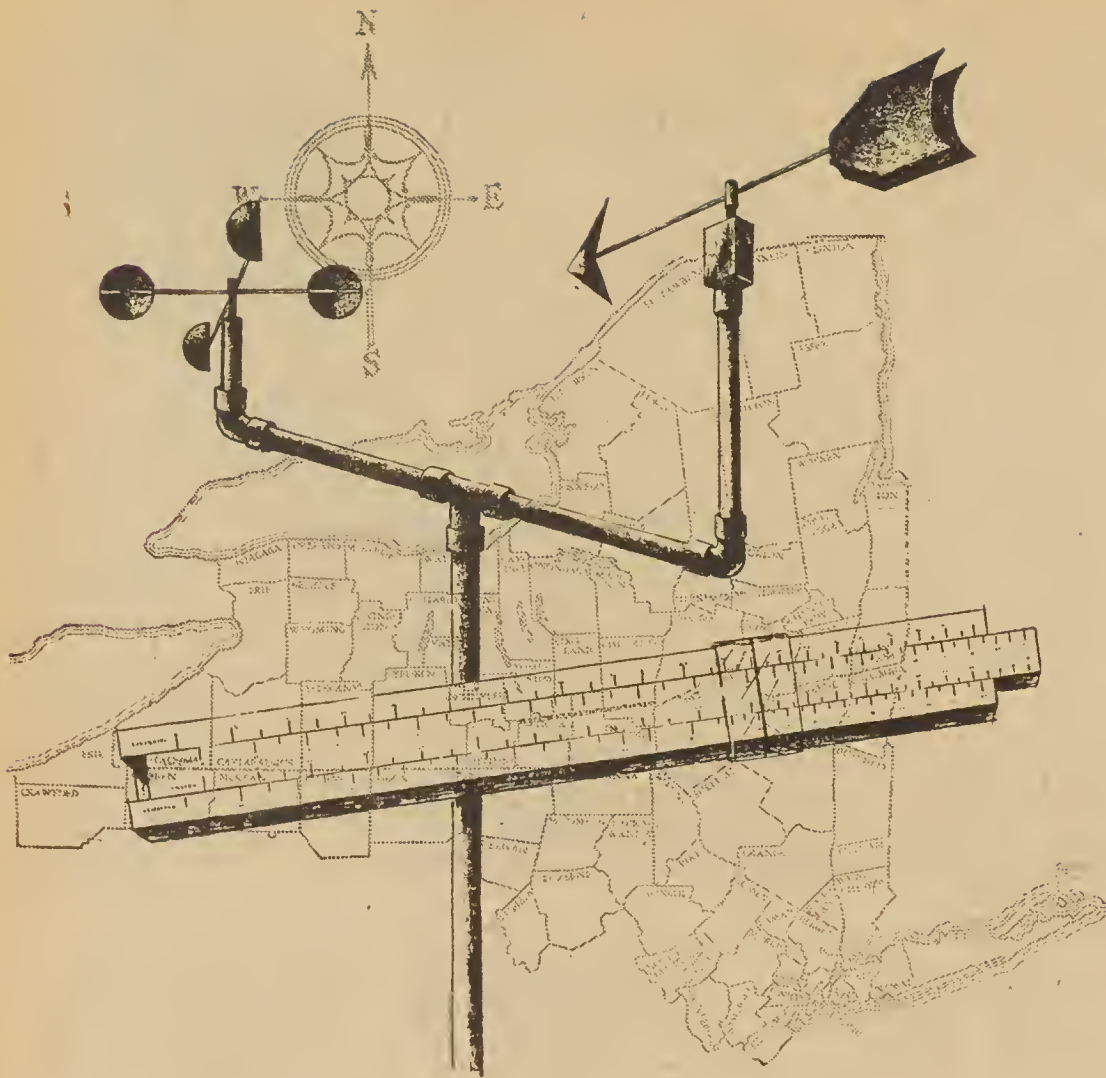
Certified Du Puits alfalfa seed is available from your local seed store. So this year—get more from every acre—by planting Certified Du Puits Alfalfa seed.

The information presented here is based on a consensus of trial results. It may or may not apply to your area. We therefore urge you to check with your County Agent or State Agricultural Experiment Station for results in your area.



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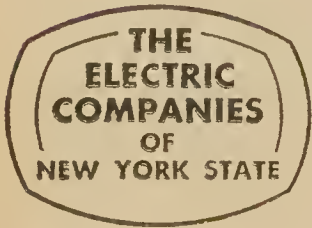
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The special 5 day extended forecasts, and the regional forecasts by zones, are heard on the RRN FM stations following the summary. If you are listening on an FM radio, you won't miss these additional weather features.

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To Grandmother's House

By LEON W. DEAN

THE ROAD which used to lead past my grandmother's old home when I was a boy has been abandoned. No one lives on it now. Nature is closing in on either side and reclaiming it. Beside it, surrounded by bushes, lies a monstrous boulder. In early days this boulder lurked beneath the roadbed with a small fragment of it protruding. For years horses stumbled over it as they had since the road was first hewn out of the wilderness. Then it was decided to remove the nuisance. Little suspecting its size, men began to work on it. The hole grew bigger and deeper as it followed the bulging contour of the rock downward. To remove it the combined resources of many men and animals were required. Now it stands beside the deserted roadway, a mute monument to their neighborly effort and community spirit, and very few living people know its story.

Once it was a sizeable stream. Sturdy early Americans built their farms along its course. It ground their grist and sawed the lumber that came off their land. Even when I was a boy, visiting at my grandmother's, I could draw fish from its waters. At one point an older boy used to demonstrate his daring by leaping across what seemed to me then a deep and dangerous chasm between whose rocky walls the current flowed. Now the people who made their homes in the neighborhood have gone. The peacocks that strutted majestically behind their cedar hedges have also gone. Even the homes in which they dwelt have either disappeared or fallen into neglect. The stream has dwindled away. An old millstone, lying amid the bushes and bleached boulders, is the only reminder of its day of pride.

The other day I saw an old horseblock. It had been a long time since I had seen a horseblock. It was rotting away beside a lot in an abandoned cemetery where stones were leaning and poison ivy grew rank. Nearby some dwarfed rose bushes thrust their blooms out of the long grass. The horseblock reminded me of one that used to be on my grandmother's farm, not far distant, when I was a boy. It was a big horseblock, a veritable platform, with wide steps leading proud-

ly up to it and a hitching rail to the side of it.

Several things I remember about my grandmother's farm. House, milk room, woodshed, granary, horse barn, cow barn were all connected in a long zigzag succession of buildings. The space under the stairway in the main part of the house was enclosed with walnut paneling, and tradition had it that in earlier days, when the place was a hostelry, smuggled goods were concealed there. In my day, however, it hid nothing more formidable than

It isn't the travel that broadens one... It's all that rich foreign food.
—Author unknown

raisins and chocolate pie. I remember, too, the big birdhouse, also made by him, which graced the peak of the barn and after his death gradually went to ruin. Then there were austere family portraits and horsehair furniture, mol-ties on the walls and carpets on the floors. Such were the simple things with which people lived on a Vermont farm before radios and television sets took the place of the stereoscope.

My grandfather planted three horsechestnut trees in the yard on the old farm, one for each of his boys. The boys are gone now, and the trees are gone, and the long line of farm buildings has been whittled down to a mere handful. My grandfather was a big bodied, powerful man. I have heard stories of his feats of strength. He was a great reader. When roads were impassable for horses, he would walk six miles to Vergennes and back for his journals and papers. The farmhouse stood at the intersection of two roads. In the corner diagonally across from it were a small white church and a district schoolhouse. Like the horsechestnut trees, both are gone now. When the schoolhouse was torn down a number of years ago, my grandfather's initials were found lettered on the inside of one of the clapboards. Evidently he had helped to build a place where the children of the community might receive an education.



Rhubarb is one of the first products of the garden. Fortunately, it is extremely easy to raise and about all you need to do is to give it room, control grass and weeds and supply plenty of plant food.

In addition to making delectable pies, it is one of the easiest of vegetables to freeze and one that comes out of the freezer very nearly approaching the fresh product. If you do not have rhubarb, there is no better time than this spring to start a few plants.



Questions About Marketing and Pricing Milk

What caused the reduction in the Class I price of milk in New York City in recent fall months?

As you know, the Class I price is set by a formula and the two most important factors are the general price level, (a term commonly used for the average of all prices), and the percentage of total milk which is used as fluid milk.

The general price level has been relatively steady since 1951, but the percentage of all the milk which has been used as fluid milk has steadily decreased. The reason, of course, is that milk production has gone up much faster than has the market demand.

This pulled down the Class I price until certain provisions of the order were suspended for December, January and February. The blend price which the dairyman receives has been affected to some extent by the reduced Class I price, but to a greater extent because a much larger percentage of his milk has gone into low priced products such as butter and cheese.

* * *

What is the outlook for milk prices to producers in 1956?

The best hope for improved prices is the possibility of a more stable milk marketing situation in New Jersey.

Nationwide, the government-held stocks of butter and dried milk are down considerably and if milk production could be held to 1955 levels, some improvement in prices would result. The 1955 increase was caused largely by unusually favorable fall weather, and bad weather in 1956 could reduce production considerably.

We have the cows in the country to produce from 126 to 127 billion pounds of milk in 1956 compared to 124½ to 125 billion in 1955; 123.5 billion in 1954 and 121 billion in 1953. Population is increasing and consumption per capita is going up slowly, but in the past two years, milk production has exceeded commercial outlets by 4 to 6 billion pounds, a situation which is unlikely to change in 1956.

* * *

How rapid has been the increase in milk production per cow in recent years?

For close to 30 years, the average rate of increase in New York State has been about 60 pounds per cow per year. Back in 1925, the average production per cow in New York State was only a little over 5,000 pounds. The estimated average this past year was 7,000 pounds.

The more general adoption of improved practices may speed up the increase. Also, in 1956 the relative price of milk and feed is likely to be more favorable, which will encourage heavy grain feeding.

* * *

Is there any basis for the argument that dairymen produce more milk as prices go down in order to maintain their income?

There has been a tendency to increase the size of dairy farms, also for some dairy farmers to go out of business. However, the total milk production either in the Northeast or in the whole country is dependent primarily on the number of heifers that were raised a few years ago.

You can increase cow numbers by raising more heifers when prices go up, and when prices go down, dairymen are generally slow to cull.

Incidentally, when the price of beef

hit the peak about 1952, it probably did more to stimulate Northeastern dairymen to raise more heifer calves than did the price of milk.

In New York State at least, the number of heifers per 100 cows has dropped slightly for the last two years, indicating that we may have passed a peak of dairy cow population.

It is interesting to note that the increase in dairy cow numbers in New York State in 1954 was 3%, in 1955 was 2% and the estimated increase in 1956 is 1%. On that basis and with fewer heifer calves raised, we might expect approximately no change in cow numbers in 1957 and a decrease in 1958.

* * *

What has been the trend of consumption of milk and dairy products in recent years?

In the New York Metropolitan market, consumption of fluid milk per capita reached the peak about 1945. The price was relatively favorable and meat was inclined to be scarce. During that same period, the consumption of fluid cream dropped.

From 1945 to 1954, there was a slow but gradual decrease in the amount of fluid milk consumed per person in New York City. However, in 1955, the trend was reversed and consumption increased slightly. Fluid milk consumption in New York has been about 15% less than at the peak of the war period, but it is still nearly 8% above the pre-war level.

* * *

How much larger is the dealer's margin on fluid milk than it was 10 or 15 years ago?

In order to get a fair picture of the margin, it is necessary to take one kind of milk. The New York State College of Agriculture gives the following figures for the retail price of milk in glass bottles in stores. In 1940, the price averaged 11¢ and the marketing margin compared to the Class 1A price to farms was 5.7¢. In 1955, the average price of the same milk in stores was 22.8¢ compared to a Class 1A price of 11.6¢ and a marketing margin of 11.3¢.

In round numbers, the Class 1A price has doubled, the retail price per quart of milk in glass bottles in stores has doubled and, as you might expect, the marketing margin has doubled. In other words, the relation between the Class 1 price, the consumer's price and the dealer's spread has changed very, very little in the past 15 years.

Too often, in making this comparison, the highest price for milk in retail is compared to the blend price which farmers receive, which obviously is unfair and does not represent the actual dealer's margin.

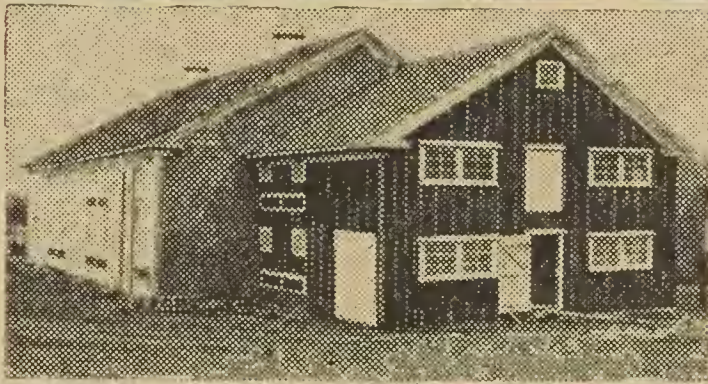
— A. A. —

"AN OUNCE OF—"

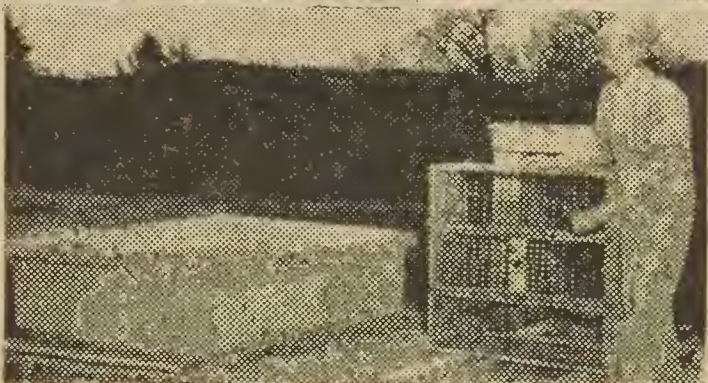
Have you given any thought to the electric entrance to your farm? Is it large enough to handle all the power equipment you are using? Does your juice come to the house through the barn, or vice versa? The modern way, and the safest way in case of fire, is to bring the entering line to a center pole in the farm yard; then run wires from that to the various buildings. Better have your water system on a circuit separate from the building wires. Otherwise, just when you need water to fight a fire, you may find the pump or pressure tank useless because the wires have already burned.



2500 birds are housed during winter. They are raised on wire in brooder house and moved to laying house without ever touching the ground.



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have something to do with it."

Management plays a big part, of course, and careful supervision pays off for Mr. Chamberlain. That's why he credits the work of the Wirthmore serviceman and the helpful service of his supplier, Wirthmore Feed Company, Concord, N. H., with making his job easier all through the year.

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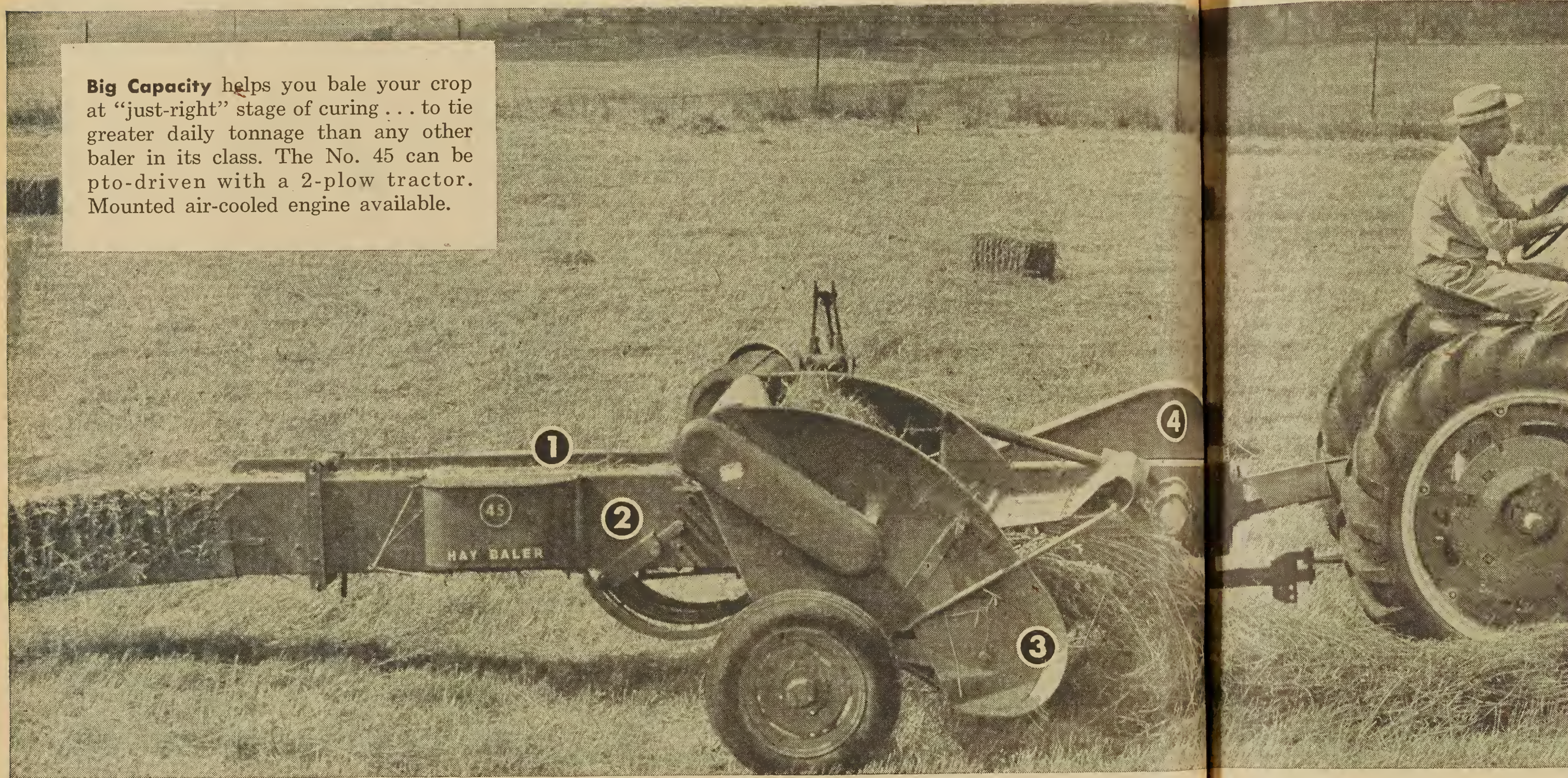
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Big Capacity helps you bale your crop at "just-right" stage of curing... to tie greater daily tonnage than any other baler in its class. The No. 45 can be pto-driven with a 2-plow tractor. Mounted air-cooled engine available.



1. Longer bale chamber makes neater, denser bales... as heavy as 70 pounds. You can make 30 or 36-inch bales... hold the bale density you choose *automatically*—in any crop—with optional hydraulic bale density regulator.

2. Baler safeguards head off breakdowns... avoid costly "down" time. Needle breakaway (shown), plunger stop, flywheel shear bolt, pickup slip-clutch, and V-belt auger drive keep you baling all day—day after day!

3. Low-level pickup, platform, and wide-mouthed bale chamber opening reduce hay travel and handling to save feed—big-capacity feeding and unequalled baling dependability, it helps the No. 45 match tonnage with outfits claiming 30 to 50% greater daily capacity!

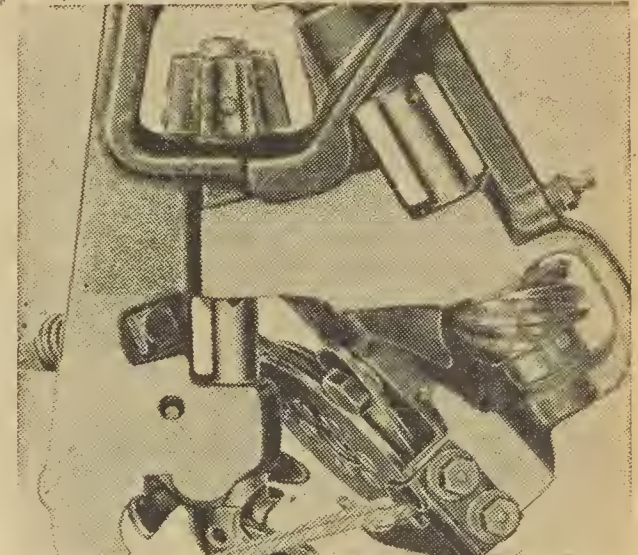
See how pace-setting IH features make it the leading feed saver... the non-stop baling "champ"

Because the McCormick No. 45 has proved itself a top feed saver, *more are in use than all other family-sized balers put together!* Because of built-in stamina that keeps many 100,000-bale veterans going strong, *more custom operators use the McCormick No. 45 than any other make in its class!*

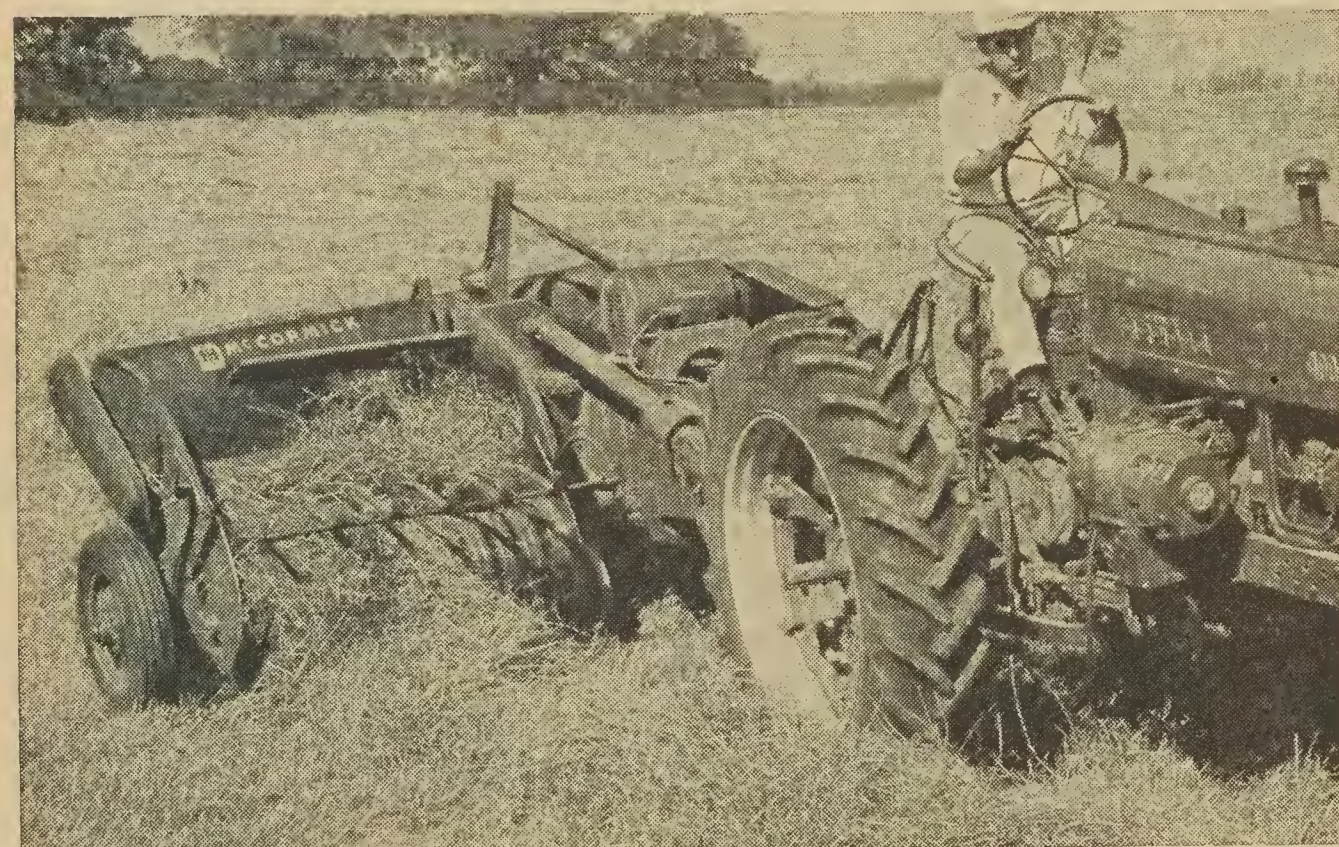
The popularity of the No. 45 baler is based on engineering leadership. The twine-tying, pto-driven No. 45 *first* made baler ownership profitable on smaller farms. It pioneered low-level pickup and floating auger for uninterrupted feeding and big daily tonnage! These features are but two that give the No. 45 baler performance that can't be copied!



Floating auger adjusts to big or small windrows—*automatically!* It moves hay to packer fingers gently, positively. Packer fingers feed hay into bale chamber. Their adjustable stroke helps you get uniformly dense, well-formed bales in heavy hay or fluffy straw.



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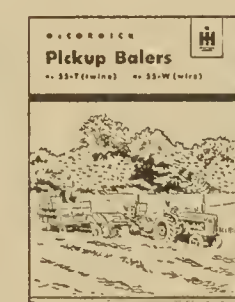
Ask your IH dealer for proof that it pays to own a McCormick No. 45 baler for as little as two days' baling a year! Check that *extra* built-in strength that keeps McCormick balers going strong far beyond their 100,000th bale. Ask about the IH Income Purchase Plan of Buying that lets any McCormick baler—2 sizes, 8 models—pay for itself in use!

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LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter VII — Being A Leader

YOU ARE a normal young person; therefore, you have longed to be the center of interest, captain of your school team, valedictorian of your class, the best-dressed person in your school! You have dreamed of becoming fabulously rich, of being a great general, an outstanding scientist, President of the United States!



Hugh Cosline

How you handle those longings and ambitions will go far to determine what kind of an adult you become. Someone you know may become a criminal and spend years in prison. Someone you know will, doubtless, become famous or wealthy. The chances are you will fall into a niche somewhere in between.

You have heard or read about the great importance of leadership. Perhaps you plan to be a leader. How is it done?

Much that has been said about leadership training has little foundation. For example, getting elected captain of a team, or president of a school organization may or may not be evidence that you have leadership ability. Such election might come because you are a good mixer, or because you live on the right side of the tracks.

To be a real leader you must have certain abilities and attitudes:

1. You Must Have Courage.

To be a leader, you must state your position on issues before others do. If you wait to hear what others say before you make up your mind, you are a follower rather than a leader.

2. You Must Have Intelligence.

Not only must you be ready to state your position early, but you must be able to defend it. That requires knowledge of facts and the intelligent application of the facts to the problem under discussion.

That explains why the student with the highest marks may not be the best leader. High grades sometimes depend on the ability to memorize. But facts alone will not solve a problem. This leads, naturally, to the third requirement.

3. You Must Be Right Most of The Time.

The person who fears taking a position because he may be wrong, never attains leadership. No one is right every time. But unless you are right most of the time, your followers will soon leave you. No one likes to back a loser, and you can't lead unless you have a following.

4. You Must Be Able to Analyze Situations.

A problem arises. Several courses of action are proposed. Which is correct? Or you may have your own solution to suggest. Analysis starts with assembling the known facts and digging up answers to important questions which are unknown. This is followed by asking yourself questions: Is the proposal right? Does it square up with your moral principles? If the answers are "NO," arguments, however appealing, should never shake your opposition to it.

What will be the result of the proposed solution? Is the proposal feasible; can it be carried out? Is there a better solution?

5. You Must Be Tactful.

Someone will make a senseless proposal. You might sound important while exposing it as senseless, but doing so will not increase your leadership. If freedom includes recognition of the dignity of the individual, then you should not hold any individual up to ridicule. Tact includes, also, the giving of credit for ideas and for a job well done.

6. You Must Be Unselfish.

A destructive leader, a demagogue, may be selfish, but constructive leadership indicates that actions taken will be for the best good of the greatest number. You may even be called upon to fight for action that may seem to be harmful to you as an individual.

Even though you believe you have the good of others as your aim, a selfish desire for leadership may cause you to be dishonest (mentally or morally, if not financially); or to be unkind and unfair.

7. You Will Need A Judicial Attitude.

Sometimes discussion and thought will convince you that your first position was wrong. Stubbornly continuing to defend a wrong position will only lose followers. On the other hand, do not change your mind at the first hint of opposition. Be reasonably sure you are right, then stick to your position. The world loves a fighter, particularly one who fights best when the going is tough.

Many other things will help you to be a leader. For example, you should

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

We have barely scratched the surface in our exploration of the wonders of God's universe.

—Charles B. Shuman

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

be able to speak in public. It is not necessary for you to be an orator, but you will need to be able to express your convictions clearly and forcefully. Fortunately, if you know what you think and have good reasons for it, you will find it relatively easy to express your thoughts.

Particularly if you want your leadership to be effective over a wider area, you should be able to write as well as to speak. Fortunately, there is a direct connection. In fact, you will get much help from writing your speeches before you give them. Write them, then make an outline, then throw your written speech in the waste basket! Why write it? Because it clarifies your thoughts and shows up weaknesses in your arguments.

Self Control

A well-controlled temper is a great asset. A leader must think while on his feet. Reason leaves a man's mind when anger enters. Lawyers recognize that, and sometimes try deliberately to make an opposing lawyer lose his temper.

If you argue and lose, keep happy; maybe you were wrong after all. Maybe you were right and eventually your fellow members will recognize it. If they do, they will listen with more respect next time.

Finally, never hesitate to state an opinion because you fear it may be unpopular. Once your opinion is stated,

and assuming it is sound, you will usually find support from others who felt as you did but who lacked the courage to get out in front. That's why they are followers and you are a leader.

If you will follow the suggestions outlined, you will gradually build a reputation for integrity. Your friends will know that your opinion cannot be bought or too easily influenced.

The picture I have painted is not altogether attractive. Perhaps you are asking: "Why try to be a leader?" That's a good question, especially of a careful appraisal shows you that you lack the qualities necessary for leadership. Such a conclusion need not discourage you. We cannot all be leaders, any more than an army can consist entirely of generals. To be a leader, there must be followers.

If you decide leadership is not for you, then bend your energies and aspirations in other directions. Perhaps you can become a great athlete, an artist, an entertainer. And meanwhile, you can be a sincere follower of some able leader.

But let's consider what to do if you have leadership ability. By developing it and accepting the responsibilities that go along with it, you can leave the world better than you found it. Who could ask for a better accomplishment? And in case the statement sounds a bit stodgy, let me hasten to add that you can have loads of fun while doing it.

Let's look at some fields where leadership is needed.

1. Home.

The tone or atmosphere varies in different homes. The ones where living is most enjoyable are notable for the cooperation of members, their consideration for each other, and the acceptance of responsibility. By quiet leadership you can help to set the tone of your home.

2. Schools.

Taxpayers, doubtless, are inclined to give the state too much authority and responsibility in school matters.

That needs correction. But even as a student you can assume definite responsibilities or guarding school property against damage, backing worth while school functions, and grasping the opportunity to learn.

3. Community.

A good community is made up of happy homes, friendly people, and adequate public services. There are many jobs that bring no pay check such as working for the Community Chest or Red Cross. You can begin to do your part now.

4. Church.

If freedom is based on moral principles, the church needs your support. If it has faults, help to correct them. If it has weaknesses, help to get rid of them.

Leadership can take many forms.

For example, it can help avoid mistakes. At some meeting, public or private, a certain unwise action may be proposed and be on the point of adoption because no one has outlined the objections to it. Pointing out those objections takes constructive leadership.

Leadership Can Require An Accounting. Laws may be poorly enforced. Actions authorized may have been neglected. Questions bring answers.

Leadership Can Start Needed Action. Sometimes a project is discussed until everyone is dead tired. Everyone is ready to start action, but no one comes to the front with a definite plan. Some leader takes the first definite step and the job is soon done.

Leadership Is Essential to A Democracy. Sometimes when we read history we get the impression that in Revolutionary times every American was a patriot. Not at all! Freedom was secured by the sacrifices and tenacity of certain leaders.

If people are to govern themselves wisely, unselfish leadership is essential. The truth about other forms of government must be continually stressed. Good men must be elected to office and supported after they assume office.

Unfortunately, many voters are swayed by demagogues. They consider possible advantages to themselves above the eventual good of all. The encouraging angle is that many of them can also be swayed by vigorous constructive leadership that appeals to the better side of their natures. That is the hope of democracy. That is why unselfish leadership is so vital.

Suppose you are asked to be an officer or suppose you want to be an officer and aren't asked?

By and large, any prestige you get from being an officer will be more than offset by the headaches. The only sensible reason for accepting such a job is that it needs to be done and that you feel you can do it as well or better than anyone available.

Then there is the possibility that you will turn down your chance to be president. You may know that you lack the time or the qualifications. Just about the meanest trick is to take the job and then refuse or neglect to give what is needed to do it. Generally speaking, the best leaders I have known have not been too conscious of their leadership.

It looks like a long way ahead but after you reach the 50-year milestone you may keep your eyes open for growing talent among the younger members. You won't always be right but you will say to yourself, "Bill will make a good president in a couple of years" or "John has possibilities but he needs more seasoning."

You may also head off others who have the ambition but not the qualifications, thus doing a service both to them and to the organization.

(To Be Continued)



NEW YORK 4-H LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAM

Left to right: Frank Tolbert, Elmira; Donald Noble, Canton; Douglas Theobald, Potsdam and Ronald Kasper, Pine City.

At the International Livestock Show in Chicago in competition with 87 contestants, Frank Tolbert ranked third in sheep judging, Kasper was 12th on cattle and Theobald 15th on swine. The team was 10th on sheep, 16th on swine and 23rd on cattle. The Kansas 4-H team placed first.

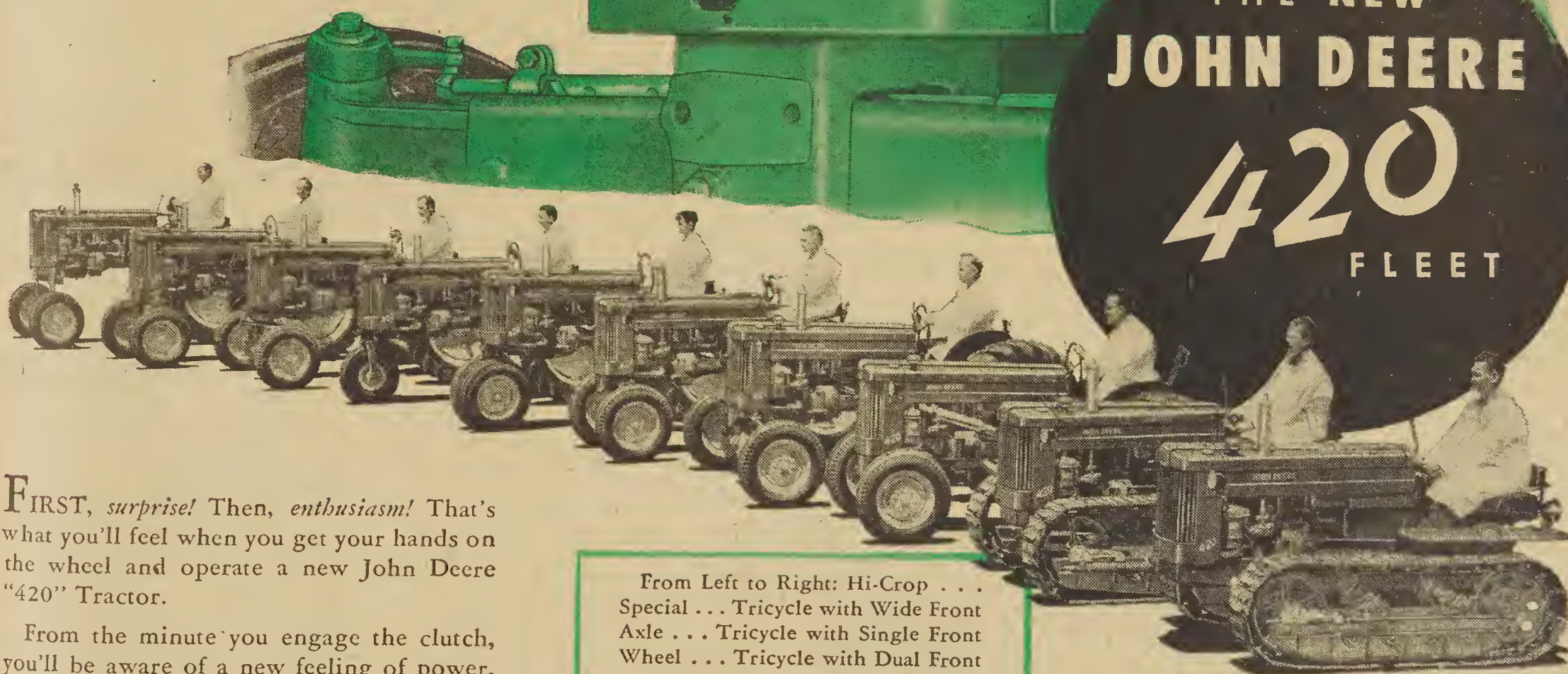
It's POWERFUL Good News!

NOW NEW POWER...

NEW 2-3 Plow
Tractor Performance
That Will
Open Your Eyes!



THE NEW
JOHN DEERE
420
FLEET



FIRST, *surprise!* Then, *enthusiasm!* That's what you'll feel when you get your hands on the wheel and operate a new John Deere "420" Tractor.

From the minute you engage the clutch, you'll be aware of a new feeling of power. Yes, 20 per cent more power has been engineered into these new and completely modern 2-3 plow tractors that succeed the well-known John Deere "40" Series.

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There are other advancements, too. The

From Left to Right: Hi-Crop . . . Special . . . Tricycle with Wide Front Axle . . . Tricycle with Single Front Wheel . . . Tricycle with Dual Front Wheels . . . Standard . . . Two-Row Utility . . . Utility . . . Crawler (5-Roller Model) . . . Crawler (4-Roller Model).

"420's" have a new pressure cooling system, speed-hour meter (optional), and the recently improved steering and clutching that make driving a pleasure. All the time-proved features from previous models are yours as regular equipment . . . deep, adjustable, cushion-spring seat . . . standard 3-point hitch with Load-and-Depth Control . . . "live" Touch-o-matic hydraulic control . . . self-energizing disk-type brakes . . . swinging drawbar . . . and many others your John Deere dealer will be glad to show you. Get all the facts now . . .

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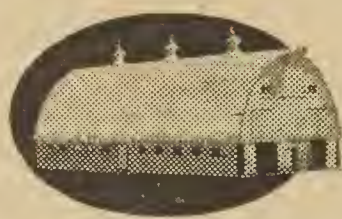
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Please send me a catalog of Timberib Farm Buildings
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The day your cattle move into a Timberib barn they naturally do better. For these barns remain weather-tight and draft-free for generations of hard service.

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Available widths are 24, 32, 36, 40 and 56 feet. For details and prices, see your Timberib dealer, or send coupon for free catalog.



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There's no need to buy two, three, or more separate power garden tools. The "ROTO-HOE IDEA" makes available to you one basic power unit and a wide variety of "customer-proven" attachments. All are integrally-designed to fit and work perfectly with the same 2 h.p. ROTO-HOE power unit; all are interchangeable in a few seconds; all are thoroughly "use-tested", available NOW!

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helps keep lawn velvet-smooth, has easy-to-sharpen twin spindle blades. Attaches in seconds, costs only \$49.50 to add to ROTO-HOE power unit; or as a complete unit, ready to go to work for only \$131.50.

FREE COLOR BROCHURE. Illustrates all attachments in color, gives full information. Write today for a copy and for name of nearby ROTO-HOE dealer.

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**Seed
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Nothing else in country life is more satisfying than harvesting fresh vegetables and flowers grown with your own hands.

How Does Your Garden Grow?

(Continued from Page 1)

and equipment people another few years and they will have the weed problem almost completely solved by the use of chemical weed killers. Great progress already has been made, but there is still much to learn about them. In an early issue we plan to give you some definite information about them.

Obtaining Garden Plants

Years ago we gave up trying to grow our plants in the kitchen windows. It costs more to buy the plants instead of the seeds, but the greenhouse plants were so much sturdier and healthier that they paid off every time. Of course most plants can be grown directly from seed in the garden itself. Now we have a little greenhouse where we grow all of our flower and vegetable plants except those we plant directly in the garden, thus getting an early start.

Let me stop here to say that a greenhouse is practical and possible for most gardeners, and I wouldn't be without one. We call ours "little Florida," because it is just like walking out of the cold snowy winter into a green oasis. In an early issue I shall tell you how we got our greenhouse and how we use it.

Many gardeners make a grave mistake in planting seeds, either in flats or directly in the garden, by getting them too deep.

Insect and Disease Control

While it makes for considerable labor, we have little trouble from blights and insects because we dust any of our plants that are susceptible to disease or insects with a good all-purpose dust. Both the hand duster and the chemical can be purchased at any seed store. Many people use a small or knapsack sprayer instead of a duster. Both plans work.

Vegetable Varieties

I often think of the good flower and vegetable gardens that my mother used to have, but I know now that the flowers didn't blossom and the vegetables didn't yield anything like they do now. The plant breeders and the commercial seed houses have done a wonderful job in developing vegetable and flower seeds that are easy to grow and that are of far better quality than those of the past.

As a general principle both for vegetables and flowers it pays to stick to well-known varieties with which you have had success. But in our gardens we have a lot of fun also by experimenting each year with a few of the newer kinds. If you read carefully the descriptions in the catalogs you will not make a mistake, either, with the advice of your favorite seed house. Any of those who advertise in the columns

of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are reliable, and of course many others.

We like to have a succession of the vegetables during the entire season. This can be done in two ways, of course, either by planting early and late varieties, or by planting at different dates. We do both. It is surprising, however, how fast a late planting will catch up with an earlier one.

In choosing vegetables, attention should be paid to your own experience or what the catalogs say about those particularly good for freezing. We have found that often a variety that is all right when fresh from the garden doesn't freeze well.

On Bragging

I have fun with my friends throughout the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST country bragging about beating them in getting earlier peas and sweet corn. Inasmuch as we have subscribers as far south as Maryland and as far north as northern Maine, such contests don't amount to much. But still the competition is fun. I have planted peas in the fall. I have also shoveled away snow in midwinter and dug a trench and planted peas. We have never succeeded in getting a very good stand this way but you can get a mess or two of peas before almost anyone else. It does pay, however, to get peas into the ground at the earliest possible time in the spring. Like oats and a few other crops, peas are an early bird. I guess we won't beat anyone this year, however, for at this writing, in the middle of February, snow is a good foot deep on my garden.

Last year we had sweet corn from the garden from about July 4 until long after the first frost. We got it early and late by starting a little in the flats in the greenhouse and transplanting it, and by using early and late varieties and making successive plantings. For a regular main crop, all-purpose sweet corn we have never found anything to equal Golden Cross Bantam. But there is a very early variety called Seneca 60 which grows only a few feet tall that just cannot be beat for both earliness and sweetness.

Last year we had bushels of the nicest cantaloupes you ever tasted. There were all we could eat during the entire fall, all we could give away. Even then some rotted. I am convinced that cantaloupes can be grown in almost any garden, but they must have lots of room, the vines should not be too thick on the ground, and you just cannot overdo the fertility for them. We plant them in rows 9 feet apart so that we can run the tractor between them, and they need regular dusting or spraying. In choosing varieties for upstate New York and New England get

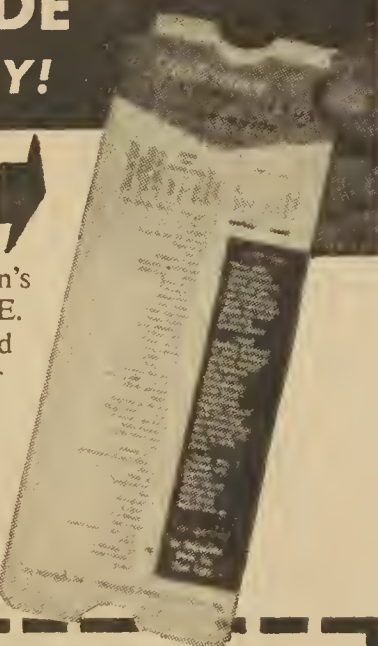
(Continued on Opposite Page)

NEW SEED SLIDE-GUIDE SAVES YOU TIME AND MONEY!

Answers over 400 planting-time
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Save time and money at planting time with Hoffman's new scientifically designed SEED SLIDE-GUIDE. Gives answers to over 400 questions on seeds and crops—when to plant, how deep, rates of seeding for 44 farm crops. Also plant population and fertilizer suggestions, seed control, seeding rates for different kernel sizes of Funk G seed corn.

Hoffman's new SEED SLIDE-GUIDE is simple to use, clearly printed, water-resistant for long life. Fits easily into your pocket.



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Gentlemen:

I enclose 25¢. Please send me my SEED SLIDE-GUIDE.

Name _____

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State _____

(Continued from Opposite Page)

those that will have time to mature. We have had good luck growing some plants and transplanting them, but have not tried it for the entire crop.

There are one or two wonderful new long-type carrot varieties, but our ground is stony and we have better luck with the shorter ones.

Whenever there is a choice between a hybrid of any variety, flower or vegetable, and the old-time varieties, always take the hybrid. Hybrids are more disease and insect resistant, are generally healthier, and they yield better. Don't try to save seed from them, however.

Every year we plant vegetable oysters or salsify and parsnips because they are good to have early in the spring as soon as the snow goes off. But they are a nuisance in the garden, because you have to plow around them in the fall, and they make a weed patch in your garden after they are harvested.

Some people stake, brush or wire up their peas and stake their tomatoes. We never do because our main point in growing a garden is to do it with as little work as possible. Maybe we don't get as good a quality, but we do get heavy yields, more than we can use, with much less work.

Of course, I have not attempted to name all of the vegetables or all of the varieties that we grow each year and that are possible in most gardens. If you are at all interested, any good seed catalog will raise your enthusiasm. I honestly believe, however, that the farmer and the farm wife is missing a bet when he or she says, "I'll buy my vegetables. I can't afford to take the time to fool around with a garden." I

have always felt that farming is a way of life as well as a way of making a living, and a good garden of both flowers and vegetables worked with a minimum of labor is one way to add to the happiness to be found in country living.

— A. A. —

GRAZING SMALL GRAINS PAYS

THE real value from pasture on New Jersey farms comes through extending the pasture season as long as possible. With the use of small grains the pasture season can be extended to a full 8 months. This is approximately a 40-per cent increase in pasture time over the usual 5½ months grazing season from permanent pasture alone. For pasture purposes Balbo rye yields the best.

According to a 4-year study at New Brunswick, rye produced almost twice as much grazing as barley or wheat and nearly three times as much as winter oats. In this test the small grains were pastured in both fall and spring. In fact, the rye produced nearly as much forage per acre in 8 weeks of fall and spring grazing as did a well-fertilized bluegrass pasture during the 5 months from May to September.

In addition to the pasture, the small grains grazed only in the fall yielded 8 per cent more grain than the similar plots not grazed. In one favorable year fall-grazed wheat yielded over 25 per cent more grain. Grazing in both the fall and spring resulted in only about 6 per cent less grain than plots not grazed. The grain yields from rye and wheat grazed only in the spring were reduced almost 20 per cent.

Farmers Can Help State Scientists

An open letter to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers:

WINTER is the season when the earth sleeps and the farmer has a little leisure to read. Come spring and he is busy planting and until fall harvest he may not have time again to think about the State's resources. The farmers of New York can be of great assistance to the State's Scientists. You can do this in two ways:

1. By reporting to your State Museum and Science Service the occurrence or discovery of Indian villages, Indian pottery and Indian remains on your lands.

2. By allowing the State Scientists access to your property for the purpose of exploring its plant and animal resources and geological and paleontological (ancient life-like fossils) remains.

The number of scientists is small and the number of farmers is many, so the chances are far greater that the man on the land will make important discoveries and bring them to the attention of the scientists before they will even know about them. Discoveries of animal and human remains particularly must be treated with great care and unauthorized persons should be discouraged from taking them out of the ground lest part of the evidence be destroyed.

Now the farmer may ask in all fairness, why should I report Indian village sites, cemeteries and the like to the State Museum or such finds as Mastodons (prehistoric elephants of the Ice Age) to the State rather than to some local authority?

The reason is that the New York State Museum and Science Service is in business to serve the taxpayers. The New York State Museum has a staff of scientists who are known as the State Science Service. Its job is fundamental research on the natural resources and the relation of man to his natural environment in New York State.

Though our small staff will be swamped if all of you write to us at

once, we do want to hear about important discoveries and so will not discourage any letter. If you have any important problems of identification of plants and animals, we will be glad to hear from you and even if we cannot serve you ourselves will be glad to refer you to the proper authorities.

There is a constant feed-back of information from the Museum and Science Service to the universities and public schools, and the State Museum and Science Service participates annually in the State Fair where many of you saw the large relief map of last year which was our exhibit.

We hope that those of you who saw the relief map of New York and located your farms on it will visit the State Museum in Albany. If you write us in advance that you are coming, we will arrange to have your family or group conducted through the Museum. In any event, I would be glad to hear from you. — Sincerely, William N. Fenton, Assistant Commissioner of Education

— A. A. —

CONTROLLING MASTITIS

The following rules, suggested by Prof. C. G. Bradt of Cornell University, will go a long way toward preventing mastitis:

1. Prevent all kinds of injuries to teats and udders.
2. Keep cows well-bedded.
3. Have stalls that are wide and long enough for the cows.
4. Remove milking machines when milk stops flowing. Keep machines clean, and in good repair.
5. Use a strip cup or strip plate daily to detect early signs of trouble.
6. Dip teats in disinfectant after removing machines. Pine oil solution is good. (One tablespoon water soluble pine oil in one quart lukewarm water) or use chlorine or quaternary ammonium solutions according to label directions.
7. When cows need udder treatments, better rely upon your veterinarian.



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because it is more economical. vegetable plant diseases. Fertilizers with Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate will provide copper use of Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate results in healthier and better-tasting fruits and vegetables. This means more profit to the grower.

TRIANGLE BRAND COPPER SULPHATE comes in these forms:

instant (powder) for quick mixing of BORDEAUX sprays.
diamond (snow) large or small crystals containing 25.2% metallic copper.
BASIC Copper Sulphate, powdered, containing 53% metallic copper.

Control POND SCUM and ALGAE in Farm waters with Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate.
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Send today for information on these important uses of copper sulphate.

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We ship to points east of the Mississippi and north of Virginia between April 15th and May 10th only.

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOG
For details of these and many other outstanding vegetables and flowers.

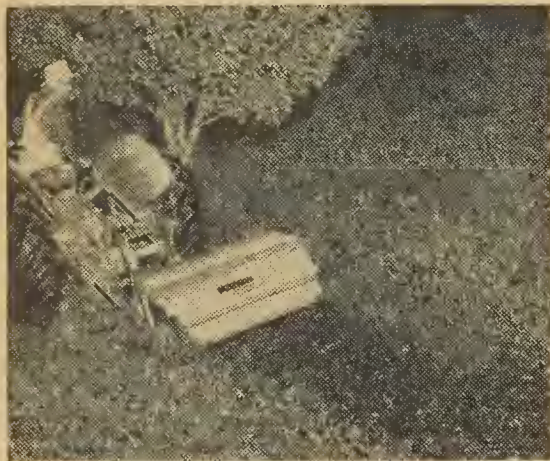
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There is a full line of fertility-building money-making HOWARD ROTAVATORS for every tillage job. The "slice-loosen-mix" action of the hoe-like ROTAVATOR blades mulches the cover crop down through the whole cultivation depth, leaves a patternless soil surface to check wind and water erosion.

70 and 80 inch trailing ROTAVATORS for general crop farming, 50 and 60 inch tractor-mounted models for smaller areas and special uses. Rapid on-off-action three point hitch.

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Our New 1956 Catalog lists 34 other popular varieties of Strawberries, also a complete line of Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Fruit Trees, Garden Roots, etc., with most varieties illustrated in natural four-color. A valuable reference and planting guide.

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Alaska or Europe?

WHICH would you rather do this summer? Go with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST on a perfectly delightful Alaska Cruise, visiting en route Yellowstone, Mt. Rainier, and Lake Louise—or travel with us to Europe on a wonderful tour that will take us to England, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, and France? Both of these tours are all-expense, escorted tours and we cordially invite you to join whichever one best fits your plans. Here's a brief outline of each of them:

Our European Tour

The dates of our European Tour are August 15 to September 25, and every moment of it will be filled with pleasure and interest. We will travel to Europe on the *Queen Elizabeth*, one of the largest and fastest ocean liners on the Atlantic. Its spacious decks and lounges, delicious meals, and happy shipboard life will make the 5-day crossing seem all too short. Before we know it, we'll be in England seeing historic London, Shakespeare's home, Windsor Castle and other famous sights.

Then will come picturesque Holland, with its dykes and windmills; Germany and castles on the Rhine; beautiful Austria; magnificent Switzerland, and sunny Italy where we'll visit Venice, Florence, Rome, the Isle of Capri, and the Italian Riviera. Next, Monte Carlo, the little principality that is to be the home of movie star Grace Kelly; and finally the French Riviera and glamorous Paris, with an excursion to Versailles to see the most renowned of all the palaces of France.

All-Expense Ticket

The all-expense ticket for this wonderful tour, which will be directed by our European tour directors, the Travel Service Bureau of Brookline, Massachusetts, is approximately \$1,400. This is a most reasonable price for this outstanding 6-weeks' tour to Europe and includes all transportation, hotels, sightseeing, baggage transfer, all meals and tips, and the services of a friendly, competent escort who will handle travel arrangements and do everything he can to make this a marvelous experience for everyone who goes.

Our Alaska Tour

The dates of our Alaska Cruise are August 8 to September 5, and our popular tour leader, Mr. Verne BeDell of the Northern Pacific Railway, will again head this party. Besides an enchanting 9-day cruise on the calm waters of the beautiful Inland Passage to Alaska, with stops at places whose names have thrilled us since early Klondike days, we will visit Yellowstone National Park, Rainier National Park, the beautiful West Coast cities of Seattle, Portland, Vancouver, and Victoria.

On our way home from Alaska we will spend four wonderful days in the

luxurious Chateau at Lake Louise. From there we will take sightseeing trips to Moraine Lake, the Valley of the Ten Peaks, Banff, and the Columbia Icefield. Words just cannot describe all the fascinating and beautiful sights we will see on this Alaska Tour!

The exact cost of the all-expense ticket for the Alaska trip depends on where you board our special train, and the train and steamship accommodations you choose. Our train will start from New York City and pick up members of our party all along the way to Buffalo. If you join us at Syracuse, N. Y., and use a lower berth on the train and a minimum price stateroom on the ship, the price would be \$948.30. This is a perfectly wonderful 26-day trip, and if you were traveling alone, you could not possibly duplicate it at this price and have the same accommodations.

We have been able to give you above just the barest outline of these two

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Bachelorhood is just the knack . . . of loving without a heart attack.

—Author unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

tours, but the printed itineraries (which we will be glad to send you on request) will give you full information. Just use the coupon below to get a free copy of either or both. Reservations are coming in rapidly for both of these tours, and we urge you not to wait too long before making your reservation. A \$200 deposit per person should accompany reservations for the European tour, and a \$50 deposit per person reservations for the Alaska Tour.

If you have never traveled with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, you can't possibly know how much fun we have, how perfect the experience is, and what good friends you make. We know that no other tours can compare with ours, and evidently a lot of people agree with us, for they join our travel parties year after year. On our Caribbean Cruise last January were many of our friends who have gone with us on past tours.

We Had Fun!

Speaking of the Caribbean Cruise, we want to report that it was just about perfect! While the Northeast was having some of its worst winter weather, we were enjoying calm seas, brilliant sunshine, colorful flowers, fascinating land trips, and the delights of shipboard life.

Have you often read about our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours and wished you could go? Then why not seize your chance this summer to go with us on either our European Tour or the Alaska Cruise? Whichever you choose, you can't miss. They're both out of this world!

E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me as soon as possible, without any obligation on my part a copy of the following itinerary (check one or both):

- () Alaska Cruise, August 8-Sept. 5
() European Tour, August 15-Sept. 25

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address



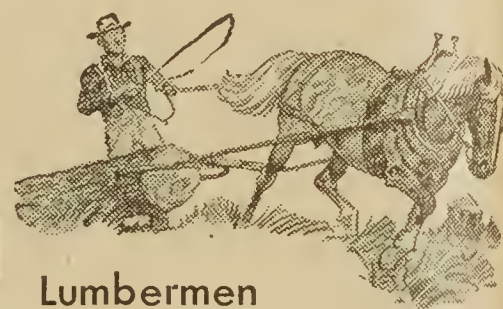
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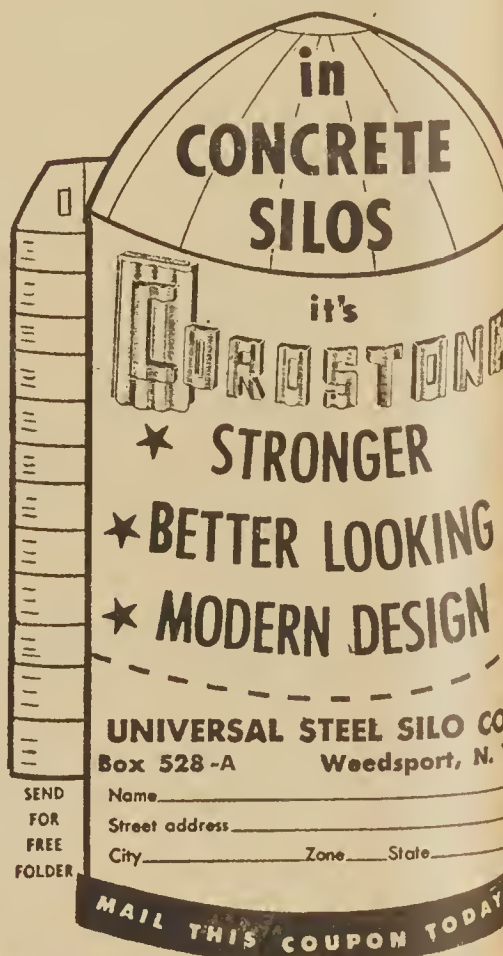
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National Plant Food Institute

WHAT IS conservation farming? Well, in simple language this implies a type of farming that keeps the land in a high state of productivity.

And how do we achieve conservation? Do we terrace all of our fields? Go hog wild building dams and sod waterways? Well, I say "no." Sure, we'll need to terrace some of our fields. Yes, and there is a place for the other so-called conservation practices. But the big thing—the way we can really sell conservation—is to grow bumper crops. When we do this, conservation comes as a by-product.

Slowing Down Raindrops

And here's why. For one thing, bumper crops protect the soil from the pounding action of raindrops. Every raindrop that hits the ground, unless it is first slowed down by cover—either growing plants or mulch—hits with tremendous force causing soil granules to disintegrate. The result is that the soil's structure is destroyed and the smaller soil particles are washed away. Big, healthy close-spaced plants intercept the raindrops and slow down their velocity, so that they fall gently to the ground without serious damage.

Experiments of the University of Illinois at Newton prove this very point. They show that high-yielding soils made productive through the use of lime and fertilizers soak up rain much quicker than low-yielding soils not limed or fertilized. Land which had been well treated for 30 years absorbed .26 inches of rainfall per hour, while similar land which had been producing puny crops took in only .09 inches of rainfall in the same time.

But that's only half the story. It's the vigorous plant—the one that yields well—that has that extensive root system which holds the soil in place and slows down runoff water during exceedingly heavy rainfall. As these roots decay, valuable organic matter is left behind.

During a 15-year test of four clean cultivated crops, five small grains, and six hay crops at the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, the use of 5 tons of fertilizer increased the total crop yields from 41,000 to 118,000 pounds per acre. And, at the same time the organic-matter content increased by 18,000 pounds in the plow layer.

Food for Soil Organisms

Organic matter is the food of soil microorganisms and earthworms. Not all people believe it but the living things in your soil live on organic matter—they do not produce it. It is only the plants above ground having access to the sun that produce organic matter. I would also like to point out, and I'm sure you'll all agree, that flourishing plants hold the soil in place much better than do mediocre ones.

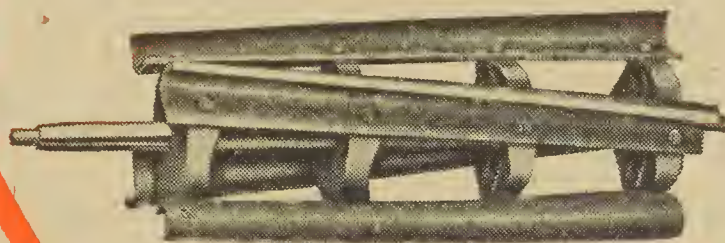
And, of course, economy of labor and capital also accompany good farming. Let me give you just one example. Dr. R. H. Wilcox, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois, made a study on the costs of producing corn. The farms with the highest yields averaged 92.9 bushels per acre and produced corn for 54.7 cents per bushel. On the farms with the lowest yields—average of 61.8 bushels per acre (still 1½ times our national average)—the cost was 85.4 cents per bushel.

Efficiency is the American way. So, let's put first things first—stress good management and get conservation as one of the important by-products.

Your way to better feed...lower cost!



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Stone-stopper safety clutch
Built-in knife sharpener

new HEAVY TONNAGE grass attachment

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Now there's more capacity and dependability in the husky Allis-Chalmers Forage Harvester. You do more work at less cost . . . harvest more crops—grasses, legumes, row crops, hay, straw.

The Allis-Chalmers Forage and Grain Blower has These New Features

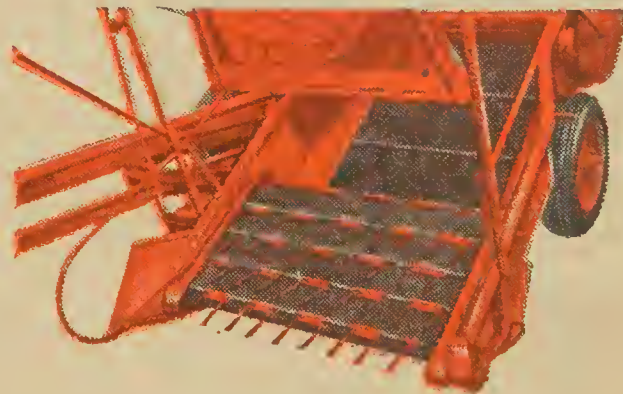
New clamp-ring pipe connectors make it easy to hook up pipe sections. New distributor hood gives positive control and delivery of material to barn mow, trenches, or stacks.

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- New shielding on draper sides
- New quick tension release for draper
- New rubberized draper with clipper lacing



ALLIS-CHALMERS



EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great
North Country and the kind
of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER XI

AND HE did. It came about in this way. We turned our new purchase into the pasture, and Uncle Eb and I drove away to Potsdam for a better nag. We examined all the horses in that part of the country. At last we chanced upon one that looked like the whistler, save that he had a white stocking on one hind foot.

"Same age, too," said Uncle Eb, as he looked into his mouth.

"Can pass anything on the road," said his owner.

"Can he?" said Uncle Eb, who had no taste for slow going. "Hitch him up an' let's see what he can do."

He carried us faster than we had ever ridden before at a trot, and coming up behind another team the man pulled out, let the reins loose on his back, and whistled. If anyone had hit him with a log chain the horse could not have moved quicker. He took us by the other team like a flash, on the dead run and three in the buggy.

"He'll do all right," said Uncle Eb, and paid for the horse.

It was long after dark when we started home, leading him behind, and near midnight when we arrived.

In the morning I found Uncle Eb in the stable showing him to the other help. To my surprise the white stocking had disappeared.

"Didn't jes' like that white stockin'," he said, as I came in. "Wondered how he'd look without it."

They all agreed this horse and the whistler were as much alike as two peas in appearance. Breakfast over Uncle Eb asked the Irishman to hitch him up.

"Come Bill," said he, "let's take a ride. Dean'll be comin' long bym bye on his way t' town with that trotter o' his'n. 'Druther like to meet him."

I had only a faint idea of his pur-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom.—Horace Walpole

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

pose. He let the horse step along at top speed going up the road and when we turned about he was breathing heavily. We jogged him back down the road a mile or so, and when I saw the blazed face of Dean's mare, in the distance, we pulled up and shortly stopped him. Dean came along in a moment.

"Nice mornin'!" said he.

"Grand!" said Uncle Eb.

"Lookin' at the lan'scape ag'in?"

"Yes; I've jes' begun t' see what a purty country this is," said Uncle Eb.

"How's the hoss?"

"Splendid! Gives ye time t' think an' see what yer passin'. Like t' set 'n think once in a while. We don't do enough thinkin' here in this part o' the country."

"Y'd orter buy this mare an learn how t' ride fast," said Dean.

"Thet one," said Uncle Eb, squinting at the mare, "why she can't go fast 'nough."

"She can't hey?" said Dean, bridling with injured pride. "I don't think there's anything in this town can head her."

"Thunder!" said Uncle Eb, "I can go by her with this ol' plug easy 'twixt here an' our gate. Ye didn't know what ye was sellin'."

"If ye pass her once I'll give her to ye," said he.

"Mean it?" said Uncle Eb.

"Sartin," said he, a little redder in the face.

"An' if I don't I'll give ye the whistler," said Uncle Eb as he turned about.

The mare went away, under the whip, before we had fairly started. She was going a fifty shot but in a moment we were lapping upon her hind wheel. Dean threw a startled glance over his shoulder. Then he shouted to the mare. She quickened her pace a little but we kept our position. Uncle Eb was leaning over the dasher his white locks flying. He had something up his sleeve, as they say, and was not yet ready to use it. Then Dean began to shear over to cut us off—a nasty trick of the low horseman. I saw Uncle Eb glance at the ditch ahead. I knew what was coming and took a firm hold of the seat. The ditch was a bit rough, but Uncle Eb had no lack of courage. He turned the horse's head, let up on the reins and whistled. I have never felt such a thrill as then. Our horse leaped into the deep grass running like a wild deer.

"Hi there! hi there!" Uncle Eb shouted, bouncing in his seat, as we went over stones and hummocks going like the wind.

"Go, ye brown devil!" he yelled, his hat flying off as he shook the reins.

The mare lost her stride; we flashed by and came up into the road. Looking back I saw her jumping up and down a long way behind us and Dean whipping her. Uncle Eb, his hands over the dasher, had pulled down to a trot. Ahead of us we could see our folks—men and women—at the gate looking down the road at us waving hats and handkerchiefs. They had heard the noise of the battle. Uncle Eb let up on the reins and looked back snorting with amusement. In a moment we pulled up at our gate. Dean came along slowly.

"Thet's a purty good mare," said Uncle Eb.

"Yer welcome to her," said Dean sullenly.

"Wouldn't hev her," said Uncle Eb.

"Why not?" said the trader, a look of relief coming over his face.

"Can't go fast enough for my use," Uncle Eb answered. "Ye can jest hitch her in here awhile an' the first day ye come over with a hundred dollars ye can hev her 'n the whistler, both on 'em. Thet whistler's a grand hoss! Can hold his breath longer'n any hoss I ever knew!"

The sum named was that we had paid him for the highly accomplished animal. Dean had the manhood to pay up then and there and said he would send for the other horse, which he never did.

"Guess he won't bother us any more when we stop t' look at the scenery," said Uncle Eb, laughing as Dean drove away. "Kind o' resky business buyin' hosses," he added. "Got t' jedge the owner as well as the hoss. If there's anything the matter with his conscience it'll come out in the hoss some where—every time. Never knew a mean man t' own a good hoss. Remember, boy, 's a lame soul thet drives a limpin' hoss."

"No use talkin'; Bill ain' no jedge uv a hoss," said David Brower. "He'll hev t' hev an education er he'll git t' the poor house some day sartin."

"Wall, he's a good jedge o' gals anyway," said Uncle Eb.

As for myself I was now hopelessly confirmed in my dislike of farming and I never traded horses again.

Late in August Uncle Eb and I took our Black Hawk stallion to the fair in Hillsborough and showed him for a prize. He was fit for the eye of a king when we had finished grooming him, that morning, and led him out, rearing

in play, his eyes flashing from under his broad plume, so that all might have a last look at him. His arched neck and slim barrel glowed like satin as the sunlight fell upon him. His black mane flew, he shook the ground with his hoofs playing at the halter's end. He hated a harness and once in it lost half his conceit. But he was vainest of all things in Faraway when we drove off with him that morning.

All roads led to Hillsborough fair time. Up and down the long hills we went on a stiff jog passing lumber wagons with generations enough in them to make a respectable genealogy, the old people in chairs; light wagons that carried young men and their sweethearts; backwoodsmen coming out in ancient vehicles upon reeling, creaking wheels to get food for a year's reflection—all thickening the haze of the late summer with dust of the roads. And Hillsborough itself was black with people.

The stallion show came on that afternoon.

"They can't never beat thet hoss," Uncle Eb had said to me.

"'Fraid they will," I answered. "They're better hitched for one thing."

"But they haint got the ginger in 'em," said he, "er the git up 'n git. If

THE STORY THUS FAR

EBEN HOLDEN and young **Will**, whose parents had died, traveled through the northern New York forest and found a home on Dave Brower's farm.

As the years went by, Will's affection for Hope Brower deepened, but she told him that he must let nothing interfere with completing his education.

Uncle Eb was an excellent horseman and when Will got the worst of a horse trade, Eb planned to get even.

we can show what's in him the Hawk'll beat 'em easy."

If we won I was to get the prize but I had small hope of winning. When I saw one after another prance out, in sparkling silver harness adorned with rosettes of ribbon—light stepping, beautiful creatures all of them—I could see nothing but defeat for us. Indeed I could see we had been too confident. I dreaded the moment when Uncle Eb should drive down with Black Hawk in a plain leather harness, drawing a plainer buggy. I had planned to spend the prize money taking Hope to the harvest ball at Rickard's, and I had worked hard to put the Hawk in good fettle. I began to feel the bitterness of failure.

"Black Hawk! Where is Black Hawk?" said one of the judges loudly.

"Owned by David Brower o' Faraway," said another looking at his card.

Where indeed was Uncle Eb? I got up on the fence and looked all about me anxiously. Then I heard a great cheering up the track. Somebody was coming down, at a rapid pace, riding a splendid moving animal, a knee rising to the nose at each powerful stride. His head and flying mane obscured the rider but I could see the end of a rope swinging in his hand. There was something familiar in the easy high stride of the horse. The cheers came on ahead of him like foam before a breaker. Upon my eyes! it was Black Hawk, with nothing but a plain rope halter on his head, and Uncle Eb riding him.

"G'lang there!" he shouted, swinging the halter stale to the shining flank. "G'lang there!" and he went by, like a flash, the tail of Black Hawk straight out behind him, its end feathering in the wind. It was a splendid thing to see—that white haired man, sitting erect on the flying animal, with only a rope halter in his hand. Every man about

me was yelling. I swung my hat, shouting myself hoarse. When Uncle Eb came back the Hawk was walking quietly in a crowd of men and boys eager to feel his silken sides. I crowded through and held the horse's nose while Uncle Eb got down.

"Thought I wouldn't put no luther on him," said Uncle Eb, "God's gin' 'im a good 'nuff harness."

The judges came and looked him over.

"Guess he'll win the prize all right," said one of them.

And he did. When we came home that evening every horse on the road thought himself a trotter and went speeding to try his pace with everything that came up beside him. And many a man of Faraway, that we passed, sent up a shout of praise for the Black Hawk.

But I was thinking of Hope and the dance at Rickard's. I had plenty of money now and my next letter urged her to come home at once.

Hope returned for a few days late in August. Invitations were just issued for the harvest dance at Rickard's.

"You mus' take 'er," said Uncle Eb the day she came. "She's a purty dancer as a man ever see. Prance right up an' tell 'er she mus' go. Don' want to let any one git ahead o' ye."

"Of course I will go," she said in answer to my invitation, "I shouldn't think you were a beau worth having if you did not ask me."

The yellow moon was peering over Woody Ledge when we went away that evening. I knew it was our last pleasure seeking in Faraway, and the crickets in the stubble filled the silence with a kind of mourning.

She looked so fine in her big hat and new gown with its many dainty accessories of lace and ribbon, adjusted with so much patting and pulling, that as she sat beside me, I hardly dared touch her for fear of spoiling something. When she shivered a little and said it was growing cool I put my arm about her, and, as I drew her closer to my side, she turned her hat, obligingly, and said it was a great nuisance.

I tried to kiss her then, but she pulled her hand over my mouth and said sweetly, that I would spoil everything if I did that.

"I must not let you kiss me, William," she said, "not—not for all in the world. I'm sure you wouldn't have me do what I think is wrong—would you?"

There was but one answer to such an appeal, and I made myself as happy as possible feeling her head upon my shoulder and her soft hair touching my cheek. As I think of it now the trust she put in me was something sublime and holy.

"Then I shall talk about—about our love," I said, "I must do something."

"Promised I wouldn't let you," she said. Then she added after a moment of silence, "I'll tell you what you may do—tell me what is your ideal in a woman—the one you would love best of all. I don't think that would be wicked—do you?"

"I think God would forgive that," I said. "She must be tall and slim, with dainty feet and hands, and a pair of big eyes, blue as a violet, shaded with long dark lashes. And her hair must be wavy and light with a little tinge of gold in it. And her cheek must have the pink of the rose and dimples that show in laughter. And her voice—that must have music in it and the ring of kindness and good-nature. And her lips—let them show the crimson of her blood and be ready to give and receive a kiss when I meet her."

She sighed and nestled closer to me. "If I let you kiss me just once," she whispered, "you will not ask me again—will you?"

"No, sweetheart, I will not," I answered. Then we gave each other such a kiss as may be known once and only once in a life time.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

"What would you do for the love of a girl like that?" she whispered.

I thought a moment sounding depths of undiscovered woe to see if there were anything I should hesitate to suffer and there was nothing.

"I'd lay me down an' dee," I said.

And I well remember how, when I lay dying, as I believed, in rain and darkness on the bloody field of Bull Run, I thought of that moment and of those words.

"I cannot say such beautiful things as you," she answered, when I asked her to describe her ideal. "He must be good and he must be tall and handsome and strong and brave."

Then she sang a tender love ballad. I have often shared the pleasure of thousands under the spell of her voice, but I have never heard her sing as to that small audience on Faraway turnpike.

As we came near Rickard's Hall we could hear the fiddles and the calling off.

"Choose yer partners fer Money Musk!" the caller shouted.

Hope and I got into line, the music started, the circles began to sway. Darwin Powers, an old but frisky man, stood up beside the fiddlers, whistling, with sobriety and vigor, as they played. It was a pleasure to see some of the older men of the neighborhood join the dizzy riot by skipping playfully in the corners.

They tried to rally their unwilling wives, and generally a number of them were dancing before the night was over. The life and color of the scene, the fresh, young faces of the girls—some of them models of rustic beauty—the playful antics of the young men, the merrymaking of their fathers, the laughter, the airs of gallantry, the glances of affection,—there is a magic in the thought of it all that makes me young again.

There were teams before and behind us when we came home, late at night, so sleepy that the stars went reeling as we looked at them.

"This night is the end of many things," I remarked.

"And the beginning of better ones, I hope," was her answer.

"Yes, but they are so far away," I said, "you leave home to study and I am to be four years in college—possibly I can finish in three."

"Perfectly terrible!" she said, and then she added the favorite phrase and tone of her mother: "We must be patient."

"I am very sorry of one thing," I said.

"What's that?"

"I promised not to ask you for one more kiss."

"Well then," said she, "you—you—needn't ask me."

And in a moment I helped her out at the door.

David Brower had prospered, as I have said before, and now he was chiefly concerned in the welfare of his children. So, that he might give us the advantages of the town, he decided either to lease or sell his farm—by far the handsomest property in the township. I was there when a buyer came. In the last days of that summer. We took him over the smooth acres from Lone Pine to Woody Ledge, from the top of Bowman's Hill to Tinkle Brook in the far valley. He went with us through every tidy room of the house. He looked over the stock and the stables.

"Wall! what's it wuth?" he said, at last, as we stood looking down the fair green acres sloping to the sugar bush.

David picked up a stick, opened his knife, and began to whittle thoughtfully, a familiar squint of reflection in his face. I suppose he thought of all it had cost him—the toil of many years, the strength of his young manhood, the youth and beauty of his wife, a hundred things that were far better than money.

"Fifteen thousan' dollars," he said

ONE OF SIX BEST STORIES

IN 1900 the New York State Library wrote to libraries throughout America asking them to name the best six books as indicated by the number of people who read them. Among the six was "Eben Holden" by Irving Bacheller. It is a typical American and New York state story of the early days. If you have not already started reading it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I am sure it will interest you, and by using the synopsis you can pick it up and begin it at any time.

Some of the other books in the six best books of 1900 are: "Biography of a Grizzly" by Ernest Seton-Thompson; "To Have and To Hold" by Mary Johnston; "An American Anthology" by E. C. Stedman; "Alice of Old Vincennes" by Maurice Thompson, and "Eleanor" by Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

slowly—"not a cent less."

The man parleyed a little over the price.

"Don' care t' take any less t'-day," said David calmly. "No harm done."

"How much down?"

David named the sum.

"An' possession?"

"Next week."

"Everything as it stan's?"

"Everything as it stan's 'cept the beds an' bedding."

"Here's some money on account," he said. "We'll close t'-morrer?"

"Close t'-morrer," said David, a little sadness in his tone, as he took the money.

It was growing dusk as the man went away. The crickets sang with a loud, accusing, clamor. Slowly we turned and went into the dark house. David whistling under his breath. Elizabeth was resting in her chair. She was humming an old hymn as she rocked.

"Sold the farm, mother," said David.

She stopped singing but made no answer. In the dusk, as we sat down, I saw her face, leaning upon her hand. Over the hills and out of the fields around us came many voices—the low chant in the stubble, the baying of a hound in the far timber, the cry of the tree toad—a tiny drift of odd things (like that one sees at sea) on the deep eternal silence of the heavens.

There was no sound in the room save the low creaking of the rocker in which Elizabeth sat. After all the going, and coming, and doing, and saying of many years here was a little spell of silence and beyond lay the untried things of the future. For me it was a time of reckoning.

"Bcen hard at work here all these years, mother," said David. "Oughter be glad t' git away."

"Yes," said she sadly, "it's been hard work. Years ago I thought I never could stan' it. But now I've got kind o' used t' it."

"Time ye got used t' pleasure 'n comfort," he said. "Come kind o' hard, at fust, but ye mus' try t' stan' it. If we're goin' t' hev sech fun in Heaven as Deacon Hospur tells on we oughter begin t' practice er we'll be 'shamed uv ourselves."

We rented a new home in town, that week, and were soon settled in it. Hope went away to resume her studies the same day I began work in college.

Not much in my life at college is essential to this history—save the training. In my second year, Hope went away to continue her studies in New York. She was to live in the family of John Fuller, a friend of David, who had left Faraway years before and made his fortune there in the big city. Her going filled my days with a lingering and pervasive sadness. I saw in it sometimes the shadow of a heavier loss than I dared to contemplate. She had come home once a week from Ogdensburg and I had always had a letter between times. (To be continued)



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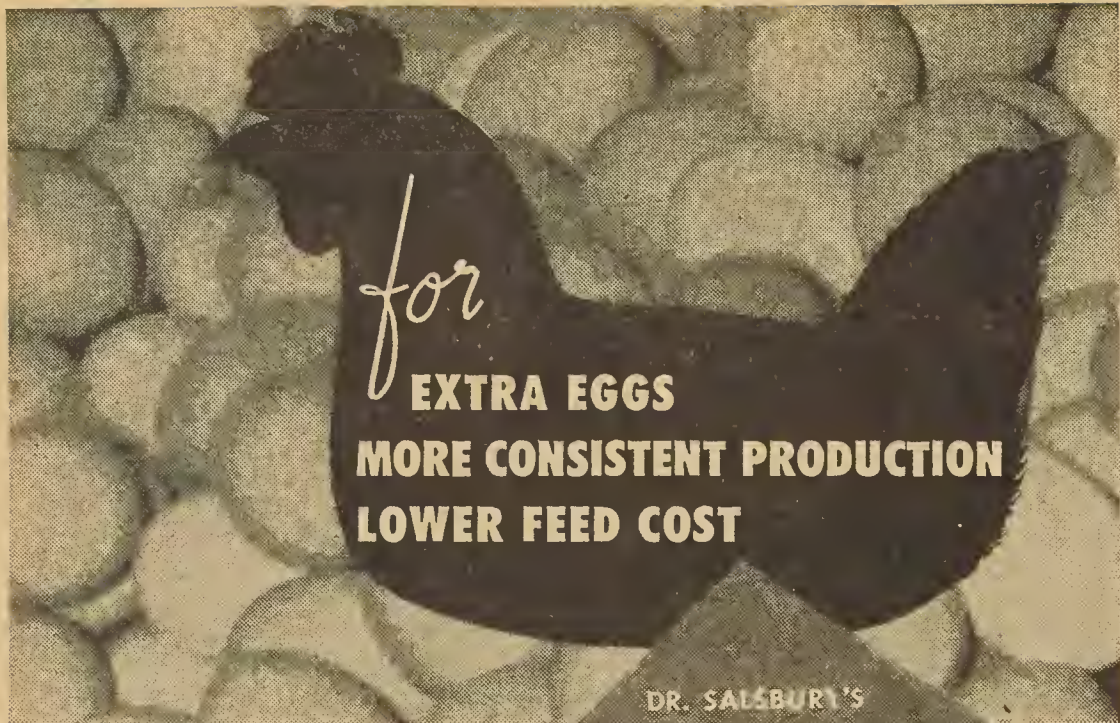
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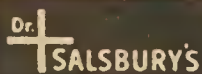
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"Out Around The BROODER HOUSE"

By Bill Coolidge



Quiz Programs and Business Ventures

LET ME get my pipe a'going here. Now, you know there was a fellow out here in the brooder house the other day and he was fussing about so much robbery and stealing and crime in general going on nowadays.

Well, back when I was a boy up in my home town, Lockes Mills, Maine, that is, things were different up there. We really had law and order. Our town constable held that job for a good many years. Most everyone voted for him. Why, they said that one year he had over seventy votes. But amongst the loafers that used to gather around the old box stove down to the general store and post office, there was talk that some folks must have voted more than once. But any skulduggery going on and he would catch the culprit and take him up to the next town where they had a trial justice, and he would probably have to pay a fine.

Now I can't vouch for the truth of this, but I have heard it said down to the general store, that this trial justice fellow kept an early edition of the Sears Roebuck catalog in front of him all the time. If he happened to open the catalog to where it said "babies dresses 35 cents," then that is what

the fine would be, 35 cents. But if the catalog happened to open to where said mowing machines or manure spreaders, then the fines would be pretty high. Y'er see, we really had law and order.

Well, we got set down on a couple of chicken crates that I keep out there for that purpose, and got to talking about these "quiz" or give away programs they have on these T.V. shows nowadays. Now, not so far back you can remember of people talking about the \$64 question. Now it is the \$64,000 question. It has got so that money does not mean a darn thing.

Now these programs are good. Don't misunderstand me. I am not knocking these programs at all. However, there is one question which keeps coming in my mind. Just suppose that a person has all of the answers, and tries for the \$64,000 and is a winner, and collects the full amount. Just who is the winner? Is it really the contestant or is it the tax collector? Now I may not be one hundred per cent right, but I have been looking up some tax tables and reading up on the subject, and it works out about this way. If the contestant takes the \$32,000 he would have to keep about \$18,000. But suppose

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Solving One Poultry Management Problem

By L. M. HURD

IT HAS BEEN my observation that many New York State poultrymen are faced with a difficult management problem when they have mid-winter hatched pullets. The problem is to get the pullets into permanent laying quarters when they are ready to lay without interfering with the old hens that may still be producing well. In many instances the pullets are left on range, or in the brooder houses much longer than is advisable because the owner does not want to upset the production of the older birds by moving them. Of course he can sell them—and many do—but at a considerable loss in egg production at a time when large eggs bring good money.

Moving the pullets from range to permanent laying quarters at the right time is important in many ways. There is more likelihood of bringing on a molt if they have been laying for a few weeks before they are moved. Moreover the egg production of pullets on range is not likely to be as good as it is when they are housed and have closer attention. As a general rule early hatched pullets should be housed early.

The answer to this problem is a summer shelter for the laying hens. This shelter does not have to be an expensive structure. It can be of pole construction with dirt floor and baled straw sides, if necessary. The essential thing with a pole house is to have a good roof. Of course, the type of shelter constructed and its cost depends to a certain extent on the location of the farm and the facilities available. It should be as inexpensive as possible. The big thing is to have the shelter. Laying shelters have proved their value in the practical management of the laying flock in many parts of the country, especially in New England.

Summer laying shelters are primarily temporary quarters for laying hens, but they can be used for other purposes when not in use for hens.

The best time of year to move the hens from their permanent quarters to a shelter is during the month of May. At this time the flock should be culled if necessary, and only the healthy layers transferred to the shelter. Sometimes there is a slight drop in egg production at the time the hens are moved but this can be overcome for the most part by feeding wet mash or extra pellets at the time the change is made. The birds are disturbed less if they are moved at night rather than during the day, and if the arrangement of the equipment in the shelter is similar to that in the permanent house. Shelter near the shelter is desirable.

The use of these temporary quarters gives the caretaker an opportunity to clean and prepare the permanent laying houses for the pullets. It also permits him to house the pullets when they begin to lay without disposing of the hens. A summer shelter makes a comfortable well-ventilated place for the laying hens during the warm summer months; production is often increased and prolonged. Another advantage of a summer shelter is that the birds can remain in this building without being disturbed until late in the fall. Total egg production and returns are increased by having both the hens and pullets in production at the same time during the fall.

The shelters should be near at hand to save travel and equipment such as water pipe and electric wiring. Unless the birds are kept as breeders they should be confined as the market quality of the eggs may be affected when they run out on pasture. The same rules in regard to the amount of equipment and floor space per hen should be observed in a summer shelter as is followed in the permanent house.

If you are not already using summer shelters as I have described them, you are not giving them careful consideration. I am sure you will find their use will add to the profits of your business.

Homemade Pies Help Turkey Sales on Bay State Farm

By CHARLES L. STRATTON

NEW ENGLAND turkey growers are finding new ways to sell more turkey. Their salesrooms are swiftly becoming separated from the typical barn or shed dressing plant and are being made eye-appealing. Herbert Mulno, Wamesit Turkey Farm, Wamesit, Massachusetts, a successful turkey grower of many years standing, put up a flashing neon sign showing an Indian chasing a turkey with a hatchet, built an elaborate roadside salesroom on Rt. 38, Tewksbury, and started making



Cooked, frozen turkey pies in these attractive cartons, help Herbert Mulno build up year-around turkey sales.

key pies and, in many cases, discovered more potatoes and other vegetables were used than meat. We decided our pies would consist of nothing but turkey and gravy . . . no vegetables."

The Mulnos make up the pies in the farm kitchen in the 12-ounce size aluminum plates, roll out the piecrust, cook, freeze, then slip the pies into plain cardboard boxes. A red and white sticker listing contents, weight and instructions is stuck on each carton. Three dozen turkey pies are boxed in a carton and stored in an upright freezer. The pies are already cooked, the housewife need only brown in the oven before serving.

An excellent demand for their turkey pies has been built up. To assure freshness, they make up only a week's supply at a time. Pie sales help sell an additional 12 to 15 turkeys per week.

The air-conditioned salesroom contains a walk-in freezer, display freezers, and cups and ribbons won for his dressed birds and breeders at the variety poultry shows. The store is open daily except Mondays and remains open the last three days of each week until 9 P. M. When the salesroom is closed, customers stop at the house for their birds. For holidays, display cases are left open for convenience in selection of birds.

Mulno raises the Lovelace strain of Broad Breasted Bronze and his own strain of Broadbreasted White Hollands. He is noted as a turkey breeder and does an excellent business in day-old turkey poults.

The Wamesit Turkey Farm is well known throughout the section and was one of the first to go into oven-ready frozen turkeys. Now the largest percentage of their customers prefer frozen birds over the old style fresh killed, New York dressed. If customers want only a turkey snack or have sudden company, they now drop in at the salesroom for Wamesit turkey pies. This item alone keeps customers coming between turkey sales and helps sell more Wamesit turkeys the year 'round.

Why that is just your hard luck. The loss is all yours. It takes capital, much of which is risk capital, to make business, to give employment etc. But if I had a substantial amount of capital to invest, me, well I would just keep what I had and live on it, and let it go at that. This progressive tax system is discouraging to both contestants on the T.V. as well as to business. It is something to think about when the time comes that we can revise our tax laws to provide more equitable reductions.

Salaried people, too, learn that pay raises are not what they seem. Often a bigger job with a bigger salary is not worth the extra responsibility. You know folks, sometimes I am glad I am just a "one horse" poultry farmer and don't have any of these worries.

You know I was just reading where some bureau down in Washington was spending a lot of our money in some sort of a medical research work to find a way to lengthen the life span of the average person. Make folks like us live longer, that is. Well, you know I guess getting folks to live longer is about the only way there is left to get more taxes out of 'em.

Well folks, my pipe has gone out, so join us again some other time for another visit out around the brooder house.

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KEEPS 'EM LIVING! Only PEX* contains DLW*, plus buttermilk and whey sources of vitamins, minerals, amino acids, and unidentified growth factors. PEX keeps layers in tip-top condition and helps prevent body depletion even after extra weeks and months of production.

KEEPS 'EM LAYING! Only PEX contains HIDROLEX* the energy and growth booster from predigested milk sugars and proteins. When you feed PEX you supply immediate energy and boost feed intake to help hold egg production at high levels and prevent slumps.

A PEX PRODUCT FOR EVERY POULTRY PROGRAM!
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for CHICKS . . . for TURKEYS

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*T.M.'s for Milk By-Product feeds manufactured exclusively by Consolidated Products Co., Danville, Ill.

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Good Years or Bad-- PICK A WINNER

H & N, with the right combination of good Livability, Egg Production and Feed Efficiency, this year AGAIN OUT-EARNED EVERY OTHER LAYER, and WON the Fifth Central New York Random Sample Test, and—more important to you—again WON the THREE YEAR AWARD.

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See you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



This new Spr-Blast unit featuring low-cost power and high-speed sprays was recently introduced by the OLIVER CORPORATION of Chicago, Ill. It is the new Iron Age Model 500.

"More from every acre" is a new film put out by the NORTHRUP, KING & CO. of Minneapolis, Minn. Filmed last summer on a farm near Minneapolis, this color film runs 23 minutes and can be secured for showing to selected audiences by writing to Northrup, King & Co., 1500 N. E. Jackson Street, c/o Don E. Crust, Marketing Advertising, Minneapolis, Minn.

The NEW HOLLAND MACHINE CO. of New Holland, Pa. has for our readers who request it, a record keeping book which takes much of the headaches out of farm record keeping. When you ask for it, tell them also what new machines you are interested in. Write to Grassland Editor, New Holland Machine Company, Box 16, New Holland, Pa.

The PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION has a number of movie films available for showing at meetings. They run from about 20 to 30 minutes. If you are responsible for farm meetings and are interested in movies, you can get a list of those available by writing to the Portland Cement Association at one of the following addresses, depending on your location: 20 Providence St., Boston 16, Mass.; 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

The J. I. CASE COMPANY of Racine, Wis. is now enclosing farm machinery service manuals in transparent polyethylene weatherproof envelopes. This will insure that both farmers and dealers receive manuals in first class condition undamaged by weather.

The CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY of 119 N. Washington Street Danville, Ill., has renamed its entire line of feed products. The "Semi-Solid Emulsion" tag has been dropped on all product names. It will be replaced by: PEX Poultry Feeds, SPARX Hog Feeds and KAFF Calf Feeds. The feeds, Semi-Solid Sow Emulsion and Semi-Solid Pig Emulsion will now be known as Sparx for Sows and Sparx for Hogs, respectively. The company will continue to manufacture Sparx for Baby Pigs in both condensed and dry form as previously.

The GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION of ALLIED CHEMICAL and DYE CORPORATION has a sound-slide film which tells the story of grassland farming entitled "Green Pastures." It takes 45 minutes to show, and prints and sound records may be secured by writing to the company's Agricultural Chemical Department, 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

WIRTHMORE FEEDS of Walden, Mass., has announced the addition of three members to their research staff. The men are: Dr. Mark H. Bert, Biochemist; Herbert C. Hutchings, Superintendent of the new 169 acre Wirthmore Research Farm in Berkley, Mass., and Dr. David Libby, Nutrition Research Specialist.

An excellent booklet available to our readers upon request is "Modern Farming with JOHN DEERE Quality Farm Equipment." Its 94 pages are well illustrated and there is much information about farm equipment and about farming in general. Send your request to G. E. Ferris, Deere & Company, Dept AA Moline, Ill.

The INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of Chicago, Ill., recently shipped a complete self-propelled combine from its East Moline Works to Argentina by air freight. Cablegrams indicate that the machine is performing in good shape.

A new self-priming portable utility pump, built in a compact unit easily carried by one man, has been announced by GOULD PUMPS, INC. of Seneca Falls, N. Y. The positive self-priming pump has a suction lift up to 25 feet and discharges up to 85 gallons a minute with 15 feet of head. Write them at Seneca Falls for information or see your dealer.

Recently, Dale Roeder, chief engineer of FORD'S TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DIVISION, predicted that by 1976 agricultural methods of today may look as antiquated as 1906 methods seem now.

If you are thinking of installing an irrigation system, why not fill out the coupon on page 27 of the February 18th issue or write to CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY CO., Dept. AA-2, Waterloo, Iowa, asking for the New Free Catalog, RM 56.

For a 24-page book telling how to use LP-Gas for drying clothes, heating water and other uses, write to National LP-GAS COUNCIL, Dept. AA-1, N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

An excellent place to buy short time credit is from your local Production Credit Association. Drop in at your local association or write to COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT, Dept. A-84, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

To get the name of the dealer nearest you who sells McCulloch chain saws, check pages 14 and 15 of the February 18th issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



Here is a new, automatic defrosting 5-cubic-foot GENERAL ELECTRIC food freezer. It holds 173 pounds of frozen food, yet can be installed under a counter and takes up no more space than a standard kitchen base cabinet.

New York Dairy Representatives Discuss Milk Problems at Albany

ON FEBRUARY 22nd, at the invitation of Governor Harriman, a group of New York State dairy leaders met in Albany to discuss some of the problems facing New York State dairymen. Among them was that of an equitable sharing of the surplus milk which is not sold as fluid milk.

The group took note of the general dissatisfaction with prices paid dairy farmers and the fact that New York State legislative leaders have recommended a single order to cover the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan area. They pointed out that some upstate New York milk which enters interstate commerce is not subject to state regulation.

The resolutions passed by those attending the meeting covering the following points:

1. Asking the Governor and the state administration to take the necessary steps (including consultation with producer groups and the U.S. Department of Agriculture) to extend the Federal-State Order to include all heavily populated areas of the State except Rochester and the Niagara Frontier, where state orders are effective. The Federal-State Order now covers only the New York Metropolitan consuming area.
2. Asking Governor Harriman and the state administration to strengthen existing State and Federal milk orders.
3. To hold a producer referendum on a State Order for the Syracuse market. A Syracuse order has been talked of for some time.

It is generally agreed that bringing under Federal control milk which crosses state lines, but which is not subject to the present New York Metropolitan Order, would increase returns to dairymen. But as you know, there have been grave differences of opinion as to how this should be done.

Many New Jersey producers and their organizations have been working for a separate Federal Order either for northern New Jersey or for the entire State of New Jersey. This position has also been taken by the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association. Other groups, notably the Dairymen's League, Metropolitan Bargaining Agency and the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives have been working toward a comprehensive order for the entire Metropolitan area.

A considerable amount of milk produced in New York State and sold in upstate cities or in New Jersey has not been paid for at full Class 1A price. A

* * *

*Attending the Meeting were:

- Paul D. Graves of Gouverneur, Supreme Court Justice;
James A. Young, president of the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency of Syracuse;
Harold M. Stanley, Skaneateles, Secretary of the New York State Grange;
Dr. Kenneth A. Shaul of Syracuse, president of the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, Inc.;
J. Thomas Cribbs, Syracuse, president of Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative, Assn., Inc.;
Edward S. Foster, Ithaca, general secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation;
Dr. G. W. Hedlund, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University, Ithaca;
Earl C. Foster, Baldwinsville, agricultural advisor to the majority leaders in the state legislature;
Dr. Leland Spencer, professor of Marketing at Cornell University;
Benjamin J. H. Rikert, business manager of the New York State Guernsey Breeders Cooperative, Inc., of Syracuse;
Everett Case, president of Colgate University;
Stanley H. Benham, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Inc. of New York City.

comprehensive order for the Metropolitan area would result in the payment by dealers of the Class 1 price for fluid milk sold in New Jersey, and extending the present New York Order to upstate areas would bring about the same result there.

The resolution was signed by those who attended the meeting.* However, J. Thomas Cribbs, president of Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, Judge Graves, Harold Stanley

Northern New Jersey is to have a separate Milk Order. Just before we go to press, a hearing has been announced (date to be decided) on proposals for a Federal-State Milk Order for northern New Jersey. At the same time co-ordinating amendments to the New York Order will be considered. One possibility is to include in the Metropolitan New York consuming area several southeastern New York counties.

Interested parties have until March 16 to submit proposals for the New Jersey Order. The hearing will take place at a later date to be announced.

Secretary Benson stated his opinion that getting effective milk price regulation in New Jersey is the vital consideration, rather than the method to be used. Such regulation, he believes, will increase milk prices to producers, both in New York and New Jersey.

and Dr. Everett Case made it clear that they were not endorsing a recommendation for a comprehensive order to cover the New York and New Jersey Metropolitan Area. Dr. Case, Judge Graves and Harold Stanley were the three New York State members of the Case Committee which studied New York milk pricing problems in 1953.

Following the meeting Governor Harriman sent a telegram to Secretary Benson emphatically endorsing the resolution and requesting prompt action.

—A. A.—

A. D. HAKES TAKES POSITION WITH DEPT. OF AGR. AND MARKETS

A. D. Hakes of Pitcher, widely known dairy farmer and long active in farm organizations, today became the Agricultural Public Relations Representative of the Department of Agriculture and Markets for Central and Northern New York.

Mr. Hakes is the former secretary of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency and was formerly the representative of the town of Pitcher on the Chenango County Board of Supervisors.

In addition to being a lifelong dairy farmer and taking a leading part in the cooperative movement, Mr. Hakes is associated with his son in the farm equipment business in Cincinnati. He is an officer of the statewide Farm Labor Committee and formerly was deputy director of the Syracuse division of the Office of Price Stabilization.

—A. A.—

The practice of selling milk in half gallon and gallon containers to household consumers has increased greatly over the past few years, according to a recent report of the Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. A study in 25 major cities shows that in 1950 only five of these cities priced the larger containers at a discount from the equivalent single quart prices, but by 1953 the number had increased to 15 of the 25 cities.

QUESTIONS FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL JAVITS

AS WE GO to press, New York State Attorney General Jacob K. Javits announces that he has written to the chairmen of the congressional committees in the U. S. House and Senate his opposition to any bill that would permit the private development of Niagara River power. Mr. Javits says that it is the State law that Niagara power and power sites shall "always remain inalienable and that ownership, possession and control thereof shall always be vested in the people of the State."

Is there anything holy about a law that it can't be repealed if it is wrong? Politicians often try to make the point, and perhaps gain votes by claiming that they represent the people. We ask Mr. Javits, who are the people that he represents?

Seldom has there been a proposal before the public where the people have expressed themselves so emphatically as they have on Niagara power. Over 200 farm, business, and labor organizations in New York State are on record in favor of free enterprise as against socialistic development of Niagara. Some of these organizations include the great New York State Grange, with 140,000 members; the New York State Farm and Home Bureaus; in fact, ALL of the statewide farm organizations. The New York State Federation of Labor is on record against the State's doing this job. So are hundreds of business groups. We repeat, Mr. Javits, who are the people you represent?

How Your Congressmen Stand on Niagara Power

By E. R. EASTMAN

JUST preceding the publication of our last issue I sent a telegram to Senator Irving M. Ives and to every New York member of the House of Representatives not in the metropolitan district. The telegram reads as follows:

"OVER 200 ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDING EVERY STATEWIDE FARM ORGANIZATION, HUNDREDS OF BUSINESS GROUPS, STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, AND PRACTICALLY ALL WELL-INFORMED CITIZENS ARE OPPOSED TO STATE DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL ELECTRIC POWER FROM NIAGARA. ARE YOU? MUCH APPRECIATE YOUR ANSWER BY WIRE COLLECT."

I did not send the telegram to members of the House from New York City and vicinity because AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST does not circulate there. Neither did I send one to Senator Herbert H. Lehman, who, contrary to the wishes of thousands of his constituents, has led the fight for socialism in the Senate to have the State of New York instead of free enterprise develop the additional power from Niagara.

Senator Irving M. Ives replied that he would do everything he could in support of private enterprise in this project. Also, with the 3 exceptions mentioned later, we have received replies from every upstate representative, stating in effect that they emphatically favor private enterprise to develop the power at Niagara and oppose State development. Here are their names:

Steven B. Derounian, Mineola 2nd District
Frank J. Becker, Lynbrook 3rd District
Albert H. Bosch, Richmond Hill 5th District
John H. Ray, Staten Island 15th District
Katherine St. George, Tuxedo Park 28th District
J. Ernest Wharton, Richmondville 29th District
Leo W. O'Brien, Albany 30th District
Dean P. Taylor, Troy 31st District
Bernard W. Kearney, Gloversville 32nd District
Clarence E. Kilburn, Malone 33rd District
William R. Williams, Cassville 34th District
R. Walter Riehlman, Tully 35th District
John Taber, Auburn 36th District
W. Sterling Cole, Bath 37th District
Kenneth B. Keating, Rochester 38th District
Harold C. Ostertag, Attica 39th District
William E. Miller, Lockport 40th District
John R. Pillion, Lackawanna 42nd District

Congressman Daniel A. Reed, Dunkirk, 43rd District, wrote that he is opposed to the destruction of the scenic

characteristics of Niagara Falls, and therefore gave us no answer as to his position on state vs. free enterprise development of the power. Many of us would agree with Congressman Reed if further power development from Niagara would destroy some of the scenic beauty. But experts disagree on this point, and anyway the policy is fully determined to go ahead one way or the other. So the question now is not on the scenic characteristics of the Falls but on how the electric power will be developed.

The secretary to Representative Ralph A. Gamble of Larchmont, New York, the 26th district, said that Mr. Gamble would be away from his office for a week or ten days, and would return too late to answer the telegram. I wrote to Miss Ganser, the secretary, giving the Representative longer time to answer, but he did not.

Congressman Edmund P. Radwan of Buffalo, 41st district, replied that he is taking no public position as to State vs. private development of Niagara because he has introduced a bill in Congress that the army engineers go ahead with surveys of the project in order to get it started, which would have to be done irrespective of how the power is developed.

From the above report it is plain that with only two or three exceptions upstate New York State representatives in Congress are in favor of free enterprise. Their constructive attitude and policies should be noted by their constituents.

A similar telegram has been sent to upstate members of the New York Legislature and a report on their attitude on this vital question will be given in our next issue.

Few people realize how important this question is. If the State of New York succeeds in getting control of the Niagara power, not only will the taxpayer pay the \$400 million necessary to develop the power, but taxpayers will also lose millions of dollars in taxes which private enterprise would pay on the development and operation of the project. If the socialists succeed in having the State grab Niagara we have established yet another precedent for centralized government, for bureaucracy and for further restrictions on the rights of the individual.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is determined to find out whether the wishes of the people are to be followed or those of some socialistic politicians. Because of the importance of this issue, it is to be hoped that citizens will take careful note of how their senators and representatives in Congress and senators and assemblymen in the State Legislature stand.

NYABC Salutes the 4-H Clubs



Today begins 4-H Club week.

But at NYABC, there are fifty-two 4-H Club weeks every year. During the year, a great many 4-H project calves are

sired by NYABC, for 4-H'ers know about the improved results from breeding to NYABC sires. The record number of one hundred two participants—many of them 4-H members—in the 1955 Junior Showmanship Contest at the Cattle Show is evidence of that. So NYABC salutes 4-H Club members everywhere—and congratulates them on having learned of the value of this program for better cattle breeding.



BOX 528-A

ITHACA, N. Y.

COMPLETE TRUCK FARMING DISPERSAL — TWO DAYS

Friday March 23 — Saturday March 24, 1956
at Brooklands Farm — Route 9 — Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York

The undersigned discontinuing truck farming has authorized a Complete Dispersion of all farm machinery, tractors, irrigation equipment, Trucks, Buses and all equipment necessary in the operation of a large scale truck farm. Sale to be held at the farm known as Brooklands Farm, located on (Route 9, Albany Post Road) Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y. Fishkill is located 15 miles South of Poughkeepsie, and 20 miles North of Peekskill, N. Y.

Selling Friday March 23, 1956

10 A.M. Rain or Shine
Papee Forage Harvester, hay and corn head, International Side Delivery rake on Rubber, P.T.O. Int. 2 row Potato Digger, 2 Row Potato Planter, 2 Transplanting Machines, 1 Peck Vacuum Blower, Hay Elevator, 2 Int. Fluid Manure Spreaders, 1 Regular Int. Tractor Spreader, Rotary 6 ft. cut grass or brush Chopper, app. 800-6" field tile, 2 wheel Trailer for Harvesting Sweet Corn, 1 Mc Deering Burrmill, 1 Int. Hammer Mill, 700 lb. Field Mixer, Corn Sheller, 3 ft. Mail Chain Saw, Acetylene Welding outfit, 6 can Int. Milk Cooler, Jamesway Water Buckets, misc. Dairy Equipment, 1941 International Dump Truck, 120 cold frame sash, a large assortment of small tools, and many other items large and small.

Selling Saturday March 24, 1956

10 A.M. Rain or Shine
3 1955 International Series 400 Tractors, (like new), 2 1950 Model C tractors and Cultivators, 3 Ford 1 1/2 Ton Trucks, 1945-1946-1952 platform with racks, 1 1949 1/2 ton Ford Pick up, 1 1951 3/4 ton Ford Pick up, 1 1947 Dodge Power Wagon 4 wheel drive with winch attached, 1 Gorman Rupp Irrigation Pump Chrysler Motor on rubber, 1 Marlow Pump with V8 Chrysler Motor on Rubber, 1 Marlow Pump straight 8 Chrysler Motor, 1 Marlow Pump 6 cyl. Chrysler Motor, 1 Irreco pump 8 cyl. Chrysler Motor on Rubber, 1 Chevrolet Nurse truck for sprayers, 1500 Gal Tank, a very large quantity of 6 inch, 5", and 4" aluminum irrigation pipe, Various sized sprinkler heads, ranging in size from 15 gals. per minute to 300 gals. per minute, Aluminum fittings in the form of L's, T's, and valves, gun pipes, intake pipes, hoses, and dead ends, complete equipment for irrigation units, 3 small rumps with air cooled motor, 1 Brillion seeder on Rubber, 1 Killefer Ditcher and Moler International Post Hole Digger 4 Colbey wagons, Hardie P.T.O. 8 Row Sprayer, 1 electric Seed Treating Machine, 1 8 ft. quick attachable Int. Disc Harrow, Int. Quick attachable 4 disc Plow, 1 4 bottom 14" Int. Trailer Plow, 3 Pac Rite Bean Grading Belts, Capacity 150 bu. per hour per belt, made by America Machinery Corp. 8 sections of spike harrows, 1 Hester 4 disc Brush Plow, 1 Eze-Flow Lime Spreader, 2 Niagara 6 row Dusters, 1 never used, a large quantity of 1/2 bushel and bushel baskets, quantity of 1 Bushel bean crates, Spray materials Parathion's, Kolofog and Zeralate.

BUSES

1947 Dodge Bus seating 36—1939 Mack Bus seats 55—1940 Brockway Bus seats 55—International Bus seats 49. Majority of above Buses have new motors and in good running condition. Two way G.E. Radio Equipment Complete. Main station, 3 mobile units, transmitters and receivers, tower and car Antennas.

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EMPLOYMENT WANTED

EMPLOYMENT WANTED — As farm hand. April-September. Prefer Beef or General Livestock. Age 25, Single, College Education. Box 514-SM, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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HELP HEIFERS LIVE

SOME interesting figures on the length of life of dairy cows come from Dr. E. E. Heizer of the University of Wisconsin. "Out of every 100 heifer calves born," Dr. Heizer says, "only 17 will live to be 10 years old." This is rather startling when we remember that a four-year-old cow has just about paid for the cost of raising her. Therefore, even as a 10-year old cow, she has had only 6 years in which to give you a profit.

Going back a little, Dr. Heizer says that 76 of each 100 heifer calves will live to be bred, 7 of them will be sold for beef before they freshen, leaving 69 out of each 100 that will actually become milk producers. Of these 69, 10 on the average will be low producers and be sold for beef, 12 will be sold because of infertility and 30 will die or be sold because of diseases.

Averages, of course, tell nothing; and by careful management, an individual dairyman can do a lot better than average. Some of the rules he uses to do this are:

1. Breeding from families that are long-lived and free from disease.

There is considerable argument as to whether or not longevity is inherited, but most people agree that vigor is inherited which tends toward freedom from disease.

2. Calves can be well grown and protected, at least to some extent, from disease.

3. All available efforts can be used to keep the herd healthy, with first emphasis on stamping out brucellosis.

— A. A. —

MORE MONEY FROM WOODLOTS

At the University of New Hampshire, some figures have been assembled on actual practices of wood lot owners when they sell logs or other products.

Here are some of the interesting facts uncovered:

1. Considering the amount of work done, a higher price was received where trees to be cut were marked by a consulting forester.

2. The best return was secured where a combination of products was sold rather than where logs alone were sold.

3. Consulting a forester not only resulted in better returns but also improved conditions in the wood lot.

4. Higher returns resulted from sales of standing trees than from road side delivery or delivery to the mill. However, cutting by the farmer and delivery did provide winter work for which he received pay.

— A. A. —

A hundred fifty-seven millions of farm property went up in smoke in the U. S. in 1954. Are you taking steps to keep your place out of such statistics?

MISCELLANEOUS

CLOGGED Septic Tanks, cesspools, grease-traps, cleaned quickly by amazing Sea-Cal Enzymes. Eliminates odors, overflowing, back-ups, pumping, digging. Safe, guaranteed results. Write for free booklet. Suburban Products Company, Department 25, Box 6531, Philadelphia 38.

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LEARN Drafting—Good pay, steady work. We start you free. CTI, 7050 N. Glenwood, Chicago 26.

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ROADSIDE STANDS — Stores—Attract more sales. More Profit. Make your own signs with distinctive six inch capital letter patterns. Full alphabet \$1.00 Postpaid. Venetigram Co., Box 108, Walpole, Mass.



EMPIRE NEWS
If She's a BRUCELLOSIS REACTOR or PROFIT ROBBER

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New York State regulations now authorize the selling of brucellosis reactors under permit for slaughter at licensed commission auctions. Now, for the first time TB reactors can be sold through licensed livestock commission auction markets.

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P. O. Box 385 — Gloversville, N. Y.

Buying Side Chairs

By **RUTH B. COMSTOCK**
New York State College of Home Economics

DO YOU need an extra chair, perhaps in the living room when friends stop in, or when you serve the crowd in the game room? Or would one be handy for the all-purpose room when you have an overnight guest? A "side" chair may be the answer.

Such a chair, if well chosen, is as comfortable as an occasional chair and as easy to move as a dining room chair. It can be used equally well in a living room, hall, dining alcove or bedroom. Some are all-wood, with or without upholstery; others are made of plastic or metal. The cost is modest.

When you shop, keep in mind: Appearance; Comfort; Other furnishings; Workmanship; Care.

Appearance

Decide how the chair will be used most; then select a style to go well with your other furniture and furnishings. Side chairs to use at a table are straighter, and the seats higher, than those for reading or relaxing. Both have a light off-the-floor look. They seem neither bulky in a small room, nor fragile in a large room. Choose graceful lines. Notice the contour because the chair probably will be used away from the wall and seen from all directions. Decorations, if any, should be part of the structure design, not just extra parts stuck on. Look for a chair sturdy enough to withstand wear.

Comfort

A chair should support the body comfortably as long as a person sits in it. One which fits can reduce wear and tear on the spine, neck, arms, legs and even eyes. People differ in height, body proportions, weight and distribution of weight. So, if one person will use the chair most often (to watch television for example), have him or her try it out.

The seat. The seat height should allow your feet to rest comfortably on the floor. A depth of at least 16 inches

is good for most people; if you are tall or long from knee to hip, you may prefer a deeper seat. The width should allow you to move and change positions easily.

Most seats are a little lower at the back than at the front, to hold you in the chair. Many are shaped, or are padded or resilient, to fit your body and to prevent pressure from the front edge. Too deep a shaping confines the body to one spot and may be tiring.

The back. For typing, piano playing and sewing, the back of the chair should just clear the shoulder blades. If you want to rest occasionally during work, you may prefer a back about 3 inches higher.

Your pelvic girdle supports your lower back, so the chair may be open a few inches above the seat. This allows space for body curves and comfortable support from the upper back. Spindles or panels should fit the curves of your back.

The upper part of the chair back should slant backward about 4 inches or more if the seat is deep.

Arms. Arms of chairs should be a height which neither pushes your shoulders up nor allows them to sag. They should help you to get in and out of the chair easily, to move around, and to work comfortably.

Other Furnishings

Choose a chair which will go well with your other furnishings. Some have mostly straight lines, others have mostly curved lines. A well-designed modification of either will be in style for a long time, can be used with period or modern furnishings, and in many different rooms.

Select colors that blend with or accent other furnishings. Woods need not all be alike; you may enjoy a variety. Use a greater amount of one kind of color, however. Fabric colors should blend with the wood in the chair, and with other room colors.

Any pattern in the fabric should

correspond with the predominant straight or curved lines of the chair and not conflict with pattern used elsewhere in the room. The size of pattern should fit the size of chair.

Workmanship

Your best guaranty of good workmanship and materials is to buy from a reliable dealer. He in turn buys from reliable manufacturers. Read all labels carefully.

Finish. Look for a smooth, rich, lustrous finish, resistant to water and stains. Good wood will take and hold a good finish. To prevent warping, the pores of the wood should be sealed on all sides, though the inside and underside may have fewer coats of finish than the outside. Avoid buying a chair with rough edges or splinters, blistered or sticky finishes, with unnatural color or grain, with cheap varnish which will scratch and spot, and with drippings or lumps of glue.

Construction


Chairs should be sturdily made to withstand weight and wear; they should feel firm and strong under pressure. Joinings should be tight. Wood frames should be screwed, rather than nailed, and have thick blocks glued in the corners of the seat frame. Mortise and tenon joints or dowels hold wood frames together. Metal and wood and metal frames often are welded together. Parts made separately for ease in shipping, stacking, and storing should have strong joinings.

Care

Choose chairs that will be easy to move around and to dust. Avoid elaborate carvings, unnecessary rungs or supports and trimmings that will gather dust. Choose finishes and fabrics which will clean satisfactorily. Look for removable upholstery and seat covers which can be covered easily, if necessary.

Shop at reliable dealers for the best values. Watch for sales. If you buy on the installment plan, know how much more you are paying. Shop when you are rested; if you are tired any seat might appeal to you. The best you can afford in design, material, construction and finish is a wise investment.

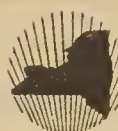
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NIAGARA



MOHAWK

Your Baby Doctor Says:
"Oranges For Vitamin C"

By KATHLEEN BERRESFORD, Nutritionist

"Isn't any fruit juice just as good for Billy as orange juice?"
The answer is "no" . . . not any fruit juice. Grapefruit has about the same amount of vitamin C as oranges. But other breakfast juices don't. And your baby needs this vitamin C.
In the early sailing days, many sailors died at sea of a disease called scurvy. Finally it was discovered that the juice of limes would cure them. Now scientists know it was the vitamin C in the limes that saved the men's lives.
Mothers' milk comes ready-mixed with this vitamin. But if you are not nursing your baby, your doctor will want you to give him orange juice every day. And this helps to start a "good food habit" too — toward a healthy, long life.
Other foods, like potatoes, tomatoes and raw leafy vegetables, have a fair amount of vitamin C in them; but for a full quota of this life-giver, it's a

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
There is no greater bugbear than a strong-willed relative in the circle of his own connections.
—Nathaniel Hawthorne
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

good habit to serve some kind of citrus fruit every day. Oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes and tangerines all belong to the citrus family. For an older child, an occasional serving of canteloupe or fresh strawberries will furnish enough vitamin C.
Now this vitamin is easily destroyed by heat. And since most little babies like their foods lukewarm, it's a good idea to fix the juice ahead of time. Then let it stand at room temperature long enough to remove the chill. This is better than mixing with warm water — which might kill the valuable vitamin.
Other fruit juices serve other purposes in the baby's diet a little later. But orange juice adds something "special." It's not the same as any juice . . . and that's why your baby's doctor says it's important.

— A. A. —
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OUR new Spring-Summer Fashion Book will help you to create lovely clothes for the days ahead. It shows scores of easy-to-make, high style fashions.
Send now for this attractive, helpful fashion guide and plan to sew your wardrobe for the season ahead.
TO ORDER: Write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y., and enclose 25 cents (in coin). Please write name and address plainly.



SCOTCH TOFFEE

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1/3 cup melted butter or margarine | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| 2 cups Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked) | 1 1/2 teaspoons vanilla |
| 1/2 cup brown sugar | Topping: |
| 1/4 cup dark corn syrup | 1 six-ounce package semi-sweet chocolate pieces, melted |
| | 1/4 cup chopped nutmeats |

Pour melted butter or margarine over rolled oats and mix thoroughly. Add brown sugar, corn syrup, salt and vanilla, blending well. Pack firmly into well-greased 7 x 11-inch pan. Bake in a very hot oven (450°F.) 12 minutes, or until a rich brown color.
When thoroughly cool, turn out of pan. Spread melted chocolate over top. Sprinkle with nutmeats. Chill; cut in small squares or bars. Store in refrigerator. Makes 3 dozen squares.

3 new food treats
all from your package
of Mother's Oats

Have you discovered what high-protein Mother's Oats does for your family at breakfast . . . and how it adds tempting flavor to dozens of foods?

Clip out and try the recipes shown here. You'll find Mother's Oats gives cookies and desserts a sweet, nut-like goodness. It keeps croquettes moist and tempting. And what other breakfast cereal—hot or cold—tastes as downright delicious as Mother's Oats? Or gives you so much nourishment?

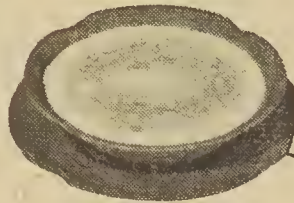


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MOTHER'S OATS



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WEIGHT-WATCHERS' OATMEAL



PROTEIN—9 grams
CALORIES—210

Mother's Oats is low in calories—high in protein. (Oatmeal gives you *far more protein* than any other leading cereal.) And protein at breakfast is the new key to weight control. It cuts down hunger, while supplying needed strength and energy. Eating good hot Mother's Oats at breakfast is the sensible way to control weight.

Only 1 minute is all it takes to cook New Quick Mother's Oats. And it's creamier, smoother oatmeal. If you prefer the flavor and texture of old-style oatmeal, try Old Fashioned Mother's Oats cooked a mere 5 minutes.

SALMON CROQUETTES



- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 2 cups water | 1 tablespoon lemon juice |
| 1 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked) | 1 teaspoon salt |
| 1 one-pound can salmon, drained, boned and flaked | 1/4 teaspoon pepper |
| | 1 1/2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce |

Stir rolled oats into boiling water; cook slowly for 5 minutes, stirring frequently. Combine cooked oatmeal with remaining ingredients. Cool.
Shape into 12 croquettes; roll in bread crumbs, then dip in beaten egg and roll again in crumbs. Fry in hot deep fat (375°F.) till a golden brown. Serve hot.

Those Good Potatoes!

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

DID YOU ever stop to realize what a good friend the cook has in a potato? Potatoes are so easy to store, so easy to cook, lend themselves to so many different methods of preparation, and their flavor blends so well with other foods, that it is easy to plan meals which include them. They help balance the budget, too, as they are a low-cost energy food.

Don't keep potatoes out of the diet because you think they are fattening. It's what you put on them — gravy, sauces—that add calories. The 100 calories in a medium size potato are well balanced by vitamins; they provide more than 1/5 of the daily requirement of vitamin C and about 1/12 of the daily thiamin requirement. They contribute iron, too, if properly cooked.

Cook potatoes in the jackets — boiled or baked—if you want the most vitamins and minerals. Eat the jackets, too, especially of baked ones. If you have to pare them, peel very thin and don't soak. Drop into the smallest possible amount of boiling salted water, cook quickly, and serve promptly. Save the potato water for soups, gravies, yeast rolls, or yeast bread.

If you buy potatoes, choose firm smooth ones which are well shaped, reasonably clean, and relatively free from blemishes, heavy in size, and with shallow eyes. Avoid those with green color; it is caused by sunburn or light burn and usually makes the potatoes bitter. Allow 1 pound potatoes for 4 to 5 one-half cup servings. Mealy potatoes are best for baking, mashing, boiling; waxy ones for salads, scalloping, creaming. Some stores sort the bakers and boilers. Store potatoes in a cool, dark place, preferably between 60° to 70°. They will keep reasonably well at room temperature for a month. Too much light makes them turn green.

There are hundreds of delicious ways to serve potatoes (one cookbook lists over six hundred potato recipes). Here are some of my favorites that I think your family will enjoy, too:

POTATO CHOWDER

- 1/4 cup finely diced salt pork
- 2 to 3 medium onions, diced
- 3 cups diced potatoes, raw
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper
- Boiling water
- 3 cups boiling milk
- 1/2 cup grated carrot

Brown salt pork lightly, add the onions, and cook until lightly browned. Add the potatoes, salt, and pepper and cover with boiling water. Cover pan, and boil until potatoes are just tender. Add the milk and mix. Serve hot. Sprinkle with grated carrot, if desired, or paprika. Serves 4 to 6.

VICHYSOISE

- 4 leeks or 3 small peeled onions
- 3 cups, pared diced potatoes
- 2 cups canned chicken broth
- 1 1/2 tablespoons butter
- 1 cup milk
- 1 cup heavy cream
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon white pepper
- 2 tablespoons minced chives
- Paprika

Cut onions or leeks and about 3 inches of the green tops into even slices. Cook with the potatoes in about 3 cups of boiling water until very tender. Drain and press through a fine strainer into a sauce pan. Add the broth, butter, milk, cream, salt, and pepper and mix well. Serve hot, garnished with chopped

chives and paprika. A dash of nutmeg may be added for that different flavor.

Chicken bouillon cubes may be used for chicken broth. If desired, cook leeks or onions in a little butter before adding to the potatoes. A few drops of Worcestershire may be used. Serves 6.

POTATO BALLS

- 4 large potatoes, pared
- 3 tablespoons hot milk
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 egg yolks
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- Dash pepper
- 1 teaspoon minced parsley
- Fine cracker crumbs and egg for dipping

Cook potatoes in boiling salted water to just cover. Drain and rice or mash thoroughly. You will need about 3 cups. Add hot milk, butter, and beat very light. Add the egg yolks, salt, pepper, parsley and beat again. Spread mixture on a shallow pan and chill thoroughly. Form into small balls or finger-length rolls. Roll each in crumbs, in beaten egg, and then in crumbs. Chill. Fry in deep fat 365 to 385° (one inch cube of bread browns in 40 seconds) until golden brown. Drain and keep hot. Serves 4 to 6.

DUCHESSE POTATOES

- 2 cups riced potatoes
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 egg yolks
- Salt and pepper

Mix potatoes, butter, egg yolks, and seasoning. Shape with a spoon or a pastry tube into mounds on a greased baking sheet. Brush with melted butter and brown in a hot oven. Remove to serving platter or arrange around a roast or steak. Serves 4.

OVEN "FRENCH FRIES"

Allow 1 medium potato per person, pare, and cut as for French Fries. Let stand in cold water about 15 minutes and then drain and dry thoroughly. Brush with melted fat or frying oil and place in single layers on a shallow pan. Bake in a hot oven (400-425°) 30 to 40 minutes or until tender. Turn and baste occasionally with melted butter. Salt and serve hot.

STATE OF MAINE POTATO CANDY

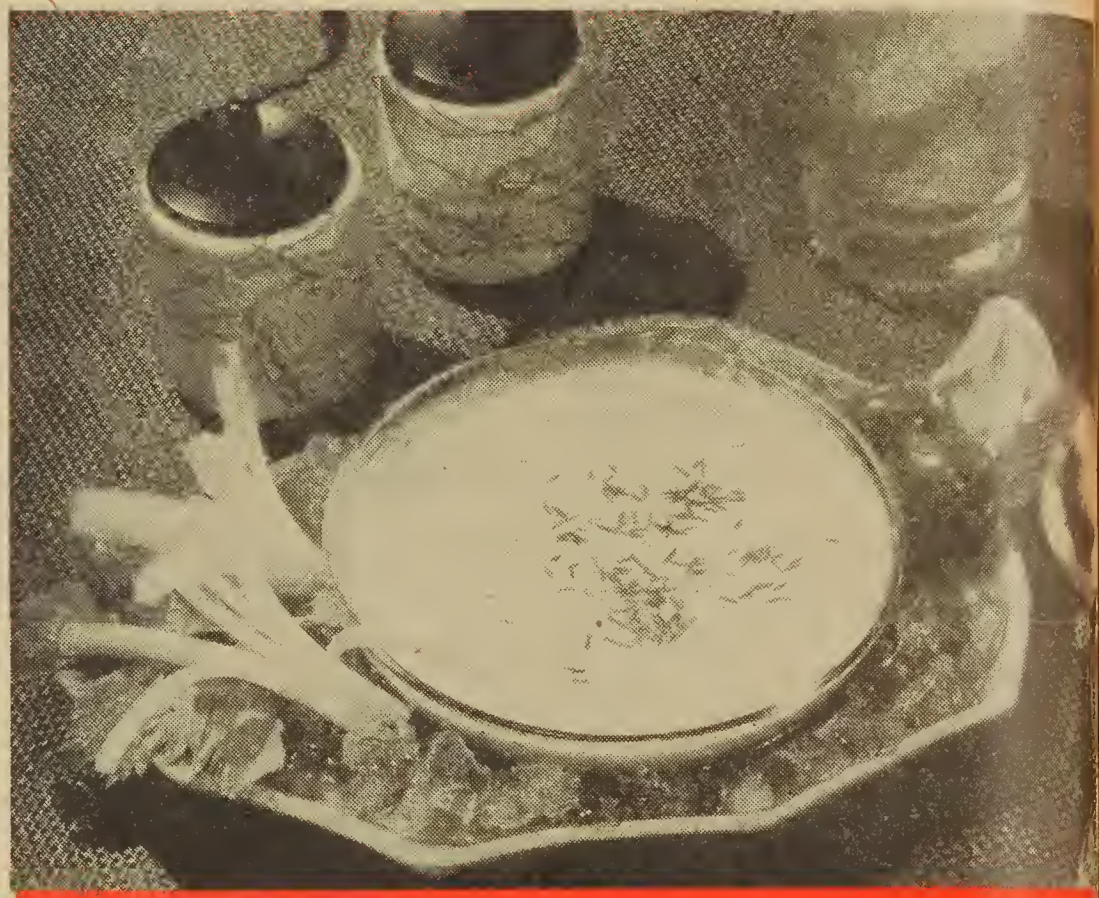
This candy was eaten by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST'S Jim Hall at a Maine Potato exhibit. He voted it tops.

- 3/4 cup cold mashed potatoes
- 4 cups confectioners' sugar
- 4 cups shredded cocoanut, chopped
- 1 1/2 teaspoons vanilla
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 4 squares baking chocolate

Mix potatoes (plain mashed, no butter, milk, or salt added) and sugar. Stir in cocoanut, vanilla, and salt. Blend well. Press into one large or two small pans so candy will be about 1/2 inch thick. Melt chocolate over hot water (Do not allow water to boil. If chocolate gets too hot, it may be streaky when hardened.) Pour chocolate on top of candy. Cool and cut in squares. For variation, make haystacks by forming white mixture into cones 1 inch high. Allow to stand uncovered for 20 minutes. Dip base of each cone into melted chocolate; place on waxed paper until chocolate hardens. About 100 small haystacks. (Plan to use this at Christmas time for uncooked fondant recipes).

FRIED RAW POTATOES

Try frying raw potatoes for a different and excellent flavor. Pare potatoes and slice very thin. Place melted shortening in a heavy skillet and add the



For a glamorous potato soup with a wonderful flavor, try the Vichyssoise recipe on this page. Your family will love it.

potatoes. Thin onion slices may be added if desired. Cover and cook over low heat until potatoes are nicely browned on the bottom, about 10 minutes. Season with salt and pepper, turn potatoes and fry uncovered, slowly, until the other side is browned and potatoes are tender.

EASY CREAMED POTATOES

Cut cold baked potatoes or potatoes boiled with skins (remove skins) into small cubes. Place in a pan and cover with milk. Cook slowly over low to medium heat until the consistency of creamed potatoes. Add butter and seasonings.

POTATOES AU GRATIN

- 6 cooked potatoes, medium size
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
- Pepper
- 2 cups milk, heated
- 1 cup grated cheese

Dice the cooked potatoes. Make a white sauce by melting the butter in a saucepan and stirring in the flour and seasonings. Cook, stirring constantly, until the mixture bubbles. Add milk gradually and cook over low flame, stirring constantly until the sauce boils and thickens. Stir in 3/4 cup grated cheese and the diced potatoes. Turn into baking dish, top with the remainder of the cheese, and bake in moderately hot oven (375°) about 15 minutes, until the cheese melts and browns. Serve very hot. Serves 6.

POTATO POINTERS

Scalloped potato variations. Allow 1 potato per person. Slice potatoes thin—the thinner the slice, the better the potatoes. Use one of the following between layers of potatoes—ham, frankfurter or Bologna slices; cheese, sliced or grated; partly cooked sausage, grated carrots, green pepper, pimiento, salmon, tuna, shrimp. Use cream of mushroom, celery, or chicken soup diluted for liquid in place of milk. Scalloped potatoes may be made with cold boiled potatoes.

Brown, crisp hashed brown potatoes. Mix together two cups hashed or chopped potatoes, 1 tablespoon flour, 1/2 cup milk, and seasonings, and spread evenly in skillet with hot fat. Cook slowly until

browned, turn over carefully in section and brown on other side.

Fluffy mashed potatoes. Don't cook beyond the tender stage. Avoid mashing. Drain well and shake pan of potatoes over heat until dry. Mash out lumps before adding milk (heated) — about 1/2 cup for 8 medium potatoes. Beat well. Keep hot over hot water and beat again before serving. Some cooks like to add a pinch of cream of tartar when boiling potatoes for mashing; they think it keeps them whiter.

Potatoes for broiler or oven meals. Cut cooked potatoes crosswise, brush with butter, and broil ten minutes each side. Or place on shallow pan in hot oven to brown.

Franconia potatoes: Parboil medium size potatoes, drain and place in pan with roasting meat. Bake until tender.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Everything comes to him who hustles while he waits.—Edison

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

about 1 hour, turning and basting with meat drippings.

Baked Potatoes. New potatoes do not bake well. To shorten baking time, place potatoes in boiling water for 15 minutes or cut in half lengthwise, brush with butter and place cut side down in hot oven (425°) for 25 minutes. Parboiled baked potatoes when they come out of oven. Do not serve them in covered dish. Vary with different stuffings and toppings. If you like a crunchy skin, just scrub. If you like it soft, brush with fat before baking.

Left-over mashed potatoes. Use for toppings for casseroles, patties, potato balls, puffed or souffle, or substitute for some of flour in baking powder biscuits.

Potatoes cooked in foil. To bake, wash and dry and rub lightly with fat. Completely wrap each in foil to make a tight package, and bake at 425° about 70 minutes. Or cut as for French fries and place on a large piece of heavy aluminum foil. Season, add some melted butter, parsley, and grated cheese, if desired. Pour 1/2 cup light cream over potatoes. Fold over foil, seal to make a tight package, and place on a baking sheet. Bake in a hot oven (425°) about 45 minutes.

Easy to Make

9129. It's a cinch to sew this handy apron! Make a full length version for chore-time and the cobbler style for entertaining. Use remnants for yoke, pockets and ties. Misses' sizes 10 to 20, and size 40. Size 16 takes 4¼ yds. 35-in.

9129
SIZES
10-20; 40



4588
SIZES
12-20
30-42

4588. Pretty, practical fashion—your favorite shirtwaist dress! Step-in styling, jumbo pockets. Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42. Size 16 takes 5½ yds. 35-in.

9267. Easy-to-sew ensemble with full circle skirt and jacket. Child's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 dress and jacket require 2⅞ yds. 35-in. fabric, ½ yd. contrast.



9267
SIZES
2-10



9342
SIZES
14½-24½

9342. Double diagonals are so slimming and flattering! Easy to sew and proportioned for the shorter, fuller figure. Half sizes, 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ takes 4½ yds. 35-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Add 25 cents for **SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK** which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.**

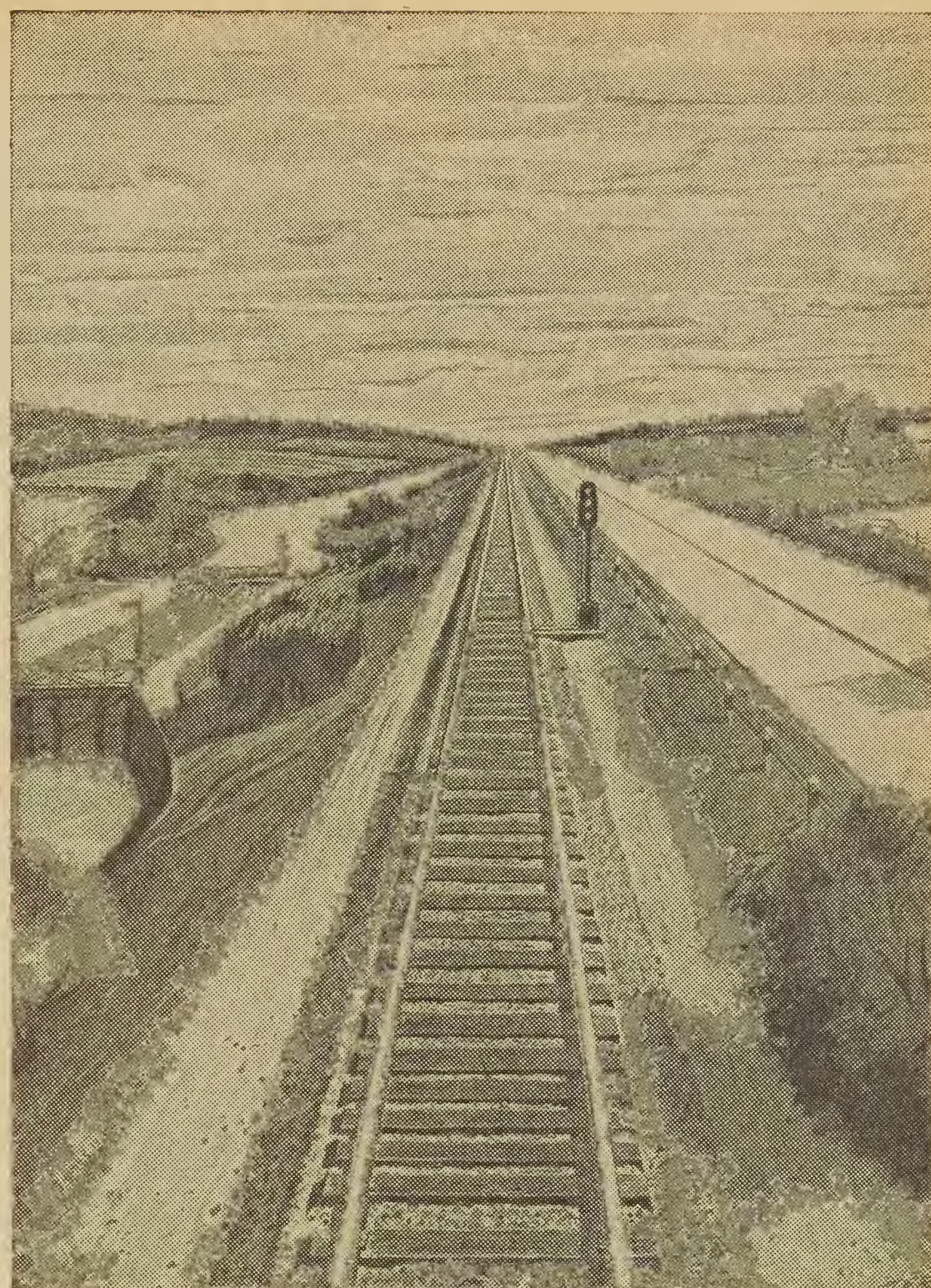
Our Valentine Cake

DO YOU remember that luscious, heart-shaped Valentine's Day cake we had in our February 4 issue? And did you see Gertrude Grover make it on the New York State Electric & Gas weekly cooking show, "Electric Kitchen Party," Station WNBC-TV? Gertrude was guest hostess for Valentine's Day and she demonstrated how to make this beguiling cake according to the easy directions in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**.

One of the nice things about this cake is that you don't have to have a special heart-shaped pan. You use an ordinary round cake tin and a square tin, and the trick is in the arrangement of the two layers. It was 3 p.m. when Gertrude made the cake, and she suggested to her TV audience that they had time to bake it for supper and have a last-minute Valentine party for the family, thanks to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**.

CULTURIST. Next day, she was swamped with calls from homemakers saying they had done just that and loved the pretty cake.

You'll remember Gertrude Grover as the WHCU broadcaster whose original cookie patterns we have pictured in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** several times during the past year. Among them were her sparkling gingerbread house and her cute cowboy and Davy Crockett cookies. She has a new set of cookie patterns coming out this month, called "Happy Holiday Cookies." Last month, the day before Washington's birthday, she shoved her George Washington cookies on the NBC Home Show in New York City. She doesn't yet have a pattern for those to sell—but you can get any of her other patterns for 50 cents each. Just write to Gertrude Grover, c/o **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.



How competitive pricing in transportation would help you

In most American businesses, the benefits of greater efficiency can be passed on promptly to the public. In the transportation business, however, this is not always the case.

Consider what has happened on the railroads:

In the last 30 years the speed of the average freight train has gone up more than 50 per cent; the load has nearly doubled and the hourly output of transportation has increased nearly three times.

To make possible these and other gains in efficiency, the railroads have spent, since the end of World War II, nearly \$11,000,000,000—every dollar of which was financed by the railroads themselves.

But — as is shown in the report of a special Cabinet Committee appointed by the President — government regulation frequently denies to the public the benefit of the lower costs of the most economical form of transportation, so as to protect the traffic and revenues of carriers with higher costs. The result, as the Cabinet Committee

says, is that shippers and, ultimately, the consuming public must pay more for freight transportation than would otherwise be necessary.

What can be done to correct this unhealthy situation?

The special Cabinet Committee recommended that railroads and other forms of regulated transportation be given greater freedom to base their prices on their own natural advantages. At the same time, government regulation would continue to prevent charges which are unreasonably high or unreasonably low, or are unduly discriminatory.

This would make it possible to pass on the benefits of the most efficient operations to shippers, producers and retailers, and to the consuming public which in the end pays all transportation costs.

Bills based on Cabinet Committee recommendations have been introduced in Congress. For full information about this vital subject, write for the booklet, "WHY NOT LET COMPETITION WORK?"

Association of American Railroads
Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

Memo to Dairy Farmers

THE AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION WHAT IT IS... WHERE IT IS GOING

In 1940 representatives of six mid-western and northwestern states organized the American Dairy Association to develop and finance a program of advertising, merchandising, public relations, and research which would strengthen consumer knowledge of and demand for dairy products.

Today the American Dairy Association, in active operation in 45 states, is supported through the voluntary investment of dairy farmers. At the start of 1956, more than half the states in the program are on a voluntary year-round set-aside.

The American Dairy Association is governed by dairy farmers elected by and from its membership. Each member state has a state organization which chooses its own officers and elects delegates to the national governing body. Officers of the national organization serve without pay. Day to day business is carried on from executive headquarters in Chicago by a headquarters staff.

The American Dairy Association budget for 1956 will be invested in television, radio, newspaper, and magazine advertising, plus research, merchandising and public relations.

Does the program work? When final figures are in, they will show that per capita consumption of fluid milk for 1955 as sold through normal retail channels increased 3 to 4 quarts per person. In 1955, per capita consumption of butter and ice cream also increased. Government purchase of surplus dairy products in 1955 dropped almost 50% below the 1954 level in spite of a more than one billion pound increase in milk production. Market studies made by independent research organizations indicate that more families are buying butter.

The American Dairy Association has grown because it has proved it can make homemakers better customers for milk and dairy products.

Single copies of the Annual Report can be obtained from the American Dairy Association on request.

Your Road to Sales
American Dairy Association
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

25
for
\$5.

TREES..
3 to 5 yr. healthy, selected trees, 6" to 16" tall. 5 each of: Colorado Blue Spruce—Norway Spruce—Austrian Pine—Scotch Pine—Douglas Fir.
Postpaid at planting time
Write for Free Evergreen Catalog

MUSSER FORESTS Box 83-C Indiana, Pa.

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—
Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery. In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place. Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!" The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute. This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name *Preparation H*.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

March Needlework

TO ORDER NEEDLEWORK

Send **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** (in coins) for **EACH** pattern to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add **FIVE CENTS** for **EACH** pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional **25 cents** for Needlecraft Catalog.

875. Easily, economically you can crochet three hats — very smart in pastel colors. Band style takes just one hour to complete! Pattern for three jiffy hats in straw yarn or chenille, with easy-to-follow instructions. 25 cents.

7352. Our three most popular doilies are included in this pattern. Jiffy-crochet. Two round doilies about 8 inches; one oval, 7x9½ inches. Use No. 50 cotton. 25 cents.



7172



70 INCHES

7172. An heirloom design inspired this magnificent tablecloth of pineapple crochet. Directions for 70-inch tablecloth, using mercerized crochet and knitting cotton; smaller in No. 30 cotton. 25 cents.



7079. You can make this handsome hooked rug in so little time! Big, beautiful rose glowing in texture and color! Transfer instructions for rug 31 x 18 inches or larger. 25 cents.



7137. Help children to remember prayers with this easy-to-embroider sampler. Letters are large, easy to read. Transfer, 15½x19½ inches, 25 cents.

2 3/4%
PER YEAR

CURRENT DIVIDEND

BONUS DIVIDEND DAYS EVERY MONTH

Dividends Credited and Compounded Quarterly

Save More, Make More, by Mail

Start saving by mail today. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method and the high dividends that increase your earnings. Open your account by sending coupon below with \$1.00 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail. We pay postage both ways.

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Enclosed is \$_____. Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

☐ Send Banking by Mail Information

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Address _____

Town _____ State _____

Housework Easy Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation... with that restless, uncomfortable feeling. If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged out, miserable... with restless, sleepless nights... don't wait... try Doan's Pills... get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Get Doan's Pills today!

FALSE PLATES LOOSE?

Use **CLEAR-TITE** Reliner **\$1.00**
PERMANENT! TRANSPARENT! post paid
Stop the discomfort of loose, ill-fitting plates. Get Clear-Tite—the wonderful new **TRANSPARENT** plastic reliner! Makes upper and lower dentures (plastic or rubber) fit right **PERMANENTLY!** You'll be delighted at **YOUR MONEY BACK.**
EASY TO USE — simple instructions with each tube of Clear-Tite. Satisfaction guaranteed so order **TODAY!** No C.O.D.'s.
CLEAR-TITE CO. Dept. F3
2187 S. Belvoir Cleveland 18, Ohio

You Can Do a Lot with WALLPAPER

WALLPAPER is like a modern Aladdin's lamp in the hands of an imaginative home decorator. You can do wonders with it, no matter what your problem. Scenic papers with perspective are a cure for the narrow room that seems to close in on you. They tend to push back a wall. If you have a big Victorian parlor with extra high ceilings and are a bit shy on furniture, one of the large floral patterns will make it seem smaller and cozier. You can drop the ceiling inches by bringing the ceiling color down the sidewall from one to three feet—and make it a positive color, such as rose, blue or green. If the room is small with low ceiling, paper vertical stripes on at least one wall and paint the ceiling off-white.

Key to Color Scheme

Perhaps one of the best things that wallpaper can do for a decorative scheme is to pull the colors of a room together and unify it. This can be worked one of two ways. Either you get all your accessories together and find a paper that has their colors (and that is not too hard to do), or you buy a paper you like and select accessories to match the paper.

Paint some of your old furniture or the woodwork to match exactly a color in the paper. This is a smart way to freshen up a bedroom, sunporch or child's room—in fact, almost any place where you want to paint the furniture.

Light and Dark

With today's electrification, creating light with light colors is not as important as it once was, but there are times when it has a good psychological effect. Yellow and white are good lightening agents. If you use the deeper tones, be sure to have light accessories to brighten up your room. Deep maroon, forest green and Williamsburg blue are restful but call for touches of white.

If you use the new companion papers, be sure to put the darker paper on the wall opposite the windows and the light one on the window wall. This will tend to equalize them and be less straining on your eyes; also, it will make the room more balanced.

Your Choice

The designers of wallpaper have given us a huge choice of design and color. You can get papers for every

Many large wallpaper patterns are offered with a matching paper called *jaspé*, a fine irregular stripe, usually horizontal. *Jaspé* makes an excellent background for pictures. See illustration below.

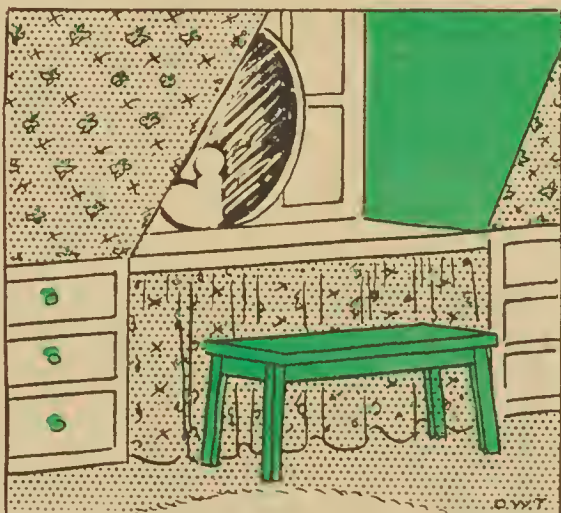


By DOROTHY WELTY THOMAS

mood and to create any kind of atmosphere. You can be quaint, dignified, sophisticated, casual, gay or amusing with the aid of wallpaper. Almost every conceivable combination of color has been harmonized into beautiful schemes. Just go into a wallpaper store and browse among the big books. Some of the patterns will make your mouth water. Almost any dealer will let you take home a couple of books over night to try in the room you plan to decorate.

There are papers to fit every pocket-book. In today's market, prices range

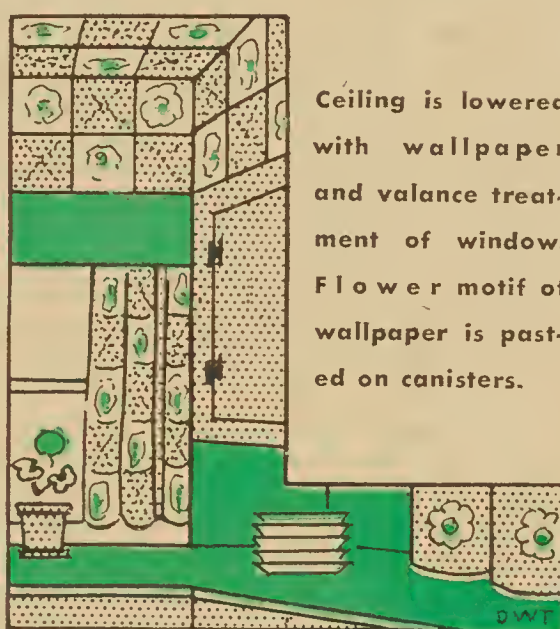
Fabric on dressing table repeats pattern on sloping ceiling of dormer window alcove. Bench and chest knobs are painted to match plain color in recess.



from fifty cents to ten dollars and more per single roll. A large assortment of good styles can be had for around a dollar and they are safe to buy. The cheapest papers may fade, or tear when being hung.

Luxury Papers

In the luxury class a little bit of paper may do a great deal to tone up a room or a whole suite of rooms. Frame a bit of hand-stencilled paper and hang it in the reception room or



Ceiling is lowered with wallpaper and valance treatment of window. Flower motif of wallpaper is pasted on canisters.

near your front entrance. Match the colors exactly when painting. Or paper one wall over the dado in a dining room opposite a big mirror. The pattern will be reflected and make it seem as if there were more. Match one color in the paper for the other walls and ceiling. I have seen this done with a tropical fruit print and it was gorgeous; the other walls were painted dull blue and the woodwork white.

Matching Fabrics

There are not only matching papers and fabrics today, but also fabric coverings that go on like paper but can be scrubbed. You may be able to employ all three of these in a kitchen with an alcove or den beside it. Fabric coverings have been upgraded in style in the last few years. You can also get fabrics and papers that harmonize but are not identical patterns.

Little Touches

A tiny bedroom may look better with plain color or stripes—but open the closet door on a positive color or snappy print! Echo the print on a wastebasket or a decorative screen in the room itself, and use a matching fabric for the window treatment or dressing table skirt.

In your kitchen, try wallpaper inside a recess for cookbooks and use the same pattern at the windows and on the cushion of your favorite chair. I have a pale green kitchen with cream-white woodwork. Opening into it is a breakfast nook where you can see green trees in summer through casement windows. The two sidewalls of the nook are papered with a strawberry print. It's almost as good as having berries on our cereal!

Here are further suggestions for the

Decorative wallpaper pattern on opposite wall is reflected in mirror hung on plain papered wall. A panel of the patterned paper could be framed and hung instead of mirror.

room you may be redecorating this spring:

Blue, White and Yellow Bedroom

Choose a blue and yellow floral print with white background. Paper two inside walls with the print. Make ceiling and one sidewall soft medium blue to match exactly a blue in the paper. Make the woodwork, doors, and window wall white. Paint the floor dull yellow.

Use white cotton rugs and a white popcorn spread on the bed. Hang chintz to match the wallpaper at the windows. Fix a dressing table with chintz skirt and place against the plain blue wall. Use lemon yellow inside the closet and cover hat boxes and wastebasket with paper print.

Den in Pine

Paper one wall of a den with knotty pine paper and the other three walls with pine spray print. Use dark green covers on the furniture and green or tan rug on natural wood floor. Finish natural woodwork with varnish or paint with tan to match a tone in the paper. Make ceiling white.

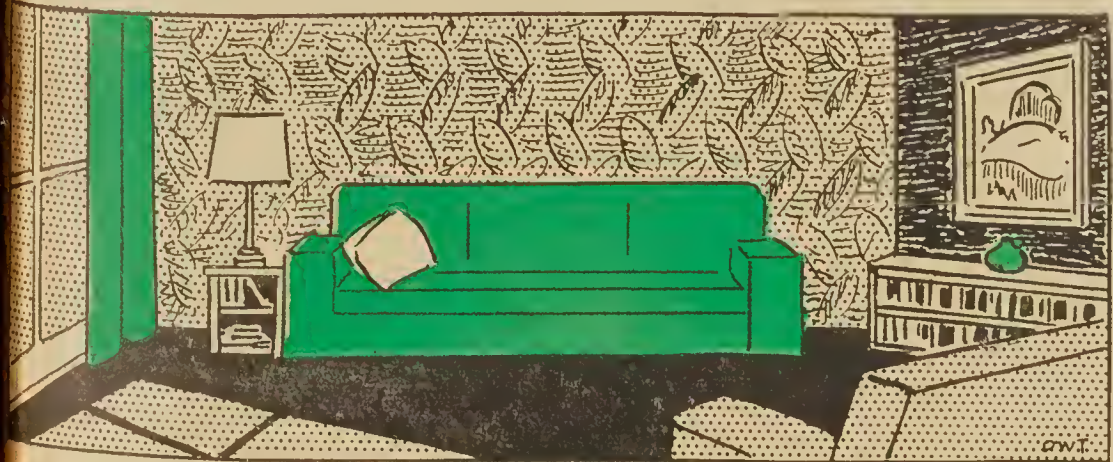
Blue and Rose Bedroom

Paper sidewalls with mixed color print, predominantly blue and rose. Paper ceiling with plain blue paper. Use blue throw rugs, white ruffled curtains, and blue and rose spread. Woodwork and furniture could be white or light wood.

Dark Green and Rose Living Room

Use dark green print paper (early American design), white woodwork, rose drapes. Antique furniture would go well here: mahogany very good. Paint inside of bookshelves rose to match drapes. Keep colors very soft. Floor covering could be rose, dark green or beige, or any soft color that harmonizes with the paper.

Paper in a closet can be where you want it, little or much — on closet walls or just on accessories stored there.



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields

Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

CORN WITHOUT DRYING

FOR YEARS on end, I've believed and said that plant breeders will do away with the need for artificial drying of ear corn. Now Northeastern plant breeders themselves feel confident enough to speak up. Typical of their position is the following statement of Professor A. A. Johnson of Cornell:

"Grain corn producers in New York State do not need to rely on artificial drying successfully to store and use or sell their corn crop. A dual research program of testing hybrids and corn storage conducted by Cornell, and successful farmer experience, prove the soundness of this statement. Artificial drying of corn is expensive and for most grain corn growers should be an emergency measure rather than a regular practice.

"Cornell and other corn breeding research of recent years has put the finger on a number of early, high yielding, stalk rot resistant hybrids. These are hybrids which are ripe and dry enough to harvest and store by early to mid October. Tests prove that these early hybrids produce about as much dry grain per acre as much later hybrids which unless dried artificially can not be harvested successfully until late October or November.

"Corn storage experiments at Cornell show that ear corn up to 35% moisture can be stored in narrow (4½ feet maximum) cribs set crosswise of prevailing winds — Grandpa's crib is still in style. In these experiments ear corn up to 35% moisture did not mold and dried to 14% moisture by the following spring.

"Farmers can now, by selecting early productive hybrids and providing proper storage, grow top corn yields and get the crop out of the field before late fall rains and excessive lodging cause heavy losses to a crop in which the farmers have already invested most of the production costs."

SEED CORN ORDERS

ON FEBRUARY 11, the Hayfields seed corn order was placed as follows—

- 2 bu. Michigan 250
- 3 bu. Cornell M 4
- 3 bu. Ohio K 62
- 2 bu. Connecticut 870

These hybrids are available from many seedsmen who are competitive with each other. All 4 are open formula hybrids, the parent stocks of which are controlled by the experiment stations in the respective states. The Cornell M 4 and Michigan 250 hybrids are, in our case, for grain.

Our Monroe County, N. Y. spot is at an elevation of 630 feet. It has a long growing season and good air drainage. That is why we can grow long season Conn. 870 for silage, but not for grain. The Ohio K 62 is a very strong stalked, deep rooted corn which has demonstrated its ability to make good yields in dry weather. It is too late in maturing for most of the Northeast but usually not for us, with our Oct. 10 average frost date. Even so, we'll not risk Ohio K 62, some of which is intended for grain, unless we can plant it before May 25.

Cornell M 4 is safe with us for very early June planting. As for Michigan 250, we've not yet grown this remarkably high yielding short season corn.

It will be planted last. Never yet have we placed a seed corn order in February, which didn't have to be changed in May to some extent.

DRIED APPLE POMACE

ONCE AGAIN, the value of dried apple pomace for dairy cattle is worth mentioning. We are on our third winter of its use. The cost is around 2¼ to 3 cents a lb. depending upon transportation, and whether bagged or in bulk. We get it in bulk in our farm truck from the Duffy Mott apple juice factory at Holley, Orleans County, N. Y. An order on Holley or their plant near Albany can now be obtained from a considerable list of feed dealers, private and cooperative, and some dealers also stock it. Another source is Speese Co. in Niagara County, N. Y. and a third is the Musselmann Co. in southern Pennsylvania. All are good.

When pectin was made from New York and Apalachin apple pomace, the manufacturers of apple juice had a good outlet for the residue or pomace left after pressing the juice from ground apples. Soon after the development of the frozen orange juice concentrate business in Florida, it was found that pectin could be made more cheaply from citrus pulp than from apple pomace, and the supply was larger. Whereupon the pectin business pulled up stakes and went to Florida.

Such action is typical of American enterprise and is sound, but it left the apple juicers high and dry without a market for their residue. They turned to the feed industry, which is a year round business of great volume. Feed people were not enthusiastic because of the seasonality, extreme bulkiness of the product, and "out of position" locations of the supply, as well as the rather limited volume.

More Than Feed?

A veterinarian, Dr. Greene of Brockport, N. Y., appealed to me as a venturer in new things, and planted the idea that dried apple pomace may be a preventive of ketosis or acetonemia, a disease of the nervous and digestive system characterized by a sweetish odor in the breath, urine, and milk. I knew from boyhood days that cows liked damp apple pomace, and it was safe. If the dried product could be bought for feed at fully competitive prices it ought to be used up.

It was an opportunity, and also an obligation upon the feed deficient Northeast to take advantage of any sound feedstuffs produced within our borders. We tried out apple pomace at Hayfields and found that cattle have a great appetite for it. It is both sweet and tart, crisp and bulky. Many cows are crazy for it, and all will eat it readily.

Apple pomace has a little more than 80% the food value of dried beet pulp, is sweeter than citrus pulp and is competitively priced. In fact it's a little cheaper than either on a unit basis. The dried apple product carries more than 22% sugars in two or more forms.

Good for Ketosis?

Does dried apple pomace prevent ketosis in winter freshening cows? We don't know, and yet are beginning to suspect there is something to it. In 3 winters we've had only 2 cases, both of them a year ago. One was extremely light and the other, involving our cow No. 311, was heavy. After milking a month, she lost much weight from ketosis, recovered, put back her weight, and hung up an actual record in 2x305

days of 12725 lbs. milk testing 4% and 492 lbs. fat.

Were we in the business of pushing cows to make high records to get high prices for animals, I would certainly feed apple pomace in winter. We aren't in that business, yet because apple pomace sells at competitive feed value or less, we'll continue it at a lb. a day to milking cows, and 1½ lbs. for bred heifers and dry cows.

For the first time in 30 years, we are feeding no winter grain to bred heifers and open heifers above calthood age. They get very little silage and must live almost entirely on hay. It is mostly legume hay but cut distressingly late.

The 40 head of drystock look surprisingly good for a winter without grain, and it's more than likely that apple pomace puts added zip into their diet. Maybe it is pectin itself that does the trick. Humans don't yet know for sure, and only cattle hold the answer.

BILL MARTIN PITCHES

WHEN THE statewide production of potatoes declines by more than half in 12 years, in a State ideally located for nearby markets, the event is extraordinary. Such is the situation in New Jersey. In part the decline is a testimonial to the alertness of potato growers, who experienced losses with the varieties and practices available to them. Many quit and others cut down potato acreage in the Garden State where land is high priced, soil acceptable for potatoes, and where irrigation covers as many acres as in the much larger State of New York. New Jersey now has more than 5 times as much irrigation per unit of farm land, as we have in the Empire State.

The problem is to grow potatoes that consumers like to eat. Some 12 million consumers live within 3 hours truck haul of New Jersey potato fields.

When Seabrook Farms was unable to find enough good tasting Jersey potatoes suitable for frozen french fries, it took the problems of varieties and growing methods to Rutgers University. There Dr. W. H. Martin, Dean of the College and Director of the Experiment Station, welcomed the challenge. Bill is an old potato man promoted to the top administrative position, a job so demanding that for years he hasn't had much opportunity for potato work.

Now he has joined up with his specialists concerned with potatoes, including those in the Department of Food Technology, and with Seabrook

Farms the team is going ahead for second year on varieties and practices. The potato found to be good for french fries will be equally good on fresh market. Thus the answers benefit all. Startlingly good progress was made in the first year 1955.

Commenting on the situation Dr. Smith of Cornell, now research specialist for American Potato Chip Institute stated "Quality, that is, good eating and processing quality in the potato can have as much influence on consumer demand as it does on any other product. Unfortunately, overemphasis has been placed on some other phases of potato experimentation and production. Too little emphasis been placed on the factors of good eating, cooking and processing quality."

Bill Martin's decision to bring technologists into the potato picture is highly significant. The factors of ease resistance, yield, and appearance of tuber are of small avail in a situation where the consumer doesn't care for the taste of the final product. The consumer is king, excuse me, I'm queen.

SCREENINGS

The New York State Mastitis Control Program has been of great benefit to Hayfields. In the hands of former crew, and inexperienced veterinarians, the herd developed much mastitis trouble, some of it of the pericolic or "hot" type. In despair, I appealed to Dr. Fincher of Cornell Veterinary College, who placed Hayfields on the mastitis control list. The able specialists of the program have done much good in the past 2 years. We changed veterinarians as well as the crews, and are now out of the way on mastitis. Mastitis is mighty cost.

* * *

The rise of artificial insemination of the dairy cows from which farm would not raise heifers, to purebred Angus bulls, continues. It is a halcyon sign of progress, what with better and more pasture and hay coming along gradually, and too much pressure on the market. The half blood Angus steers or heifers are always black. They are rugged, good foragers, early fatteners, and when marketed as beef, they sell more nearly to the price of purebred Angus than to dairy beef. They also taste better on the table. We have a half blood Angus steers nearly ready, a black bull and 3 cows carrying Angus service.



CENTURY FARMERS

This is Mr. and Mrs. Elwin A. Tarbell, of North Bangor, Franklin County, N. Y., at the annual dinner of N. Y. State Agricultural Society in Albany on Jan. 19, 1955. The Society follows the practice of annually searching out and presenting for citation as Century Farmers, four families which have lived on and operated the same farms for more than 100 years.

Only families are chosen whose members have contributed in this gen-

eration to at least several of the good causes in the community, who are also shipshape farmers.

The Tarbells fully qualified on counts. The stocky figure wearing necktie and no head is that of truly. The Tarbells insisted I be included in the picture, but I see no point in year later in marring their handsome appearance. The book in my hand the proceedings of the Society for year 1857.

Service Bureau

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR WISE GIVING

- I. Inform yourself about the individuals in charge of the soliciting organization, and the facts concerning its activities.
- II. Remember that legitimate solicitors and agencies do not use high-pressure methods to force you to give before you are able to investigate.
- III. Always ask a solicitor for identification. If he refuses, call a policeman.
- IV. Never agree to contribute in response to a telephone call. Get the facts before you decide.
- V. Never pay in cash! Write a check.
- VI. Remember, you are not under obligation to buy mailed tickets or merchandise which you did not order. If the promoter persists in trying to collect from you, notify him to pick up the merchandise or you will charge him storage.
- VII. Remember, when names of prominent individuals are flashed to impress you it may not always mean that these persons know their names are being used.
- VIII. Get positive identification of a solicitor before contributing to any organization.
- IX. Get proof that your donation is deductible if you want tax exemption on your contribution.
- X. When in doubt, write the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau—before you give! — Adapted from the Buffalo Better Business Bureau News

MORE ABOUT HOME WORK SCHEMES

"Enclosed please find two letters which my daughter, recently received on ways of earning money at home. I thought you could give me information as to their reliability. There are so many of these offers but one can't help but wonder if there would be any money in it."

We have never recommended home

work companies because we feel they are interested in getting your money for a little information or a few materials and then they lose all interest in you.

One of the companies about which our subscriber inquired was recently written up in the Buffalo Better Business Bureau Bulletin as follows:

"Edward S. Lindo, owner of National Engraving Company and Business Information Corporation, has signed an affidavit to discontinue his current home work scheme, as a result of a complaint issued by the Fraud Division of the Post Office Department, charging him with obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises.

"This was a typical home work scheme involving advertising for persons to address and mail post cards at home. Respondents were asked to

buy post cards to be addressed, stamped, and mailed, offering advertising name plates at \$1.98. Commissions were to be paid on any order received. One woman advised our Bureau that she received only five answers out of one thousand cards she purchased and mailed out."

— A. A. —

REGRETS TOO LATE

There is a man selling cooking utensils around here by forming club dinners. He brings his utensils and cooks a meal, waits on table, and shows movies indicating that people have stomach trouble of all kinds because the utensils now being used are slowly poisoning their systems by not getting all of the vitamins necessary for good health. He gives out cards and asks you to mark what ailments are bothering you, if any.

The next day he visits all the people that were at the dinner. He is a very

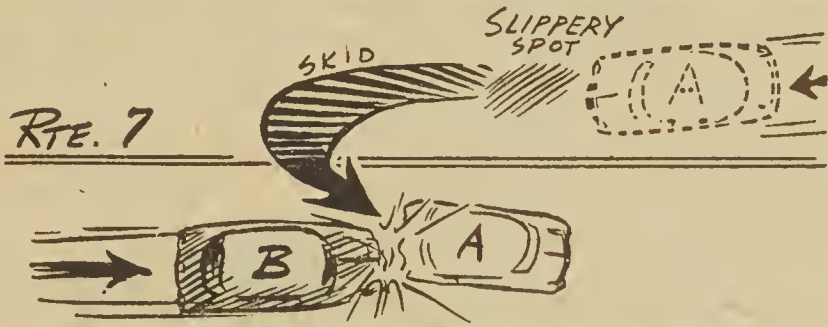
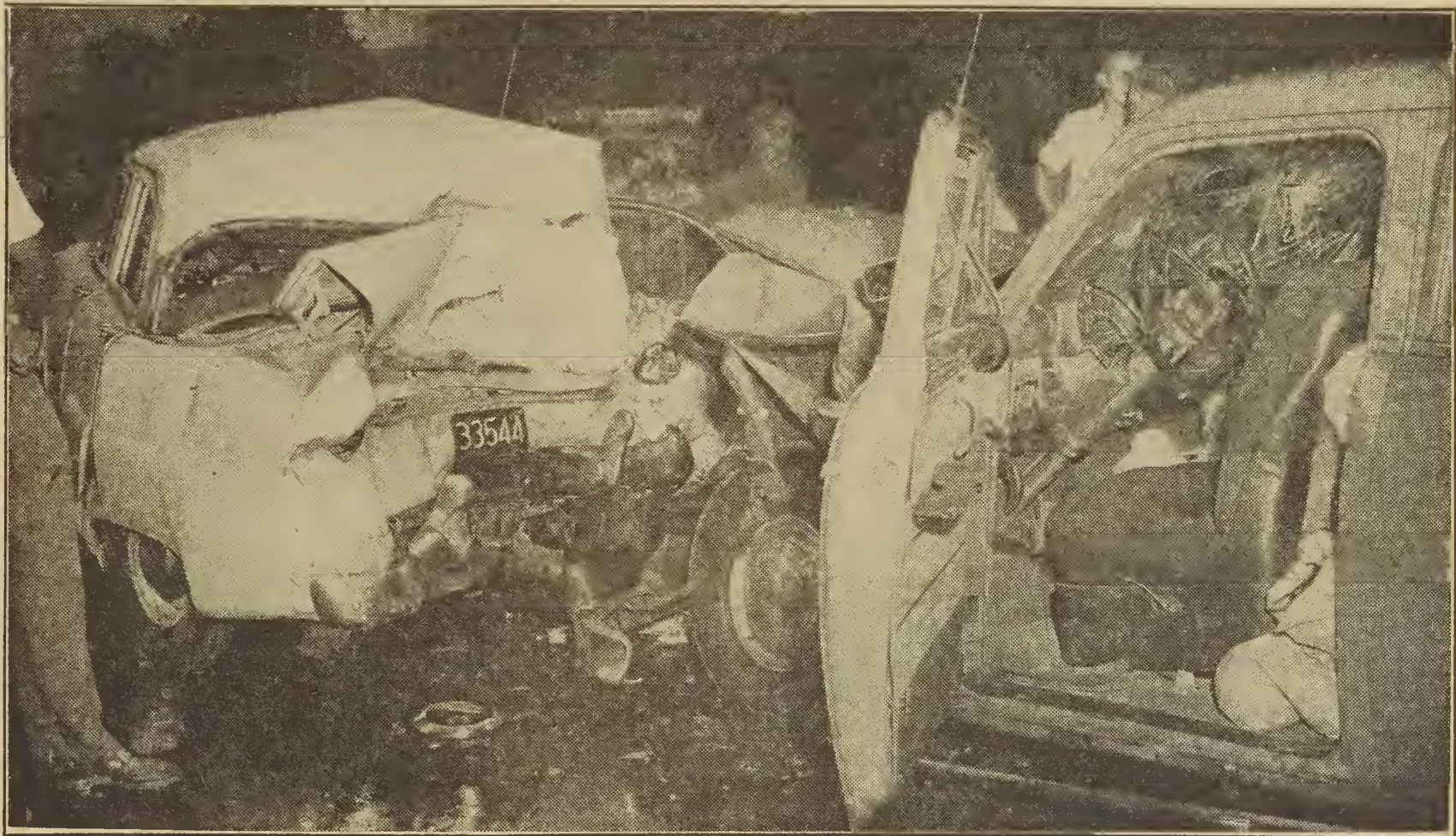
slick talker. I told him three times I was not going to buy his product, but before he left I had signed for \$298.50 worth. What I want to know—is this man charging too much? It is too late for me, but it might help others to know.

We feel that there is no good evidence that cooking utensils of a particular kind have any serious effect on health.

The chances are that our subscriber could get similar utensils in a local store for less money. We are bringing her letter to your attention, as she suggests, because it might save you from regrets after a contact has been signed.

— A. A. —

Your Service Bureau is a great thing. I sidestepped a "Wonderful Offer" thanks to having read of a similar proposition in your column.—Mrs. R.J., Hellertown, Pa.



TWO LIVES LOST ONE BADLY HURT

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons with their daughter, Mrs. Rolph, were driving along Route 7, car B. Suddenly an oncoming car, out of control, spun into their path. Mr. Parsons was crushed against the steering wheel—his daughter thrown against the windshield — both were killed. In critical condition, Mrs. Parsons was rushed to the hospital.

ALL WERE PROTECTED

In her hospital bed Mrs. Parsons received the checks from their **DOUBLE POLICIES.**

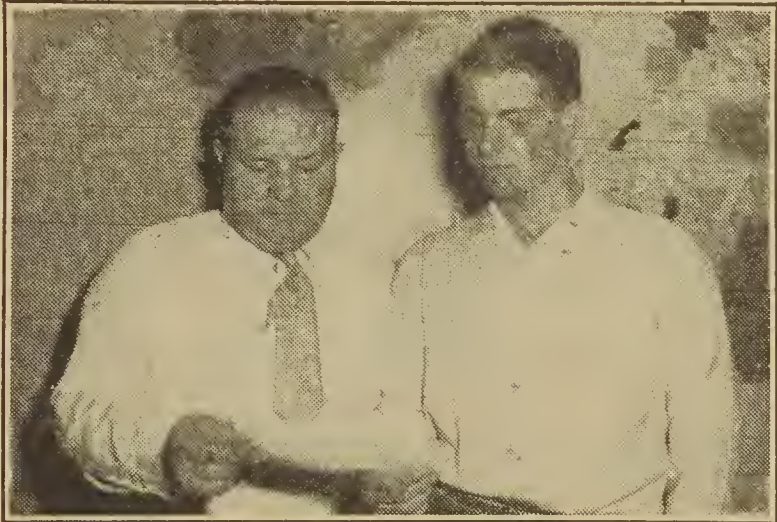
\$2,000.00—MR. PARSONS' POLICIES
\$260.00—MRS. PARSONS' POLICIES

Melvin Rolph with his father received the check from his mother's policy.

\$1,000.00—MRS. ROLPH'S POLICY

Keep Your Policies Renewed
North American Accident Insurance Co.
OF CHICAGO

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPT., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED	
NEW YORK	
Mr. Melvin Mickle, Warnerville (settlement on poultry)	\$420.50
Miss Daisy M. Kimball Mt. Vision (refund on fireplace)	3.63
Mrs. Roy Kaler Lowville (refund on dress)	7.95
Mrs. J. Horace Wells, Riverhead (refund on dresses)	19.90
Mr. Joseph E. Smith, Granville (refund on order)	5.97
Mrs. Janet Tomlins, Ballston Lake (refund on order)	2.98
Mrs. Richard Kirk Jr., Candor (payment on account)	26.08
Mr. Ernest F. Prosser, Goshen (refund on binoculars)	5.98
Mrs. Edmund Orr, Naples (refund on order)	2.98
Mrs. Ward McConnell Barton (refund on tree)	1.00
Mr. Tyler Lamb, Unadilla Forks (refund on merchandise)	4.95
Rev. Charles A. Smith, Rose (refund on order)	4.98
Mrs. Albert Bohl, Fishkill (refund on order)	1.00
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. Ethel Tryon, Union City (refund on order)	3.00
Mr. Clarence Hummer, Flemington (refund on order)	1.00
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mrs. Marie S. Parsons, Greenfield (refund on order)	3.98
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mr. James E. Wilson, Sanbornville (refund on merchandise)	44.91
Miss Leona A. Sharp, Pittsfield (refund on merchandise)	4.98
MAINE	
Mr. Edward W. Buzzell, Fryeburg (payment on hay)	20.00
CONNECTICUT	
Mr. Frank Smith, Colchester (refund on order)	31.84
Mrs. Wm. Mihanchi, Mansfield Center (refund on order)	1.00
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mr. Ray L. Simmons, Halifax (refund on order)	2.98
Mrs. Edna Rink, Warren Center (refund on order)	3.00

HOW AGRICO PAYS EXTRA PROFITS ON ALL CROPS

The proof of a fertilizer is in results in the field. Read these reports from farmers in this area who tell you about the extra yields AGRICO produced for them in side-by-side checks with other fertilizers on their farms. Henry Kraszewski, of Southampton, Suffolk Co., N. Y., says:

"\$44.77 MORE PER ACRE ON POTATOES!"

"I decided to run a side-by-side test, using AGRICO FOR LONG ISLAND 5-10-5 and another 5-10-5 I'd been using," says Mr. Kraszewski. "I planted Kennebec, a variety which is a big yielder, and used 3000 lbs. per acre of both fertilizers.

"AGRICO yielded 635 bu. per acre of #1 potatoes, outyielding the other fertilizer by 116 bu. per acre, and gave me an additional \$44.77 EXTRA PROFIT—even in one of the hottest, driest growing seasons ever.

"The size and quality of the AGRICO-grown potatoes was very satisfying, and that extra yield, quality and size you get with AGRICO are important factors in good price years or bad!"



HENRY KRASZEWSKI, of Southampton, N. Y.

"TOPDRESSING PAYS— MORE HAY, MORE GRAZING!"



FRANCIS MEEHAN, of Rexville, N. Y.

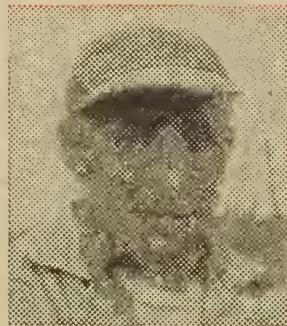
It's important in '56 that more and better home-grown feed be grown to help put milk profits up where they should be. It will pay you to topdress now for better pastures with AGRICO and 18% NORMAL Superphosphate. Francis Meehan, of Rexville, Steuben Co., N. Y., tells you his experience:

"Topdressing 8 acres of new seeding early in Spring paid good dividends during the dry part of the Summer. I topdressed a new seeding of Alfalfa, Clover and Timothy with 700 lbs. per acre of 18% NORMAL Superphosphate about April 15th, as suggested by A.A.C. Soil Service.

"I left a portion unfertilized as a check. At hay harvest time, June 23rd, we found that the 18% NORMAL Superphosphate produced over 700 lbs. MORE dry hay per acre than the unfertilized area. In addition, we turned out for aftermath grazing on July 18th with about 6" of growth. Right through mid-August, this 8 acres furnished enough day pasture to carry our entire milking herd plus some dry heifers. Our regular permanent pastures furnished very little feed.

"From mid-August through mid-Sept., with little rain, we were milking 4 less cows but increased milk production by 1140 lbs. For \$85.68 invested in 18% NORMAL Superphosphate, we made a net gain of \$346.30, figuring \$56.48 increased value for extra hay cut, plus \$375.50 increased value of milk production for a 65 day period. Topdressing pays!"

AGRICO WINS COMPARATIVE CHECKS



RAYMOND W. KIEHLE
of Dansville, N. Y.

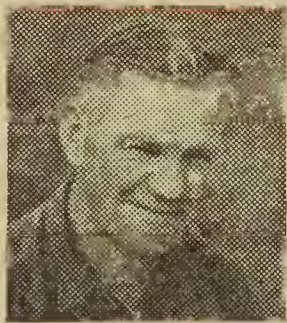
Raymond W. Kiehle, of Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y., also wanted to see for himself whether AGRICO would give him better yields on potatoes. He tells you how he found out the difference AGRICO makes:

"In Spring, I decided to make an accurate check on the performance of AGRICO compared with another fertilizer. On one plot, I applied AGRICO FOR POTATOES 5-10-10 at 1500 lbs. per acre, and on another plot, another 5-10-10 at the same rate.

"The AGRICO-fertilized potatoes yielded 612.7 bu. per acre, and the other fertilizer only made 601.3 bu. per acre—11.4 bu. per acre MORE with AGRICO. In addition, AGRICO produced 20.8 bu. more U.S. No. 1 potatoes. This meant an EXTRA PROFIT of \$10.61 per acre, and since AGRICO cost \$2.33 less per acre, I made \$12.94 EXTRA NET PROFIT per acre with AGRICO.

"Even under very droughty weather conditions, AGRICO proved its extra crop-producing power!"

"AGRICO PRODUCES MORE CORN!"



ARTHUR AGNE
of Verona, N. Y.

In one side-by-side test after another, farmers prove the difference AGRICO makes in extra yields, quality and profit. On corn, dairy farmer Arthur Agne, of Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., decided to find out which fertilizer would give him best return per dollar. He says:

"It made sense to me, with costs getting higher and income not keeping pace, that more home grown feed would produce milk at less cost. I made a test to make sure which fertilizer would produce the most home-grown grain per acre. I used AGRICO FOR CORN and another fertilizer of the same analysis side-by-side on a field of corn, at the same rate per acre.

"I picked each plot separately and found that AGRICO produced 104.2 bu. of air-dried corn per acre, and the other brand 98.62 bu. per acre. In dollars and cents, AGRICO produced \$7.12 more dairy feed per acre!"

ORDER NOW! Cash in on the all-important DIFFERENCE Agrico makes in extra yield, extra quality—EXTRA NET PROFIT! There's an AGRICO® best for each major crop—great crop-producers, all! See your A.A.C. Agent—NOW!



made ONLY by **The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.**
Buffalo, N. Y. • Carteret, N. J. • No. Weymouth, Mass. • Three Rivers, (Phoenix), N. Y.

IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Garden Soil Tests	6
Power Lawnmowers	8
Farm Wives	14
Log Buyers	18
Easter Recipes	32

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

You Can Have A GREENHOUSE

By E. R. EASTMAN

ALL of you who grow flowers or vegetables, I know, feel as I do about how tragic it is to have everything in the garden killed by a black frost. You go to bed at night with everything blooming and lovely, and wake up to see your summer's work and pleasure gone. The outdoor season in the North is all too short. How can it be lengthened? How can we have flowers the year around?

There are some partial answers to the problem. Grandmother and Mother partially solved it by keeping plants in the house. If you have money enough and can get away from work, you can go to Florida, but not too many can do this.

Our "Little Florida"

Two years ago we solved the problem of year-round flowers by building a small greenhouse. I call it our "Little Florida." Unless you have had the experience, you have no idea what it means to anyone who loves growing things to walk out of a bitter winter like this one has been, out of wind, snow and cold, into the warm, moist, fragrant atmosphere of a greenhouse.

Now, don't throw up your hands and say, "That's all right, but I can't afford a greenhouse." Maybe you can if you think so and want one badly enough. If you can have a car or a vacation of almost any kind, you can afford at least a small greenhouse. They don't cost as much as you may think. Let me tell you right out of my own experience how you can have one.

The first thing to do is to study the catalogs of greenhouse manufacturers. Here are the names of some. I think they are all reliable, but I cannot guarantee them:

Lord and Burnham, Irvington, New York.

National Greenhouse Company, Naugatuck, Connecticut

Metropolitan Greenhouse Manufacturing Corporation, 1851 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Texas Greenhouse Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

These catalogs list the different kinds of greenhouses and their cost. After studying your catalogs, get the advice of a good local florist. He can save you many headaches, and the nice thing about it is that I have yet to find a man or woman who deals in flowers who will not go all-out to help somebody else who loves them. Flower growers, like fishermen, are generally good fellows.

I was particularly fortunate in having the advice and cooperation of three skilled florists: Mr. Harold Pratt, retail florist in Ithaca, New York; Mr. William Stimming, a large wholesale grower at Newark Valley, New York; and Mr. F. F. Horton, superintendent of the Cornell University greenhouses. I shall never forget how these men went all-out to help me. I am sure you can have the same experience. It is well also for you to talk

personally with or to write to the Floriculture Department of your own state college of agriculture.

The Different Kinds of Greenhouses

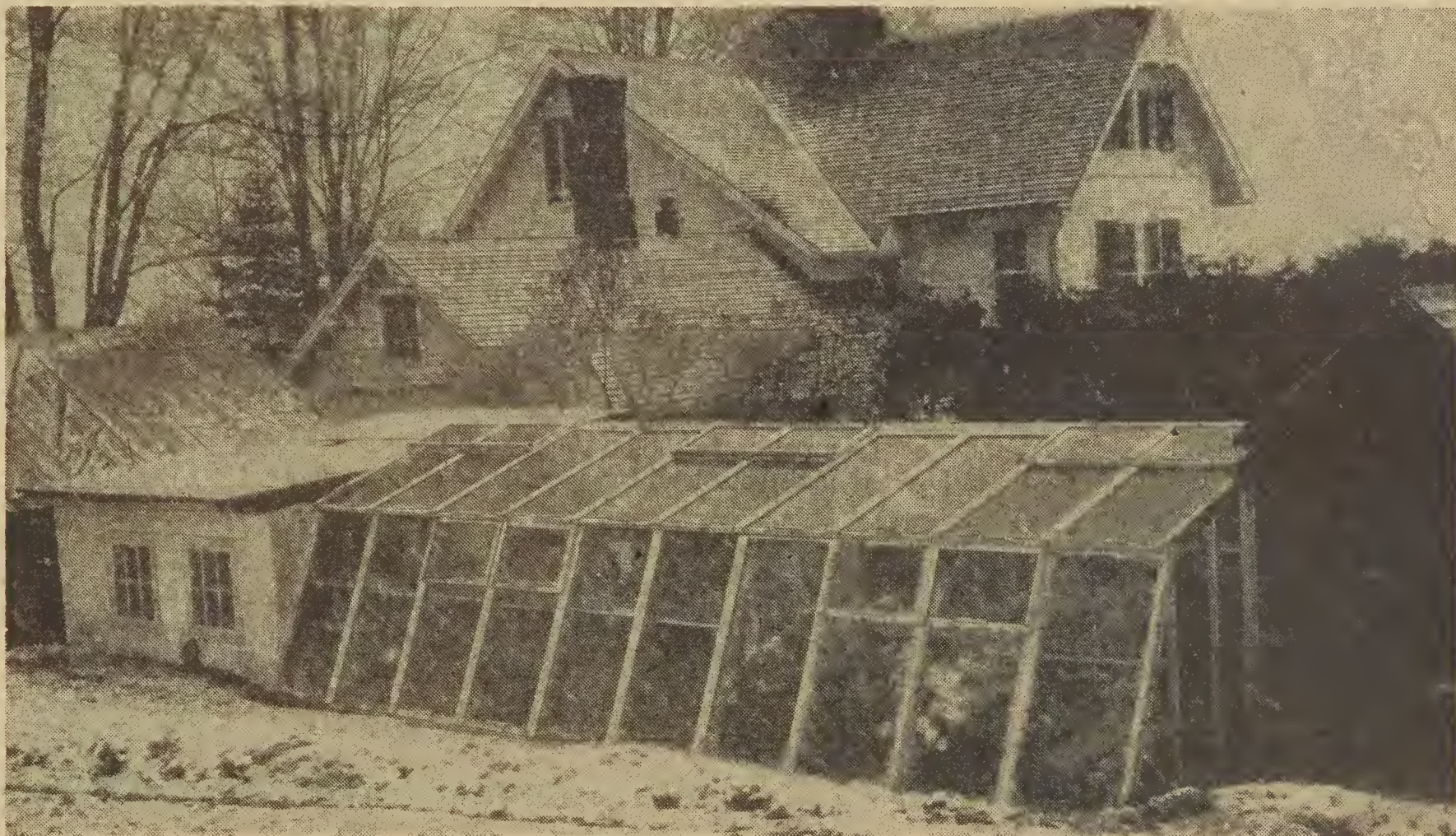
The simplest, cheapest and most convenient hothouse is to attach it as a lean-to to your dwelling. But you must have the right place to do this. I didn't. Most plants require light and sunshine, therefore the lean-to greenhouse should have a southern or an easterly exposure, and it should fit onto your dwelling so as to be convenient and not look like an overgrown wart. The big advantage of a lean-to greenhouse is not only its convenience and low cost but the ease with which it can be heated right from your house-heating system.

In case you want a larger greenhouse, or if it is necessary for other reasons to have it separate from your dwelling, here again the catalogs and florist friends will help you. The location should be well-drained, as near as possible to the house, and so as to get the full benefit of light and sunshine.

Do It Yourself

The catalogs will give you the different styles of buildings and if you are at all handy with tools you can lay your own foundation, buy the knock-down parts from the greenhouse manufacturers and set them up. It's a fairly simple matter to glaze in the glass yourself, and to assemble the house.

The greenhouse proper can have either a dirt or a concrete floor. In either case, there should be plenty of drainage. You can have either a headhouse or workroom or not. Personally I would never be without one. You need storage for soil, (Continued on Page 29)



Here's our greenhouse, with the headhouse to the left, a hedge and our home in the background, and an old smokehouse that we use for storing flats and pots to the right. Most anyone can have a greenhouse if they want it hard enough.

The Best Dollar you'll spend this year

How would you like to buy a big new car for \$800, a new tractor for \$600 or a ton of 18% Dairy Feed for \$30.10? That's what cars, tractors and 18% Dairy were selling for 20 years ago. You can't buy these things now at the 1936 price, but you can buy G.L.F. Super Plant Food at the 1936 price.

Today fertilizer is the only basic farm supply that has remained stable over two decades of rapidly rising farm costs. In fact, fertilizer has gone up only 13% since 1936, and today a ton of fertilizer does more than a 13% better job. Compare this to the average of 125% increase in the price of other farm production supplies. Today there is no doubt about it—where fertilizer is concerned, you can lay 1956 dollars on the line with 1936 buying power. But that's not the end of the fertilizer story. . . .



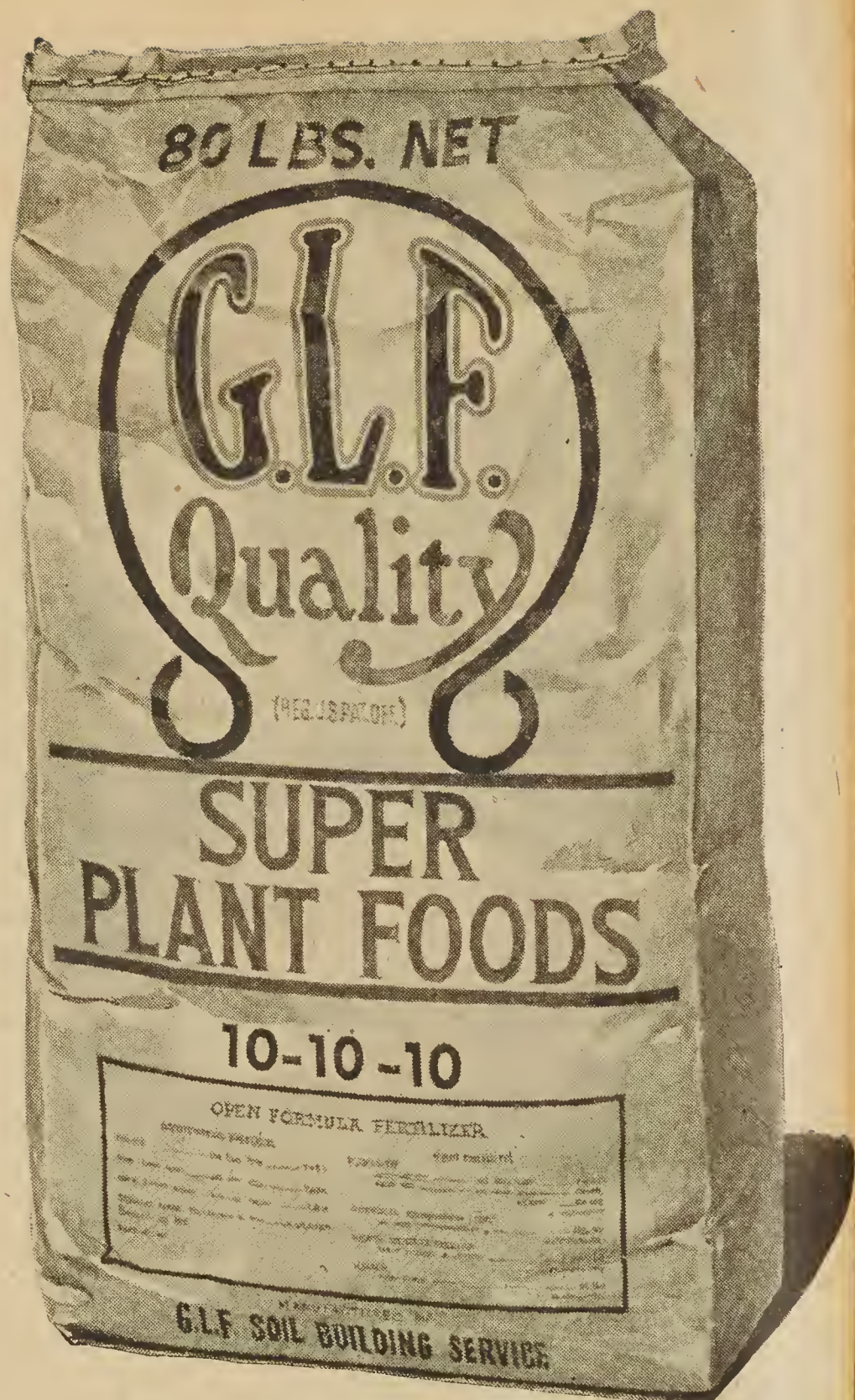
It pays to fertilize corn to full recommendations.

THE KEY TO GREATER PROFITS

Fertilizer is also the key to greater farm profits. Take grain corn for instance: The profit in corn is in high yields—yields that can only result from high soil fertility. In this area it takes 48½ bushels per acre just to pay corn production costs. With a 53 bushel per acre average, this leaves only 4½ bushels of net profit for the average corn producer. By increasing your yields to 75 bushels per acre, you multiply profits more than *three times*. And by increasing them to 100 bushels, you make *seven times* as much profit on the same acre of ground. This is also true of your silage corn and other crops—the payoff is several times greater as yields are increased only 25 to 50%.

The reason for the payoff in big yields is easy to see when we consider that machinery, land, and labor expenses are about the same whether you produce break-even crops or record-breaking crops.

Maybe you have the soil to hit for the top in corn yields. If not, then there is a point you should shoot for. Shoot for the highest yields your land can give.



Complete soil tests will help you to set your sights. Of course, you got to have the best seed and then feed your crop all the plant food needs to give those big yields.

The fertilization of Garry Oats is an example of an excellent investment. Being resistant to all now known races of rust, Garrys offer a chance of fertilization to increase oat yields without the normal risk of rust loss.

On most farms in G.L.F. territory, this "rule of thumb" will greatly increase profits—an extra 200 pounds of G.L.F. Super Plant Foods on corn and an extra 100 pounds of G.L.F. Super Plant Foods on small grains.

Don't let your crops "run out of gas" by skimping on the plant food needed for top production. And don't settle for a lower quality plant food.

With G.L.F. Super Plant Foods, you can be sure you have the best, because G.L.F. uses no low grade materials as sources of plant food, all bins are quality tested before they are moved, and only the most modern means of production and curing are used.

You can be certain that your fertilizer dollar is the best dollar you'll spend this year, if you fertilize for top yields with G.L.F. Super Plant Foods.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



Use more fertilizer on seeded crops to boost the seed.

G.L.F. SUPER PLANT FOODS

Quality that pays off on the Farm



COUNTRY STORIES

Dickering

By ELIZABETH KEYSER

ALONG in the fall, the first hard freeze always reminds me of my uncle, Brooks. He would dicker by the hour but never work.

Brooks was the only man in our valley who ran a big farm and kept hired help. Every winter he went sharcs with other farmers getting out logs, his only equipment being a crosscut saw, a yoke of oxen and a short length of ox-chain for snaking out logs.

Now the only other sizeable length of oxchain in the valley belong to an old Civil War Veteran called Ander. Brooks coveted the chain, but no amount of dickering would move Ander lower than 10 shilling, nor Brooks higher than 8. Reckoning in shillings, as we all did, only added zest to the dicker. Ander's wife, being crazy like a fox, swore that if the chain were hers, she would hold out for double the price.

Church was held in the school house without aid of a pastor. Neither Brooks nor Ander attended, but my aunt and grandmother did, also Ander's wife Becky and her two boys. One subject discussed at meetings was the last words of some dying member. They were much cherished by the widow, who never lost a chance to quote them.

One bitterly cold morning, the help informed Brooks that Ander had died in the night. After breakfast, my aunt filled a market basket with salt pork, yellow cornmeal, mince pie and the such like, and Brooks hurried down to Becky's to learn Ander's dying words and get the oxchain. Knowing Brooks was in a tight place with the swamp frozen and he with only that short piece of oxchain, Becky was waiting. She grabbed the basket and waited for Brooks.

"Mornin, Becky."

"Mornin, Brooks."

"It's a likely day, Becky."

"'Tis that, Brooks."

"I hear Ander died in the night, Becky."

"Yep. Poor old Ander's dead and gone. His last words was "that oxchain is worth 20 shillings."

P. S. Brooks paid.

The Old "Idiot"

By Mrs. Gladys Greene

AFTER a great deal of discussion a farmer and his wife made up their minds to buy a tract of land adjoining theirs. The price was \$5,000, and they carried their money to the bank in an old milk pail.

They turned out the contents on a desk and, while a vice-president looked on, counted the bills and silver. They were somewhat taken back when, after two countings, they found they had only \$4,900.

The wife pondered in deep thought for a few seconds, and then exclaimed, "Fred, you old idiot, you brought the wrong pail."



Suddenly It's Spring!

Long it's been, and dark, and cold,
And now come slush and mud
As old Winter slacks its hold—
But look! A tree's in bud!

Comes a sudden bitter blast,
But still the sun is there—
And you seem to sense at last
A softness in the air.

It's no longer just a dream
This lengthening of days;
Willows by the lake and stream
Unfold a golden haze.

You can scarce believe it's true:
In swamps the peepers sing.
Suddenly the sky is blue—
And suddenly—it's Spring!

—Carl Helm

How to be sure your nitrogen returns top profits



**SPRAY
NUGREEN®**

... for
quick
results

Leaf feeding gives your crop a growth boost in a few hours. Put "NuGreen" fertilizer compound right in the tank with your pesticide sprays to simplify your fertilizer program. It's readily soluble in water, compatible with common control chemicals, non-corrosive to equipment.



**SPREAD
NUGREEN®**

... for
steady
growth

Use "NuGreen" for top dressing or side dressing or plow it down to aid decomposition of crop wastes. It resists leaching, is held in the soil until the crop needs it. And there's less weight to handle. Practically every pound turns to plant food. Each 80-lb. bag provides 36 lbs. of actual nitrogen.



**IRRIGATE
with
NUGREEN®**

... save
time,
labor

Use irrigation water to full advantage by adding "NuGreen." It's highly efficient in either sprinkler or syphon systems. Leaf runoff or "NuGreen" flooded on soil is held in the root zone to assure a steady source of nitrogen for the growing crop throughout the season.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Polychemicals Department, 1616 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

NUGREEN®
FERTILIZER COMPOUND



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

"NuGreen" is the nitrogen you can count on whenever maturing crops need peak nourishment. "NuGreen" comes in free-flowing shot form—45% nitrogen, the most concentrated solid nitrogen available. For all crops... vegetables, fruits, grains, or pastures... "NuGreen" is the ideal supplemental nitrogen. See your dealer today for "NuGreen."

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

POTATO GROWER PROBLEMS

POATATO growers have had four bad years, and may be facing another one. This is too bad not only for them but for all the rest of us, because when a big part of the farm-business is in a bad way eventually it affects all the rest.

As I see it, the potato situation is a many-sided problem with no one answer, and not to be solved by any scheme that in the long run will do more harm than good. In a word, the trouble is that producers are growing more potatoes than the consumers will buy. That is more or less true of most of the rest of our farm business. Our know-how in production far exceeds our know-how in marketing.

When I was young, 150 bushels of potatoes to the acre was a good yield. Now, with the use of better yielding varieties, more fertilizer, more and better equipment, yields of 500 to 600 bushels per acre are not uncommon. Again when I grew potatoes, a bad price year corrected itself the next year because we didn't grow so many. But that no longer works. For example, we now grow less in New York State and in the East generally than we have in years. But, knowing this, growers in other sections jump in to grow and send to our markets enough to more than offset what we don't grow. Growers of government-supported crops like corn, wheat and cotton often use their extra land, not needed to meet their quotas, to grow potatoes.

The quality of the potato enters into the picture also. I hear constant complaint that it is difficult to get a good eating potato, and so the consumer turns to substitutes.

What can producers do to help the situation? For one thing, research workers and the growers themselves can do more to get us a better eating potato.

Then, every other business in the country except agriculture is spending millions of dollars to advertise its products. Few potato growers are spending a cent. It looks as if the industry, not by sections but nationally, needs some dynamic leadership in this respect. Even the dairy-men are now advertising and getting results.

It begins to look as if the potato farmer has got to have some kind of a national marketing agreement, and protection against diverted acres going into potatoes.

LIME IS CHEAP AND NECESSARY

NO SINGLE practice on most northeastern farms will count more toward better yields than a larger use of lime. There are few crops that won't profit from the application of lime.

Lime is reasonable in price. Since the 1935-39 period, everything the farmer buys has gone up on the average 127%. But limestone has increased only 1%. It's a good buy and for many farms a "must."

DON'T WAIT

BUILDINGS are burning every day in the United States because of overloaded wires or otherwise improper wiring. Farm use of electricity is forging ahead every year and is far ahead of the necessary safe wiring of buildings to handle the greatly increased use of the current.

In Chicago in May there will be a meeting of farm leaders and technical specialists to put on

By E. R. Eastman

a nationwide drive urging farmers to give their wiring an immediate and complete overhauling to bring it up to their present needs. But why wait? A few dollars to get a specialist to check your whole wiring system will surely give you peace of mind and maybe save you untold grief through the loss of your buildings. It's important!

COME TO FARM AND HOME WEEK

DO YOU want a little vacation and recreation? Want to meet old friends? Would you like to refresh your knowledge and bring yourself up to date on the latest farm practices? Then surely you should plan to attend the New York State Farm and Home Week at Cornell University, March 19 to 23.

This annual affair is rightly famous. This year the program planned is better than ever. It will be attended by thousands. I hope you will be in that number.

SMART IDEA

A GROUP of dairy leaders in New York State are urging U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson to extend the New York Federal and State marketing Orders to cover all upstate markets not now regulated. The dairy leaders believe that were this done, it would greatly increase returns to all producers.

They are right.

GARDEN REPORT

IT IS TIME now to sow seeds indoors. In order to be sure that the plants will not damp off we have baked all the soil. If it is not convenient for you to bake it, you can pour boiling hot water through the soil and then let it drain well.

In order that the seeds will have ideal conditions under which to push up their tender heads, we mix our soil about half and half with peat moss. Well baked sand could be used as a substitute for the moss.

SPRING PRAYER

I wrote this little prayer for the front page of the April 4, 1953 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It is reprinted here by request:

FOR the rolling seasons, and especially for the miracle of spring in this north country of ours, O Lord, we thank Thee.

For the new spring light in the western sky at dusk, the longer days, the sap running in the trees, the tender green of a million leaves, the eternal grass, the flowers, the new-turned furrow, we give thanks.

Grateful and appreciative are we, Lord, for the new life of spring and for our privilege of living next to natural things, the new-born lamb, the little calf, fluffy chicks, all so helpless and so dependent upon our care and gentleness.

Best of all, Father, we give thanks for the new hope and faith that rise in our hearts as we view once again the resurrection of all life in spring, so symbolic, so promising of a spring that we shall some time see that has no ending.—E.R.E.

If possible it is better to water the flats and pots in which you have planted the seed from the bottom instead of from the top.

It's a lot of fun to grow your own plants, unless you have an ideal place, like a small greenhouse, you will probably not get quite so good, sturdy plants as you will have if you have them all ready to transplant into the garden.

MANY MORE GOOD YEARS TO YOU, HALSEY

DR. HALSEY B. KNAPP has announced his retirement from the Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute at Farmingdale.

I first knew Halsey when he was a professor in the Pomology Department of the New York State College of Agriculture more than forty years ago. I was a teacher of agriculture at the time and Halsey kindly came up to show the boys in my class how to pack apples. He had dinner with Belle and me afterwards, and it has been my high privilege ever since to watch his great contribution to young people, to agriculture, and to America, and to have his friends share in it.

Halsey made such a fine success as Director of the New York State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill, that many years ago, 33 to be exact, he was called to Farmingdale at a time when that institution was not doing so well. Halsey put it on the map, and has sent thousands of boys and girls out from the school better equipped in every way to live and to make their contribution.

The proper kind of a retirement should be a graduation into other work where one can continue to keep himself occupied and happy and make his talents and experience available to others. Halsey will do just that, for although he has made no definite plans yet, he has under consideration invitations to do consultative work in the Near East and Far East.

THE BEST HELP

MY FRIEND, Mr. Earl Laidlaw, secretary and treasurer of the Gouverneur Cooperative Association at Gouverneur, New York, always sends me the annual report of his Association. Earl is very proud of the service this cooperative has rendered its members over many years, and he has a right to be. In his January monthly letter to his patrons Earl writes:

"When all is said and done about farm aid efforts are forced to come to the conclusion that the best kind of help is the kind you provide yourself, and that is exactly what your cooperative endeavors to do."

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

"OH, I JUST dote on literature!" The young thing had determined to impress the visiting writer. "I think Sir Walter Scott is simply grand!"

"I suppose you've read his Kenilworth?"

"I suppose I've read it a dozen times!"

"Do you like Scott's Peveril of the Peak?"

"It's been a favorite of mine, since my childhood!"

How could he suspect, looking into the sweet eyes. But he did. "What do you think of Scott's Emulsion?"

She gave a gasp of rapture. "I think it's the greatest work!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

HIGH SUPPORTS: Predictions were freely made that the bill providing for the return to 90% supports on basic farm crops would pass Congress, and some doubt had been expressed that the President would veto it. However on March 8, the Senate voted 54 to 41 to return flexible supports on cotton, corn, and peanuts. Undoubtedly they will take the same action on other crops.

Lower supports, where they have been tried, have made some contribution in disposing of government-held products which, I believe, is the No. 1 need for better farm prices. A return to high supports even if coupled with a Soil Bank, would tend to increase, rather than decrease, government-held stocks.

BEANS: The national average support price for the 1956 crop of dry edible beans will be \$6.36 per cwt., which is 5c lower than last year. Last year, the Commodity Credit Corporation got 17% of the edible dry bean crop and now owns 1.1 million cwt.

BOOM: With the exception of farm income, business continues good. Some people feel that the so-called business boom is slowing down and want it given "a shot in the arm". We might ask ourselves three questions.

1. Should we expect business to stay on a high plateau, and get panicky if it doesn't?

2. Should government agencies attempt to maintain a "boom" by subsidies and encouragement of higher wages and low interest rates?

3. Might it not be healthier in the long run to have minor ups and downs in the business cycle around a relatively stable base?

WOOL: Incentive wool payment is expected to average around 18c a pound. This is the approximate difference between average market prices on a grease basis and the incentive level of 62c a pound.

A new regulation says that you are entitled to an incentive payment when you sell lambs owned by you for 30 days or more even if they are not sold for slaughter. On purchased lambs you get incentive payments only on the weight gained while you own them.

HATE?: Two union labor leaders have asked for a national committee "to promote friendship and understanding between farmers and organized labor". They charge that there is a campaign to make enemies between farmers and organized labor, that the farmer is told that organized labor has been making wage gains at the farmer's expense and that organized labor is primarily responsible for his present plight.

As a matter of fact, farmers as a group do not hate organized labor. They favor it as long as labor's demands are reasonable. It will be difficult, however, to convince farmers that wage increases, (particularly those not justified by increased production), are not increasing the farmer's cost. The argument that high consumer income helps farm prosperity will not hold up. Part of the results of increased efficiency in industry should go to all citizens in the form of lower prices, rather than having all the gains go to workers in the form of increased wages. That way, everyone gets some benefit!

ADVERTISING: The National Meat Promotion Committee, representing all branches of the industry, have scheduled the following campaigns to increase meat consumption:

Ham and Lamb—March 22-31. Pork—April 5-14. Beef—April 26-May 5. Poultry—May 10-19.

Companies dealing in poultry feed and supplies will be asked to invest in a promotion program to increase consumption of poultry products. A drive will get under way April 16th. It is called "United Allied Poultry Industry's Feather Fund Drive".

The New York & New England Apple Institute reports an intensive campaign to move Controlled Atmosphere McIntosh apples this spring. Storage operators and packers have been asked to contribute 1¢ per box to be added to the contributions of growers. —Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

THE WEATHER men who claim that we are getting warmer gradually have nothing on Mirandy Jane; already she is raising Cain because she claims that winter's done and springtime work should be begun. There used to be a time when she would not begin to pick on me until at least mid-April came; then, later, she commenced to claim that it was sinfulness to rest beyond the end of March, at best. Now look at her; it's winter yet but still she's wanting me to get all bundled up and go outdoors to start a brand-new season's chores. Just 'cause she heard a robin cheep, she can't expect that I will leap from out my nice soft chair, by jing, one cockeyed bird don't make a spring. So far, our winter has been mild, but she could learn from any child that that don't mean we're o'er the hump, an Easter storm could eas'ly dump enough snow in a single day to last until the first of May. Perhaps a crocus here and there has come up for a little air; does that prove spring has really come or just that flowers can be dumb? No sir, I'll just stay put, by gee, 'till her spring cleaning makes me flee.



Don't let "Shrinking Horsepower" plow your tractor under

Every farmer knows what "shrinking horsepower" can do to a tractor's performance.

Every time you run the engine, harmful deposits build up in the combustion chambers and gradually reduce the horsepower.

That's why you should use new Gulfpride H.D. Select. It's the world's only oil super-refined by the exclusive Alchlor Process to combat "shrinking horsepower."

This oil controls carbon, the cause

of pre-ignition, knock and overheating. It also protects against acids and corrosion, and provides the toughest protective lubrication film ever developed. It assures minimum oil consumption for the life of your tractor.

You'll find it wise to switch to Gulfpride H.D. Select soon. It's available in the exact grade recommended by the manufacturer of your tractor for every season of the year. Comes in reusable 5 gal. can with a convenient pouring spout to prevent spilling.

Gulfpride H.D. Select

THE WORLD'S FINEST MOTOR OIL



Best for all your lubrication needs

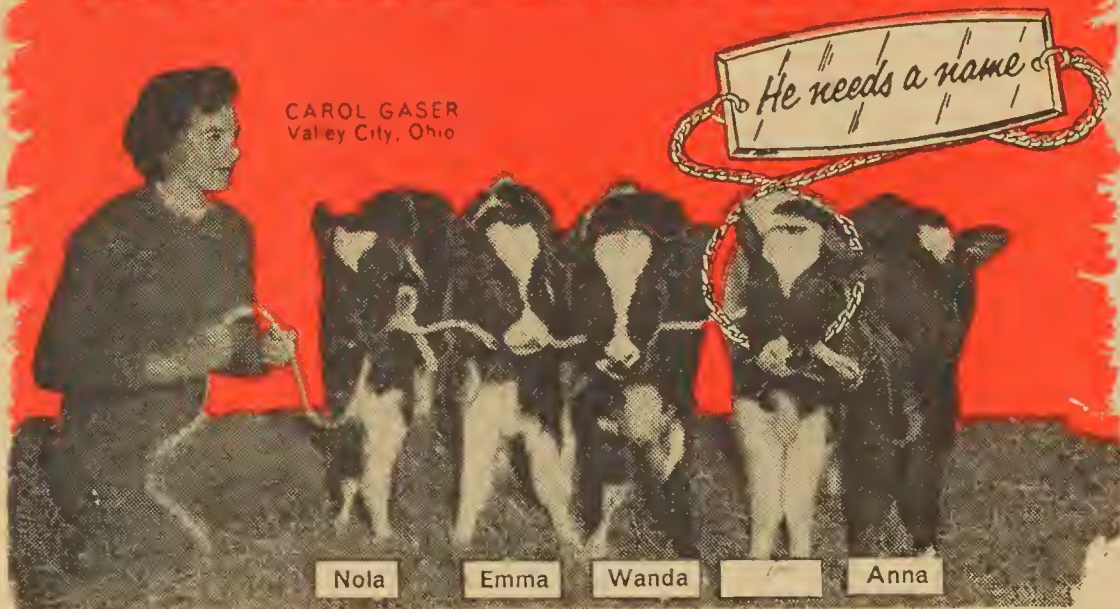


Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease saves the expense and bother of handling five to seven different greases.

Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant—excellent for all conventional transmissions and differentials.

Thrifty Farmers Go Gulf

Famous Wayne Quints Invite You
to Enter Their
WAYNE \$10,000
"NAME OUR BROTHER" CONTEST



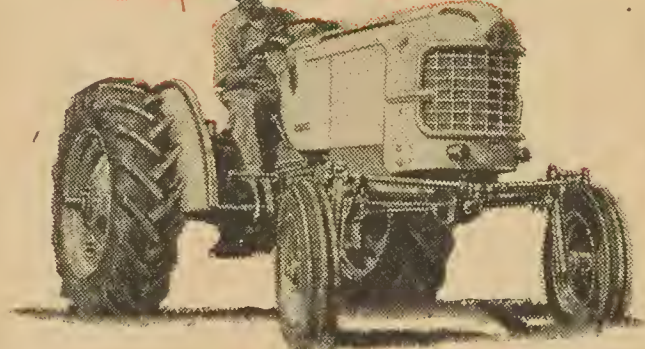
Saved-and-raised on Wayne Calfnip Milk Replacer
and complete Wayne Calf Feeding Program

\$10,000 celebration of Wayne Quints amazing growth! Dropped prematurely, weighing less than $\frac{1}{4}$ normal, they've gained faster than average calves.

Millions of people saw them on "I've Got a Secret" TV show. Now, they've passed the critical starting period with flying colors. The 4 heifers want YOU to help "Name Our Brother"—the only bull calf. Hurry! Fun for the whole family. Contest closes June 15, 1956.

203 VALUABLE PRIZES
Especially selected for Farm People

1st PRIZE



CASE "300"

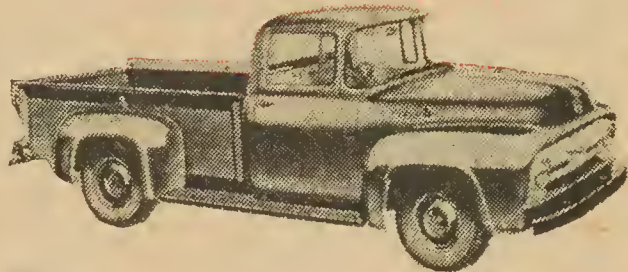
3-PLOW TRACTOR

12 Speeds • New Powr-Torq Engine • Choice of Front Ends and many other new, 1956 features

Plus \$1,000 Cash Bonus

If you are feeding Wayne Feeds or buy Wayne when entering contest.

2nd PRIZE

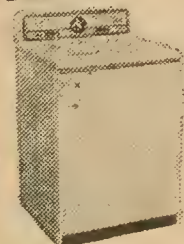


Ford

"F-100" 8' PICKUP TRUCK

New 167 H.P. Power King Y8 short stroke engine • Fordomatic Drive • Custom Driverized Cab with exclusive Lifeguard design

3rd PRIZE



2-speed motor for all fabric washing • Built in Suds-Saver • Automatic Water Level Control • Double-spin tubs

MAYTAG

No. 140 AUTOMATIC WASHER

100-4th PRIZES



Famous imported 9 pc. SHEFFIELD Carving and Steak Knife set

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Long-lasting 8 pc. kitchen set with hang-up rack.

Easy to enter! Exciting Fun For the Whole Family. See your Wayne Feed Dealer now! Ask him, too, about dependable Wayne Feeding Programs for all your livestock and poultry.

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WAYNE FEEDS



The Why, When and How of Testing Home Garden Soils

By **ARTHUR J. PRATT**

Cornell Vegetable Gardening Dept.

A SOIL TEST is to the garden what a blood-pressure check is to a man. If it is far from normal, you know that the patient is not well, but like a blood-pressure test, the soil test can be normal but the patient may not be well. In other words a soil test does not answer every garden problem.

There are two types of soil tests. The simplest and most useful is the pH or soil acidity test. A soil with a pH of 7.0 is neutral. One with a lower pH is acid or "sour" and one with a higher pH is alkaline or "sweet." Most vegetables do best on slightly acid soils or where the pH is between 6.0 and 6.8. Some crops, like potatoes, will do well on much more acid soils, when the pH is from 5.0 to 5.4. In fact potatoes are likely to be scabby if the pH is above 5.4, unless a scab-resistant variety is grown.

The other type of soil test is the so-called "complete" test. That test includes pH, phosphorus, potash, organic matter and sometimes magnesium, iron, aluminum, manganese, nitrogen and soluble salts. The complete test is not necessary except on those gardens which are unproductive, even though they do not need lime, and where no other reason is obvious.

When No Test Is Needed

Gardens that are producing excellent crops of all kinds of vegetables do not need a soil test. Neither is a test necessary if one was made within the past year or two, but it probably is worthwhile to have one made every third or fourth year.

Carrots and beets are fairly good indicator crops. When they grow well, the soil does not need lime. If they do not grow well there may be other causes.

Assuming that the garden has been properly fertilized and the weeds kept under control, a lack of water is the most common cause for garden failure in the "humid" Northeast. If water is not available for irrigation, a mulch of leaves, straw, grass or sawdust will help by conserving what moisture is available. Shade is frequently a problem in farm, as well as suburban, gardens.

A soil that is too sour, or one that is too "sweet" or alkaline, is responsible for two out of every three problem gardens where no other reason for the trouble is apparent. A record kept on the tests of several hundred home garden soil samples received at Cornell showed that $\frac{1}{3}$ of them needed lime, $\frac{1}{3}$ had just the right pH, or acidity and that $\frac{1}{3}$ of them had so much lime that crops would no longer grow well on them.

"Do-It-Yourself" Test Kits

Soil test kits for amateur gardeners are advertised in many magazines, but most county agricultural agents and many vocational teachers of agriculture are prepared to make a simple soil acidity or pH test. There is usually no charge for that test.

A complete soil test for organic matter and the fertilizer nutrients usually costs about a dollar through your county agricultural agent and your state college of agriculture. Along with that very reliable test you usually get some good advice on how to treat the soil. A do-it-yourself test kit will cost

between \$20 and \$30 and then experienced advice is needed on how to interpret the tests.

It is simple to take a soil sample for a pH test. Just stir up the soil in an area two feet or so in diameter and four to six inches deep. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of this soil and put it in a paper bag, labelled with your name and address, and what part of the garden it came from. Take at least two samples like this and better yet, three or four. Several separate samples rather than one composite sample, are best for simple pH tests. I have seen a composite sample that tested 6.2 where one end of the garden had a pH of 8.0 and the other 5.0. In that case the composite sample was worse than none. Wood ashes had made alkaline the end of the garden nearest the house, whereas no ashes had reached the other end.

For a complete soil test where there is a charge of a dollar or so, one is more likely to make fewer samples serve the purpose. If the garden seems uniform in its poor response, one sample may do. Otherwise take more. Take composite samples for the complete test. This is best done by turning over a spadeful of soil several times to mix it thoroughly. Put a handful of that in a pail or large pan. Repeat the procedure in 12 or 15 places and then mix this composite sample thoroughly. Put a pint of the mixture in a labelled bag or in one of the soil test containers obtained from the county agent.

Give the agent a complete history of the garden's fertilizer practices for the past two or three years and of the results that have been obtained. Also indicate whether the garden is shaded or not and whether it is dry; or has been or can be irrigated.

What To Do

If the soil test shows that the pH is between 6.0 and 6.8, nothing need be done about it. In fact no lime or wood ashes should be used. If the pH is between 5.5 and 6.0, use three pounds of ground limestone to each 100 square feet of garden on sandy soils or five pounds on heavy soils. That application may be made either before or after plowing.

If the pH is between 5.0 and 5.5 use twice the amounts recommended above. Half of this heavier application should be put on before plowing and half after plowing but before harrowing so that it will get well mixed with the soil. Where the pH is 4.9 or below these amounts should be doubled again, except on that part of the garden where potatoes are to be grown.

When the pH is too high, you need to acidify the soil only if crop growth is poor. Most commercial fertilizers have some acidifying effect on the soil and gradually correct a high pH soil.

One reason why a high pH is harmful is that it makes certain minor elements, such as boron and manganese, unavailable to plants. Dusting sulfur at the rate of one pound to 100 square feet makes the soil more acid and makes those elements available to the plants again. The sulfur should be put on after plowing but before harrowing.

The report on the complete soil test from your state college will include recommendations. In general, enough fertilizer should be added to the garden each year to keep it in at least as good a state of fertility as it is at present.

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New full 4-plow 444
Inspired by Miracle-Engineering

IN 4-row farming . . . or on big open field jobs . . . this power-plus trio tempts you to expect a lot . . . and, they don't disappoint you.

Drive one! Head down the furrow and it purrs a power tune you'll never forget.

Feel it pour out a torrent of hi-torque power that flattens

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New power, speeds, control . . . more lugging ability . . . high-profit economy as only a Massey-Harris delivers it.

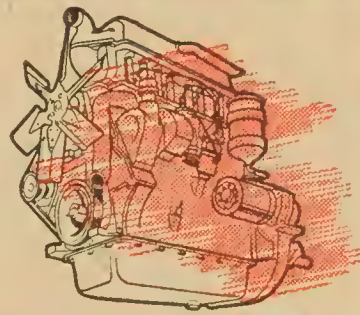


New 3-4 plow 333
Inspired by Miracle-Engineering



New 5-plow 555
Inspired by Miracle-Engineering

FREE — Arrange a test-drive on your farm, under your own conditions. Call now . . . and get a free gift for your demonstration time. See in action the entire line-up of new miracle-engineered features. For folder write Massey-Harris, Dept. C-85, Racine, Wisconsin.



HI-TORQUE ENGINES — Overhead valves, removable wet sleeves. Greater lugging power—economy.



10-SPEED HI-LO TRANSMISSION — the right speed for every job.



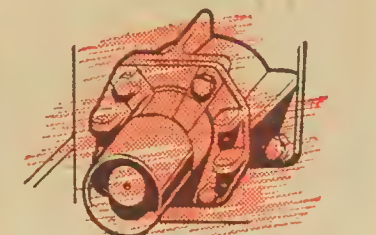
POWER-ADJUSTED WHEELS — Fast changeovers from plowing to cultivating. A heavy job made easy.



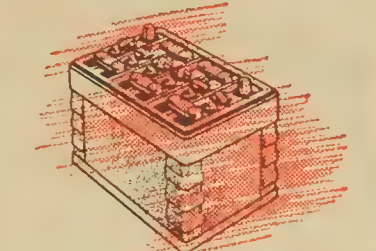
POWER STEERING (OPTIONAL) — 96% less steering effort. Saves your arms and shoulders.



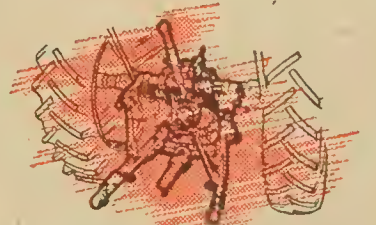
HOURLY-SPEED-RPM READINGS — combined on one easy-to-read dial.



LEVEL-DRIVE PTO — for quick hook-up with all kinds of equipment.



12-VOLT SYSTEMS — Faster spin and hotter spark gives instant all-weather starting.

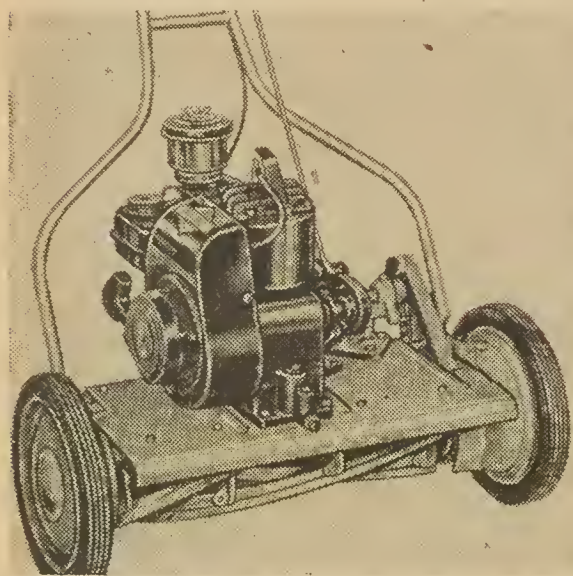


3-POINT HITCH-ALL — with exclusive Wrist-Action for fast hook-ups — anywhere.

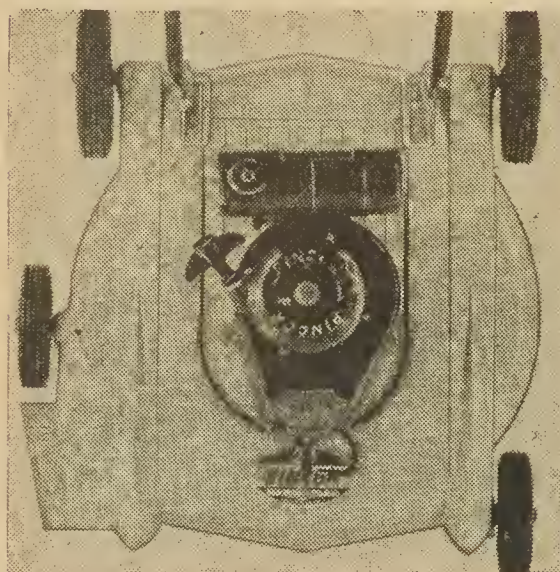
Always keep your eye on **Massey-Harris**

THEY STILL make hand lawn mowers for people in cities with a little two by four patch of grass, but in the suburbs or on farms, where there's room for real lawns, they're as scarce as horses. Here and there you'll find a few gathering dust and rust in barns and tool-sheds but, like most horses, they are in semi-retirement, being brought out only when the power equipment breaks down—or when you want to show Junior how you had to work when you were his age!

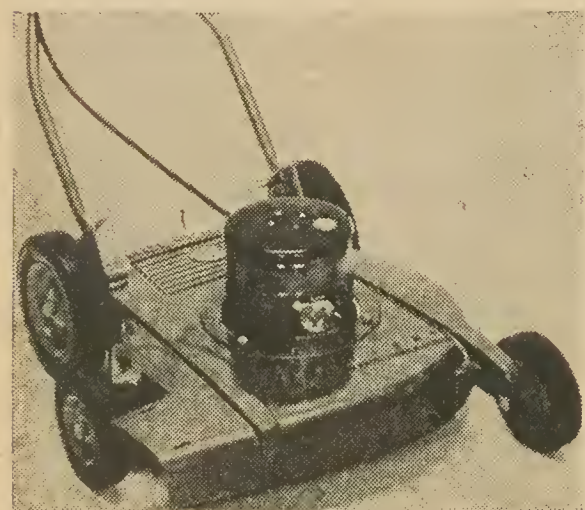
Before power lawn mowers came along many farmers would find time—if they were nagged enough—to run a field mower over the grass around the house maybe two or three times a summer and that was about the extent of care the “lawn” got. There were exceptions, of course. Bridegrooms often supplied their new bride a hand sickle and, in some extreme cases, even a hand lawn mower so's she could keep the growth down between field-mowings. Seldom, however, would even the most loving bridegroom tear himself away from the fields or barn chores



Here's a typical reel-type power mower with 4 cycle, 1½ h.p. engine. This type mower will cut as close as ½ an inch. Mowers of this type, cutting 21-inch swath, sell in the \$125-\$150 range.



Blade or blades in rotary mowers are horizontal, revolving, on most models, more than 3,000 times a minute. Users say it is worth a few dollars more to get a model with offset wheels like on the one shown above. This prevents gouging into humps in a lawn.



Rotary mowers with electric motors are lowest price of all power mowers due to simpler construction. However, due to the need of an electric cord to take power from an outlet to the mower, it does present some difficulties, especially if your lawn has many trees and shrubs.

Which Power Lawn Mower . . . Reel or Rotary?

long enough to push the mower himself.

Things started changing 30-odd years ago when the first power mowers were made. I'll bet it was a boy in his lower 'teens who first dreamed up the idea of hitching a gas motor to the old lawn mower! As I remember it, I was strong enough at that age to push the blamed mower, but not smart enough like Dad to dream up other things that had to be done when the lawn needed mowing!

Perhaps it was the invention of the electric washing machine that brought about the emancipation of the 'teen-ager. Remember how we all grabbed the gas engine from Maw's old washer and soon had our own “power” mower? Industry has brought us a long way

By JIM HALL

from there. Today, if you have the wherewithal (about \$260 worth), you can step on an electric starter, climb aboard a comfortable seat and ride around as the machine under you shaves your grass to exactly the height you want it!

Only Two Types

Dozens of manufacturers each make dozens of different power mowers as far as horsepower, durability, maneuverability and price are concerned, but basically there are only two types:

1.—The reel type. This, like the old hand mower, consists of several revolving blades passing across a fixed bed knife to shear off each blade of grass as the machine is propelled across the lawn. A mounted engine supplies power to push both reel and wheels by gears, belts or chains.

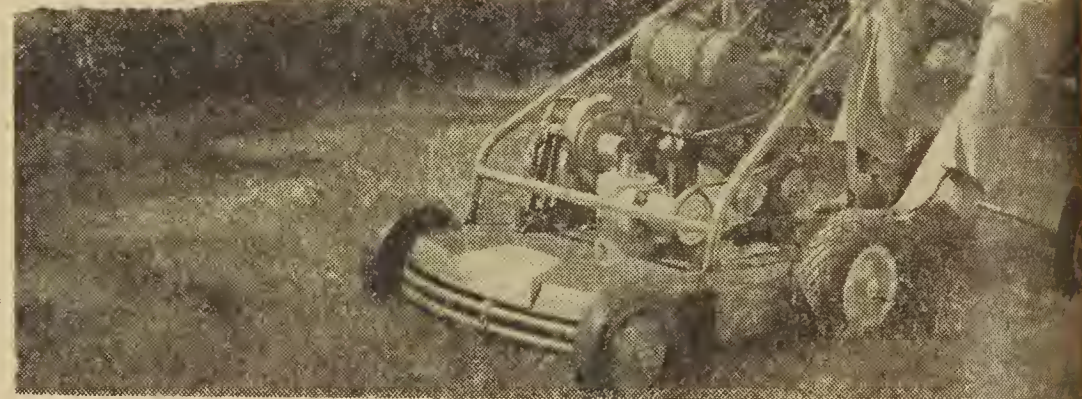
2.—The rotary type, a more recent development than the reel type, usually has a single blade, mounted in the center like an airplane propeller but aimed straight down at the grass. This is revolved at such high speed that the sharpened blade ends snip off grass without benefit of a shear plate. Some have double blades like an electric fan.

For the benefit of those who have decided to junk that manpower hand mower for a power mower, we decided to find out which type was better—the reel or rotary—and ran into trouble. Maybe it was pride of ownership or maybe folks don't like to admit they have made a mistake in judgment, but whatever the reason, we found that people who own modern reel power mowers like them better; people who own rotary mowers like them better. (It was like asking the owner of a herd of purebred Holsteins whether he liked Holsteins or Jerseys better!)

When we went to the literature of some manufacturers, we found that most of them make both types and definitely duck making any claims for the superiority of one over the other. Talk about straddling the fence! This is what one company said about their mowers (don't blame me for this flowery language): “Those who demand the subtle elegance that distinguishes a luxurious lawn will want a reel type mower.”

Then they said, “rotary mowers will bring even the most stubborn lawn into its full beauty.”

Finally, they got right down to praising everybody with, “For a lawn that truly reflects its owner's value of good taste, good appearance, and good judg-



If you want to “ride to work” behind your reel or self-propelled rotary mower and it has sufficient horsepower, sulkeys may be bought from \$25 up. The rotary shown here is much larger than the average homeowner wants, cutting a 26” swath and towing a man with its 6 h.p. engine. This outfit costs more than \$500 but factory-built riding mowers of less capacity can be bought for little more than \$200.

ment, the use of both a reel type and rotary type mower is frequently required.”

After boilin' down the “subtle elegance” of those statements, I concluded they meant that neither was perfect for all kinds of lawn mowing. That was my conclusion after using both kinds.

As I grew older, our lawn seemed to get bigger and bigger, so I broke down and got a power mower several years ago. As far as I'm concerned, mowing a lawn is fun again, not a sweaty, dreaded chore. I like a wide expanse of grass so, without too much urging from the little woman, I've gradually worked up new lawn both sides of the house until it's at least double what it was in the old hand-mower days.

Mowing Is Easy

Now I just give a yank on the starter, throw my reel type mower in gear and steer it around the lawn, cutting 21-inch swaths as I go. On hot days I throttle 'er down to a snail's pace and dream about a riding mower someday. Our older son used to “hot-rod” it, almost running to keep up. Now, there's an advantage the advertisers should tell fathers about: The young man of the family actually wants to mow the lawn if you have power. Many of them have their own power mower and develop quite a lucrative business doing neighbors' lawns.

My biggest disappointment in the reel type is its inability to cut off narrow-leaved plantain. As long as it is sharp and properly adjusted, it does a wonderful job and will mow grass just as close as anyone would want, even for a golf green. But those blamed plantain stems seem to jump up six inches overnight, bend down under my mower and pop right up again behind it.

A friend let me try his rotary mower and it sheared off plantain stems as slick as could be. I tried it on a patch of ladino 10" high that grew right up to the lawn and it snipped it off clean as a whip. I had the same results with a patch of mature weeds!

A distinct advantage with a rotary is that the blade usually can be file-sharpened. In fact, a new blade, easily put on, can be bought for less than normal charges for sharpening and adjusting a reel type mower.

Another advantage I found with the rotary was its ability to cut up closer to shrubs, trees, etc. The whirling blade cuts whether you're pushing or pulling, but I discounted the advantage of this while working it back and forth under a lilac bush. I got careless and despite the guard down close to the ground, that steel blade nicked the toe of my boot. A quarter-inch more and it would have been the toe of my foot. I can't blame the machine for that—any more than a neighbor of mine can blame his reel type mower for nearly taking a

finger off when he stuck it in the wrong place!

I have read literature from many companies and have talked to a lot of people with different kinds of mowers. I got some ideas which may help you in choosing a machine.

1—If possible, buy from a local dealer who knows something about the machine he is selling and has parts and good service.

2—Don't buy a cheap, tinny machine. A good mower, with care, will last many years. A \$100 machine that will last 10 years or more is cheaper than a \$75 one that may last only 5 years.

3—Extra cost is often for a better engine and is worth it. The most aggravating mower is one that's hard to start.

4—The greater the cutting width the fewer steps you have to take. However, cost and weight go up with the width as does the chance of chewing into the high spots on your lawn. If the lady of the house is going to do most of the mowing, better not exceed 18" cutting width.

5—If you buy a rotary type, be sure one of the four wheels is offset. If it's not, you're more apt to chew into bumps with that big blade; and it won't trim as close to the edges.

6—A leaf mulcher for your rotary is worth paying extra for if it doesn't come with the machine.

7—Rotary mowers are made in self-propelled models that cost \$40 or \$50 more than the push-type. However, rotaries are easy to push—they are light on four wheels, and the whirling blade eating into the grass seems to help propel it.

8—If you want to get a little sulky to ride around behind your reel-type mower or the self-propelled rotary, try it before you buy it. It takes extra horsepower to lug you around.

9—On rotaries, look for a discharge opening to let the clippings scatter. Older models often left a windrow in every swath, especially when grass was wet. At the same time, be sure the guards protect you from the blade at every point. The blade is steel, whirling around at least 53.3 times a second!

10—On reel types, look for guards to keep grass from winding around the ends of cutting reel.

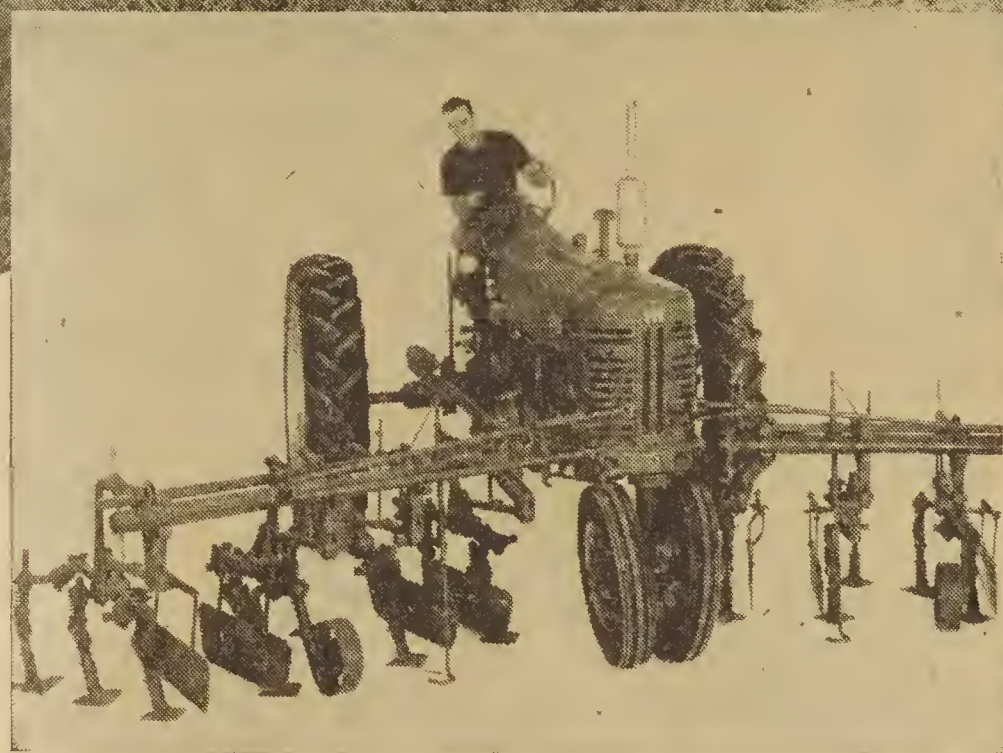
There are some exceptions but, in most lines, reel type mowers cost \$30 to \$40 more than gas rotaries of the same cutting width. Electric rotary mowers are the lowest price, some selling for less than \$50. You'll probably pay around \$70 for an 18" gas rotary and about \$100 for a reel mower if you want what they call “economy” models. Plan on at least \$30 more for more rugged machines. Most self-propelled rotaries cost around \$150. If you want to ride it, your mower will cost \$200 up

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Your IH dealer will gladly demonstrate the many ways that Hydra-Touch and Torque Amplifier can help you keep fields weed-free with less work than ever. Ask about Fast-Hitch, *completely* independent pto and other Farmall advantages. Use the convenient IH Income Purchase Plan to buy now.

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Try Farmall Hydra-Touch! See how three separate hydraulic cylinders control all gangs of this McCormick cultivator together or individually. You regulate right and left gangs *independently* in uneven ground or point rows. You operate front and rear gangs *separately* for cleaner work at row ends.

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Just pull the Torque Amplifier lever to cut speed one-third for full-power pivot turns. This ends stalling . . . gives snappy full hydraulic implement action. TA gives two speeds in each gear—eight cultivating speeds! You can close-cultivate tiny seedlings at a crawl . . . lay-by crops at speeds up to 6½ mph!



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Tell me more about Hydra-Touch, Torque Amplifier and other Farmall advantages. Send catalog checked:

☐ Farmall 400 (4-plow) ☐ Farmall 300 (3-plow) ☐ Hinge-Frame Cultivators (2 or 4-row)

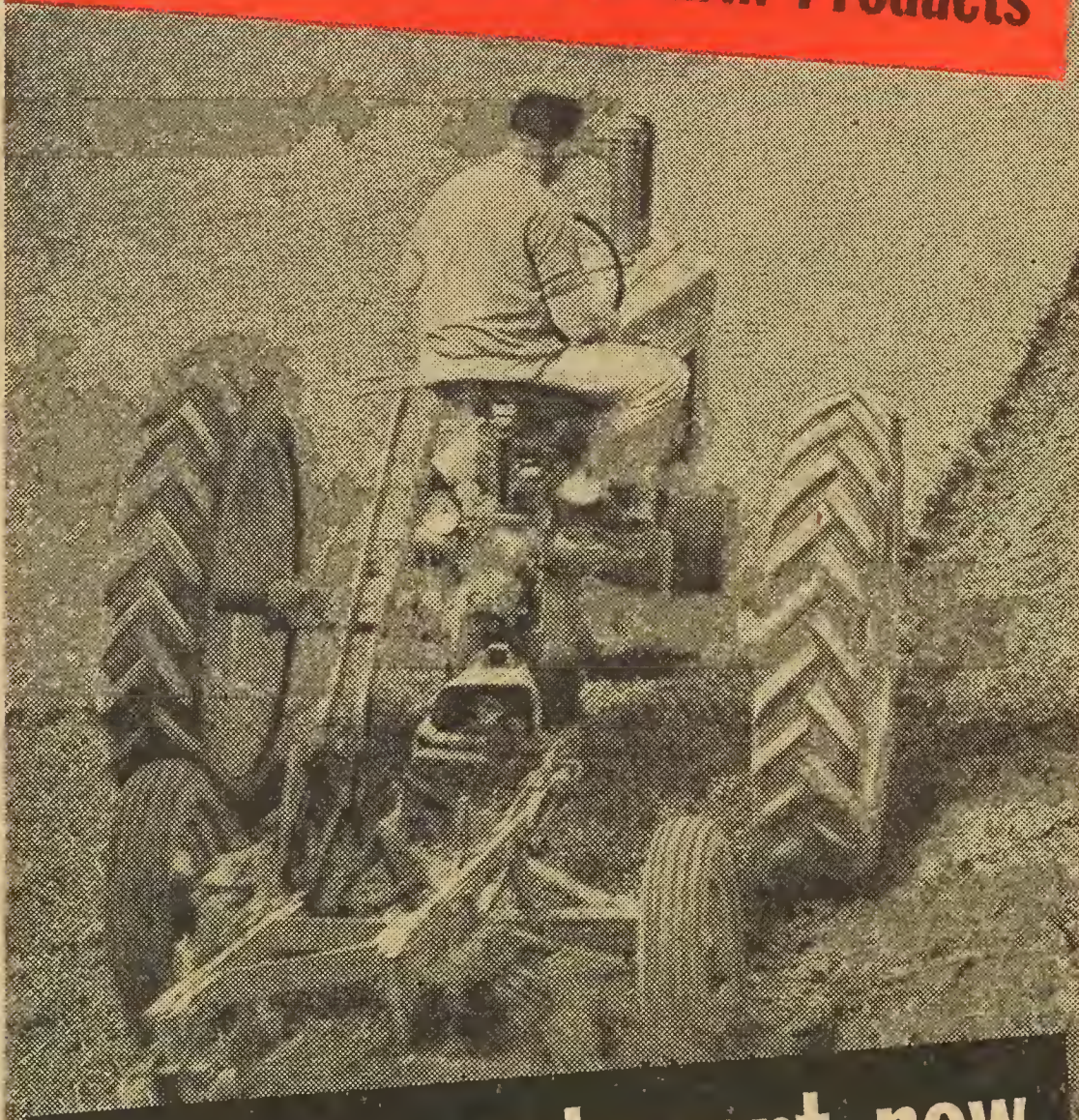
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start right...

use dependable Esso Farm Products



prepare equipment now

and save time, trouble, money later!

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Esso Extra Motor Oil for *extra* engine protection and *extra* oil economy in your car or truck.

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Esso Multi-Purpose Grease H, the *one* grease for all types of equipment — trucks, tractors and cars. Eliminates need for variety of special purpose lubricants.

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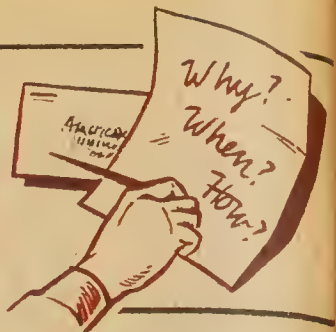
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your best buy

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY

The QUESTION BOX



Is it lawful for me as a New York farmer to buy dry cows to fatten them for beef and sell the beef by the quarter? I would slaughter them myself in clean surroundings and the buyers would come to my place for the meat.

There is a New York State Law, Article 5-A of the Agriculture and Markets Law relating to Licensing of Slaughterhouses. You can get a copy of it by writing to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y., asking for a copy of Circular 751.

However, our reader would, under the law, be classed as a producer and would not be subject to licensing. One section of the law says:

"96-C. Application of article.

This article shall not apply to the city of New York, nor shall it apply to any bona fide farmer who butchers his own domestic animals or fowl on his farm."

It would appear that the dividing line is the fact that our reader intends to keep and fatten these animals. If he were merely buying and slaughtering them for sale, it would appear that he would be required to apply for a license on or before the first day of May and pay a fee of \$10.00, or \$5.00 if he kills only chickens.

If a limited amount of water is available for irrigating corn, when is it best to apply it?

Assuming that the weather is dry at the time, irrigating corn when the tassels are about ready to emerge, will help the crop most. It has been found that a serious lack of moisture for only one day or two at that time may reduce yield of corn for grain by 40 to 60%.

How does Empire birdsfoot trefoil differ from the imported kind?

Empire birdsfoot has fine stems. It is low growing and makes a very dense crown growth which helps it to stand very severe grazing. It is late maturing and there is relatively little second growth.

Imported trefoil is taller growing with larger stems which makes it well adapted for hay and grass silage. Empire is recommended when you want to leave the stand for a good many years.

Are there any figures to indicate how much milk production is increased by automatic drinking cups?

Some tests indicate that providing water in drinking cups will give 3.5 to 4% more milk than where cows were watered twice daily and from 6 to 11% more than where they were watered once a day.

I have been told that the amount of poultry feed in a feeder affects the amount of waste. Is this true?

One set of figures showing the loss comes from Harry C. Whelden, Jr. of the Maine State University. With laying hens (White Leghorns) there was only 2% loss where feeders were filled one third full. The loss jumped to 5% where feeders were half full, 15% where feeders were two thirds full and 45% where feeders were entirely full.

In the case of chicks, waste varied from less than 1% to 15%, depending on how full the feeder was where chicks were 1 to 2 weeks old. The waste was increasingly greater as the chicks got older and when they were 5 to 6 weeks old, it varied from 4.5%

where feeders were one third full 33% where they were full.

Up to 6 weeks old, filling the feeder one third full as compared to thirds full would save 236 pounds feed per 1,000 chicks.

I have a peach tree in the back yard and a good many of the leaves become misshapen and dropped off this past summer. Can you tell me what to do?

Your description indicates a disease known as peach leaf curl, a disease which cannot be cured but must be prevented. This can be done by spraying late in the fall or very early in the spring with one of several spray materials including ferimate, Bordeaux mixture, or lime sulphur, used according to directions. Ferimate is especially convenient for back yard gardeners.

What per cent of the food needs of dairy cow can be furnished by roughage?

Of course, cows will give some milk when they are fed roughage only, but a good rule is to furnish 75% of the nutrient needs from good roughage and the other 25% from grain.

The exact proportion for best production will vary to some extent according to the relative prices of milk and grain.

Feed the cows all the hay they want to eat clean up twice a day. Where the hay is rather poor in quality, it is a good idea to feed them liberally so they can pick out the best parts and use the rest for bedding. Palatability can be increased by moistening with molasses diluted one half with warm water.

What seeding rate is recommended for birdsfoot trefoil?

From 5 to 8 pounds per acre. Irrigation of seed is recommended and contrary to an idea commonly held, birdsfoot does better on land that is reasonably well supplied with lime.

Does the chilling of dressed chickens hurt its eating quality?

Tests have shown that holding dressed chickens for a long time in cold water does hurt the flavor. However, the chilling of dressed birds, as is normally practiced, does not cause any loss of flavor that can be determined after they are fried or roasted.

What is the difference between bacteria and mold?

Bacteria are single celled organisms where each divides to produce two. Under favorable conditions the number of bacteria may double every twenty minutes.

Mold is also a low type of organism which reproduces by means of spores which develop at the end of very long filaments.



"I'm tired of sitting in a deck chair. You never take me anywhere!"

Humus-The Best Soil Conditioner

By FIRMAN E. BEAR*

New Jersey College of Agriculture

SO FAR, nothing has been discovered that is superior, on a cost basis, to organic matter as a soil conditioner. When fresh organic matter rots in the soil, slimy materials are developed by the soil microbes. These bind the soil particles together in much the same manner as it is done by chemical conditioners. When the soil dries out these slimy materials shrink, draw the soil particles together into crumbs, and hold them in this condition for some time. Once having dried out thoroughly, these slimy materials resist wetting, just as in the case of dried peat. Soils liberally supplied with rotting organic matter may remain in good condition and absorb the rain throughout an entire crop season.

But no matter how stable these crumbs are, they remain as such only as long as they are not destroyed by direct impact of rain or as they are not sheared off by farm machinery. The disc, the cultivator, the wheels of tractors and other farm machinery, and every hard or heavy tool that strikes the soil tends to reduce such granules to dust.

This calls for keeping implements off the soil as much as possible. It provides a good reason for substituting chemical weed killers for part of the cultivation. And there is growing interest in the use of once-over machinery that opens up the soil, applies the fertilizer, and plants the seed, all in one operation.

Continuous development of fresh organic matter for working into the soil

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Wealth is not his that hath it, but this that enjoys it.—Benjamin Franklin

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

is a highly important phase of good soil management. The cruder forms, such as cornstalks, straw, and grass sods, if worked into the soil, need to have manure or clover worked into the soil with them to speed up the rotting process. The manure and clover supply the extra nitrogen required to feed the soil microbes. These microbes are mostly protein and they contain about 12 per cent nitrogen on a dry-matter basis. In lieu of manure or clover, enough fertilizer nitrogen should be added to raise the nitrogen content of the cornstalks and similar organic materials from around 0.75 per cent to about 2.5 per cent.

The best way to get more organic matter into the soil is to grow it there. This calls for liming the land and applying plenty of manure or fertilizer. And if some of the chemical soil amendments can be gotten down into the subsoil below ordinary plow depth, so much the better. Manure does best when worked into the soil to a depth of only 3 to 6 inches. But chemical fertilizers can be plowed under or put down into the subsoil with good effect. The more fertilizer applied, the bigger the crops, and the larger and deeper their root systems.

The different kinds of roots do different kinds of jobs. Fine grass and clover roots are excellent for developing soil crumbs in the plow depth of soil. Alfalfa taproots are more effective at greater depths, and they leave channels behind for air and water movement when they die and rot. A combination of grasses and alfalfa is hard to beat for improving the water-intake and water-storage capacity of a soil.

*From a talk given at the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society.

See the new PTO GIANT NEW IDEA Spreader

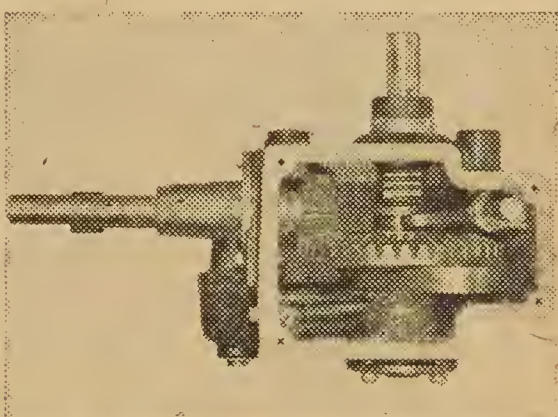
*Full year guarantee—new clutch for easier cleaning
—finest shredding—18 new extra strength features*

You'll be amazed at the many new features in this giant 125-bu. spreader. It will help you speed your soil-building work, cut manure handling time.

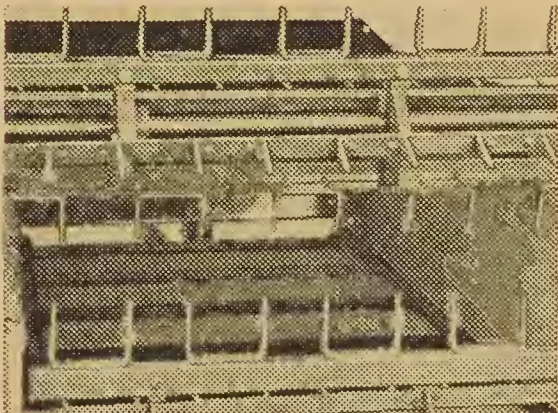
Of course, the new No. 19 has all the widespread features that have made NEW IDEA spreaders do the job best. And all the long-life plusses that have made farmers buy more

NEW IDEA spreaders than any other make. But there are many more benefits in this new spreader.

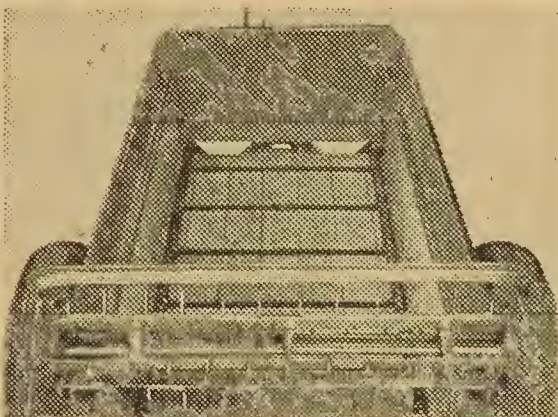
For instance, a full year guarantee of all parts against defects. Just like the new No. 17, 95-bu. spreader and the new No. 18, 70-bushel model. And here's the story of some of the other new features.



Now a clutch makes clean-out easier. Clutch is positive, 4-jawed and spring loaded with automotive type spline. Major drive mechanism (including clutch) is enclosed, runs in oil. Cut bevel gears drive cylinders, distributor and conveyor. Cam surface is flame-hardened.



Finest shredding of any spreader. Triple staggered, U-shaped blade-like teeth on both the upper and lower cylinders are double riveted to heavy cylinder angles and give the new No. 19 extremely fine shredding. Actually, the new No. 19 makes the best spreading even better.



18 new features for extra strength. This PTO giant is really built to take those big 125-bushel loads. Stronger frame has heavier cross angles, full length steel flares. New stronger hitch, additional gusset plates, and many more new features for extra strength.

See the new No. 19 soon, at your NEW IDEA dealer's. Or write us for new literature with all the facts on the many additional features in this outstanding new machine. The new No. 19 is truly built to do the big jobs best. Ask for FREE booklet on manure handling.

Best idea yet . . . get a New Idea

NEW IDEA Farm Equipment Co., Division AVCO Distributing Corp.
Dept. 1805, Coldwater, Ohio

New giant in the famous NEW IDEA line. New No. 19, 125-bushel PTO spreader, with full year guarantee. Also 70, 75 and 95-bu. ground driven models.



CASE FORAGE CHOPPERS

Chop Any Crop... Cut Field Costs

With a base machine and quick-change heads to chop any crop, your investment is lower right from the start. That's just one of the advantages you enjoy with a Case Forage Harvester. Field operating costs go down, too, because Case is recognized as today's lightest-running chopper. With built-in light draft and capacity to match any size tractor, you make full, fast use of power to cut fuel costs . . . save time . . . and put more income into your tonnage.

Quick-change heads make a big money-saving difference, since you can chop any crop you grow. There's the windrow pick-up for hay or straw; row-crop unit for tall, short or down corn and sorghum; 60-inch cutterbar for green-feeding grasses, legumes; and the amazing corn harvester head that picks ears, chops stalks and leaves for low-cost feed and saves shelled kernels. What's more, one man rolls any unit into place on a wheeled dolly . . . attaches it with a few bolts in a few minutes by himself.

Only Case Choppers give you this kind of versatility that brings costs down. And—you have a choice of standard or full-range-cut base machines for PTQ drive . . . or Model "225" with 4-cylinder, air-cooled engine.



**Buy now and
be ready . . .
Pay on a basis
that's fitted
to your income**

Don't wait until you have all cash to buy a chopper, baler, tractor or other machine you need now. Find out from your Case dealer about the new, sensible Case Income Payment Plan that lets you arrange payments conveniently suited to your income.



For the full, money-saving facts on Case Forage Choppers, see your Case dealer . . . ask him about the complete new line of other hay machinery and tractors that lead the way in the economy trend of farming. For catalogs, check or write in margin the ones you want. J. I. Case Co., Dept. C-116, Racine, Wis.

☐ Forage Choppers ☐ Utility Harvester Acres you farm _____
☐ Forage Blower ☐ Field Cutters Student? _____

Name _____

Address _____



John Lingley looking over a yard of garbage-fed gilts. They are grades, but the boars are purebreds.

Raising Garbage-Fed Pigs Requires Modern Methods

By CHARLES L. STRATTON

THERE'S MORE to raising hogs commercially in the Northeast today than keeping them in the barn cellar and throwing down the garbage. Modern piggeries, like the one operated by the S. J. Davis Company at Woburn, Massachusetts, practice strict sanitation measures to keep down odors and insects. Manager John Lingley explains that cooked garbage combined with frequent use of fly traps, and 50% Malathion sprinkled on ledges and window sills, helps keep the pest population down.

This farm has its own hog strain, crossing purebred Belted Hampshire and Hereford boars with grade sows. Lingley adds, "We're breeding for the length desirable in the bacon type hog and getting away from the chunky, short, lard type hog."

In compliance with regulations, only thoroughly cooked garbage is fed here. Earlier Lingley experimented with grain feeding but it didn't turn out to be a profitable enterprise.

Garbage is trucked in from their own routes and also by cities with which they have contracts. The garbage is dumped directly into their own trucks which have pipes in the body for the open steam method of cooking. The truck body is hooked up to the 103 horsepower oil-fired boiler and live steam is piped into the body where it circulates through the garbage under 90 pounds pressure. The garbage temperature is brought up to 212 degrees and held for 30 minutes or more, depending on the amount of garbage.

By using 22 x 120 foot cement feeding platforms, 400 pigs can be fed in 25 minutes. A fence surrounds the platform and the pigs are driven off through a gate before cleaning once daily with a tractor scoop. The cooked garbage is dumped directly off the truck onto the platform. In other yards feed troughs are filled directly from the trucks with a tractor scoop.

Garbage is fed outside immediately after cooking, the pigs eating cautiously around the edges until it cools. But if it is fed to sows in the brood house, it is cooled until the following day. The 56-pen brood house is used year 'round.

At one time one man required 2½ hours to feed the sows in this building. Lingley studied the work program and by adding a litter carrier for feeding, the job has been reduced to 30 minutes.

Garbage may be just garbage to most people. But to an expert there's a

big difference. Lingley claims restaurant garbage is 98% edible, producing a market sized 230-pound hog in 7 to 10 months. But with municipal garbage, about 50% edible, 10 to 12 months is required to get a hog the same size. Lingley claims a ton of municipal garbage will produce 30 to 50 pounds of pork.

Many tons of garbage is required daily, amounts fed varying from 1½ cubic yards of garbage for 100 suckers at weaning age up to 6 cubic yards for the market age hogs.

There is much to be said on the costs of garbage and the length of contracts. In brief, Lingley claims the one-year contract is practically useless to a large grower. Sows are bred at eight months, then if the grower loses his contract two months before the suck-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

You will never "find" time for anything. If you want time, you must make it.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ers are weaned, he hasn't any feed. He personally prefers the five-year contract.

A lot of work has gone into increasing litters on this farm. Their average litter is 11.5 born, but through many factors like squashing, pneumonia, eating hardware in garbage, and other factors, the former average was only 5 suckers weaned. Through extra precautions and use of heat lamps, guard rails in the corners, and farrowing crates, the average litter on this farm has been upped to 7.5 suckers weaned.

By using a 250-watt infrared bulb placed behind guard rails or in connection with the newer type farrowing crates, litters are farrowed throughout the year. He tries to keep the brood house full in cold weather for warmth.

Massachusetts hog growers are a closely-knit lot. They have to be when located in thickly settled areas and under the adverse publicity received at various times. Each county has its own association which puts on various educational programs, brings in speakers, and brings up local conditions affecting county growers. Two delegates from each county group meet with the Massachusetts Hog Growers Federation every two months to discuss county conditions with other members.

"...one application of TARGOT® is usually sufficient!"
MASTITIS OINTMENT

says **PALMA L. ROBINSON** ROUTE 1, JONESBORO, TENN.



A former Air Force pilot and World War II veteran, Palma L. Robinson has done an outstanding job of developing and managing a 50-cow dairy herd averaging over 10,000 lbs. of milk and 400 lbs. of butterfat with bacteria counts usually under 10,000, and frequently as low as 3,000 per cc.

Mr. Robinson has come to depend on TARGOT when mastitis is a problem. He says, "Mastitis is the worst enemy of the dairyman but by using TARGOT as directed, I've successfully controlled 95% of my mastitis cases."

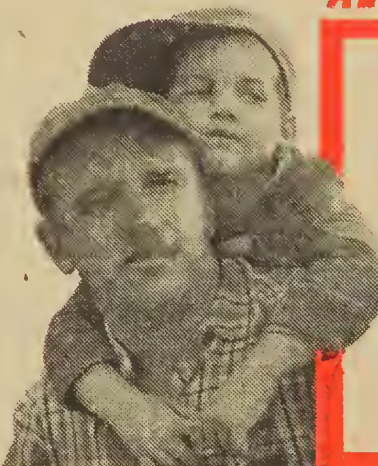
"Mastitis can not only cause the loss of the cow's milk but if not controlled it can also send her to the butcher. By using TARGOT I feel that I've increased the useful life of my cows from 4 or 5 years to 7 or 8 years."

"We're not just interested in getting a cow back into production — we also want to cure her completely. When we spot the symptoms of mastitis, we immediately infuse a tube of TARGOT into the affected quarter. One application at the onset is usually sufficient but I like to use two tubes with the second being applied 48 hours after the first. TARGOT is so packaged that it is easy to infuse the udder."

Mr. Robinson's experience with TARGOT MASTITIS OINTMENT has been duplicated by thousands of other

dairymen everywhere. TARGOT is stronger — but gentle. It contains 4 powerful antibiotics — AUREOMYCIN® Chlortetracycline, Penicillin, Neomycin and Dihydrostreptomycin in effective quantities to successfully fight the types of organisms that may cause mastitis. And TARGOT is in contact with the infected tissue faster, stays longer to complete its work and is not milked out and wasted. Available from your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer.

ALWAYS ASK FOR TARGOT BY NAME



The Palma L. Robinsons were voted the "Demonstration Family of the Year of Washington County" in 1951 by the County Association. Mr. Robinson was the first president of the Tennessee Valley-Wide Association of Test Demonstration Families. He is president of the Tri-State Milk Producers Association; president of the East Tennessee Artificial Breeders Association; director of the National Milk Producers Association. He won the Farmer's Institute Award in 1954. The title of "Outstanding Young Man of the Year in Agriculture in the State of Tennessee" was voted him by the state Junior Chamber of Commerce. Palma Robinson holds the rank of Major in the U.S. Air Force Reserve. In the photo at left he is shown with his five year old son, David.

Lederle

— LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

PEARL RIVER, NEW YORK

Readers Give Opinions About City Girls as Farm Wives

WILL MEET THE TESTS

(First Prize Letter)

WHO can say that the quality of the fruit on a grafted branch on the apple tree isn't as good or better than the rest of the fruit on the tree? Do we not transplant many flowers and vegetables and find them improved by the new space provided? Why then may we not assume that to transplant a city girl to the wide open spaces would have the same result? The city girl must work hard at orientation, for that will be the challenge she must meet, and one which is not present to the wife who grew up in the country.

We pick a branch to graft, or a plant to transplant, for its favorable qualities. Let us consider, then, some of the assets the city girl must have:

She must have ambition and the will to succeed, else she'll give up at the first severe test, for she's certainly going to be tested, severely and often!

She must be far-sighted enough to see beyond the strain of finances and loss caused by a poor year, to the long range program. In the lean years she will learn that teamwork and "stick-to-it-iveness" count for more than fancy clothes, permanent waves, manicures, and cocktails. She must not be afraid to soil her hands. By this I do not mean that she has to be denied cleanliness, friendships, or a neat, happy home. These will be of her own making, and depend on her own personality and capabilities.

Finally, the greatest asset a farm wife can have is faith. Faith in farming is harder to come by for the transplanted city girl because she hasn't grown up with it, and must adopt it. The farmer has faith that a seed will grow, the rains will come, the roots will sleep through the winter and come alive to produce the new crops. The eggs will hatch, the baby calves, pigs, lambs, etc. will come and, in the final analysis, the good outweighs the bad. It will be a good life, if we but wait and have faith in the fulfillment of God's plans.

Let's now take a look at the other side of the ledger, lest we give the impression that it's much too difficult and discouraging for the city girl to become a country wife.

The city-bred wife will have the enjoyment and companionship of a family working closely together, with interests more harmoniously interwoven in the toil and soil of their own acreage. She will be rewarded immeasurably by the great diversity of knowledge that her children absorb daily in their farming activities. Their teachers and textbooks are limitless if they are trained to keep their eyes and ears open.

True, she may get discouraged and ask herself, "What in the name of our Holstein herd sire am I doing here?" But that can happen to the country born and bred as well, so that's no geiger counter to prove she's not pure uranium as a farm wife.

A city-bred girl will appreciate the beauty and serenity of her farm life even more than her country counterpart after moving about in the hurrying, scurrying crowds of the city.

Just as a naturalized citizen often appreciates the precious privileges of freedom which we so often take for granted, so the city woman will appreciate to a higher degree the good things in living close to nature. The fruit of the grafted limb will be as sweet, the roots of the transplanted flowers will go down just as deep, so I believe the city wife can make a successful life as a farmer's wife, if she has the desire

to make it so. — Mrs. Florence Taylor, Susquehanna, Pa.

LOVING THE THINGS OF EARTH

IT'S not where but how she was raised that counts.

If she has been taught to do for herself and others, if she can cook and is willing to work and learn, she will do.

Some city girls I know have made better farm wives than country girls. A city girl can love the things of the earth as well as the farm girl. If she can find beauty in a field of grain, look at a tree and know that here is God's hand, thrill at the sight of a newborn calf, love little fuzzy yellow chicks, dig her hands in the dirt to plant a bulb and marvel at the things that grow from seeds; if she can sit tired but con-

There are times when a wife's help on the farm is invaluable. Several of the many readers who entered the contest felt that farm wives should help, that is, if the man provides labor saving conveniences in the house. There is nothing wrong, either, in a man's helping inside the house in an emergency.



tent on the porch at dusk and love the sounds of homing birds and crickets, and feel as though God is very near, she will make a farmer's wife. — Mrs. Park Burdick, Almond, N. Y.

WORKING TOGETHER

DOES a city girl have as good a chance of making good as a farm wife as a girl who was born and raised in the country? My answer is "Yes."

Regardless of either girl's former living status, the main thing to consider is that both the husband and the wife agree that they want to maintain a farm:

1. Keeping in mind the building of a home for themselves and family.
2. That there is going to be work for both of them, and it is a means of living in which they can both have a share.
3. That building a home and earning money to maintain it is not merely a family project; it is also going to be an asset and a contribution to building a stronger and sounder farm community.

It is true that a city girl would have some situations that she would have to adjust to, both financially and socially. Her life would be more quiet and subdued than the hustle and bustle of the city. But she can supply a touch of city life to the home which the husband must have been seeking or he wouldn't have sought a city girl to share his life on the farm.

Now about the girl raised on a farm. The only advantage I can think of is that she knows what her husband expects of her from previous experience with her own folks. But it all goes back

to the three objectives I mentioned in the beginning of the letter. Both farm and city have just as many advantages if they want to work together as a unit.

—Mrs. Kaye Short, Newark, N. J.

IT ALL DEPENDS

ONCE I took a course in infant feeding. Before any specific question was discussed it was always preceded by, "it all depends on the baby."

When I saw your question, "Can a city girl make good as a farmer's wife?" it seemed to me that it should be answered in the same way. However, other things being equal, I believe that the country girl has several advantages over the city girl.

1. She has lived with and has absorbed some knowledge of the business into which she is entering as a partner.

a heavy debt. We also had five children to raise and educate. The farm certainly is a wonderful place to raise children, especially boys—and we had four.

I think my degree of success can be seen around me with a very comfortable home, having all modern conveniences indoors and out. Also in the accomplishments of my children, of whom I am very proud. Three of my boys served their country in war time. Two of these boys went through college and have become successful doctors. Another boy has a fine business of his own in town, and the fourth boy graduated from high school this year and intends to study medicine, also.

Along with sunshine there are always shadows. We lost our only girl when she was thirty-five. She had been an efficient employee in the State Motor Vehicle Department for several years and was always a joy and comfort to us.

I now boast of fourteen grandchildren, and am so happy to have a big farm house and plenty of room for the family to gather and enjoy themselves.

So wholeheartedly I say that a city girl can make good as a farmer's wife. If one is determined to learn and make a go of it, one can. — Mrs. C. Harold Perry, Plainfield, Vermont

WILLING TO ADJUST

I was brought up in town and married a farmer. The change was quite a jolt for me, whose friends had said, "You can never imagine you as a farmer's wife." The answer to my problems was a willingness to adjust, true belief in "for better or for worse," a willingness to work hard and to accept things as they come with an optimistic viewpoint. These things all pay their own dividends. — Mrs. Hope E. Mosher, Fairport, N. Y.

A MAN'S VIEWPOINT

How could a man have any better wife than one who really loved him and was interested in what he did? City girls can love and be interested in their husbands as well as country girls.

—Ronald H. Snyder, Massena, N. Y.

WOULDN'T CHANGE

As a girl who was raised in the city and has lived all my married life (10 years) in the country you couldn't get me back in the city for "all the tea in China." I sincerely believe her chance of succeeding as a farm wife begins with her desire to better their farm plus a lot of hard, rewarding work. — Mrs. Harry E. Truax, R.D. 5, Fulton, N. Y.

IN SPITE OF IGNORANCE

My mother was a city girl. She did not know the proper side to sit on when milking a cow. The first time she drove to town in the old buckboard she drove around the block to get the horse headed for home. The black and white kitten she tried to make friends with came armed with an atomizer. But she was a bit skeptical when an unseen voice kept insisting, "Katy-did-it! Katy-did-it!"

In spite of all this Mother did make good as a farmer's wife. — Miss Anna Selberg, R.D. 1, Hawley, Pa.

ENTICING AND EXCITING

I once heard of a woman who made the remark concerning a young friend of hers, "What a fool she is to waste her education and talents marrying a farmer." . . . Husband, wife and children plan together, work together, and play together, and there is a closeness in the family unit which few city dwellers experience . . . Frankly I challenge anyone to find a more enticing or exciting picture of domestic life than that of a farmer's wife. — Mrs. Leon Geon, R.D. 1, Nunda, N. Y.

FROM EXPERIENCE

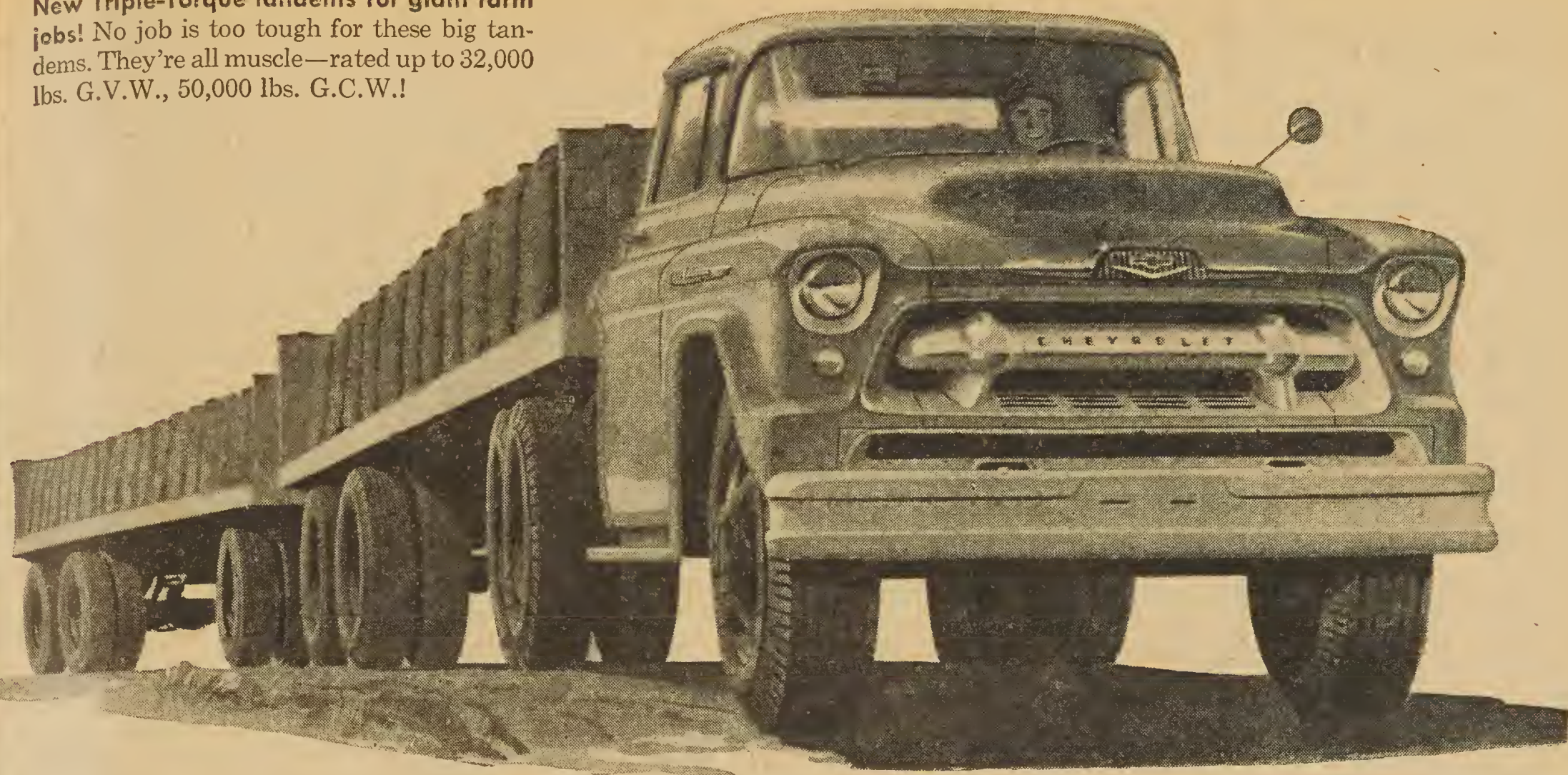
I HATE to blow my own horn, but I feel that I am qualified to write on this subject.

I was born and raised in the city. Back in 1916 I married a farmer boy from a nearby town and transferred to the farm home of my husband's parents. I was fortunate in having "in-laws" who were patient and considerate, and who tried to teach me the ways of farm life. I'm sure that without their help I would have had a much harder struggle getting adjusted.

Was I ever homesick for the city? Never, even for one minute, did I wish to exchange places with some of my city friends who had many more of the material things than I did.

I will admit that life wasn't always easy. We had to buy the farm upon the death of my father-in-law and shoulder

New Triple-Torque tandems for giant farm jobs! No job is too tough for these big tandems. They're all muscle—rated up to 32,000 lbs. G.V.W., 50,000 lbs. G.C.W.!



They're Champs of Every Weight Class!

NEW '56 CHEVROLET TASK-FORCE TRUCKS



New medium-duty models carry more weight than ever! They're now rated up to 19,500 lbs. G.V.W. And you get more power—V8* or 6—to move bigger loads!

New Task-Force pickups are the champs of their class! They're built to do your light-duty hauling better . . . Work Styled to *look* better doing it!

New power . . . new models . . . new capacities! They're the most modern trucks for every farm hauling job!

Meet the new Task-Force fleet with models rated up to 32,000 lbs. G.V.W.! It's the biggest, broadest, brawniest line of Chevrolet trucks ever built!

There's a modern short-stroke V8* for every model—ranging up to the 322-cubic-inch Loadmaster V8. And super-efficient 6's that deliver more power than ever.

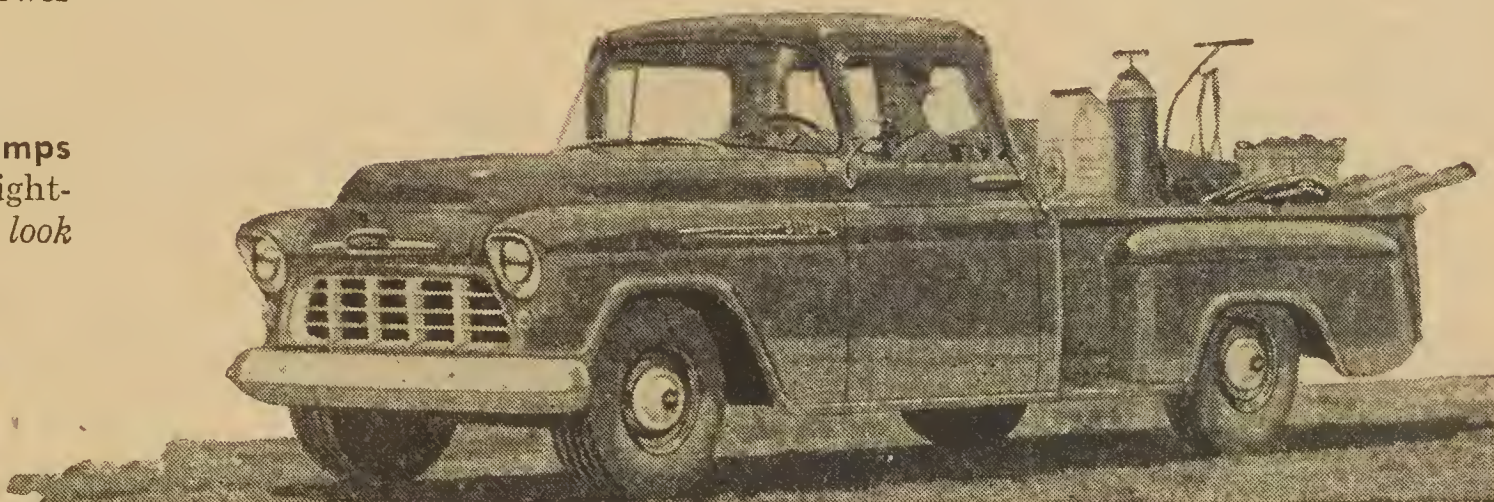
Then there are new transmissions, including five-speed manual transmissions and Powermatic†—a new six-speed automatic.

See your Chevrolet dealer for *all* the news! . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

*V8 standard in L.C.F. and Series 8000 and 10000 models, an extra-cost option in all other models.

†Optional at extra cost on a wide range of models (five-speed transmission standard in Series 9000 and 10000).

Anything less is an old-fashioned truck!



What's Your Hobby?

SPECIALIZES IN IRIS

MY HOBBY is growing iris. When I compare the little blue flag of grandmother's day with the modern iris, the change is almost unbelievable—strong, tall stems bearing magnificent, lovely flowers in every color of the rainbow with combinations, shades and blends almost innumerable.

To me the appeal of iris is all-absorbing. I love to work with the growing plants and to watch them grow and multiply. I even enjoy the lifting, dividing and resetting of the rhizomes. The flower harvest is no less gratifying than the income from the sale of the flowers and plants, and the exclamations of wonder and delight of friends and visitors is heart-warming.

However, my greatest pleasure is in hybridizing and producing new varieties. With a definite objective in mind (perhaps a deeper orange) I carefully select the parents, cross-pollinate the flowers, label and save the seed to plant the following October. Then patiently (?) I wait two or three years for the result. Will it be disappointment or success? At least some knowledge of what this cross may produce will have been gained.

It must be remembered, though, that some characteristics may be recessive in this generation. So the best of the seedlings must now be crossed and back-crossed, going on and on, always enticing and sometimes rewarding. Here is a hobby conducive to more abundant living and (no doubt of it)

to a longer life.—*E. R. Bartoo, R.D. 1, Ulysses, Pa.*

* * *

BRAIDS RUGS

IT IS VERY true that there is no such thing as loneliness when a person keeps busy for herself and for others. I have had several hobbies, but find that braiding rugs, my present hobby, is the best paying one.

I have made an 8 ft. x 10 ft. oval braided rug for a neighbor. He picked the colors and I provided the all-wool materials and thread. It was made in Fall foliage colors with concentric circles of dark brown, tan, yellow, gold, burnt orange, a little forest green, and a little touch of red, and finished with a dark brown border.

The owner was so delighted with it that he ordered a 6'x9' rug for their dining room in colors to match the woodwork and wallpaper.

I have made smaller rugs for ourselves and our three grown children. Now we have one to make for a friend who furnished her own material of wool coat strips from a mill, in black, shades of gray, dark red, and shades of red, to be blended into a pattern.

It is very fascinating work, something that can be picked up to make change from other work during the winter months. The strips are sewed together on the sewing machine, then braided. I sew the braided hand with double carpet thread. This makes them much firmer than when woven in and out. If there is enough matching material left, I make a chair seat cover.

The orders keep coming in, and one neighbor has come to me for instructions. — *Mrs. Laura A. Hunt, Box 3, Hillsdale, N. Y.*

Stop Calf Scours!

WITH

BOLUS KAO-STREP[®]

with Vitamin A

(Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate with Kaolin, Alumina, Pectin and Vitamin A)

SAVES CALVES

SAVES MONEY



BOLUS KAO-STREP is a *new*, safer treatment for scours, primary killer of young calves. It provides:

1. **STREPTOMYCIN** —a powerful antibiotic that kills *E. coli*, the germ responsible for infectious calf scours
 2. **KAOLIN**
 3. **PECTIN**
 4. **ALUMINA**
 5. **VITAMIN A**
- ... coat, soothe, and protect the irritated intestinal lining
- helps build resistance to further infection . . . and promotes healing of the damaged intestinal lining

BOLUS KAO-STREP WITH VITAMIN A combines these in a balanced preparation. Provides effective relief, speeds recovery, and helps guard against complications.

Also recommended for treatment of enteritis in sheep, enteritis in swine, swine dysentery and pig scours.



SUPPLIED: Package of 2 (single treatment)
Package of 10 (multiple-dose)

AVAILABLE AT YOUR DRUGGIST OR OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER

Chemical Weed Killers FOR THE HOME GARDENER



I DOUBT that the time will ever come when weeds cease to trouble the home gardener. However, it does no harm to dream and we can hope that some day the scientists will find a chemical that can be sprinkled or sprayed on the soil and which will do three things: fertilize the soil, discourage diseases and insects, and kill all the weeds!

There have been a number of startling developments in chemical weed control in commercial vegetables about which we plan to tell you a little later, but their use is distinctly limited in the home garden. For one thing, no gardener can afford to use and mix up half a dozen different kinds of chemicals, each to be used on one row of the home garden. Therefore, for all practical purposes, chemical weed control in the home garden is limited to about four things.

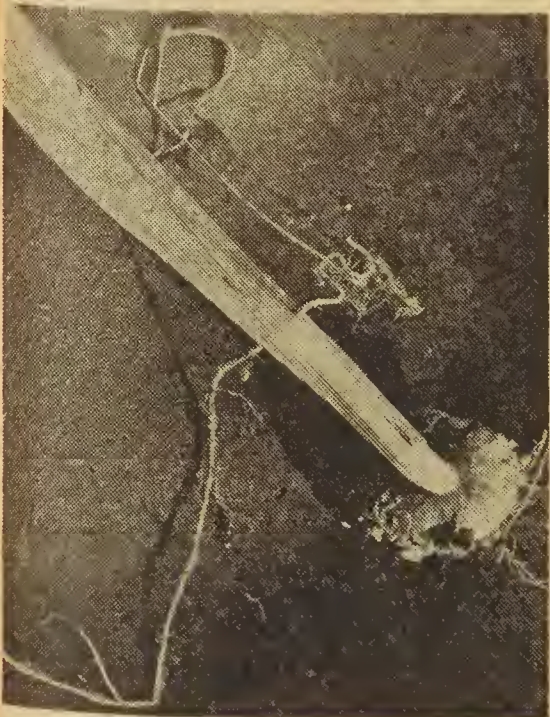
Strawberries

If you follow directions carefully — something which you must always do when using chemical weed killers—you can save a lot of backaches by using Crag Herbicide I on your strawberries. This is recommended the spring that you set out the plants.

However, you should wait until the plants are well established and be sure to clean out all the weeds before you put on the chemical. It is effective only on weeds as they sprout and will not kill those that have become established. As is the case with all chemical weed killers, it is essential that you use the right amount. Buy a small can of it at your garden store and follow the directions carefully.

After the strawberry patch is weed free from cultivation, spray or sprinkle the mixture of Crag Herbicide I and water over the entire area according to directions and if it seems advisable, repeat the application every 10 days to two weeks.

A practical way to figure the amount of chemical to use is to spray or sprinkle the area to be treated when it is dry with clear water until it is well dampened. Keep a record of the amount of water it takes, then put the required amount of chemical into the same amount of water and put it evenly on the area.



—Photo: Eleanor Gilman

No wonder they call it quack grass, witch grass—and lots worse names! It wants to grow anywhere. Here, its fiendish root didn't even bother to take a detour. When this gladiolus plant was pulled up to harvest its corm, the quack grass root was found to have grown right through the gladiolus' tough, thick stem.

Also there are two chemicals you can use in the harvest year any time before the fruit is set, or after the harvest is over, if you plan to keep the bed over. Usually a sufficient amount of weeds have started by the end of harvest so that the treatment is relatively ineffective, particularly if chickweed is a problem. You can use either Sinox PE or Chloro IPC early in the spring or after the harvest is over. You can apply Sinox PE during the dormant season, but when temperatures are above freezing. If the principal weed is chickweed, Chloro IPC should be applied before the chickweed gets ½ inch in height.

Asparagus

For the home asparagus bed, Crag Herbicide I is excellent. Have the bed clean when you apply the chemical and figure carefully from the directions on the label how much to use.

Another chemical that is recommended is Karmex W. Either chemical can be used on asparagus before the spears come up or right after the cutting season. They will not control weeds after they get a good start but they will kill the weeds as they sprout.

Vegetable Garden

There is one chemical, Sodium Pentachlorophenolate, which is recommended as a safe pre-emergence spray for a variety of home garden vegetables.

In some areas this weed killer is sold under the name of ACP Garden Weeder. You will find instructions for its use on the can.

Use it this way. Fit the garden, plant the seed and sprinkle the surface soil with the diluted chemical before the plants come up. The chemical will not kill weeds that have been well started, but does kill them as they sprout.

It will lessen the amount of cultivation needed. As soon as you do cultivate, you mix the chemical in with the soil and destroy all its weed killing ability. It will not control weeds and grass all summer and after the vegetables are up, you will need to cultivate. You cannot use the chemical after the vegetables are up because it will damage them.

Lawns

There is one other place where the home gardener can use chemical weed killers to advantage and that is on the lawn. One of the best is MCP. Its advantage over 2,4-D is that it is less injurious to clover, but even so, it is advisable to add it in time when the lawn is growing vigorously. In case of either MCP or 2,4-D, you will again have to figure out the amounts to use per 1,000 square feet based on the directions on the package. 2,4-D can be used to kill weeds, even where you have clover, in the form of spot treatment. One method is the use of a tube filled with the diluted chemical. You can walk along and drop a little of the chemical on each individual dandelion. This is practical only where you have the dandelions fairly well under control so that there are relatively few of them on the lawn.

Undoubtedly, new and better weed killing chemicals for the home garden will be developed and perhaps some day someone will find one that is safe on all crops so fewer precautions will be necessary. In the meantime, if you use them, always remember that directions must be followed carefully and that in the case of 2,4-D, drift to vegetables or shrubbery may prove disastrous.

—H.L.C.

FOR TOP DAIRY PROFITS...be sure your cows get enough salt and trace minerals



Her feeds may be deficient in one or more of the trace minerals necessary for keeping dairy animals healthy.



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with all six
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... make better use of feed ... drop thriftier calves
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Start now! Put "Blusalt" to work building health, efficiency and profit in all of your livestock. It comes in 50- and 100-lb. bags, 50-lb. blocks, and 4-lb. stanchion licks. The cost? Just slightly more than ordinary salt. Ask for "Blusalt" where you buy feed.

STERLING TRACE MINERAL BLUSALT

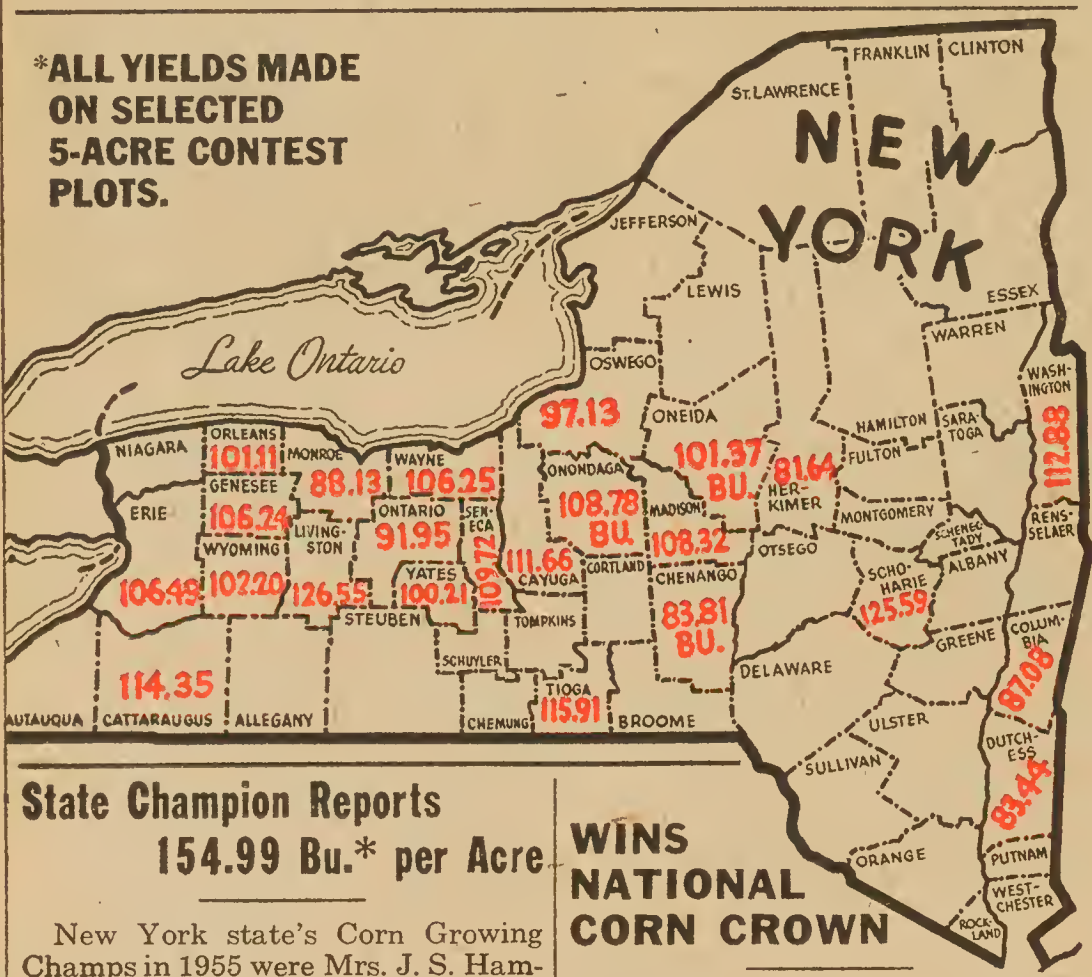
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To control internal parasites in swine, sheep, goats, beef cattle and calves...feed Sterling Greensalt. One part phenothiazine, nine parts salt plus trace minerals.

140 New York Farmers Average 106.28 Bu.* of DeKalb Corn Per Acre in Selected 5-Acre Contest

*ALL YIELDS MADE ON SELECTED 5-ACRE CONTEST PLOTS.



State Champion Reports 154.99 Bu.* per Acre

New York state's Corn Growing Champs in 1955 were Mrs. J. S. Hammond and Sons of Dansville in Livingston County. The Hammonds made their award-winning yield of 154.99 bu.* per acre with DeKalb 406 during one of the driest years in New York State. Their contest field was fertilized, spring-plowed and planted May 12.

17th Straight Year for National Event

New York farmers made outstanding yields of DeKalb Corn in the 17th annual national DeKalb corn growing contest. 140 New York farmers entered yields which averaged 106.28 bu.* per acre during 1955. Figures in the counties of the New York map above are computed averages of DeKalb yields* in each county. The winning yield in each county is listed in the table below.

WINS NATIONAL CORN CROWN

Five acres of DeKalb 459 produced 1,051.8 bu.* of corn for Roark and Newcomer at Alvada, Ohio. That's 210.36 bu.* per acre—the first place entry in DeKalb's nation-wide contest and the second highest yield in 17 years of DeKalb Contests. Roark and Newcomer followed good soil management practices; used fertilizer and adapted DeKalb Seed Corn.

National Average in 1955 is 100.77 Bu.* per Acre

5,413 farmers in 33 states and Canada entered DeKalb's 1955 Corn Growing Contest with yields that averaged 100.77 bu.* per acre. The steady, dependable record of DeKalb Corn in 1955 and throughout the 17-year history of the DeKalb Contest explains why American farmers plant more DeKalb year after year than any other seed corn.

DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, INC., DeKalb, Illinois
Commercial Producers & Distributors of DeKalb Seed Corn, DeKalb Chix & DeKalb Hybrid Grain Sorghum

... County Champs Show High Yields*

COUNTY	NAME	YIELD	COUNTY	NAME	YIELD
Allegany	Fred Bennett & Son	112.35	Monroe	Wilbur E. Luke	100.95
Cattaraugus	Ted Boser	119.94	Oneida	A. O. Smith	143.14
Cayuga	W. T. Wilson	140.63	Onondaga	Withey & Son	144.28
Chenango	L. D. Wales & Son	100.70	Ontario	Fred M. Smith & Son	115.53
Columbia	Calvin J. Miller & Fred B. Simmons	109.17	Orleans	Alfred Hartway	134.07
Dutchess	Walter L. Gilbert	89.15	Oswego	G. A. Hardcastle	132.21
Erie	Edward L. Gabel	140.18	Seneca	Stanley VanVleet	134.29
Genesee	George Schmieder	136.15	Schoharie	The Pindar Bros.	132.64
Herkimer	Frank P. Guido	99.03	Tioga	Lyle O. Watkins	121.34
Jefferson	Wallace Whitley	116.76	Washington	Anderson S. Foster	139.65
Livingston	Mrs. J. S. Hammond & Sons	154.99	Wayne	Glenn L. Gillette	114.07
Madison	Robotham Farms (Leslie Robotham)	141.31	Wyoming	J. Raymond George	129.54
			Yates	B. L. Spaid	107.51

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The new Harder HARD-STONE is completely proved. It has tremendous durability, minimum moisture and acids absorption, and unbelievable resistance to every single cause of concrete deterioration.

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When Log Buyers See RED



By JAMES D. POND, Consulting Forester, Ithaca, New York

FARMER-CUT LOGS are not too popular with a good many saw-mill operators in the Northeast. They are full of "hardware"; are cut to wrong lengths; or are left in the woods until they stain and spoil. Then the farmer curses the mill operator who won't take his logs—or refuses to pay full price. If the logs won't produce good, saleable lumber, the buyer must refuse the logs or cut the scale or price. Buyers claim that a farmer who would turn up his nose at buying a load of musty, mildewed corn will think nothing of hauling to a sawmill a load of odd-length, crooked, small logs, some with lengths of fence-wire dangling from the bark. Let's look at some of these faults in detail.

Hardware

At the mill of Northern Lumber Company at Poland, New York, (and the same can be duplicated at any mill buying logs from farms) there is an exhibit of stuff found in logs being sawn. Not only are there nails and all kinds of fence wire, but also horse-shoes, sap spouts, chains, bullets, gate hinges, pieces of axe-bits, peavey spikes, grab hooks and many other chunks of iron. All these finally made the company decide, for a time, to stop buying farmer-cut logs and to accept only logs cut by their logging contractors who turn out 6 to 8 million bd. ft. a year for this company.

When the sawyer ruins a \$200 band saw on a piece of metal the mill owner gets huffy, and if the saw jumps the band-wheel and nearly clobbers the operator, the sawyer may grab a gun and start looking for the guy who brought in that log. Of course, sap spouts or spiles are one common hazard, so buyers require that a maple log must be butted above the last tap-hole. Mine detectors have been tried to locate metal in logs but they show up only pieces within two or three inches of the bark.

Wrong Lengths

Most sawmills take logs cut in even lengths, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet, plus three or four inches on each log for trimming—allowance. However, some specialty mills, like handle plants and ladder factories, want logs cut to odd lengths, such as 7, 10½ and 14 feet for handle stock, for ash and hickory. The handle billets are cut in 3½ or 5¼ foot lengths to produce, with a slight trimming allowance, the handles for various tools. Logs cut to other lengths must be trimmed back, so a loss must be taken by the producer.

In the usual sawmill, a 11-foot log will be scaled as a 10-foot log, a loss of 9 per cent in volume. Apparently some farmers can't count above 12, so that is the length they cut their logs, yet some mills demand (or pay a premium) for a certain proportion of 14- and 16-foot logs. Before logs are cut, the market should be surveyed to find the desired sizes of logs.

Poorly Cut Logs

Logs which are extremely crooked or S-shaped; with a large amount of rot, shake or split; and with stubs and poorly trimmed knots are not popular with buyers. A crooked log should be cut so that a line between the centers of each end will not fall outside the

bark on the inside or the curve of the log. Much higher quality logs can be produced if trees are skidded out in tree lengths, so they can be bucked at the landing or on the skidway.

This saves time lost because of pinched saws, in hauling logs in several trips for one tree, and in repairs and in sharpening chain saws. Damage to the remaining growth will be less than from repeated trips into the same place to pick up several logs. Logs that are 50 per cent defective will not be accepted, and rotten butts, split and shake should be butted.

Spoiled Logs

Logs cut in fall and winter may well be left in the woods or on skidways until late spring without any particular loss or damage. However, with higher temperatures, spoilage occurs quickly. Logs cut after May should be hauled to the mill at once. Stains can turn the color of the wood so the lumber is no longer acceptable for high-grade uses for furniture, interior trim and flooring. This applies especially to

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The net result of welfarism is a diminution of production. Or, to put it in the stock phrase of economics, socialism produces an economy of scarcity. And the reason for this is simply that socialism refuses to recognize the fact that men work only to satisfy their desires, that they will not work if their desires are satisfied without it or if the work yields no satisfaction. That's how the human animal operates and there is nothing socialism can do about it.—Frank Chodorov

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hardwoods which make up about 90 per cent of lumber cut in the Northeast. Sap rots will start and extra trimming will be necessary.

Ends of logs will check badly in full sunlight so logs must be scaled back. In about every mill yard are piles of logs, cut in winter, but hauled to the mill the following autumn, which the mill man has refused to accept. With logs bringing \$60 to \$100 or more per M bd. ft. at the mill, it seems poor economy to put off hauling. Money can be saved by hiring a truck if farm transportation is not available.

Non-Delivery

Mill operators are generally cooperative and understanding, but more curse words have been wasted because of non-delivery of logs than on almost any other feature of the lumber business. Usually the buyer does not learn that the farmer is not going to cut or deliver his logs until he gets on the phone or calls on the farmer. By then it may be too late for the operator to get other logs to fill a waiting order. So he loses not only the business but probably a good customer too. Good relations should be maintained and if logs can not be cut or hauled, then maybe the mill man can make arrangements to get out the logs for the farmer.

A little care and planning in log production will put more money in the farmer's pocket, and will maintain his friendship and market with the mill man.

DON'T BUY Dairy Replacements Without Health Certificates

MANY dairymen in recent weeks have had their patience tried when they have tried to get health certificates for cows they want to sell as dairy replacements. Even under the best conditions it takes some time, which the prospective seller does not always understand but, in addition to that, the demand for blood tests was so high that laboratories had considerable difficulty in keeping up with them.

Nevertheless, it is essential that brucellosis be cleaned out of New York State dairy herds even though it results in some inconvenience. One thing that would be extremely helpful would be for every dairyman to refuse absolutely to buy a cow for a dairy replacement unless she is accompanied with a health certificate. If this were universal practice, it would stop any illegal movement of cows as dairy replacements. At the same time don't sell a good cow for beef just to avoid the trouble of getting a health certificate.

There has been some misunderstanding about a quarantine. If you have a

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He who contributes to the sum total of human knowledge is the benefactor of the world.—Paul Harris

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blood test made and find some reactors, you cannot sell those reactors as dairy herd replacements but you can keep them as milk producers on your own farm. When the time comes that you do want to sell them, they can be sold legally only for slaughter.

Any inconvenience in selling dairy herd replacements can be avoided to a considerable extent by anticipating the date you want to sell and asking for a blood test at least three weeks before that date. Of course, it is unnecessary to get a blood test if you have a herd that is free of the disease, and in that case it is relatively simple to get a health certificate.

— A. A. —

COUNTY CORN GROWING CHAMPIONS

AS ANNOUNCED in our March 3 issue, Mrs. J. S. Hammond & Sons of Dansville, won the 1955 DeKalb Corn Growing Contest in New York State, with a yield of 154.99 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Runner-up was also a Livingston County farmer, Richard Kemp of Dansville, with a yield of 148.17 bushels. Other county champions and their yields were:

Onondaga, Withey & Son, Skaneateles, 144.28; Oneida, A. O. Smith, Vernon, 143.14; Madison, Robotham Farms, Canastota, 141.31; Cayuga, W. T. Wilson, Genoa, 140.63; Erie, Edward L. Gabel, Collins, 140.18; Genesee, George Schmieder, Attica, 136.15; Seneca, Stanley Van Vleet, Ovid, 134.29;

Orleans, Alfred Hartway, Albion, 134.07; Oswego, Glenn Hardcastle, Constantia, 132.21; Wyoming, J. Raymond George, North Java, 129.54; Tioga, Pa., Joseph R. West, Middlebury Ctr., 123.31; Tioga, N. Y., Lyle O. Watkins, Owego, 121.34; Cattaraugus, Ted Boser, Allegany, 119.94; Jefferson, Wallace Whitley, Ellisburg, 116.76; Ontario, Fred M. Smith & Sons, Clifton Springs, 115.53;

Wayne, Glenn L. Gillette, Savannah, 114.07; Allegany, Fred Bennett & Son, Cuba, 112.35; Yates, Barna L. Spaid, Penn Yan, 107.51; Monroe, Wilbur E. Luke, Penfield, 100.95; Chenango, L. D. Wales & Son, Norwich, 100.70; Bradford, Pa., Kenneth Johnson, Granville Ctr., 92.39; and Schoharie, Henry Pindar, Middleburg, whose yield was not reported to us.



BLACK INK FARMS

March 17, 1956

Dear Fred:

Well, as you can see above, I've changed the name of my farm. It sounds like bragging, but now that I've stuck my neck out, I just have to keep my dairy operation in the black, or my face will be red!!

When I figured my ~~the~~ inventory and did my bookkeeping on Jan. 1, I finally made up my mind that I could stay in the black in spite of the price of milk, the increased size of the bills on almost everything we buy, and even the extra \$25 a month I've promised to pay Tom this year. (His wife Martha's expecting in April, and he's the best hired man I ever had.)

Maybe you forgot, but you're the one that got me started toward "Black Ink" Farms. Remember at the State Fair when we talked about low producers? You said you ~~fig~~ figured it wasn't the number of cows we fed, but how much each one earned over her feed cost that mattered. Well, now we're looking pretty hard at the production of each one. We're testing in DHIA, too, and I've got the best idea I ever had of what every one of the producers is doing and as Tom and I get things worked around, we may be pretty good customers of our livestock auction market for a while. I'll let you know more about this as we get it worked out. Maybe we can compare some figures!

That's Nellie in the snapshot. Last ~~year~~ lactation she produced about 12,237 pounds in 305 days actual.

When I got to thinking about what the economists call the "cost-price squeeze", I figured that besides producing what we do at a profit, we could look at some places where we could get some extra income. So, this year for the first time since Dad operated the place, we're going to tap the sugar bush. I remember last year around here, maple syrup sold for a pretty good price - and ~~even~~ even at that there wasn't enough of it. So don't be surprised if you read that some of our syrup wins the taste test all those state governors are arguing about!

Well, in all this thinking, Fred, I haven't changed my mind a bit about one of the best things I do. That's my membership in my local milk co-op, and its being represented in the Bargaining Agency. Before we belonged, I used to do a lot of hollering - and now I see it was just like yelling down a rain barrel.

In the Bargaining Agency, where 66 co-ops like mine get together, we can talk with a voice that everybody listens to, and with the good technicians they hire, believe me we know what we're talking about.

Yes, Fred, I agree with what you said in your last letter about the low prices of milk but I think we farmers are to blame. We fight too much among ourselves. Prices will never be right until we present a more united front. Our enemies love to see us fight among ourselves while our barns burn down. Even our friends can't help us because one farmer tells them one thing and another ~~is~~ something else. ~~We~~ We've got to do a better job of joining our cooperatives and getting our co-ops to team up like they do in the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency.

Well, my point is I wish I could get you to see that for the pennies it costs you, and the little time it takes, you ought to be helping yourself and the rest of us by joining the milk cooperative in your area.

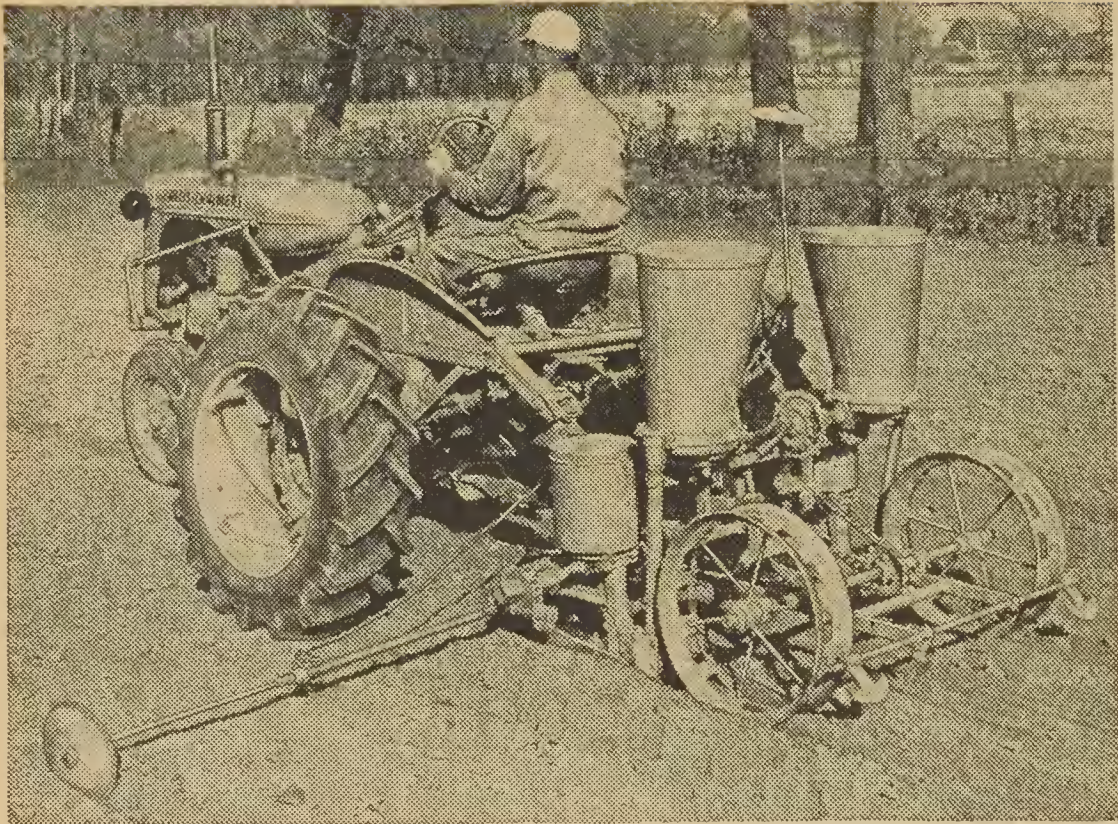
Got to get out now and help Tom inventory our sugaring equipment. More later when I find time to write again.

Love to Mary and the boys,

Dick

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66 Milk Producers' Cooperatives United For Self Help



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ALLIS-CHALMERS



A Community Club

That CHANGED A TOWNSHIP

By LLOYD G. STROMBECK and HENRY M. STEBBINS

CANDOR township in south-central New York was an average little agricultural and commuting area until 1949. It was just an area, not a unit.

Most of those who worked in mills or offices had to commute to do it. Candor is a village of about 1,000, and the population of the whole township is only some 3,000.

By today's standards it's old-fashioned, most Candorites being long-time residents. Wartime and postwar migrations didn't affect them much. With church and fraternal organizations the majority of these people, and the newcomers, too, felt that they had practically everything they needed.

Not all of them, though. Village merchants, seized with the restlessness of spring's foretaste in that mild eastern winter of 1949, thought that a Chamber of Commerce, or maybe a Ro-Ki Club, was due in their community. Arthur Beebe, then editor of the *Courier*, their weekly newspaper, invited them to a meeting.

They went. Paul Robinson, however, couldn't make it, but his wife consented to go in his place. That started it.

Taking a two-handed grip on her courage, she suggested to those men a community club instead of a business organization—a civic club for both men and women. Now remember, Candor is old-fashioned, and a pretty common theme-song there and in countless places like it swings the rhythmic refrain, "Woman's place is in the home." They really mean it, too!

But the men agreed, with gracious unanimity, to let a community meeting kick her idea around—kick it to death, maybe. However, the people picked it up and carried it along.

The common trouble of finding a free

date for monthly meetings was taken care of by mounting a community calendar in the *Courier* office. The club began to broaden, extending its services through the amoebic process of division.

Village merchants wanted their own organization and Candor's Better Business Bureau took form—as part of the Community Club. Committees found other needs. Music-lovers have their Community Chorus, with Christmas and Easter cantatas its big events, year by year drawing attendance over a widening radius. So too the Community Players' unit gives a needed outlet twice a year treading the boards, and making money for the club. There are other committees, other projects, and the common rule has men and women serving on them in about equal numbers.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Good government can exist and persist only as it is rooted in self-government by the millions of individual citizens.—Dr. Alfred Haake

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

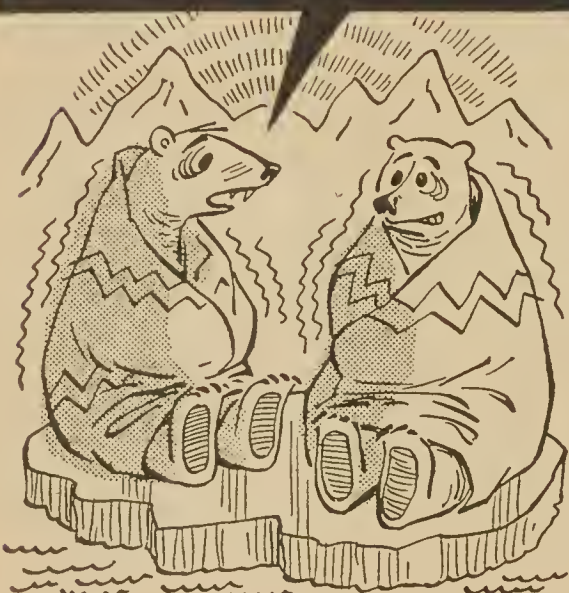
Other needs naturally arose, and many were answered by the club. Some were general and some were so specific and sore that they could have been called "crying needs."

The swimming hole in Catatonk Creek drew youngsters from all over the village and from nearby farms. But parents were concerned. Tin cans and broken glass claimed casualties, and excessive depth threatened much worse.

That very first summer—1949—the club turned over funds that made it a clean, safe pool, and paid an instructor

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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A WEIGHTY PROBLEM



DO YOU KNOW who was the first woman who went on a diet? It was Eve. One day Eve glanced down into a pool of clear water and saw the reflection of a lady with plump cheeks and a figure a bit on the heavy side. Eve yelled, "Adam, I'm getting fat! I've got to quit eating so much!"

Ever since Eve, women have had the erroneous idea that men admire thin girls. Do you suppose that if Cleopatra hadn't had some pretty nice curves, Caesar and Mark Antony would have pursued her as far as they did?

I believe, when a man takes a woman in his arms, he prefers one a bit plump. No man wants to hug an ironing board. When that Dior chap in Paris created the flat look, all he wanted was for the women to take off enough weight so their clothes would no longer fit them. Then they would have to buy a whole new outfit of duds. A sneaky chap, that Dior.

It would be a blessing if all bathroom scales were thrown onto the junk pile. When Mama finds she's five pounds overweight, she quits eating. A hungry woman is an unhappy woman. And the sad part of the whole business is that the family of the dieting woman are unhappy too. Breaded pork chops and cream pie no longer appear on the dinner table. While Mama is battling calories, the family must live on broiled fish, on raw vegetable salads and other rabbit foods.

There really isn't much a man can do about such a situation. You can't force-feed a woman the way you do a goose. One solution might be for the husband to pin on the wall pictures of Jane Russell, Gena Lollobrigida and Dagmar—and then spend many moments looking at these pretty ladies in silent meditation.

After a while the wife blows her top. "What does this mean?" she yelps. Husband replies, "Before you started reducing, you were prettier than any of these girls. I miss your old sweet, plump self so much."

The wife's mouth opens in amazement.

Husband continues: "Did you know that Dagmar has a forty-two-inch bust?"

The wife throws her arms around her mate's neck. "You mean it that you want me to look like Dagmar?"

Husband's answer is most emphatic: "I sure do!"

(Continued from Opposite Page)

too. But this is a community club, and mothers gave their time to instruction. In a month 30 little kids had learned to take care of themselves in the water.

Candor people stuck with this project and eventually rebuilt the washed-out dam for about \$3,000. The club raised the money, no trifling sum in an agricultural community like this one, composed so largely of hillside farms.

A by-product was the club's Youth Recreation Committee, still growing. In the warm months there are softball and baseball, and in winter arts, crafts and dancing parties do more than fill in the dark hours; they enrich them.

Probably the club's most widely known and colorful activity is the Mardi Gras. Accounting proves that it earns at least \$1500 each year, but what it piles up in friendliness between village and farm defies a slide rule's sharpest calculation.

Always it has new features, though the parade, midway, masquerade, barbecue and dance are standard fare. It's community activity, with merchants donating goods for sale or for prizes.

One year saw an auction of personal services. Goats and calves went to the block too, like old clothes, tools, sports equipment and so on. But the services were that something more. They provided humor, and the proof that these people wanted to work for their club. One lady gave three baby-sitting nights, a doctor washed windows at the Fountain Inn, the school principal made the Courier windows shine. Some ladies darned or made socks—one pair sold for \$20, though not all goods or services were overpaid—and other people washed cars or cleaned house.

And once there was the "ducking machine," similar in principle though not in purpose to the stool used when witchcraft seemed real and perilous to more gullible and probably far less

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Fortunate is the man who is too busy to tell how busy he is.—Author Unknown

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friendly communities. It took an accurate throwing-arm, or good luck, to hit the button that triggered the drop, and it took some courage to volunteer as victim.

In the Christmas season the club goes quietly about one of its objectives, bringing farm and village people together. Folks gather around the community tree and sing carols, waiting for Saint Nick to arrive with his little presents for the children and with that little tug at the heart for grownups who remember—remember back when.

Through the club the community comes to mean more to its people and to demand more of them. It may be an apparently trivial detail like the old, disused stockyard by the railroad station. The company was too preoccupied to be concerned with this eyesore. A club member was, though, and she kept after the officials until they agreed to just give her the yard if she'd have it removed! Her husband tore it down and had the debris hauled away.

In the spring of 1954 the railroad asked the state's Public Service Commission to approve closing Candor's freight station. This would have cost the township inconvenience and money. A delegation from the club presented the case so convincingly at the hearing that the station stayed open on a pre-paid basis, with no agent to collect charges. Sometimes "half a loaf" is desirable, and township people are thankful to have this one.

Candor had its share of the problem of school space. In this emergency the club invited school officials and architects to a public meeting to explore the need for additional building, and its cost. A plan went through to remodel the old school and throw out a wing.

Perhaps the most rewarding of the club's activities is the meeting held each month except July and August. Then the long outdoor days leave rural folk tired at dusk time, or before.

Right after the bustle and the greetings of arrival come the games. The awkwardness of restraint melts before the downright fun of guessing games and other contests in which it's quite all right to give a stranger a boost. Name-tags help, and so do the welcomes that go to newcomers.

Before the business meeting and any special program comes the covered dish supper. Each one brings a contribution, and how those people can cook, even causing the short-sighted to forget to save room for dessert!

After a leisurely 45 minutes or so the meal is over and the dishes cleared away. Ash-trays appear for the few who care to smoke when so much goes on. You sit back and look around the

hall. You see only a few children, and they are under an almost old-fashioned control. Going to Community Club is a privilege, and they know it.

Now is the time to serenade birthdays, and people like that remembrance. It's also the time for group singing and comic interludes before the evening's business. Stunts and dramatics—there's a players' unit in the club, remember—make these folks younger in laughing. Some are enjoying a freer, happier fellowship than they'd known since long years before the club started.

Business meetings tend to be short. Club policies have been forming for some time and members know rather definitely the kind of community they want to live in. Speakers get the respect of close attention and well-timed applause.

Not only Candor people approve of this club. Others on the outside, looking in, have been caught and challeng-

ed by it. Cornell University sociologists have been intrigued, and some of their advanced students make long stays at Candor.

Attention comes from outside the state, too, and from abroad. Senator Cissy Cooray, volunteer social worker in Ceylon, visited Candor one summer and studied the club's organization and accomplishments, tangible and intangible.

These Candorites aren't out of this world! Instead they're very much of it, a cross-section of Americans. Yet as you come to know them you're convinced that they are especially fine people.

So they are, for hoping and planning and working have fused the best of town and farm. Unity like this is one of the sinews of American strength and part of the richness that our life can and sometimes does have. Here, for instance.



Vande Bunte Bros., Hudsonville, Mich., switched to packaging onions in film made of BAKELITE Brand Polyethylene. What happened?

"Sales have jumped considerably," says Clyde Vande Bunte. "Mrs. Housewife prefers the size. The 3-lb. bag is ideal for home storage. She likes the neatness. (Onions in open bags leave a mess because the skins keep rattling off.) And, of course, *we realize a better profit* from the higher price of a smaller-size package."

Better look into the merits of packaging your produce in film made of BAKELITE Polyethylene. It's paying others well. See your packaging supplier today.

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Polyethylene packaging bags for Dutch Brand onions are made by H & H Plastics Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan.



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YOU'LL WANT these hardy Dwarf Fruit Trees for huge harvests from a small land area. Over a dozen varieties guaranteed to bear large juicy fruit within two years—priced right because you buy direct from the nursery. Send postcard now for new FREE Catalog of hundreds of hardy fruit trees (dwarf and standard), grapes, berry plants, flowering shrubs, perennials, fast growing shade trees, etc. Write:

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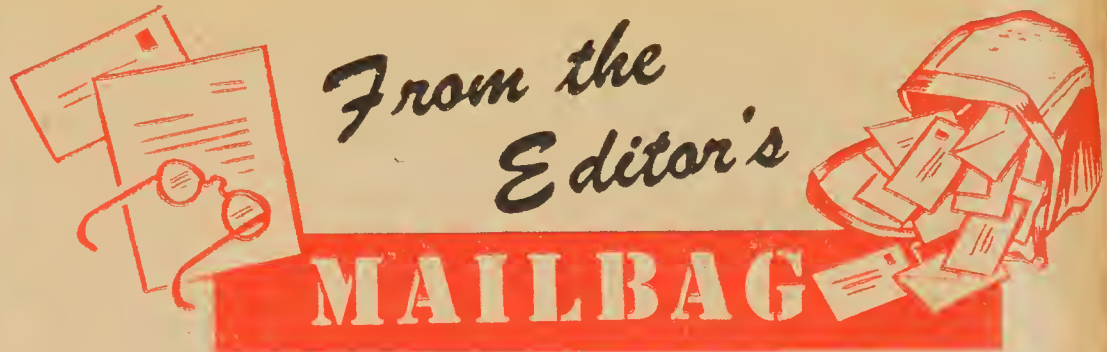
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TEACHING ANIMALS TRICKS

I JUST finished reading two articles in a recent issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST entitled "Intelligence" and "Smart Hogs" and it gave me an idea to write about another smart animal. It's not chickens or hogs, but cows.

I'll never forget the fun I had with our herd of cows. During the winter when the cows had the long days ahead of them, I'd take them out of their stanchions and walk them around the barn, one by one. I'd teach them stylish walking, dancing, standing at attention, kneeling, and anything that popped into my mind and, believe me, a cow is very quick at learning. I also trained bulls until they grew old enough to have a mind of their own and then I'd leave them alone. No matter how gentle the bull may be, I'd never trust him.

If any of you farmers have children that have an interest in cattle and know how to handle them, let them try training a young calf that isn't so spirited. It doesn't matter how or what they teach the animal, but a good start is to teach the animal how to stand still. Do not start out with a full grown cow for it takes a lot of experience to handle and train them and by the time they are full grown, they have a mind of their own, no matter how gentle they are.

Some people who read this might

think I'm wacky, but you'd be surprised how things turn out. For those who are interested, here are some Do's and Don'ts.

1. Do not use a whip, stick, or any object to scare the animal. Your hand is good enough.
2. DO NOT LOSE YOUR TEMPER!
3. Encourage the animal by gentle patting or a handful of grain or hay.
4. Do not train too long, 15 to 20 minutes a day, or twice daily.
5. Teach only one trick at a time until the animal knows it thoroughly.
6. Keep up training.

These are the most important points. Try it and let me know how you make out. Also, if your cattle have horns, be careful, they like to use them.—Miss Julia Sairio, Star Route No. 1, Newport, N. H.

— A. A. —

WEATHER IS CHANGING

IN READING Mr. Eastman's page in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, which is a "Must" with me in every issue, I am much interested in his "Weather is Changing" article.

While visiting in Seattle this last summer, I picked up a paper covered book by William Baxter, a traveler, who went to some length about the warmer weather moving north. He states how fish were being caught off the coast of Washington that heretofore were only caught off California and that certain harbors in the far North were open for longer periods now than before, etc.

But then all signs fail in a snow storm such as they were having in Texas a while ago.—Hudson L. Ritch, Katonah, N. Y.

— A. A. —

FOR "SUN TIME"

IN REGARD to changing the time to daylight saving, the Lord makes the sun to rise and set. That determines the length of the day and no man has been able to change it yet.

We farmers must depend on sun and rain and weather conditions to grow crops. I think that we farmers can live longer on what we produce than city men can. We can live on what we raise, wheat, oats, corn, milk, eggs, chickens, beef, pork and vegetables.

Changing the clock is little boys' play; make-believe.

If the city man wants to start work an hour earlier, okay, but let them leave the clocks alone. When a farmer will start working on a 40-hour week at standard wages, someone will go short of food.—Wade Johnson, Frankfort, N. Y.

— A. A. —

WHY?

I recently bought two pounds of scrapple and I paid 82c for it. Now I would like to know why scrapple should be 41c per pound when a farmer only gets 13c for his hogs? I know what scrapple consists of for I have made quite a few big iron pots of it in my time and have sold it for 6 and 7 cents per pound.

Let's hear some comments on this subject. Why?—H.M.B., N.Y.

— A. A. —

HOMY AND INSPIRING

I can't close this letter without expressing my appreciation of your very fine magazine—homey, down to earth, inspiring—always with emphasis on the cheerful side of living.—J. Wesley Bulmer, M.D., Woodstock, Vermont

Reflections of a Country Pastor

The Law of The Inner Life

By FLOYD W. MORRIS

SUFFERING an injury because of another's malice, I am prompted to take revenge—that by the law of retaliation. It is expectedly human to do so. Who will blame me for striking back?

But there is a law of love which leads one to return good for evil. Obeying this law I am released from the fear and hate of the lower law of getting even. A peace of heart, a calm good will, makes possible a forgetfulness of injury.

I think of some of those people against whom I might hold a grudge. As I think of the injury done to me, my face flushes, as irritation burns into my organism—I am obeying the lower laws of life.

Another course is open and is accompanied by much different effects. I think of the man and not the injury done me. I think of his life and my life as one with God's life.

He lives, he moves, has desires as I have. He has difficulties, griefs, disappointments as I. We, together, are a part of that great life that moves on through separate individual lives as separate streams move on to the sea.

We have a life that is common to us both. Why should we be angry with one another? Our true life is one. We are so related to the Father God. We are brothers as Jesus declared us. Others have ventured in faith. Might I?

**SCAB TEATS
BRUISED TEATS
OBSTRUCTIONS**

Keep teat OPEN
Keep it HEALING... Keep it MILKING

Dr. Naylor Dilators act both **MEDICALLY** and **MECHANICALLY** to provide antiseptic protection, reduce inflammation and maintain free milk flow through the canal of hard milking teats. Provide gentle, non-irritating support—keep end of teat open in its natural shape to promote normal healing—natural milking. **EASY TO USE**—keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. At drug and farm stores or mailed postpaid.

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Large pkg. \$1.00
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The 50th Anniversary Unadilla has extra heavy front lugs to hold greater grass silage loads than ever. Unadilla's acid-resistant, heavy-duty wood staves are knitted together by hundreds of steel lock dowels, making one sturdy weather-defying unit. Unadilla Wood Silos are NOT affected by juice acids AND provide an insulation shield equal to 17 inches of masonry! Unadilla's continuous-opening doorfront is unsurpassed for convenience. Send for catalog. Read about ALL the advantages Unadilla offers you, including Factory Creosote Treating and easy time payment plan.

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GARRY and CRAIG OATS; ERIE BARLEY; CORNELL M-4 and other HYBRID CORNS; NARRAGANSETT, DU PUIS, and RANGER ALFALFA; and the best proven varieties of grasses, potatoes and other standard farm seeds.

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KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

Scrambled Ads Contest Winners

WE REALLY should have taken a picture of Hugh Cosline picking the winners in Scrambled Ads Contest No. 2. When he was all fixed up so's not to be able to see any of the names, all entries were dumped on his office floor. He crawled onto the pile on hands and knees and picked out 25 entries.

These were checked to make sure answers were all correct and one dollar is being mailed to each of the following:

- Miss Sally Trepto, Montpelier, Vt.
W. K. Hamilton, Ulysses, Pa.
Frances Parenteau, Weeks Mills, Me.
Harold F. Kimball, No. Haverhill, N. H.
Willard Thorne, Freehold, N. J.
Charles E. Sheldon, Wilton, N. H.
Mrs. Herman Warman, Houlton, Me.
Mabel L. Smith, Exeter, N. H.
Yvonne Levasseur, N. Berwick, Me.
The following were all New York State:
Gene Wolfley, Alexander.
Arthur Kent, Crown Point.
Mrs. Charles F. Himes, Delevan.
Robert E. Fistic, Mohawk.
Mrs. William Winters, Aurora.
Mrs. Josephine Korman, Boonville.
Thomas J. Bennett, Fillmore.
Ephraim S. Fitch, Wellsville.
Mrs. Paul Balla, Georgetown.
Mrs. George E. Potter, Jasper.
Mrs. Donald Francis, Allegany.
Grace Sharpstee, Chemung.
Mrs. Thomas C. Steele, Hudson Falls.
Francis R. Smith, Groton.
Mrs. E. W. McAllister, Redwood.
Joseph Wood, Bridgewater.

Correct answers for contest No. 2 were: Dairy Association, Musser Forests and Wirthmore Feeds. "Wirthmore's Feeds" or any similar answer with two, "S's" was also considered correct as some gremlin got one too many "S's" in that scrambled line.

Nor was that our only headache. Several hundred papers had been printed and put in the mail before the editors learned that, at the last minute, an advertisement had been pulled out to run in a later issue. Of the hundreds of ads, that one was one that had been scrambled for the contest! We phoned our plant immediately and substituted the Wirthmore Feeds scramble. We couldn't stop papers already in the mail. We hope you didn't get one with the wrong line.

Correct answers for Contest No. 1 were: Massey-Harris, Lederle Laboratories and Quaker Oats. We'll run another Scrambled Ad Contest soon and, if enough are interested in the puzzle, run them regularly.

GROWING PEAS UNDER SAWDUST

ONE OF THE easiest ways to grow garden peas is to sow them on top of the ground and cover them with about one inch of sawdust. If the ground was plowed or spaded in the fall, it makes your task easier and the results are likely to be better, but if that was not done, you can still spade a small area early in the spring. You will still be able to plant peas this way before you are able to work up a good seed bed.

There are several advantages to this method:

1. You can usually get them in the ground earlier than you can by other methods.
2. The sawdust helps to discourage weeds.
3. The sawdust tends to retain moisture and keep the soil cool.

If you have not tried this method, you will be pleased with it if your results parallel those who have reported on it.

FOR LOW-COST DAIRY SANITATION WITH SAFETY...

B·K CHLORINE-BEARING POWDER

B·K QUICK FACTS

Dairy scientists have proved the effective germ-killing power of CHLORINE, and recommend B-K Powder solution for sanitizing utensils and equipment. Wipe udders with B-K solution to guard against mastitis.

Cleanliness means profit. Off-flavors, odors, souring, and spoilage can be prevented by the correct, regular use of B·K! B-K Powder is a good mixer in all kinds of water—is packed in convenient-size jars.

The B-K dairy chemicals line is made by Pennsalt and distributed by your dairy, dealer, or receiving station. Free technical advice is yours for the asking!

Proved safe and effective by 40 years of experience, B-K Powder is first choice of America's dairy industry! Highly concentrated, B-K Powder costs less to buy—gives more safe, sanitizing action for your money!

Pennsalt Chemicals

Get B-K at your G.L.F. Store or; For further information, write B-K, Dept. 143, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company THREE PENN CENTER PLAZA, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

ROTAVATION is rebuilding our soil

"We are rebuilding the organic matter in our soil. I can get more crop residue and plant trash mixed evenly in the soil with a Rotavator than is possible with conventional methods," says Frank Riekman of La Porte, Indiana. "Even when heavy trucks have gone over our Rotavated soil, the soil is, of course, compacted, BUT IT SPRINGS BACK UP." The picture shows Frank in a fine stand of green oats grown for certified seed.

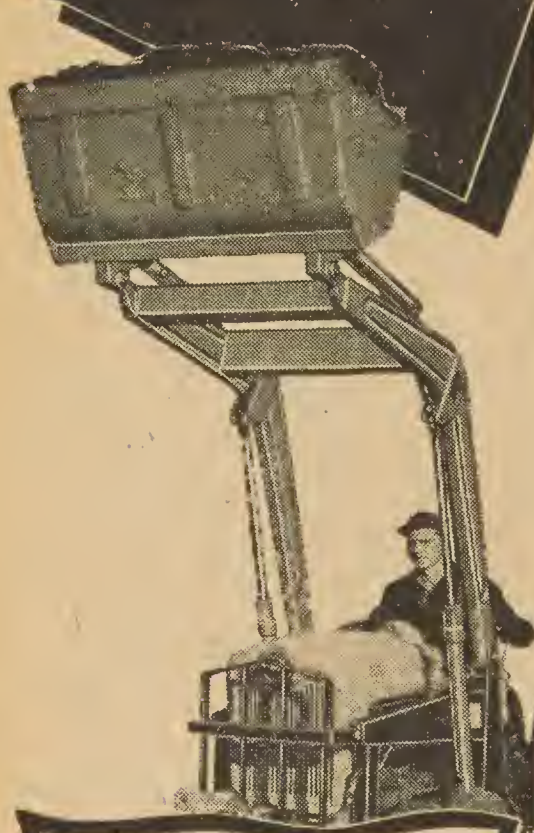
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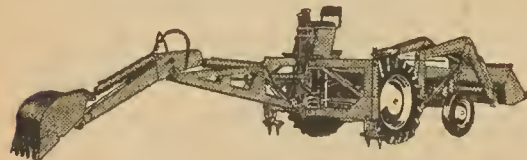
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LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter VIII — Thinking

SCIENTISTS tell us that man differs from the animals because he has imagination and can think. Animal lovers often dispute the statement that animals do not think, and they report some startling animal actions in an attempt to prove their point. Nevertheless, the scientists stick to their guns.



Hugh Cosline

Perhaps the animal lovers could prove that many humans do no more thinking than animals! It does appear that it is possible these days to live, to grow up, to earn a living for a family, without ever having an original thought. When you are young, parents direct you, and when you are old enough to go to school, teachers tell you what to study, answer your questions, and if you remember what you read and what you are told, you graduate and get a diploma. You become a voter and put your X in front of the candidates selected by the party you happened to join. You work for pay and your employer tells you what to do. You read mostly for entertainment, and if you happen to read two conflicting statements you become confused and refuse to believe either one.

The picture is a dreary, discouraging one, but no person is obliged to go through life without thinking. Man is different from animals and he can think if he chooses.

To some extent a man's actions can be controlled by force and by fear. When a land is governed by a ruthless dictator, those whose actions offend are likely to disappear. But no way has been found to control a man's thoughts as long as he keeps them to himself, at least until a favorable time arrives for expressing them. Not being able to control the thoughts of men, other men have developed clever ways of influencing their thoughts.

1. Repetition of Untruths

If a lie is heard often, it tends to become accepted as truth. Many people believe what they see in print more readily than what they hear expressed in words. Over the years, the term "propaganda" has been applied to untruths widely spread in order to confuse and distort man's thoughts. If it is possible also to control the printing presses, so much the better, then men will read only what the propaganda spreaders want them to read. That's why freedom of speech and of the press is so important.

2. Clever Arguments.

A clever man can often make an untruth sound entirely reasonable. He does it by telling part of the truth, by confusing cause and effect, and by coupling a truth with a lie in a way that makes both appear to be reasonable and true.

For example you may be told that profits encourage sharp practices and dishonesty, therefore are bad and should be abolished. The good points of making a profit are ignored.

Or you may be told that employers are selfish, that they perform no service, therefore, they deserve no reward and that the worker should get all that he produces.

Because management cannot be seen or handled it is ignored as without value.

3. Appealing to Cupidity.

It is easy to believe that which will bring a reward. Fundamentally you may believe that government is too big but if a subsidy is offered you, you are unlikely to refuse it, and once you get it you are unlikely to give it up easily.

4. Appealing to Fear.

A man convinced that he is in danger is ready to listen to suggestions for meeting the crisis. Convince a laborer that all employers are selfish crooks and he wants something done about it by somebody; maybe by his union, maybe by government.

Convince a consumer that prices will skyrocket and he is ready for government price controls. Convince a farmer that farm prices are due for a ruinous drop and he is likely to favor government price supports.

But, you may ask, is it dangerous to believe anything you read or hear? The answer is "yes" unless and until you have done some thinking and have reached a logical conclusion.

Here's how you do it:

1. Assemble the facts.

That usually means hearing both sides of an argument and sorting out provable facts from lies and opinions.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Education continues from the beginning of life to the end of life, and balanced growth throughout one's entire life is important for every individual.—Henry T. Maschal

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Your past education, in fact your entire life, has given you a wealth of experience on which you can draw for facts. In addition, reliable information is available for the asking from many sources.

2. Analyze the facts and arguments.

If you are told that a corporation made a million dollars last year, your first thought is that the amount is unreasonable. But ask about the profit per dollar of sales or whether or not dividends to stockholders doubled when prices doubled, to maintain their purchasing power, and you may get an entirely different impression.

It is always safe to ask yourself, "Is the proposal reasonable?" You might be told that a government is different from an individual and while an individual must live within his income, a government can continue forever to spend more than it takes in. You might hear some good arguments to back up the idea but the answer to the question, "Is it reasonable?" has only one answer—"no."

You may hear about the "worker's paradise" under Communism and about the downtrodden workers under capitalism, but the statistics do not support the claims.

Here is another good question to ask yourself, "What will be the final effect if the proposed course of action is carried out?"

It is so easy to see the immediate advantage while ignoring the long time effects. A simple illustration comes from providing too much candy to a youngster. The immediate result may be pleasure which an oversupply can soon turn to physical pain in the internal regions.

One of the oldest methods of confusing man's thoughts is to take two events which occur at the same time and declare that one of them is the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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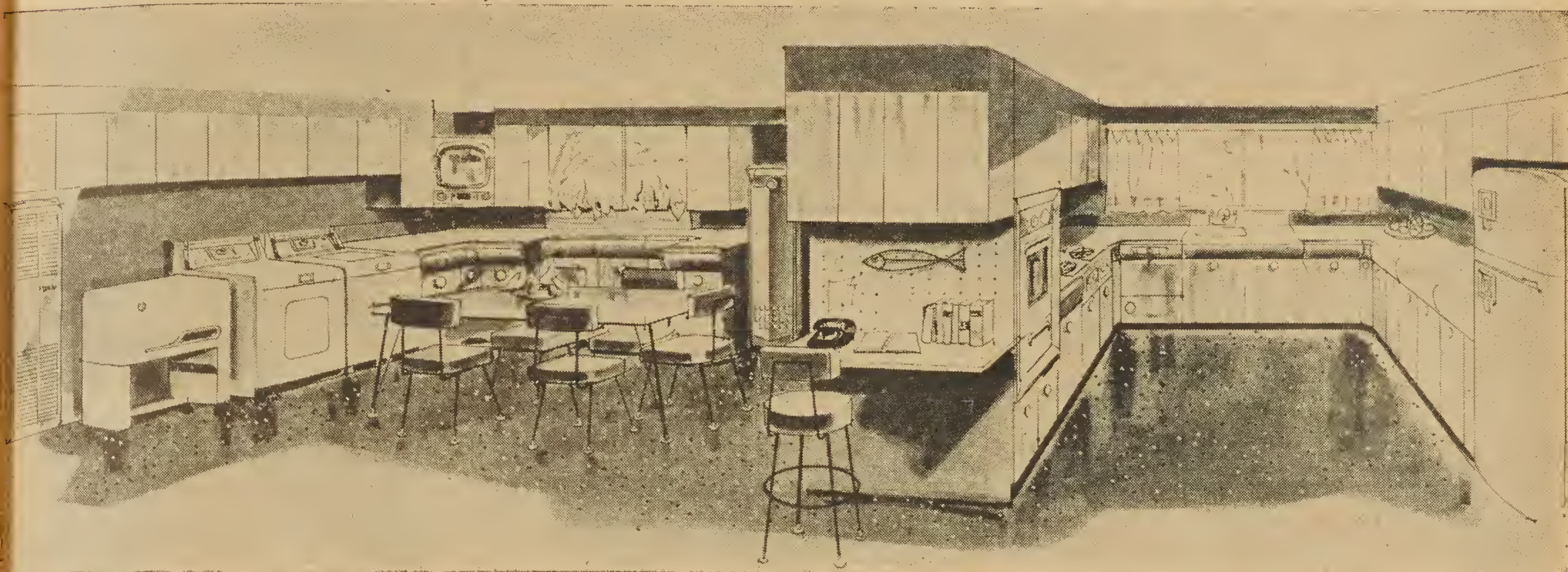
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Vermont Woman Won This \$5,000 Dream Kitchen



NEW ENGLAND can be proud of itself, for a New Englander, Mrs. Hermann Wiederhold, R. 1, Middlebury, Vermont, won the national "Farm Kitchen of Tomorrow" Contest, sponsored by LP-gas dealers throughout the United States. We told our readers about this contest in the September 5 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and as soon as we found out who the winner was, our Home editor, Mrs. Mabel Hebel, wrote to Mrs. Wiederhold. Her reply is so interesting that we want to share it with you:

"Thank you so much for your letter of congratulation on my winning the LP-bottled gas contest. Yes, I was certainly thrilled to receive all those beautiful appliances and cabinets unexpectedly!

"When I entered the contest, I never dreamed of winning more than possibly one appliance, so I did not keep a copy of what I submitted. The sentence I had to complete was 'I prefer modern LP-gas appliances for better farm living because. . .'. I remember in general that I said we like bottled gas for country living because it's quick and clean and efficient, and gives noiseless, trouble-free refrigeration. We had recently bought a gas refrigerator and liked it fine. Of course the new prize one is even nicer because it has a freezer compartment.

"Mr. Murdock is our LP-gas dealer and it was his letterhead which we used as entry blank. We have had very satisfactory service from him, both here at our farm and also for tenants at some apartments we manage in town.

"As yet, everything is not installed because we don't want to disconnect our water supply and have it freeze. So we are waiting impatiently till spring, when we can get rid of the old pipes in our kitchen and have all the new plumbing installed. The built-in oven, the refrigerator and the TV are ready in operation, and of course we enjoy them all. The other things are temporarily tucked away in every corner of the house—a sink in a bedroom, the ironer and suds-saver in the living-room, etc.!

"When the dream kitchen is all in place, it will complete the drastic renovation in this farmhouse which we bought ten years ago. My husband came to Middlebury shortly after the war when housing was very scarce, and for a while he had to take a room in the unused women's section of the

county jail—bars and all! So when this little farmhouse was put on the market, he snapped it up. We were glad to set up housekeeping here, even though there was no plumbing, no running water, no electricity. Gradually the kitchen was modernized, but on a modest scale, nothing like what it will be!

"My old kitchen had two stoves—an electric one, and an old-fashioned ivory-and-green coal-and-wood range which we bought before we could get electricity installed. At first, when we were fresh from the city, we had a terrible struggle with that range. I didn't even know about the dampers in the back! Also, someone sold us green elm firewood, so you can imagine that I had a struggle to cook with it. It took me about an hour to half-fry a pan of potatoes. We have kept the range for winter use, especially as it heats our water. But I'll have no regrets when it goes, as the new automatic water heater will be so much more convenient as well as decorative. And the heat that the range supplied for the kitchen will be taken care of by the new wall heater.

"The wall and base cabinets, the sinks, dishwasher and range top are all by American Kitchens, and are especially beautiful in coppertone with birch doors and yellow linoleum countertops. I'll especially enjoy the lazy-susan corner cabinets.

"The remaining appliances we received are: white Servel Refrigerator-freezer, Imperial washer and dryer with suds-saver tub, Iron-rite ironer, Caloric incinerator, and Smith water heater. The wall ovens by Roper have chrome fronts. The Coleman wall heater has not come yet, so I can't describe it. The TV set is by Motorola. My kitchen walls are white, but I have selected a soft 'colonial' green shade which looks lovely with the coppertone and birch.

"Our major farming activity right now is breeding ponies. You will be interested to know that we got our start from an article in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. It was by Esther Latting and appeared in the February 20, 1954 issue. It aroused our interest as a suitable project for this small farm. We corresponded with Mrs. Latting, who was very gracious in her encouragement and gave us the names of several Vermont pony raisers. As a result, we located some nice Welsh mares and a stallion. Together with the lovely little foal born last spring, we have a small

herd well launched! Naturally we enjoy them as pets, as well as the basis of a little business venture.

"Again my thanks for your interest. If this letter were not already too long, I could tell you about our thrill on first receiving the news, and the pleasure of all the letters and visits we've re-

ceived." — *Margaret Wiederhold, R. 1, Middlebury, Vt.*

Four other national winners who each received an LP-Gas appliance included Mrs. Donald W. Shannon, route 2, Leonardtown, Maryland. Mrs. Shannon won fourth prize and received an automatic clothes dryer.

Live and Learn

(Continued from Opposite Page)

cause of the other. Such a claim may or may not be true.

The two events may have happened at the same time by coincidence or chance, or they may be the result of the same cause. For example, high price supports were in effect during World War II. Prices of farm products were high, not because of supports but because we were at war.

Who Will Profit?

Before you subscribe to a proposal, ask also, "Who will profit from it?"

Take capital and labor. They have far more in common than they have to fight about, yet we hear conflicting arguments about mutual problems. Each side presents its arguments as plausibly as possible and consumers can well start on the premise that the truth often lies somewhere between the two extremes.

But it may be more difficult to see who will profit from proposals by government. A new dam built by government brings money to the surrounding area and helps business. However, that benefits a few people at the expense of other taxpayers, and government action is supposed to be based on the greatest good for the greatest number.

The more activities in which government engages, the bigger government must be, and the more powerful, because of the jobs that can be filled and because so many citizens are dependent on government for their pay checks.

Blocks to Thinking.

Not only is it necessary to think, it is also important to check our own motives to be sure that they are not influencing our conclusions.

1. Prejudice.

The word "prejudice" means judging before we have the evidence. There is no merit in closing your mind and refusing to consider the facts. Those facts sometimes change or new facts

may indicate that a previous decision needs to be revised.

2. Self Interest.

The habit of concluding that whatever we want is reasonable and right is called "rationalizing". It consists of deciding what we want, then marshalling all possible arguments to support the decision.

For example, the old car still gets us there and back, but we want a new shiny one so we argue that:

- Repair bills will make the old car expensive to run.
- The trade-in value will be less next year.
- We have been offered an especially desirable deal.
- A new car will be good for our business.

Real thought entails marshalling all the facts, analyzing them and deciding on a logical course of action based on them.

3. Lack of Confidence.

We are all too inclined to say "I don't know. 'They' must have the facts and must know what they are doing." Even when "they" are government officials or employees "they" may have fewer facts and less judgment than you!

It is far better for you to reach and express an opinion based on insufficient facts than to refuse to reach any opinion. Voice such an opinion vigorously and if you are wrong someone will quickly provide the facts you overlooked. Be silent and you are unlikely ever to hear them.

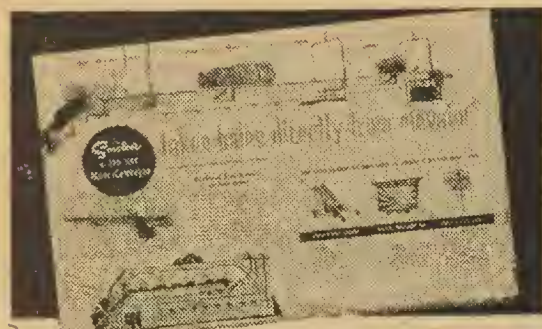
4. Hate.

Whenever a person or a group is taught to hate another person or group, reason flies out the window. And never, never forget that some people and some groups spread the doctrine of hate for their own selfish purposes.

(To Be Continued)



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For John Beardsley in Killawog, N. Y. just off Rt. 11, 17 mi. S. of Cortland, Thurs. April 5th. Complete line of machinery sells at 11:00 A.M. 186-A Farm at 12:30 P.M. followed by 50 Reg. Ayrshires. 28 Cows and 1st calf Heifers, four just fresh, 6 due in Aug., 6 in Sept., 6 in Oct., 4 in Nov.

Several have very good DHI records. 8 Bred Heifers due July to Nov. 12 Yearlings and Calves several by NYABC Approved and proven sires. Yearling bull and bull calf. Cattle are in excellent condition. HEALTH: Herd Bangs Negative, Calfhood Vaccinated and T. B. and Blood Tested within 30 days prior to sale.

FOR CATALOG WRITE
TOM WHITTAKER, Auct., BRANDON, VT.

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WM. CARNEY MILKING HERD and 3 BULLS Sat., April 7th. at 12:30 P.M. Dansville, N. Y. 5 Mi. N. of town along Rt. 63 37 Cows — 25 by Approved Sires—35 descended from the great Lado whose daughters have sold up to \$1825. This herd made the Breed's highest H.T. average in '55 of 12,296 M 4.1% 503 F. Act.—540 F M.E. 6 Cows fresh. 2 due in June, 8 in Sept., 16 in Oct., 2 in Nov. 24 Bred to a son of the \$1000 'Gold Coin' out of a \$1450 Lado-bred cow with 809 F @ 7 yrs. Seldom if ever has there been such a highly commended milking herd offered and this one is strictly farmer-bred. The Bulls are TOPS. HEALTH: Herd is T.B. Accred., Bangs Certified, Calfhood Vaccinated, and tested within 30 days.

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Saturday, March 31, 1956 12:00 Noon
Sale at the Clifford Bender Farm, on the Busti-Stillwater Road, 1 mile off Route 60, 2 miles south of Jamestown, New York.

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Two Tours For You

EVERY DAY our office phones ring with calls from folks far and near, asking about tours AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is running this year. If you are thinking about phoning us, here are the facts. Our Caribbean Cruise is over (we had a grand party of 135 and a wonderful time). Now we have two other outstanding tours coming up this summer. Both start in August. One goes to Alaska, and takes in great sights along the way. The other goes to Europe, with visits to seven different countries. Here in a nutshell is what you would see on these friendly, carefree, all-expense, escorted tours:

EUROPEAN TOUR, AUG. 15-SEPT. 25

ENGLAND—Five wonderful days. All of historic old London from famous London Tower to Buckingham Palace; Oxford. Windsor Castle. Hampton Court Palace; the Shakespeare country.

HOLLAND—Two unforgettable days in Tulip Land, seeing dykes, windmills, Dutch farms, people in native costume, the fascinating city of Amsterdam.

GERMANY—Cologne; an excursion up the romantic Rhine River; Frankfurt, Nuremburg, Munich, Oberammergau and Garmish.

AUSTRIA—Mittenwald to Innsbruck, then over the Arlberg Pass and Flexen Pass to Zurs.

SWITZERLAND THE MAGNIFICENT—Thrilling days in the Swiss fairyland! Surpassingly beautiful Lucerne; motor trip via St. Gotthard Pass to Bellinzona and Italian Lake country.

ITALY—Ten fascinating days in this entrancing land. We'll visit Lugano. Como, Breslia, Verona, Venice, Florence, leaning Tower of Pisa, Rome, Naples, ruins of Pompeii, Sorrento, Capri, Italian Riviera.

FRANCE—The beautiful French Riviera; Paris, most glamorous city in the world. We'll spend a night in Monte Carlo, too.

ON BOARD THE QUEEN ELIZABETH: Ten relaxing, luxurious days on this beautiful ship—five pleasure-filled days each way.

The cost of this 6-weeks, all-expense tour is approximately \$1,400 (from \$1,398 to \$1,448, depending on the cabin assigned to you on the ship). This is a most reasonable price for this outstanding tour. A deposit of \$200 per person will hold your reservation now, and will be refunded if you have to cancel later.

ALASKA CRUISE, AUG. 8-SEPT. 5

ALL ABOARD!—Our special train will leave New York City at noon on August 8 and pick up tour members all along the way, via Albany to Buffalo.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK—Three fascinating days in fabulous Yellowstone. Overnight at Old Faithful Inn (with Old Faithful geyser spouting every hour right in front of the Inn). Also overnight at Grand Canyon Hotel. The Canyon is indescribably beautiful with its marvelous coloring and water falls twice as high as Niagara.

NORTHWEST WONDERLAND—After traveling through the mighty American Rockies, we come at last to Portland, Oregon. An unforgettable day there on August 15, seeing this beautiful city and the famous Columbia River Highway. We'll see gorgeous waterfalls, the amazing Sanctuary of our Sorrowful Mother, and Bonneville Dam.

PARADISE INN—August 16 at Paradise Inn on beautiful Mount Rainier, enjoying the incomparable scenery of this famous national park.

SEATTLE—Aug. 17 and 18 in this lovely city, where we'll have a delightful land and water tour.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Cruising up Puget Sound on Aug. 19 to the quaint old English city of Victoria; also, to Vancouver, where we will board our Alaska Cruise ship, the "S. S. Chilcotin," and head northward.

LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN!—Nine wonderful days cruising on the beautiful Inland Passage and visiting famous Alaskan places: Juneau, the capital; magnificent Mendenhall Glacier; Skagway where the Trail of '98 begins; Dead Horse Gulch; Lake Bennett, Carcross, Wrangell, Ketchikan, Prince Rupert, Kitimat, the beautiful Gardiner Canal, where the scenery of snow capped mountains and waterfalls rival the fjords of Norway. And all during this time, our home will be our delightful cruise ship, with its comfortable cabins, sunny decks, and delicious meals.

LAKE LOUISE CHATEAU—After leaving our cruise ship at Vancouver, our Canadian Pacific special train will take us to Field, B. C., and from there we will motor to beautiful Lake Louise Chateau. We'll have four unforgettable days in this famous Canadian wonderland, seeing matchless scenery, visiting Banff, Emerald Lake, the Columbia Icefield, Moraine Lake, and the Valley of the Ten Peaks.

The cost of the all-expense ticket for this outstanding Alaska Tour varies with the accommodations you choose. A \$50 deposit per person should be sent with your reservation. For the exact cost of the Alaska tour from your location, and for full details of both of these delightful tours, fill out the coupon below and send it to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y. Check the tour you are interested in and we will send you the printed itinerary. Don't delay though! Both of these tours are limited in size and we already have a fine group signed up for each.

We hope you will join us and discover for yourself how much fun it is to travel with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and how very rewarding it is in pleasurable experiences, happy memories, and congenial new friends.

E. R. Eastman, Editor

American Agriculturist

Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me as soon as possible without any obligation on my part a copy of the following itinerary (check one or both):

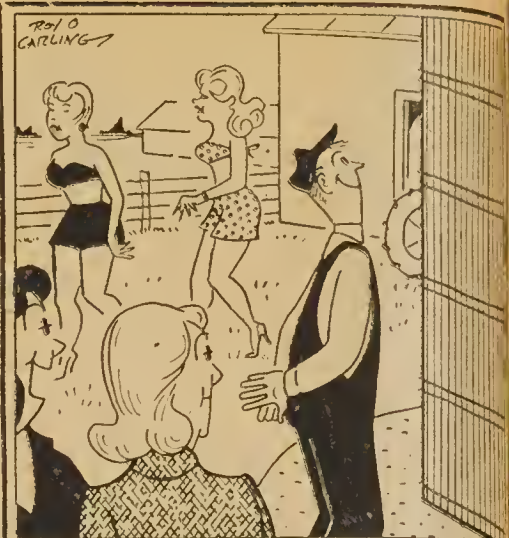
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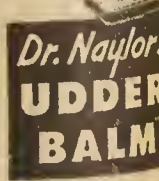


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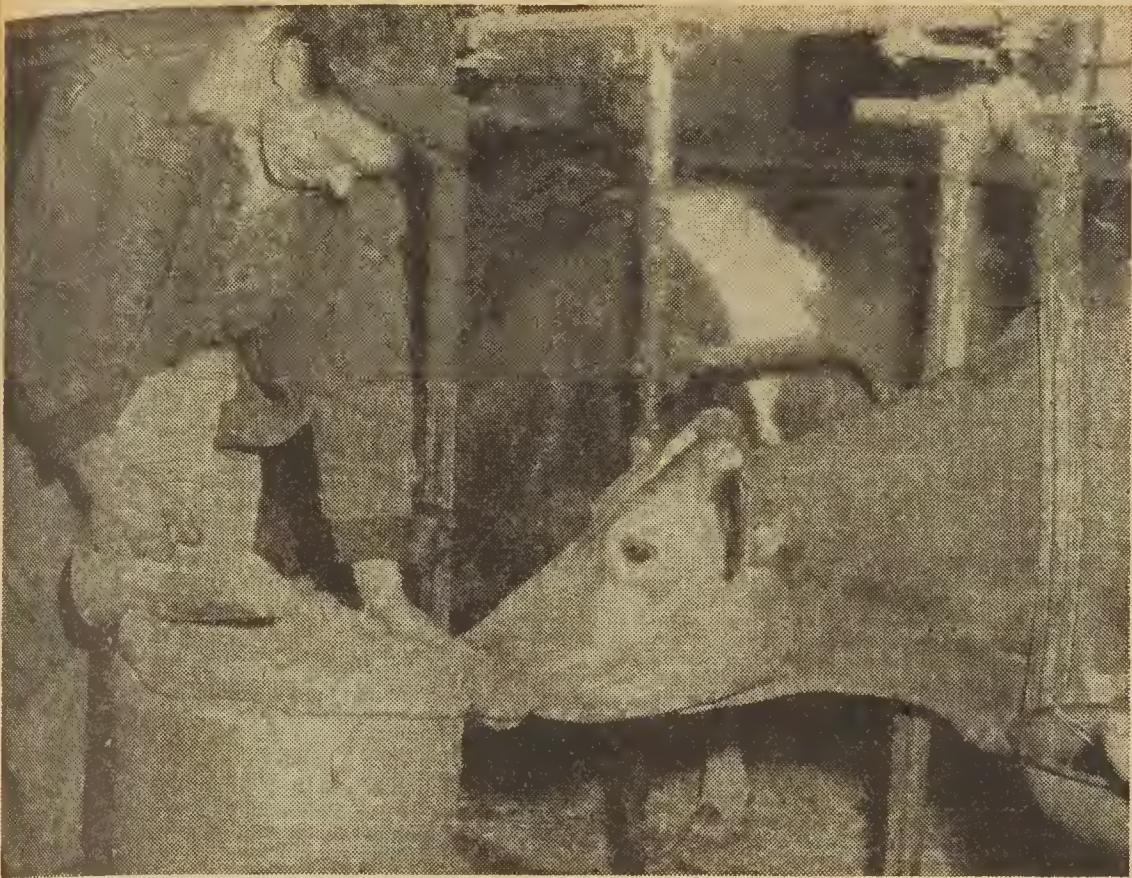
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Dried Potato Pulp As A Feed for Cows

By RALPH CORBETT
Maine Extension Dairyman

DRIED potato pulp is a new feed for dairy and beef cattle. It was put on the market to a limited extent in 1954. At the present time it is being manufactured by one firm in Maine at the rate of about 15 tons daily. It is in ready demand.

This product is the dried residue of ground whole potatoes after water extraction of starch and is a by-product of potato starch manufacture.

Experiments at the University of Maine show potato pulp fed to dairy cows at a level of 22.5 per cent of the grain ration is equal to yellow hominy in feed value.

It has the following analysis:

	Average Analysis	Avg. Dig'ble Nutrients
Protein	7.69%	5.98%
Fat	.39	.23
Fiber	6.14	3.91
Nit-Free Extract	70.27	68.85
Minerals	3.20	
Water	12.31	
Total Digestible Nutrients		78.97

The present product contains four per cent molasses which makes it very palatable. Cows will eat it readily when it is fed alone or in a grain mixture. It

★★★★★★★★
We use less than ten per cent of our powers, we are told . . . Even one per cent of what we have would be ten per cent added to what we use, and ten per cent is a large margin of profit in any enterprise.—Gardner Hunting.

★★★★★★★★
is high in sugar, fairly bulky and granular in nature.

Due to its low moisture content it may be stored for a normal length of time on the farm.

It is low in vitamins. When fed with good quality hay and silage to make up for this vitamin deficiency no vitamin supplement is needed. If forage quality is poor, Vitamins A and D should be added to the grain mixture. It forms a part of the grain ration the ration should contain adequate fat to make up for the deficiency of fat in the potato pulp. A good milking ration contains about three per cent fat.

Varying amounts may be fed daily to cows, depending on the use to be made of the pulp. When it is used to replace other grain it may make up 20-25% of the ration.

If it is being fed as a supplement, the range is 2 to 8 pounds per head daily depending on the stage of lactation and the amount of milk produced. Larger amounts have been fed at the farm level.

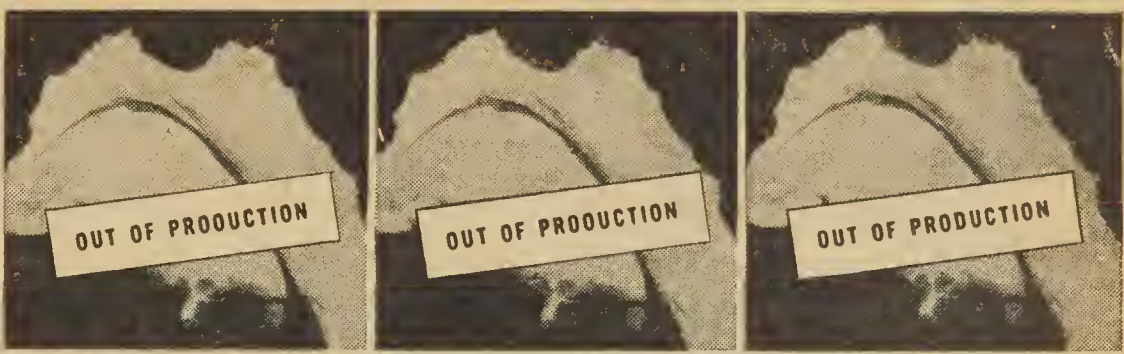
Suggested grain mixtures using dried potato pulp follow:

No. 1			
Dried Potato Pulp	500 lbs.		
Ground Oats	1000 lbs.		
32% Protein Supplement	500 lbs.		
No. 2			
Dried Potato Pulp	400 lbs.		
Ground Oats	800 lbs.		
32% Protein Supplement	600 lbs.		
Molasses	200 lbs.		
No. 3			
Dried Potato Pulp	600 lbs.		
Ground Oats	900 lbs.		
36% Protein Supplement	500 lbs.		
No. 4			
Dried Potato Pulp	400 lbs.		
Ground Oats	900 lbs.		
36% Protein Supplement	500 lbs.		
Molasses	200 lbs.		

Acceptance of this product by the dairy farmer has been good. Many favorable reports have been received. Maplevue Farms, owned by Maine's Commissioner of Agriculture Fred J. Nutter and his son Robert, are feeding it to their high producing Holstein herd. Says Mr. Nutter, "We have been feeding dried potato pulp for about three months. This product comprises about 20% of our home mixed grain ration. We find that the cows like it very well, our production is running considerably above last year and the cows seem to be in very good condition. It is a very inexpensive source of feed for dairy cows in this locality."

At the University of Maine in June 1955 about 100 tons of grass silage was stored using dried potato pulp as a preservative. A sample secured on February 1 was excellent and the cows relished it highly. John C. Goater, Extension Livestock Specialist at Orono, is conducting potato pulp feed trials with baby beef.

Considerable research in developing this product was done at the University of Maine as well as research on the value of the product for feeding purposes. At the present time there are approximately 22 starch factories in Aroostook County, Maine and only one is manufacturing dried potato pulp. An expansion in the manufacture of this product can be expected. On the average a ton of potatoes will make about 200 pounds of dried potato pulp. A total of 12 million bushels of potatoes may be used for starch purposes in Maine from the 1955 crop.



Are "MASTITIS TROUBLE-MAKERS" cutting your profits?

Now keep these cows producing with the **NEW** easy-flow **PENDISTRIN[®] HP** * (high potency)



It's new! It's Pendistrin HP—made especially for hard-to-clean-up cows!

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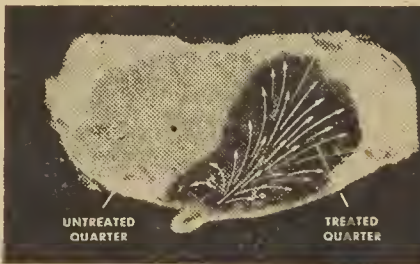
Watch your strip cup. At the first tell-tale sign of mastitis, reach for a tube of Pendistrin — or Pendistrin HP. Pendistrin® will control the great majority of cases, but for those mastitis "trouble-makers" be sure you ask your druggist for Pendistrin HP. You'll save money and avoid those vacant spots in the milking line.

*PENDISTRIN, 100,000 units of Penicillin plus 100 mg. of Dihydrostreptomycin.
**PENDISTRIN HP, 250,000 units of Penicillin plus 500 mg. of Dihydrostreptomycin.

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SQUIBB, Veterinary Products Department, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

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Like thousands of others, he switched!



R. W. Krohn, a director of the Farmers' Cooperative Creamery Association of Avoca, Iowa, has joined thousands of his fellow dairy farmers in switching to the new Kendall non-gauze milk filter. "Best disk I ever used . . . a large improvement over any other filter", Mr. Krohn states. "They strain faster and cleaner, as well as more milk with each disk." Ask your local merchant for Kendall and you'll switch, too. THE KENDALL COMPANY, Kendall Mills Division, Walpole, Mass.

BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News

MARCH 1956

Labor Efficiency
in the Hen House
and in the Factory
Aren't the Same



The other day I called on a farm where the pullets were well reared, but the owner was so eager to save labor, the pullets were only laying 66%. A little extra labor and twice as many feeders and easier-to-drink-out-of waterers, would have brought 80% production. At 50¢ a dozen, this is \$40.00 a week gross extra income. Since he was already maintaining the birds, the extra feed required for these extra eggs would be negligible. Water is almost free. Fifteen minutes extra a day would gross him \$40.00 more a week . . . \$22 an hour! Also he'd have fewer culls showing up.

Moral: You aren't saving labor if you get fewer eggs. Let's you and I give our layers top care and get every possible egg. Our layers are bred to do it.

When Eggs Are High Will You Be Ready?

1. Will you have a top quality pullet?
2. Will you have a pullet bred to meet your requirements?

So many egg producers have quit business that I look for good egg prices for quite some time. Will you have real "first team" pullets in lay when eggs are high? If you call us on the phone right now, we'll book you for our earliest open date. If you have Babcock pullets in lay by August or September, I believe you stand to make money on them.

We have three types of pullets for you this year. 1. Babcock Bessies—a top strain-cross that lays a large white egg at an early age, lives real well and lays like fury. 2. Babcock Beauties—a strain-cross that lays still larger white eggs than the Bessies, but won't lay quite as many eggs—ideal for the "egg-route producer." 3. Babcock Barbaras—the old pure Babcock strain that comes up in egg size slowly, but lays at a high rate of speed for an awful long time. We find many Babcock customers laying their Barbaras for three years.

Become a regular Babcock customer and each year be able to take advantage of the very latest breeding improvements we make in our Babcock Health Strain-Cross Leghorns. We are now breeding strain-cross Leghorns to exactly suit your needs.

Please send for our catalog. I believe you'll enjoy reading it.

Sincerely,

Mourne C. Babcock

Dear Babcock:

Date _____

☐ Please send a copy of your Catalog and Pricelist.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, Inc.
Route 3G—Ithaca, N. Y.

Comparison of Costs In Raising Pullets In Fall, Winter, and Spring

By L. M. HURD

SPRING-HATCHED pullets are still the least expensive to raise, according to a recent release by the Agricultural Economics Extension Service at Cornell University in its weekly service letter, "Poultry and Eggs." The report is based on actual cost figures kept by poultrymen in Central New York. A comparison is made between a recently compiled study of 14 farms in the spring (March, April and May) 1955 and a similar figure for the winter months (December, January, and February) 1954-55, and for the fall (September, October and November) of 1954. All costs were for sexed Leghorn pullets and were from day old to maturity or 150 days.

A look at the individual costs (see table) occurring in each of the three periods makes an interesting comparison for the different seasons of the year.

The variation in total pullet costs between the fall and winter months was 36 cents. This was much greater

of the three periods. The total costs on this basis would have been \$2.10, \$1.83 and \$1.72 respectively.

Instead of 36 cents, the difference between winter and spring costs would have been 27 cents. The difference between winter and spring costs would have been about the same. The increase in amount of feed consumed during the fall months, over the other periods may be due to greater body heat requirements during cold winter weather.

As would be expected, the fuel costs for the fall and winter periods were greater than for spring brooding. More and a longer period of heat is required in cold weather.

There is a tendency for more labor to be required in cold weather brooding than in the spring. The report shows such a difference between fall and winter brooding. However, one can easily be misled by this, for the amount of labor required to brood a flock of pullets will depend on the size of flock, the equipment, the building, location of the building, and season of the year.

COST OF RAISING SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS

	Fall 1954	Winter 1955	Spring 1955
Number of farms	19	18	14
Chicks started per farm	1,131	1,387	1,465
Pullets raised to maturity	964	1,227	1,304
Percentage mortality	14	10	11
Labor (minutes) per pullet	13	10	11
Feed (pounds) per pullet	24	22	21
COST PER PULLET RAISED:			
Chicks	\$0.43	\$0.42	\$0.42
Labor	0.25	0.19	0.21
Feed	1.09	0.90	0.86
Buildings and equipment	0.25	0.16	0.13
Fuel	0.06	0.06	0.03
Other	0.05	0.04	0.03
Total cost per pullet	\$2.13	\$1.77	\$1.68
Returns other than pullets	0.03	0.03	0.04
Net cost per pullet	2.10	1.74	1.64

than the 10 cent decline from winter to spring. There were several reasons for this difference as a glance at the table will show.

The first and most important is feed. What makes feed important is the fact that the cost of feed is more than half of the total cost of growing a pullet. In this case the price of feed dropped from an average of \$4.47 in the fall to \$4.10 in the winter with very little further decline during the spring.

The importance of this change in price of feed can be illustrated by computing the costs for the three periods, using the same figure of \$4.47 for each

Labor efficiency usually increases with size of flock. The average size of winter and spring flocks in the report was larger than the fall flocks.

The summary shows that the fall-grown birds had a 4 per cent higher mortality than the winter-raised birds, and 3 per cent higher than the spring flocks. No particular reasons were given for this increase in mortality except possibly a greater tendency for respiratory troubles. It is possible that vaccinating birds in cold weather might contribute to more losses. Crowding in brooders might be greater.

Mortality does have an effect on total costs. The age when a pullet dies is important. The older she is, the more she has cost in feed, fuel and labor. The expenses accumulated on a bird that dies are not buried with her, but are divided among the birds that remain in the flock.

There was a big difference in the cost of buildings and equipment between fall, winter and spring raised birds. This may easily occur because of the wide variation and age of buildings and equipment between farms. In this case, when we checked on it, we found that it just happened that two of the farms in the fall group had new, more expensive buildings and equipment than the average run of farms studied in the three groups.

The question still remains, however, which of these three groups of pullets will show the most profit, after a year's lay when all the costs of rearing are paid?

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Climate of Maine



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Without obligation please send at once new catalog, profit chart, and latest laying test results.

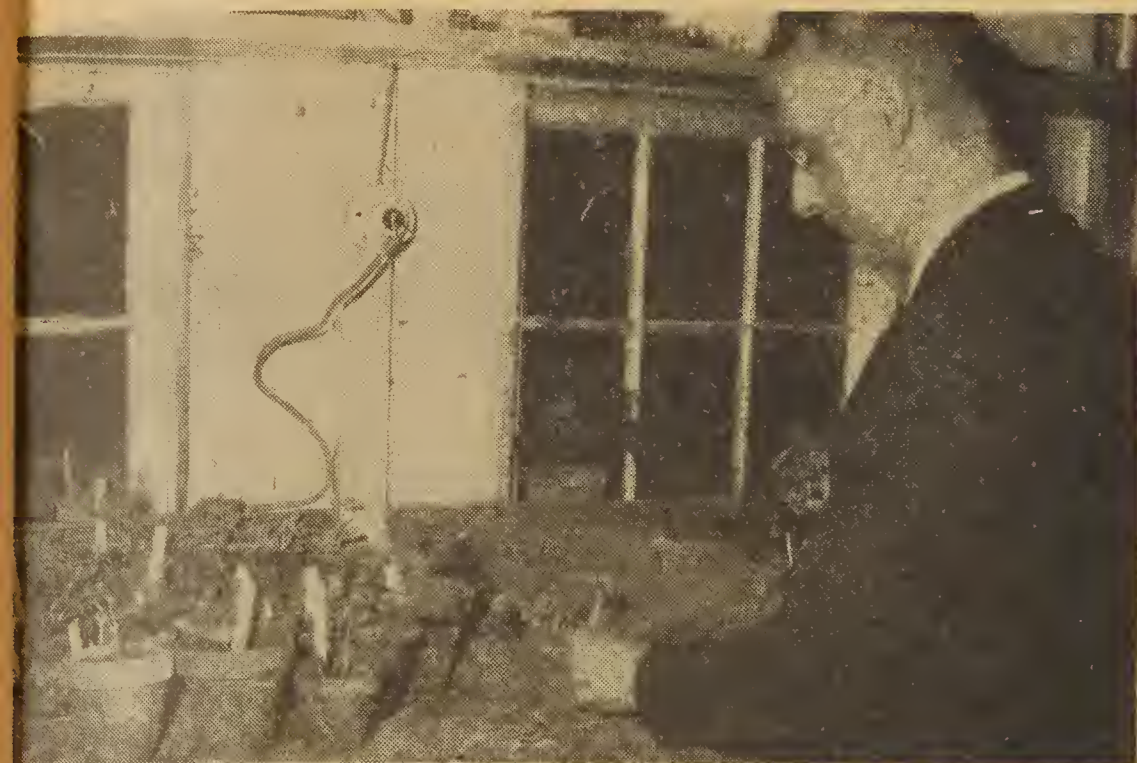
Name _____

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Marshall's

R.D. 5B
ITHACA, N. Y.



Working at the bench in the headhouse isn't really work. It's recreation.

You Can Have A Greenhouse

(Continued from Page 1)

flats, pots, fertilizer, small tools, and in particular you need a bench on which to do such work as planting seeds, making cuttings, transplanting, etc. The headhouse should have a concrete floor, again with a good arrangement for draining out water.

You will of course need benches for your plants and flowers. These can be bought knocked-down from the manufacturers or you can make them yourself. Our benches run around the sides of our greenhouse and through the middle, with walks on both sides.

Lots of Water a "Must"

One of the "musts" in your greenhouse is a good, handy water supply. Our water for the house and barns comes from a spring. We ran the water into the greenhouse with a branch from the main pipe, thereby having all of the best water possible so that it takes only a few moments to water the entire house. Some of the benches are automatically watered with outlet pipes under the soil.

Now that you have your greenhouse built, what about heating and ventilating it? This can be your most difficult and costly problem. You will be surprised how quickly even a little sun heats up a glass house. It cools off just as fast! Therefore, it is necessary to have good ventilation. Ours is automatic. Some of the windows on the top of the greenhouse are controlled by thermostats. During the hottest days in summer, it is of course necessary to open more doors and windows by hand. Plants like lots of fresh air.

The Heating Problem

I made a bad and costly mistake in trying to solve the heating problem. Our greenhouse is quite far from the boiler in our cellar which heats our home. In spite of this we ran pipes from our boiler through the long cellar and then dug a long trench from the outside of the house for them to the greenhouse.

This system furnished the heat all right, but either because the distance was too far, or because the pipes were not the proper size or not properly installed, heating the greenhouse the first year was altogether too costly. I knew that I had to figure out some other kind of a system.

After some study I purchased a gas heater from the L. B. White Company of Onalaska, Wisconsin. Mr. Eugene Eaton, a handy, ingenious neighbor, installed the heater under the work bench in the headhouse and connected it with ordinary 6" galvanized stovepipe, running it back and forth several times under the plant and flower benches. A blower is furnished with the heater to keep the warm air moving. After we had carried the pipe back and forth as many times as was desirable in the greenhouse, we led one pipe outdoors

underground to a long hotbed near the greenhouse, venting it to the air at the farther end of the hotbed. Over the pipe in the hotbed we put a thin layer of dirt. The capacity of our hothouse will be much increased by this warm hotbed.

Bottled Gas

Unfortunately, we do not have access to natural gas. That might make the expense of heating the greenhouse lower. Instead, I buy the bottled gas manufactured by the Suburban Propane Gas Corporation, with distribution from Maine to Florida. I find both the heater and the bottled gas very satisfactory, and the cost of heating the greenhouse by this system is very much less than it was last year when the hot water had to be brought from the boiler in the cellar.

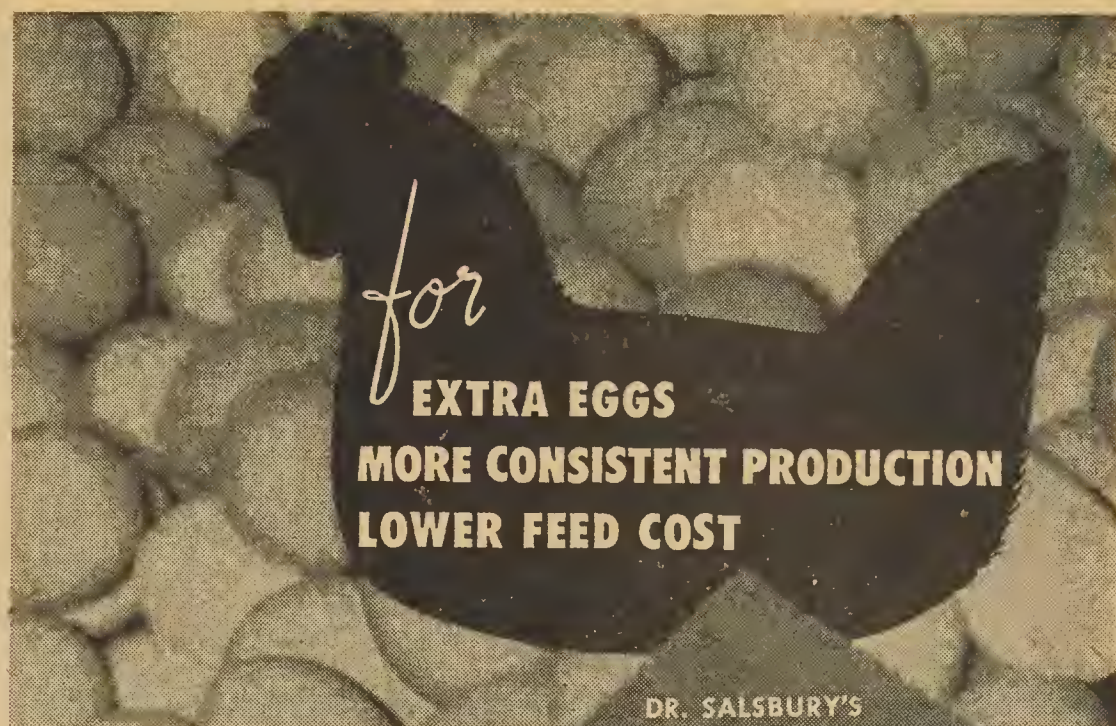
Mr. L. B. White, president of the company, personally visited us when we were installing his heater, and made many helpful suggestions. I have no hesitancy in recommending the White type of gas heater, either with bottled gas or natural gas, providing the whole system is properly and carefully installed according to directions. If interested, write to the L. B. White Company for full information.

Cover With Transparent Plastic

Further to reduce the cost of heating, late last fall we bought a supply of flexoglass and covered most of our greenhouse with it. The cost of this nearly transparent plastic was small, and it was easily and quickly put on over the regular glass. It reduced the amount of light and sunshine slightly, but not enough to be noticeable in the health, growth and blossoming of the plants. It does conserve heat. During the hot summer the flexoglass will also help to provide necessary shade from the sun. Some florists are using a plastic entirely in the place of glass. The L. B. White Company sells plastic for greenhouses and hotbeds at a very reasonable cost.

When our friends come to visit our greenhouse they exclaim over the beauty and fragrance of the plants and flowers, but some of them say, "They're very nice, but I wouldn't want to do all the work." Well, it does take extra time, but if you like flowers and growing things, it is not work but recreation. I can go home from the office or from a field trip, dead tired, put on my old clothes, go out into the greenhouse, and in just a few moments re-create myself—or rather the flowers do it for me.

Now that you have the greenhouse all ready to go, in an early issue I'll tell you how we stocked ours so that we have gorgeous blooms the year around.



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MORE EGGS! When fed continuously at low level, 3-Nitro helps hens lay up to 12 extra eggs per hen.

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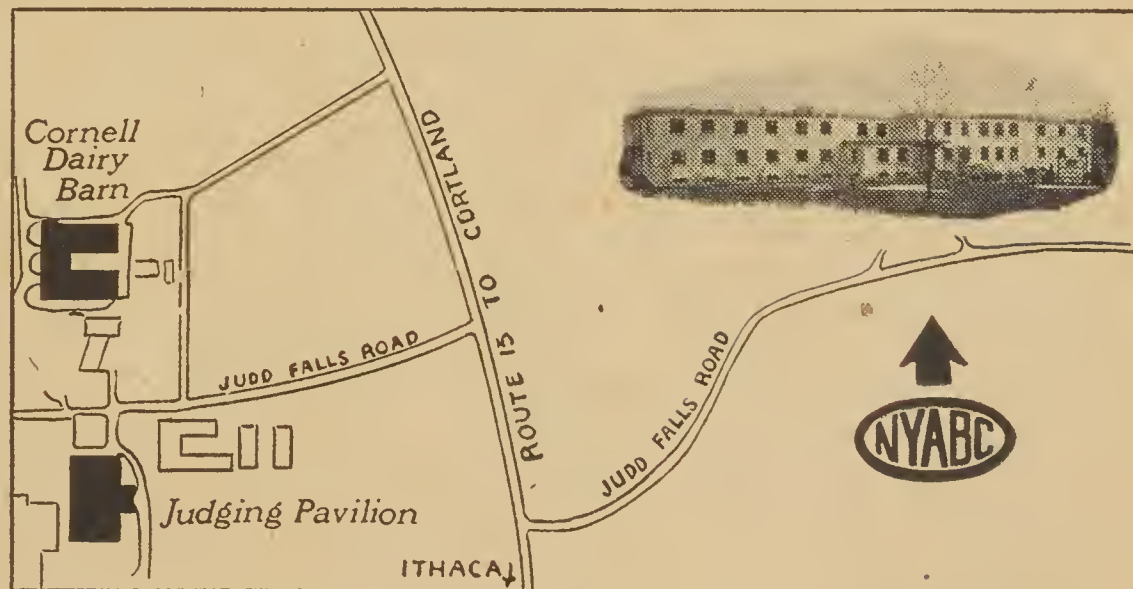
Start replacement chicks on 3-Nitro. They develop better, lay up to 15 days sooner, without forcing. Keep hens on 3-Nitro for extra profits NOW! See your supplier or write for literature.

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Every afternoon during Farm and Home Week, March 19-23, you'll be welcome to visit NYABC between 1 and 4:30. Here's a chance for you to look over exhibits of the NYABC work, for you to watch semen collection demonstrations, to ask questions of the staff members who'll be on hand to discuss the NYABC breeding program with you. If you're planning to come to Farm and Home Week, be sure to visit your breeding headquarters.

BOX 528-A



ITHACA, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum \$1.50. Blind Box Number, \$1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

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FOR SALE: Bull calf born January 16, 1956 surrounded by class leading records. Dam, maternal granddam, full sister to dam and paternal granddam are all class leaders. Write for price and pedigree. Twin Birch Guernsey Farm, Lyndonville, New York.

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HEREFORDS: Three Registered Polled Yearling Bulls; Domestic Mischief Breeding. Several fine registered Polled Heifers. Harry A. Strong, Telephone 31 or 39 Groton, New York.

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BABCOCK'S Angus Bulls are well bred from the best stock in the United States. We now have young prospective herd sires for sale. Babcock Farms R.D. #3, Ithaca, New York.

REGISTERED Angus Bull born April, 1951. Eventuation of Cremona 9' and Eileenmere breeding. From certified brucellosis-free herd. Donald Lawrence, Le Roy, N. Y.

FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers. Write: Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

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CHOICE YOUNG PIGS — Feeders — Service Boars. Dailey Stock Farm Lexington, Mass. Telephone VO-2-1085.

TAMWORTHS Purched, best lean meat hog, large litters. America's finest breed. T. J. Bulpitt, 856 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill 67, Mass.

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REGISTERED Chester Whites, service age boars. Taking orders for February pigs. No better bred Chester Whites in the East. P. M. Knapp, Camillus, New York.

GOOD PIGS \$8.00. Shoats by truck loads, 40 lbs. \$10.00; 50 lbs., \$12.00. Mostly black and white crosses. Write C. Stanley Short, Sr., Cheswold, Delaware. Also Black Wilson Soy Beans, tested, bagged, \$2.90 per bushel FOB trucks now.

PEDIGREED Duross. Breeding stock of all ages. Either sex. New Meat type. Special low prices. Oldest herd. Write or phone C. A. Wiest, Womelsdorf, Penna.

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REGISTERED Shropshire and Suffolk yearling ewes. Excellent type and breeding. Bred to outstanding rams. Van Vleet Bros., Lodi, N. Y.

DORSET and Suffolk rams, all ages, from prize-winning stock. Order now — save half. Also twenty Dorset and twenty young Suffolk ewes. Whitney Homestead, Susquehanna, Penna.

FOR SALE: 65 Purebred Cheviots ewes. Good breeding. Barmes, Hartwick, New York.

REGISTERED Oxford Ewes—bred to best rams, due March and April—some with lambs now. Come see them. Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus, N. Y.

KARAKUL Sheep: Black, white, brown, also lambs. Gentle, thrifty. Some registered. Lynn Thompson, Rochester, Vermont.

GOATS

FRESH due goats and kids. Order before Easter. S. C. Aylsworth, North Brookfield, New York.

HORSES

FOR SALE: 40 head of young Belgian horses including 1, 2, 3 and 4 year olds. Also 2 Registered Belgian stallions 2 years old and some bred mares. Also few odd head 5 to 8 year olds. Earle A. Noble, Seneca Castle, New York. Telephone Stanley 4353.

PONIES

WELSH Ponies, for profit and pleasure, registered breeding stock for sale. Mrs. Roy Gunter, Charlton, Mass.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia, 482M3.

PUREBRED Irish Setter pups, dark mahogany coats. Shirley Crombie, R.D. 1, Willseyville, N.Y. PUG PUPPIES—A.K.C. registered—priced cheap for quick sale. Blue Star Kennels, Medina, N. Y.

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AIREDALE Puppies, Registered, Rowstan Bloodline, inoculated, wormed, Good farm and alert. V. Hodgson, Highway 34, Holmdel, New Jersey. Phone Holmdel 9-7321.

FOR SALE: Two A-1 Black and Tan Foxhounds. Male 8—\$50.00, Female 2—\$200.00. Hunt with jeep, etc. Harold Roys, Whitney Point, New York.

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RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Poultry clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trappening and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm, Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

MCGREGOR'S Farms Leghorn Chicks produced from breeders selected from our 18,000 layers. Our Leghorns are of the top strains in New York State. Our business is 9/10 repeat orders from satisfied customers. Write for prices. McGregor Farm Maine, New York

ZIMMER'S Farm Proven Leghorns. All chicks hatched from our own breeders. 100% pure Mt. Hope also our new farm proven strain cross. Good livability and persistent layers of large eggs. Write for details and prices. Zimmer Poultry Farm, Box C, Gallupville, New York.

67 RARE BREEDS Chicks including Polish; Spanish; Buttercups; Turkeys; Australorps; Houdans; Lakenvelders; Andalusians; Cornish; Aconas; Sussex; Hamburgs; Giants; Brahmas; Leghorns; Minorcas; Orpingtons; Vikings; Wyandottes; Rocks. Live arrival all asteren states guaranteed. Handsome catalogue, colored pictures free. Murray McMurray Hatchery, Box B70, Webster City, Iowa.

BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca N.Y.

VANCREST New Hampshires — top heavies at Central Random Sample Test last year and 5 year average. For livability, egg size and production get Vancrest Hamp or Sex Link chicks this year. Write Vancrest Farm, Box C, Hyde Park, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS \$5.75—100 COD. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Also 3-week-old Chicks 25c each. Prices at Hatchery. Bellefonte Poultry Farm, Bellefonte 14, Pa.

NOW is the time to order your Red Gate Farm New Hampshire Red, Barred Rock Cross and Sex linked cross chicks. Get your order to me at once. Write for price list to W. F. Rogers, Newport, N. H. or Tel. 383.

FORD'S Strain Cross Leghorns are still running First in the Western N. Y. Random Sample Test. Pens are entered from all parts of United States and Canada. These are from random selected chicks. You get exactly the same kind. All customers trying them last year report very high and steady production, excellent, livability and rapid increase in egg size. Vernon Ford, R.D. 6, Lockport, N. Y. Phone 3-5622.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

CAPONS

NEW MEAT Type. Four weeks old. White or Barred. Very easy to raise. Prove for yourself their profit producing potential. Or grow this "Food for Royalty" for your own eating pleasure. Free Capon Facts and prices. Alan Rhodes, Box A, Kingsley, Penna.

CAPONS are the choicest of poultry meats. There is always a good market for them — always bring highest premium prices. We have thousands of these heavy breed cockerels—all surgically caponized—4 and 6 weeks of age. Their sexed life is spent quietly. They do not crow—do not fight—they just eat and grow big rapidly—frequently weigh 9 pounds for market in 5 months or so. Very tender—very tasty — easily picked—economic to raise. Priced very low. Write, wire or phone us today. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

TURKEYS

USDA. Direct Beltsville Broadbreast Poult. Quality pays. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pennsylvania.

DUCKS

MALKIN (Wild Mallard Cross) Ducklings. Beautiful. Delicious. Circular Free. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2 Penna.

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins \$21.95-100. Less than 100 add 2c each. Toulouse, White, Brown, China Goslings. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Pa.

PEACOCKS

PEACOCKS — Blanche Hasbrouck, R. D. #3, Schenectady, New York. Phone Elgin 52508.

BABY CHICKS

WOODSIDE Leghorn cross strain chicks for better egg production, larger birds, low mortality, longer laying periods. Serving satisfied customers for forty years. Also white rocks and sex link. Save money, Woodside Poultry Yards, Cortland, New York.

BABY CHICKS all Heavies, Rocks, Red Crosses. \$6.00—100, \$11.00—200 Ship at once COD. Table assortment \$2.50—100, \$4.00—200. Plus postage. Kline's Poultry Farm, Strausstown, Penna.

WHITE Rock Chicks and Hatching eggs. Contest proven strain for eggs and meat. Pullorum Clean. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N. Y.

McKUNE Poultry Farm—Baby Chicks of superior quality. Not a complaint in forty years. Send for circular; low prices. McKune Poultry Farm, Binghamton, N. Y. MR97.

CHINCHILLA

RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits! Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash Markets supplied for your protection. Free Illustrated Booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Pennsylvania.

SOUTH American Chinchillas, 3 pr. Young animals breeding age, from top quality fur-graded parent stock, including equipment: \$375.00. 3 males from our New England Grand Champion Male, Class Champion Female, breeding age, herd improvement; \$150.00 each. Kenney's Chinchilla Ranch, Amherst, Mass.

RABBITS

BEAUTIFUL Angora or New Zealand Rabbits for sale. Bady's Rabbitry, Thompson, Conn.

GINSENG

WANTED: Wild Ginseng. Highest prices paid. Adelphi International Co., 7 East 15th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

BEEES

BEEES WANTED: Will pay cash for bees in good extracting equipment. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

CATTLE SPRAY

CATTLE SPRAY. The best by test. Make your own for 27c a gallon. All ingredients used by leading Dairymen. Easy to mix and apply. Protects your Cattle against flies in barn and pasture. Beneficial to hide and hair. Send one dollar for formula. Manaton, Master Sprays, Box 137, Pine Valley, New York.

VETERINARY SUPPLIES

ATTENTION Farmers: Fight Mastitis with Dr. Hess & Clarke Pen-Fz (Penicillin & Nitrofurazone). Two tubes free with 10 (\$7.90) Prepaid. Satisfaction or money refunded. Kensington Veterinary & Poultry Supply, Box 73, Kensington, Conn.

MAPLE SYRUP

PURE VERMONT Maple Syrup for those who want quality. Vermont Grade A or Better. \$5.85 per gallon—\$3.35 per 1/2 gallon. Postpaid third zone. Joe's Trading Post, Gateway to the Jay Mountains, Montgomery Center, Vermont.

PURE VERMONT Maple Products. Grade A syrup \$5.85 per gallon; 1/2 gallon \$3.00 2 1/2 oz. cakes \$1.25; sugar \$8.55 lb. Postpaid, 3rd zone. L. L. Allen, Craftsbury, Vermont

MUSHROOMS

MUSHROOM Growing Simplified. Spawn (seed), instructions \$1.00 postpaid. Prepared trays grow when watered 6 for \$6.00 express charges collect. Free Literature. Luxor-AA, 641 South 19th, Newark 3, N. J.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog Reich Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

SEED OATS

GARRY SEED OATS are not plentiful, so why not place your order for the next best variety "Certified Craigs." Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, New York.

SEEDS

EUROPEAN Birdsfoot Trefoil seed, cleaned and tested. High germination, harvested from seven year old stand, 70c pound. Alex Debrucque, Canastota, New York.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

TOMATO, Onion, Cabbage Plants. Also pepper, lettuce, broccoli, eggplant, cauliflower, sweet potato. Write for free catalog with bargain offers. Piedmont Plant Company, Department 301A, Albany, Georgia.

TOMATO PLANTS

TOMATO, Onion, Cabbage Plants. Also pepper, lettuce, broccoli, eggplant, cauliflower, sweet potato. Write for free catalog with bargain offers. Piedmont Plant Company, Department 301C, Albany, Georgia.

PLANTS

VIRUS Free Strawberry Plants Red — Black Raspberry Plants Fresh dug, Circular. Eureka Plant Farm, Hastings, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY-Raspberry plants. State inspected. Strawberries grown from substantially virus free stock. Folder. Rev. Kenneth Berry, Randolph, Vermont.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Apr. 7 Issue Closes Mar. 23
Apr. 21 Issue Closes Apr. 6
May 5 Issue Closes Apr. 20
May 19 Issue Closes May 4

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY Plants—Grown from virus free foundation stock. Raspberries, Blueberries, Asparagus—50 varieties. Grow small fruits on your spare-time. It pays. For better results write for our free catalog and planting guide. Walter K. Morss & Son, Bradford, Mass.

BLUEBERRIES. Fruit Trees, Rhubarb, Raspberries. Free catalog Commonfields Nurseries Ipswich 1, Massachusetts

ONION PLANTS — Choice Select White and Yellow Bermuda, White and Yellow Spanish. 500-\$2.10; 1,000-\$3.50; 2000-\$5.00; 3000-\$6.90, 6000 (crate) \$10.50, prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 310 Austin, Texas.

STRAWBERRY Plants — Vermont grown from virus free stock. Howard 17 (Premier) and Catskill, 50—\$2.00; 100—\$3.15; 250—\$7.00; 500—\$12.00; 1000—\$21.00. Trimmed ready to plant from heavy rooted plants. Red Raspberry Plants—Large 2 yr. Latham and Durham fall bearing 25—\$3.25; 50—\$5.50; 100—\$10.00; 500—\$40.00. 1,000—\$75.00. Medium size 1/2 price. Raspberries are very profitable, easy to grow. Instructions included, postpaid. Glenn Thompson, Johnson, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY & Raspberry Plants—State inspected. Spring Dug—44 Varieties. Free Catalog. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pa.

HERB and rare plants for sale. Send for free catalogue. Visitors welcome in the spring. Tool Shed Herb Nursery, Salem Center, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY plants from virus-free foundation stock. Well dusted during their growing season. Catalogue free. Dudley's Nurseries, Millbury, Mass.

STATE Inspected Vigorous Strawberry Plants—Howard; Catskill; Fairfax; Sparkle; Robinson Temple. 25—\$1.50; 50—\$2.35; 100—\$3.50. Postpaid. Free Catalog. Franklin Roberts, Boxford, Mass.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants—Fresh dug from our muck farm, Premier, Dorsett, Catskill, Fairland, Temple, Robinson, Empire, Sparkle. \$2.50 per hundred, postpaid. Everbearing varieties—Streamliner, Superfection — \$4.75 per hundred, postpaid. Write for quantity prices. Brann Brothers, Penfield, New York.

FLOWERS and BULBS

BEAUTIFUL roses, your home, year round. Farrel Enterprises, Liberty, New York.

GLADIOLUS. 10,000 Blooming size bulbs, many colors. Quick sale \$1.00 hundred. Walter Green, Goshen, New York.

"POTFUL of Hyacinths"—3 large imported Dutch hyacinths, already started in an attractive pot, ready to burst into lovely, fragrant blooms in 10-14 days. The perfect gift for Easter, birthdays, anniversaries, shut-ins, brides, prizes, discriminating friends or yourself. GL orders sent direct with appropriate card. \$2.25 postpaid. 25c extra west of Mississippi. Gen. Gardens, Sodas, New York.

AFRICAN Violets—Exceptional values on New Varieties. Stamp for descriptive list. Bertie Laughman, Margaretville, New York.

GLADIOLUS, mixed, about 15 varieties, large \$3.95 hundred, \$18.95 thousand, medium \$12.95, blooming size \$7.85, small \$3.55 per thousand, bulblets \$1.00 quart, all postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, New York.

PEAT

FOR SALE: 50,000 yards peat. Spring Valley Farm, 76 Main Street, Denville, New Jersey. Telephone Rockaway 90156.

CEDAR POSTS

50,000 CEDAR POSTS and rails, best quality, price list on application. Deliver anywhere. W. L. Martin, Plainfield, Vermont.

HAY

FOR QUOTATIONS as to quality and price of straw and all grades of hay delivered to your place subject to inspection call person to person anytime after 6:00 P.M. Telephone 4-8282, write J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, R.D. #2, New York.

CHOICE Hay — All grades of New York and Canadian-Trailer load deliveries. Snyder Petroleum Company, Fort Plain, New York. Phone 45111.

TIMOTHY, Timothy and Alfalfa mixed. Second cutting Alfalfa. Wheat Straw, Ear Corn. James Kelly, 137 East Seneca Turnpike, Syracuse, New York. Phone 92885.

SECOND cutting Alfalfa, Timothy and mixed hay, by truck load, guaranteed as represented. Kenneth Stewart, Maplecrest, New York.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

SURPLUS STEEL QUONSET HUTS. 20'9" wide and 48'2" long or longer, good for storing things. Free delivery first 150 miles. Also Norge kerosene space heaters. Will heat 3 or 4 rooms. Value \$90.00; our price \$24.50. J. R. Nelson, Croton on Hudson, New York. Telephone Croton 1-433.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from Factory to you. Do, big stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, \$5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, \$7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, \$13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

SILOS—Fair prices. Prompt service. Write Dr. Mac Ewan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

BUY SURPLUS Direct from Government at tremendous savings, farm tools, machinery, (jeep, truck, jeep, tractor, hundreds others. List \$1.00. Box 169AAH, East Hartford 8, Conn.

DEPRESSION prices—we sell cheap—save 75%—New and used tractor parts—150 makes and models—1956 catalog ready—send 25c—returnable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

BARGAINS on good, used Jamesway Electric Brooders, Fountains, and Hoppers. Ernest Knoeller, Deposit, New York 6-3036.

FOR SALE—1 29L Speed Sprayer, \$1200. 1 36L Speed Sprayer, condition excellent, new paint, overhauled, \$2700. 1 Model 450 Wayland grader. Johnson Orchards, Ticonderoga, New York.

14 ACRES farm equipment. 11 Forage Harvesters, \$295.00—up; 40 used, reconditioned tractors \$100—up; several power units, gas-diesel \$100—up; 45 balers, IHC—John Deere, New Holland, Allis Chalmers, Case, \$125—up; 35 combines, pull type—SP; several crawler tractors with dozers and loaders, \$450—up; AC—WD 45 new condition with cultivators and 3—14 in. plow. First \$2250 takes outfit. 15 silo fillers, 15 corn binders, 40 grain drills — Allis Chalmers, New Holland, Oliver and Massey-Harris. Ontario drills sales and service. See the largest selection of bargains. We deliver. Don Howard, Canandaigua, New York.

PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

WANTED: 2 Post Lift & Jeeps—New Or Used. Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Phone—Gridley 8-6291.

BULLDOZER, 1954 TD14A, Serial 36342, with extra grubber blade; John 10 ton trailer and 1948 Model 25 Reo Tractor. All for \$12,000. Victor H. March, 75 Geddes St., Holley, New York. Phone Holley 6990.

SPEED Sprayer J. X. D. Whirlmist. Nozzles. Large tires. Good condition, ready to go. \$500.00. Mount Farms, Princeton, New Jersey.

BARGAINS on Farm Machinery from Houghton Arnold Machinery Co., Your Caterpillar Dealer: 1955 Ford Wheel Tractor, Model 640, equipped with an Industrial Dearborn Loader, Model 19-71, with ½ yd. bucket, Model 19-44. This machine also has snow plow attachments. This unit was purchased new in May of 1955 and is in excellent condition for \$2150. 1947 Farmall Model M Tractor, equipped with half tracks, Hydraulic Snow Plow, metal cab, 2-row cultivators, 7 ft. Mower and 2-way 16" plows. This unit to be painted and a few minor repairs made to put this machine in good condition for \$1800. 1954 John Deere Crawler, Model 40C, equipped with Dingley Loader with ½ yd. bucket and straight dozer blade. Necessary repairs have been made and unit is being painted for \$2800. Many other good buys. Send postcard for complete listing. Houghton Arnold Machinery Co., 26 Warren Ave., Portland, Maine. Tel. Spruce 3-8165. Caterpillar is the Registered Trademark of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.

GOOD VALUE in Used Earthmoving Equipment at Casellini-Venable Corp., Your Caterpillar Dealer—Cat D4-60" Tractor with LaPlant-Choate Hyd. Bulldozer. Completely reconditioned. Rebuilt track rollers, idlers, tracks, engine overhauled. Bonded Buy. Reduced to \$4950. Caterpillar D6 Tractor with Hyd. Angledozer, crankcase guard, elec. starter, 5R series. Buy and Try, reduced to \$4050. Cat RD6 Tractor in fair condition, as is, \$750. International TD6 tractor, crankcase, roller and radiator guards, good running condition. Excellent buy for farmer or logger. Buy and Try, reduced to \$2200. Cletrac BG Tractor with Hyd. Bulldozer and Carco Winch, good condition, \$3800. Oliver 88 Ind. Wheel Tractor with Ware Hyd. Loader, just installed new clutch, reduced to \$1665. Many other machines in stock. Write, wire, phone for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corp., 540 No. Main St., Barre, Vermont. Tel. GR 6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are Registered Trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.

TRACTORS Wanted: Ford or Ferguson, Farmall Super A, Farmall M or Super M, Garden Tractors, Jeeps, Bulldozers & Loaders, Low Bed Trailers, any year or model, also for sale. Write, Phone or visit Phil Gardiner: Nash—Bolens — Dodge Truck Sales, Service, Mullica Hill, New Jersey—Phone GRidley 8-6291.

PAPEC largest size field Harvester with Allis-Chalmers engine. Believed in excellent condition. Wallace Johnson, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

BUY U. S. GOV'T. Surplus at wholesale prices and save. Illustrated catalogue sent Free! Box 22A.A.4, Thomasville, Penna.

BALERS—New New Holland with Motor—Never used (floor sample)—Save \$400 @ \$1495. Allis Chalmers Roto Balers \$295 to \$495. Twine guaranteed \$6.95 per bale. Tractors: Farmall H, looks wonderful \$395.00; Case LA—Late Model \$1395. New—Faded John Deere MT \$1295. New—Faded Case SC \$1395. Cash or Terms — Delivery any State — Buyers & Sellers, Farm Machinery — Autos, Trucks, Jeeps, Garden & Construction Machinery & Trailers. Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Nash—Bolens — Dodge Truck Dealer. We sell & service Transplaners manufactured in Holland, Michigan. Write, visit or Phone — GRidley 8-6291.

NEW MINN Kota stone picker, 2 Globe milking machines, Case 2 bottom plow, three point hitch, 2 Innes pickups for Case AG. Used Brilliant Surestand Seeder, Brilliant culm mulcher, Fox-hay chopper, excellent condition, Bargain prices. Bean Bros., Hayts Corners, New York.

USED EQUIPMENT

WANTED: Used Wisconsin Engine Model A.G.H. with starter for parts. Quote price. Kenneth Platt, Milford, Connecticut.

WANTED TO BUY

A.K.C. REGISTERED German Shepherd Strickly. Silver grey. Male or female. For breeding. Ralph H. Carver, West Leyden, New York.

\$3,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel, Dimes 1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D. Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S, we pay \$5.00 to \$1500.00. Certain dates—Lincoln Cents, \$60.00. Indian heads, \$60.00. Large Cents, \$500.00. Eagle cents, \$200.00. 2c Pieces, \$45.00. 3c Pieces \$60.00. Half dimes \$500.00. Shield Nickels, \$100.00. Old Dimes \$300.00. 1875 Canadian Quarter, \$50.00. Hundreds of others worth \$5.00—\$500.00. Wanted Half dollars, dollars, gold coins, paper money etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated guaranteed buying-selling catalogue, giving complete all coin information—Send \$1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Catalogue money refundable. Worthyeoin Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations, (K-117-C) Boston 8, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED: Old sealing wax stampers with interesting handles or seal-ends. Give description, price. Miss Anne Derby, Stow, Mass.

WANTED for Easter Marketing—Suckling goats and suckling lambs. We will pay top prices depending on quality. Write or phone Casale Brothers, Slaughterers, 1660 Taylor Ave., Utica, New York. Phones 2-1091—2-7609.

REAL ESTATE

SAVE, BUY Direct from Government, surplus farms, land, homes, etc. List \$1.00. Box 169AMH East Hartford 8, Conn.

NEW STROUT CATALOG, just out! Mailed Free! Farms, Homes, Businesses Coast-to-Coast, 34 states, 3,046 bargains described. World's Largest: 56 years service. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

GENERAL Dairy Farm—110 Acres, New Barn, 40 Stanchions, Brook, Good Road, 10 Room and Bath Home. \$35,000.00, C. G. Ort, Box 248, Hackettstown, New Jersey.

235 ACRES, 200 tillable, 25 woods, 30 acres wheat, 3 acres grapes. 2 houses, good condition. 2 sets buildings. Located Central New York, just off main highway. Albert Freier, Geneva, R.D. 3, New York.

FOR SALE: 320 acre high producing dairy farm. 2 sets modern buildings, main buildings, barn with 69 stanchions, 2 silos, main dwelling, 2 family home, modern. 69 registered Jersey milch cows, 35 head young stock. Complete line of machinery \$60,000. Can be purchased bare also. Meder and Ray Jersey Farm, Randolph, N. Y.

PHOTO FINISHING

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25c, 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, New York.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox. Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

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FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed, 8 brilliant enlargements in album/form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Pa.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750. Walker-Gordon Lab Company, Plainsboro, N. J.

MANAGER, Poultry Farm — excellent living quarters, must be experienced and capable, owner does not live on farm, ample help to assist manager in reply give references, age, marital status, number of children and salary desired per month. Box 514-JD, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

NEED EXTRA MONEY? Take orders from farmers for the most widely used Liquid Fertilizer—"Na-Churs." Proven since 1946. Big demand already created. Liberal profits. No investment. Full or part time. Free details — write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 701 Monroe St., Marion, Ohio.

CARETAKER Couple. Man to care for two horses, lawn and odd jobs. Woman, general housework. Located central Massachusetts. No children. \$250.00 Per Month. 3 room apartment with electric ice box and electric stove. Also, heat and light furnished. Write giving references, age, weight and nationality to Box 514-AS, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

FARMERS, Dealers, Agents—make extra money. Demonstrate, take orders, new proven nationally advertised Gro-Green Liquid Fertilizer and Nitrogen Nutrients. Full-part time. Samples and demonstrating outfit Free. Campbell Co., Rochelle 82, Ill.

TENANT man April 1 for dairy and general farm. Reliable, experienced. References required. House with modern conveniences. Phone Pittsford 663. Harry Lusk, Pittsford, New York.

WANTED—Married man on up-to-date cattle and poultry farm, southern Vermont. Liberal salary, good working conditions, reasonable hours, no milking, two weeks vacation with pay, comfortable, modern conveniences, three bedroom house. Must own car, furniture, have farm experience, good references. Write Box 514-FF, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

STAINLESS Steel Tableware and Cookware Catalogue, Literature Free on Request. Theodore Hoke, Springfield Center, N. Y.

WHOLESALE gift, appliance catalog, offering double S&H Green Stamps with all purchases. Send \$1., refundable. Pollack, Akron, N. Y.

QUILT PIECES! Beautiful Colors! 1½ lbs., \$1.00; 3½ lbs., \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Patterns, Ward, 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Massachusetts.

COLORFUL Ribbon Remnants. Good lengths, widths—100 yards, \$1.00 Postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

WOULD You like to receive nationally advertised, factory guaranteed, name brand merchandise for less than you pay for items of questionable quality, have a department store right in your own home with everything "on sale." Invest one dollar (receive two dollars credit on first order) for huge beautifully illustrated buying guide. The Armstrong Co., Dept. AA3, Box 32 Wallington, New York.

100 SPOOLS of thread \$1.00, 90 different colors; Conn Thread Products, Dept. 8, 131 Greenwood St., East Hartford 8, Conn.

SWITCHES \$2—Baby Booties 50c. Eva Mack, Union Springs, New York.

RUG STRIPS — Free samples for braiding and hooking. Only finest selvage 100% preshrunk wool right from the coat factories (no dirty mill ends). And you get the colors you want. Used by leading teachers. Money-back guarantee. Mention this magazine. Quality Coat Factory, 51 Elm Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

Carrollton Roberts 2 DAY AUCTION DISPERSAL

Located: Canandaigua, N. Y. —
Buffalo St. extension. 30 mi. S.E.
of Rochester, N. Y. Auction at
Farm # 1.

1st DAY TUESDAY MARCH 27

10:30 A.M.

FARM EQUIPMENT — Forenoon — 4 tractors, baler, 2 trucks, field harvester and large amounts of other equipment.

2 FARMS SELLING AT AUCTION

12:30 P.M.

1 Farm—About 167 acres. All tillable, with winter crops, 2 houses. Good barn-paved barn yard.

2 Farm—About 234 acres. Most is tillable. 2 barns & silos, good home. Winter crops. Located 5 mi. E. of Canandaigua on county road # 4. Important: Mortgage money available of \$12,000 on each farm.

Produce: Selling separately: 2,500 bu. oats, 2,500 corn., 200 tons of baled hay & straw etc.

2nd DAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28

11:00 A.M.

120 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 120

1955 Herd Average 12,623, Milk 468, Fat 3.7% Test.

2 "Excellent" Cows Selling, 9 "Very Good"

12 daughters of Sovereign Cochran, 2 Dean daughters—one VG, Herd with more than ½ Carnation Imperial Cavalier daughters & granddaughters. 2 excellent herd sires.

CHAS. VOSBURGH

Owner & Auctioneer

Cortland,

New York

MISCELLANEOUS

CLOGGED Septic Tanks, Cesspools, Grease Traps, cleaned quickly by amazing Sea-Cal Enzymes. Eliminates odors, overflowing, back-ups, pumping, digging. Safe, guaranteed results. Average 6 months supply, \$4.95. Order today or write for booklet. Suburban Products Company, Department 25, Box 6531, Philadelphia 38.

KILL Chimney Creosote, down draft and fire risk at once, forever. Mailable metal product. Money back guarantee. Write Boston Machine Works Company, Manufacturers, Department AGC, Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

NO TRESPASSING. Hunting and Fishing Prohibited, etc. Eight signs 9x12 Weatherproof cloth \$2.00. Thure Holm, Duxbury, Mass.

FLYING Bird What-Not Shelves. Attractive. Nearly a foot wide. Easy to assemble and paint. \$1.00 pair postpaid. U. E. Plessinger, Dept. AA, Fallentimber, Pa.

HARDWOOD 30" Dowels — 1"—50 for \$4.00; ¾"—\$3.00; ½"—\$2.50; other lengths in proportion. 1½x5" mallets (seconds) 12" handles \$1.00 per doz. Postage extra. Swan Wood Products Co., Box A, Lockes Mills, Maine.

DR. JOHNSON'S Pileo aids healing, soothes, gives relief. Hemorrhoids, Itching, Inflamed or Bleeding Piles. Cuts, Burns, Boils, Eczema, Sunburn or any inflammation of the skin. Two tins for \$1.00 postpaid. Mention American Agriculturist. Pileo Distributors, Beacon 10, New York.

NO TRESPASSING Signs, Samples, Prices, Free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, New York.

TO KILL ANTS

We get many requests for directions for killing ants. One of the best ways of killing ants in hills outdoors is to put about one-eighth of a teaspoon of 40% chlordane in the center of each ant hill and then wash it in with a sprayer or sprinkling can.

In a lawn where ant hills are numerous, the entire lawn can be treated by using 4 ounces of 40% wettable chlordane powder to each 1,000 square foot using about 50 gallons of water.

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Educational Show 10:00 A.M.—Sale 1:00 P.M.

Write to Sale Managers for Catalogs

Sale sponsored by: NEW YORK BEEF CATTLE BREEDERS AND FEEDERS
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Happy Easter!

By

ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

SPRINGTIME foods, gay new bonnets, brighter and warmer days, colorful flowers, the arrival of the Easter bunny and, most of all, the Easter spirit, mark the coming of one of our happiest and most hopeful feast days—so it's no wonder that all of us home cooks feel inspired to make Easter Sunday breakfast and dinner special occasions. On this page are menus that will help you plan your Easter meals. Recipes are given for foods starred in the menus. Whichever dinner menu you don't use on Easter Sunday, save it to use the following Sunday. Your family will enjoy both of these delicious springtime meals:

EASTER BREAKFAST

- Blended Fruit Juice
- * Top-of-stove Puffy Omelet
- * Hot Cross Buns
- Broiled thin ham slices
- Strawberry Preserves
- Coffee or Milk

EASTER DINNER NO. 1

- Fresh Fruit Cup
- * Roast Leg OR *Roast Crown of Lamb with *Minted Pears
- Paprika Buttered New Potatoes
- Frozen Asparagus with Hollandaise Sauce
- Relish Tray
- Butterflake Rolls
- * Confetti Angel Food Dessert

EASTER DINNER NO. 2

- Frosted Fruit Juice
- * Baked Broiler Supreme with Spiced Peach Garnish
- Creamed New Potatoes
- Broccoli with Buttered Crumbs
- Molded Fruit or Vegetable Salad
- * Sally Lunn
- * Strawberry Floating Island OR
- * Fresh Cocoanut Cake

You will want to make these hot cross buns during the Lenten season but freeze some to warm and serve for Easter breakfast:

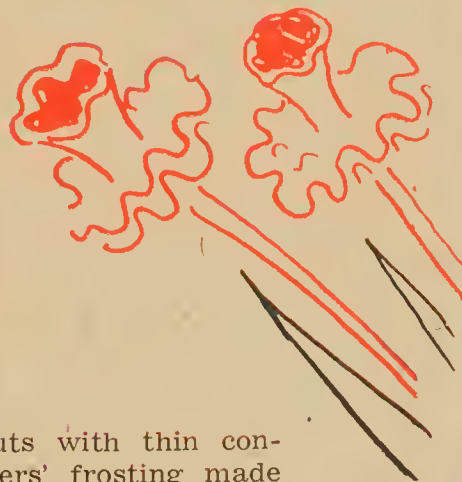
FRUITED HOT CROSS BUNS

- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup scalded milk
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
- $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 package yeast
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup warm water
- 3 eggs, beaten
- $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cups sifted all purpose flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg, if desired
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup currants
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup seedless raisins
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup candied fruit, sliced

Combine scalded milk, sugar, shortening, and salt in a bowl. Cool to lukewarm and add the yeast which has been softened in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of warm water. Add the beaten eggs and about half the flour and spices, if used. Stir in the fruits and just enough of the remaining flour to make a soft dough.

Turn dough onto a lightly floured board and knead lightly. Place in a greased bowl, brush top lightly with melted butter, cover, and let rise until double in bulk. Punch down dough and roll to about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thickness on floured board. Cut in rounds about 2" in diameter and form into balls. Place about 2 inches apart on greased cookie sheet or side by side in a greased 9x9x2-inch pan. Brush tops lightly with melted butter or slightly beaten egg white, cover and let rise until about double.

Just before baking, carefully cut a cross in top of each bun with greased scissors. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375°) 12 to 15 minutes or until lightly browned. Cool slightly and out-



line cuts with thin confectioners' frosting made by blending confectioners' sugar with a little water or egg white. Makes 2 to 2½ dozen buns.

PUFFY OMELET

- 6 eggs, separated
- 6 tablespoons cold water
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper
- 2 tablespoons flour
- Butter

Combine flour, seasonings, and egg yolks with the water and beat until thick and lemon colored. Beat the egg whites until they are very stiff, shiny, and form stiff peaks. Fold the yolk mixture carefully into the beaten whites until well blended. Heat 1 to 2 tablespoons butter in a heavy frying pan. Pour the mixture into the hot butter, lower heat, and cook until lightly browned on the bottom—3 to 5 minutes. Test color by lifting omelet lightly at edge. With a pancake turner, cut through the omelet carefully into six pie-shaped pieces. Turn each piece over very gently and continue to cook until golden brown on other side—about another 5 minutes. Remove sections to a warm platter and surround with thin slices of ham which have been lightly broiled or fried and garnish with parsley. Serve at once.

In some parts of the country, lamb is a favorite for Easter dinner. Either a roast leg of lamb or a crown roast would provide a festive main dish:

ROAST LEG OF LAMB

Do not have "fell" removed. Wash, dry, and rub with salt and pepper, and place skin side up on a rack in an open roasting pan. If a thermometer is used, insert it so that the bulb reaches center of thick round of leg but do not let it rest on bone or fat. Place in slow oven (300°). Do not add water and do not cover. Allow about 35 minutes per pound of meat (or meat will be done when the meat thermometer registers 180°). Basting is not necessary, but if you want a different flavor, baste with French dressing.

CROWN ROAST OF LAMB

Have your butcher prepare a crown of 12 to 15 ribs. Season with salt and pepper. Wrap rib ends with bacon or salt pork slices or aluminum foil to prevent charring. Place on rack in open roasting pan, ribs up, and fill crown with your favorite stuffing. If you like curry, add a bit to the stuffing as it goes well with lamb. Place in slow oven (300°) and allow 35 to 40 minutes per pound for roasting. When serving, remove bacon or salt pork and, replace with paper frills, if desired. If you do not wish to fill crown with dressing, roast rib ends down and when ready to serve fill crown with fluffy mashed potatoes. Serves 6 to 8.

MINTED PEARS

Poach for 5 to 10 minutes firm, drained, canned pear halves in medium sugar sirup to which has been added



For Easter breakfast there is nothing like Hot Cross Buns piping hot from the oven. Make ahead of time and reheat.

a few drops of green coloring and a few drops of peppermint extract. Serve warm with lamb.

CONFETTI ANGEL FOOD

Prepare the new cake mix "Confetti Angel Food" according to package directions. This mix has tiny multi-colored sugar dots in the mix which dissolve during the baking into hundreds of rainbow splashes of color, and the flavor is cherry-almond. At serving time, place cake on a large cake plate and, if desired, surround with scoops of different colored ice creams or scoops of different flavors which have been rolled in tinted cocoanut. Scoops of ice cream can be prepared ahead of time and placed on cookie sheet in freezer.

BAKED BROILER SUPREME

- 6 broiler halves
- Salt and pepper
- 1 box grape-nut flakes crushed into very fine crumbs
- Butter

Clean and wash broiler halves. Sprinkle both sides of each with salt and pepper and roll in the finely crushed cereal crumbs until completely coated. Place on a rack in an open baking pan with cut side down. Dot each half generously with butter or pour melted butter over pieces. Place in a moderate oven (350°) for 15 minutes and then lower oven to 300° and bake until broilers are tender—about 1½ hours.

Sally Lunn, a popular hot bread of the South, is one of two types. One is leavened with baking powder, baked in layer cake or pie tins, and cut like pie. The other is leavened with yeast. This is usually baked in a fluted Turk's head tube pan for which a small angel food pan is a good substitute. It may also be baked in a layer cake or pie pan. Here is my favorite raised Sally Lunn recipe:

SALLY LUNN

- 2 cups sifted all purpose flour
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt

- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup scalded milk
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup shortening
- 1 package yeast
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup warm water
- 2 eggs, beaten

Sift flour, sugar, and salt together. Melt shortening in hot milk; cool to lukewarm and mix with the yeast which has been softened in the warm water. Add this mixture to dry ingredients and blend and let stand in a warm place about 20 minutes. Add beaten eggs and blend. Cover bowl and let rise until double in bulk.

Punch down and spoon into a small greased angel food pan or divide between two 8-inch greased layer cake pans. Brush tops with slightly beaten egg and, if desired, sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar. Let rise until double and bake in hot oven (425°) about 15 to 20 minutes. Serve hot. Left-over Sally Lunn is delicious sliced and toasted.

STRAWBERRY FLOATING ISLAND

- 4 egg yolks
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons cornstarch
- 4 cups milk, scalded
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 4 egg whites
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- Frozen or fresh strawberries, slightly sweetened

Combine yolks, sugar and cornstarch. Add scalded milk slowly while stirring. Cook over very low heat or in a double boiler until mixture thickens. Remove from heat, add vanilla, and chill.

For meringues, beat egg whites until stiff. Add sugar gradually while continuing to beat, and beat until very stiff. Put enough boiling water in a frying pan to cover bottom of it and drop meringue by spoonfuls on it. Place pan in a moderate oven (325°) about 4 to 5 minutes, until meringues are lightly browned. At serving time, place berries in bottom of shallow bowl. Pour

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)
custard over berries. Place meringues on top. Serves 8.

Note: If you do not wish to brown meringues, fold some of the crushed berries into the meringue and drop by spoonfuls onto the pudding.

FRESH COCOANUT LAYER CAKE

- 1/2 cup butter
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 cups sifted cake flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 3/4 cup milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla or almond extract
- 3 egg whites, beaten stiff

Cream butter and sugar thoroughly until light and fluffy. Sift flour and baking powder together twice and add alternately with the milk to creamed mixture. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add flavoring and fold in carefully the beaten whites. Turn into two greased 8-inch layer cake pans and bake in a moderate oven (375°) for 20 to 25 minutes. Slightly cool and remove from pans. Put layers together with fluffy frosting and sprinkle on cocoanut. Coat outside of cake generously with frosting and freshly grated cocoanut.

FLUFFY COCOANUT FROSTING

- 2 egg whites
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1/2 cup light corn sirup
- 6 tablespoons water
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon cream tartar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla or almond flavoring
- 1 fresh cocoanut, grated

Mix well all ingredients except flavoring and cocoanut in top of double boiler. Place over rapidly boiling water and beat constantly with rotary egg beater until frosting is light and stands in soft peaks. Remove from heat and continue to beat until stiff enough to spread. Add flavoring and frost the cake. This frosts an 8-inch layer cake generously. Form frosting in peaks on top of cake before sprinkling with cocoanut.

[Note: You may use the new Angel-Ake cocoanut recently on the market in place of the fresh grated.]

"Born That Way"

By DR. MARGARET WYLIE
Cornell Child Specialist

DR. EARL CARLSON, a famous physician specializing in spastic cases, was himself a spastic, and he says his mother helped him by her matter-of-fact comment about his being "born that way." He had been so injured at birth that it was years before he could control his legs or arms or even the organs of speech, but as he was growing up and heard people speculating about him, his mother's stock explanation to his questions was: "You were just born that way." He accepted

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
Difficulties are things that show what men are.—Epictetus
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
himself as all right. "It was all natural enough since I was 'born that way.'" There are many marked handicaps that people have which make them different from others and which require understanding. But strangely enough, there are other things in everyday living that are not handicaps but that make for considerable misunderstanding and difficulty in relationships, and these also have the answer "born that way."
One of unusual importance in everyday living is our rate of movement. Each person has his own characteristic

rate. Some are slow moving, others fast moving or move at a special rate of their own. No two children or two members of a household are alike in their rate of movement. If each member of your family were set to music, one's tempo would be largo (slow), another's allegro (brisk), another's staccato (disconnected).
With this in mind, think of the number of times a day that the slow moving child gets told to hurry up and the fast one to slow down. A study that was made of children for the purpose of discovering how you could make them change their characteristic slow rate to hurry up showed that it could be done only by making them afraid. Then Nature came to the emergency and helped them move more rapidly than usual. For example, a mother threatens to leave a child behind because he is slow; and in his fear of

being left, Nature makes it possible for him to move faster. But this is a costly way in human relations, considering that it is not only a daily pattern but a lifetime pattern.
A wise mother begins to find ways of adapting these different family tempos in daily living for harmony in the home. For the slow child it may require getting his school books out the night before and an earlier rising time in order to have him through breakfast and ready for the bus on time. For the fast child it may be necessary to check on routine to see that all details have been covered in the hasty action.
If we could learn to understand the characteristic rate of movement of those we live or work with, it would be helpful. There are occasions when people can speed up or slow down, but it is more comfortable for daily living if each of us can go at his own rate.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

Sons grow up and go away
Saying they're on their own,
Leaving your heart a crumpled thing,
Barren as any stone.

Daughters grow up, too; depart
With a backward look,
And your spirit is as dull
As a twice-read book.

Sons come home again to tell
That the world is wide;
Daughters come back, too, with airs
Of independent pride.

But daughters turn back when they go,
And unlike sons, their steps are slow . . .



Herbert Riley (right), telephone service foreman, talks over new developments in rural telephones with Don Riffin, at the Riffin dairy farm.

Herb's a welcome visitor on the farm

The welcome mat is always out for Herbert Riley in rural homes in the Muncie, Ind., area.
He's a service foreman for Indiana Bell Telephone Co. and his job is to continually improve the quality and performance of rural telephone service. Herb enjoys his work. Born on a farm, he now operates 53 acres near Muncie. He says:
"I can't help but be sympathetic to the problems of rural folks because I have had the same problems."

In the 13 years he has been on his present job, he has seen rural telephones almost triple in his area. He has helped convert all the rural telephones to dial operation. Now he is bringing special telephone conveniences to farms around Muncie—like intercommunication service between house, farm barn and dairy barn.
Herb has devoted 42 years of his life to improving telephone service. Thousands of men and women in Bell System rural areas work continually toward the same goals.



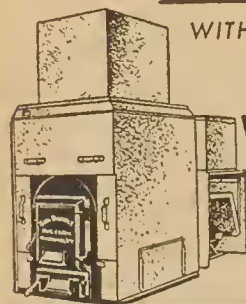
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Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—
Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made



free and **your HOME**

by Kay Eichelberger

Housing and Design Specialist, Cornell University

Use of Corner

How can I decorate a corner space in my son's room? There are cabinets and shelf units on the two walls which are built to within two feet of the corner. My son is 13 years of age and studies in his room.—Mrs. A. J.

This space would be a convenient area to build a desk with a drawer. You could connect the two cabinets with a board cut on a diagonal line in the front and at right angles to fit the corner in the rear. Place a drawer or two under this board and leave the rest of the space free for legs.

If your son already has a desk, and you wish him to have television or radio, this area should be about the right size to have a built-in cabinet with either radio or television, or both.

Color in the Home

What are the colors most popular in home decoration, especially in draperies? —Mrs. T.W.

The light cheerful colors are always good in the spring. Pinks seem to be continuing in first place, followed by the lavender and blue shades. There is also emphasis on coral rose, apricot and mint shades.

Sparkling colors which are used vibrantly against white are vivid yellow, sharp blue, deep coral, crisp green, shocking pink, and dull orange. Black is used as an accent.

Autumn colors of rust, browns, golds, sandalwood and suede will continue to be used with metal tones of bronze and copper.

Every family should choose the colors which they enjoy and which look best with their furnishings, even if they are not the most popular colors. Color has a great psychological effect on the family, and you should consider this when choosing colors for your home.

Kitchen Color Scheme

I would like to have a new color scheme for my kitchen. The over-all theme is knotty pine, the cupboards and counters. The walls are now painted a cocoa brown and the counter tops a dark blue plastic. The floor is covered with a blue and tan linoleum rug.

We are planning on putting inlaid on the floor and painting the walls and also putting on new counter tops. What colors would you suggest? The room has a south-east exposure. Also, I have a washroom adjoining the kitchen and would like a contrasting color to paint that. This room has only one window facing north.

—Mrs. R. M., N. Y.

The color scheme for your kitchen might be a combination of knotty pine and green which would be quite different from the cocoa brown and blue.

The walls could be a grayed light green and the counter top a darker grayed green testolite, formica or a gray with narrow veins of yellow,

brown or gray. The floor could be a green with gray squares alternating with each other, or gray and yellow. The yellow paint could then be carried into your washroom by painting the walls a light yellow. This will make the room appear larger and brighter.

Decorating Living-room

We are going to redecorate our living room and need help in selecting colors for rug, furniture (birch and maple), lampshades, and curtains. The room is 13 by 13 feet, with 2 doors, 2 large openings and 3 windows on north side. I am enclosing a sample of the living-room wallpaper which is a very small pattern in three tones of green and a border of brown, green and tan. The woodwork is the same green. The dining room opening off this room has grey background paper with pink dogwood.—Mrs. E.L., New York

The color scheme for your room can be taken from the border of your paper which is green, brown and tan, adding some bright touches of yellow, gold, rose or peach color. Since your background of wallpaper is a soft grey-green, the rug can be a dark or medium grey-green to match one of the greens in the paper. If you prefer a grey or tan, it can be either one, but it should be plain, because of the small figure in the paper.

The green and soft greyed green in background of wallpaper and a light textured transparent curtain of the same greyed green would make your small room appear larger. The straight line of the curtains would be better for this small room than ruffled curtains, but it depends also on the style of curtains in the adjoining room.

The upholstered fabric on most of the pieces of furniture should be a plain textured fabric contrasting in value with the wood of the living-room suite. You might have several pieces of furniture upholstered with tan or brown with a gold metallic thread, one or two with green, one with deep greyed rose or an apricot color.

Since this room has a northern exposure you need some warm colors.

Your Baby Doctor Says:

"He Needs Cereal"

By Kathleen Berresford, Nutritionist

"Tommy's growing up a little and needs more food, so you can start giving him cereal now."

When the doctor says something like this to you, I know what a wave of pride goes through you... it's a big event for your baby to start on a "grown-up" food.

Chances are this is Tommy's first food from a spoon. Some doctors suggest strained fruit for the first solid food... and we'll talk about that another time. But let's say Tommy's just had milk and orange juice in his diet so far.

Now he's gaining weight and growing so fast he needs a larger amount of food. At the end of the year he will weigh about three times as much as the day he was born... and it's Mother's job to supply him with the right growing food.

Milk is a wonderful food for this, but it's short on iron. And without enough iron for baby, he's apt to lose his appetite. So the doctor says: "Let's start

This color could be a light rose, peach or gold, whichever color you choose to give the room a touch of warmth and used in accessories as pillows, vases, flowers, and perhaps one picture in addition to the covers on small side chairs.

The pattern in the paper is small enough with three varied tones of green so that a picture might be used on it. Light-colored lampshades are being used, preferably a cream or parchment shade, but you might use a very light tint of the warm color you use in accessories and chairs.

Keep all colors with their variations balanced in all parts of the room. Remember, the larger the area, the greyer the color; the smaller the area, the brighter the color. Also, the fewer colors you use, the larger your room will appear.

New Home

I would like help in arranging and furnishing a new home. In our living-room we have a maple desk and chair, maple coffee and end tables and a chartreuse colored leather chair with a brown tweedy effect seat and partial back. I would like a maple dinette set. Enclosed is a floor plan and sample of paper with colors. Can I work out these colors using green instead of red?—Mrs. D.M., New York

The color scheme in the sample of paper, which includes light chartreuse, deep red, and two values of brown with silver, is a good inspiration for the colors in your living-room and dinette. A maple dinette set would be a good color wood to use with greens. You can choose chairs with a brown tweed or green tweed fabric for the seats, or you can buy the maple chairs with the wooden seats. A touch of the dark red used in the paper can be used in accessories as cushions, etc.

In arranging your furniture in the living-room, the heavy pieces should not all be on one side. The davenport with two end tables can be placed against the north wall, where you have a long wall space. A living-room table with your chartreuse leather chair and another comfortable chair could be placed on the west side against the windows. This grouping will balance the davenport. If the desk is a table, it could be placed in front of the south window, but if a high one, place it on the other side of the arch on the south side. Try to get balance in color and texture, as well as in weight of furniture.

him on another food now that will help fill him up and give him more iron."

Like milk, cereal is an energy food and supplies vitamins and minerals. Iron is one of these minerals... and this helps to make good red blood, pink cheeks and a good appetite. Together with milk and orange juice, your baby will be getting the foods he needs to grow. How much cereal does he need? Well, let him decide that—he knows best.

Start with a teaspoonful the first few times and keep increasing the amount every few days. Sometimes babies take better to a new food if you feed it before the milk—when they're hungrier. And remember, your baby has to learn to swallow solid food. It's a new experience for him. Use a small spoon placed well back on his tongue. Then remember to be relaxed and patient.

So, when our little Tommy starts eating cereal, he's growing up and eating food more like we eat. But more important—he's getting a "good food habit"—toward a long and healthy life.

Cool Fashions

9085. The soft summer dress is ideally feminine, always flattering! Pretty soft gathers at yoke and skirt. Misses' sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 takes 4½ yds. 35-in.



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SIZES
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SIZES
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9280. Flattering princess lines fashion this lovely summer dress—perfectly cut to fit the shorter, fuller figure. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ takes 4½ yds. 39-in.



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4878. Versatile new-season casual is neat enough for town, flattering enough for a special date! Misses' sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 takes 5½ yds. 39-in.

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TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25c for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for each pattern. Add 25c for our **SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK** which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.**

Crafts Exhibit Coming

AT THE Cornell Farm and Home Week, to be held March 19-23 in Ithaca, N. Y., you will be able to see some very choice examples of the original work of several skilled craftsmen who are members of York State Craftsmen. Hand weaving, jewelry and

Every man is as Heaven made him, and sometimes a great deal worse.—Cervantes

Other silver work, wooden ware, enameled, and ceramics will all be represented in an exhibit at the registration headquarters in Mann Library. The articles on exhibit are arranged in a "traveling exhibit case" which opens up to a considerable size—9 ft. long, 5 ft. high, and 10 inches thick. After Farm and Home Week, the ex-

hibit will probably do considerable traveling, as it will be available to museums, schools, libraries, and meetings of craftsmen. Mrs. Elizabeth Wells will have charge of the exhibit while it is at Cornell.

York State Craftsmen has just announced the dates for the 1956 York State Craft Fair: August 23, 24, 25, at Ithaca College in Ithaca, N. Y. Put the dates on your calendar now for this important event. This annual crafts fair provides an opportunity to see and purchase beautiful hand-crafted articles of all kinds, and also to see skilled craftsmen at work and to ask questions.

If you are a New York State craftsman, or interested in crafts, why not join the York State Craftsmen and receive their regular news bulletin? Membership costs \$3.00 a year for non-professional members, and \$5.00 for full-time craftsmen. Write to York State Craftsmen, 210 N. Aurora St., Ithaca, N. Y. for further information.



Her cooking has won 37 ribbons

Syracuse Mother Wins Gold Cup in State Fair Cooking Contest

Son John is just one member of the Stiles family who inspires Mrs. Everett Stiles to win cooking contests. The others are her older son and her husband. Shown here are a few of the many prizes Mrs. Stiles has won—all at the New York State Fair. In fact last year at this fair, Mrs. Stiles won 9 prizes and that Gold Cup as well.

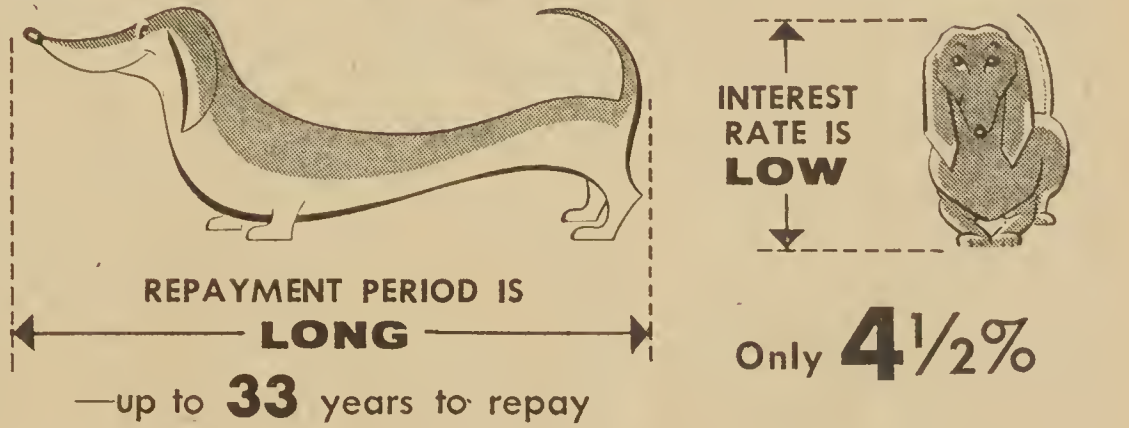
The busy mother of two young sons, and an active member of church and civic groups, Mrs. Stiles likes to find handy ways of doing things. That's why she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It keeps for months so it's always handy when I need it," she says.

"And this fresh lively yeast rises so fast."

For Lenten dishes, all yeast-raised specialties, prize-winning cooks depend on Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. And if you bake at home you'll find it's easier to serve these specialties with this grand dry yeast in your cupboard. It keeps for months—always ready when you need it. And it's easy to use—rises fast every time. Get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.



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EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great
North Country and the kind
of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER XII

SHE was ambitious and, I fancy, they let her go, so that there should be no danger of any turning aside from the plan of my life, or of hers; for they knew our hearts as well as we knew them and possibly better.

We had the parlor to ourselves the evening before she went away, and I read her a little love tale I had written especially for that occasion. It gave us some chance to discuss the absorbing and forbidden topic of our lives.

"He's too much afraid of her," she said, "he ought to put his arm about her waist in that love scene."

"Like that," I said, suiting the action to the word.

"About like that," she answered, laughing; "and then he ought to say something very, very, nice to her before he proposes—something about his having loved her for so long—you know."

"And how about her?" I asked, my arm still about her waist.

"If she really loves him," Hope answered, "she would put her arms about his neck and lay her head upon his shoulder, so;—and then he might say what is in the story." She was smiling now as she looked up at me.

"And kiss her?"

"And kiss her," she whispered; and, let me add, that part of the scene was in nowise neglected.

"And when he says: 'will you wait for me and keep me always in your heart?' what should be her answer," I continued.

"Always!" she said.

"Hope, this is our own story," I whispered, "Does it need any further correction?"

"It's too short—that's all," she answered, as our lips met again.

Just then Uncle Eb opened the door, suddenly.

"Tut tut!" he said turning quickly about.

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Good men sharing their life experience and attitudes with eager boys in a program that both enjoy—that Scouting formula is as effective today as it was in 1910.—Scouting

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"Come in, Uncle Eb," said Hope, "come right in, we want to see you." In a moment she had caught him by the arm.

"Don't want 'o break up the meetin'," said he laughing.

"We don't care if you do know," said Hope, "we're not ashamed of it."

"Hain't got no cause t' be," he said.

"Go it while ye're young 'n full 'o vinegar! That's what I say every time. It's the best fun there is. I thought I'd like t' hev ye both come up t' my room, fer a minute, 'fore yer mother 'n father come back," he said in a low tone that was almost a whisper.

Then he shut one eye, suggestively, and beckoned with his head, as we followed him up the stairway to the little room in which he slept. He knelt by the bed and pulled out the old skin covered trunk that David Brower had given him soon after we came. He felt a moment for the key hole, his hand trembling, and then I helped him open the trunk. From under that sacred suit of broadcloth, worn only on the grandest occasions, he fetched a bundle about the size of a man's head. It was tied in a big red handkerchief. We were both sitting on the floor beside him.

"Heft it," he whispered.

I did so and found it heavier than I expected.

"What is it?" I asked.

"Spondoolix," he whispered.

Then he untied the bundle—a close packed hoard of bankbills with some pieces of gold and silver at the bottom.

"Hain't never hed no use fer it," he said as he drew out a layer of the bills and spread them with trembling fingers. Then he began counting them slowly and carefully.

"There!" he whispered, when at length he had counted a hundred dollars. "There Hope! take thet an' put it away in yer wallet. Might come handy when ye're 'way fr'm hum."

She kissed him tenderly.

"Put it 'n yer wallet an' say nothin'—not a word t' nobody," he said.

Then he counted over a like amount for me.

"Say nothin'," he said, looking up at me over his spectacles. "Ye'll hev t' spile a suit o' clothes purty often if them fellers keep a fightin' uv ye all the time."

Father and mother were coming in below stairs and, hearing them, we helped Uncle Eb tie up his bundle and stow it away. Then we went down to meet them.

Next morning we bade Hope goodbye at the cars and returned to our home with a sense of loss that, for long, lay heavy upon us all.

Uncle Eb and David were away buying cattle, half the week, but Elizabeth Brower was always at home to look after my comfort. She was up betimes in the morning and singing at her work long before I was out of bed. When the breakfast was near ready she came to my door with a call so full of cheerfulness and good nature it was the best thing in the day. And often, at night, I have known her to come into my room when I was lying awake with some hard problem, to see that I was properly covered or that my window was not open too far.

Hope wrote me every week for a time. A church choir had offered her a place soon after she went to the big city. She came home intending to surprise us all, the first summer but unfortunately, I had gone away in the woods with a party of surveyors and missed her. We were a month in the wilderness and came out a little west of Albany where I took a boat for New York to see Hope. I came down the North River between the great smoky cities, on either side of it, one damp and chilly morning. The noise, the crowds, the immensity of the town appalled me.

At John Fuller's I found that Hope had gone home and while they tried to detain me longer I came back on the night boat of the same day. Hope and I passed each other in that journey and I did not see her until the summer preceding my third and last year in college—the faculty having allowed me to take two years in one. Her letters had come less frequently and when she came I saw a grand young lady of fine manners, her beauty shaping to an ampler mould, her form straightening to the dignity of womanhood.

At the depot our hands were cold and trembling with excitement—neither of us, I fancy, knowing quite how far to go in our greeting. Our correspondence had been true to the promise made her mother—there had not been a word of love in it—only now and then a suggestion of our tender feeling. We hesitated only for the briefest moment. Then I put my arm about her neck and kissed her.

"I am so glad to see you," she said. Well, she was charming and beautiful, but different, and probably not more different than was I. She was no longer the laughing, simple mannered child of Faraway, whose heart was as one's hand before him in the daylight. She had now a bit of the woman's reserve—her prudence, her skill in hiding the things of the heart.

I loved her more than ever, but somehow I felt it hopeless—that she had grown out of my life. She was much in request among the people of Hillsborough, and we went about a good deal and had many callers. But we had little time to ourselves. She seemed to avoid that, and had much to say of the grand young men who came to call on her in the great city.

Anyhow it all hurt me to the soul and even robbed me of my sleep. A better lover than I would have made an end of dallying and got at the truth, come what might. But I was of the

THE STORY THUS FAR

EBEN HOLDEN and his young orphan friend Will had found a home on Dave Brower's farm. Will and little Hope Brower grew up together, and as the years passed Will's affection for Hope deepened into love.

Meanwhile Will got the worst of a horse trade and Uncle Eb, himself an excellent horseman, helped him to get even. Everyone on the Brower farm was proud of their stallion, "Black Hawk," and delighted when Uncle Eb drove him to victory at the local fair.

On the way to and from the harvest dance Will and Hope declare their mutual love, but Hope decides that nothing must be allowed to interfere with Will's education. To give his young people the advantages of the town, Dave Brower sold his farm and moved to town, where Will attended college. In Will's second year at college Hope left to stay with the Fullers and continue her studies in New York City.

Puritans, and not of the Cavaliers, and my way was that which God had marked for me, albeit I must own no man had ever a keener eye for a lovely woman or more heart to please her.

A mighty pride had come to me and I had rather have thrown my heart to vultures than see it an unwelcome offering. And I was quite out of courage with Hope; she, I dare say, was as much out of patience with me.

She returned in the late summer and I went back to my work at college in a hopeless fashion that gave way under the whip of a strong will.

I made myself as contented as possible. I knew all the pretty girls and went about with some of them to the entertainments of the college season. At last came the long looked for day of my graduation—the end of my student life.

The streets of the town were thronged, every student having the college colors in his coat lapel. The little company of graduates trembled with fright as the people crowded in to the church, whispering and fanning themselves, in eager anticipation. As the former looked from the two side pews where they sat, many familiar faces greeted them—the faces of fathers and mothers aglow with the inner light of pride and pleasure; the faces of many they loved come to claim a share in the glory of that day.

I found my own, I remember, but none of them gave me such help as that of Uncle Eb. However I might fare, none would feel the pride or disgrace of it more keenly than he. I shall

never forget how he turned his head to catch every word when I ascended the platform. As I warmed to my argument I could see him nudging the arm of David, who sat beside him, as if to say, "There's the boy that came over the hills, with me in a pack basket."

When I stopped a moment, groping for the next word, he leaned forward, embracing his knee, firmly, as if intending to draw off a boot. It was all the assistance he could give me. When the exercises were over I found Uncle Eb by the front door of the church, waiting for me.

"Willie, ye done noble!" said he.

"Did my very best, Uncle Eb," I replied.

"Liked it grand—I did, sartin'."

"Glad you liked it, Uncle Eb."

"Showed great larnin'. Who was the man 'at give out the pictur's?"

He meant the president who had conferred the degrees. I spoke the name.

"Deceivin' lookin' man, ain't he? Seen him often, but never took no per-tick'lar notice of him before."

"How deceiving?" I inquired.

"Talked so kind of plain," he replied. "I could understan' him as easy as though we'd been swappin' hosses. But when you got up, Bill! why, you jes' riz right up in the air an' there couldn't no dum fool tell what you was talkin' 'bout."

Whereat I concluded that Uncle Eb's humor was as deep as it was kindly, but I have never been quite sure whether the remark was a compliment or a bit of satire.

When Uncle Eb and I took the train for New York one summer day in 1860, some fifteen years after we came down Paradise road with the dog and wagon and pack basket, my head, which, in that far day, came only to the latitude of his trouser pocket, had now mounted six inches above his own.

I was leaving to seek my fortune in the big city; Uncle Eb was off for a holiday and to see Hope and bring her home for a short visit. I remember with what sadness I looked back that morning at mother and father as they stood by the gate slowly waving their handkerchiefs. Our home at last was emptied of its young, and even as they looked the shadow of old age must have fallen suddenly before them. I knew how they would go back into that lonely room and how, while the clock went on with its ticking, Elizabeth would sit down and cover her face a moment, while David would make haste to take up his chores.

We sat in silence a long time after the train was off, a mighty sadness holding our tongues. Uncle Eb, who had never ridden a long journey on the cars before, had put on his grand suit of broadcloth. The day was hot and dusty, and before we had gone far he was sadly soiled. But a suit never gave him any worry, once it was on. He sat calmly, holding his knee in his hands and looking out of the open window, a squint in his eyes that stood for some high degree of interest in the scenery.

We got to Albany in the evening just in time for the night boat. Uncle Eb was a sight in his dusty broadcloth when we got off the cars, and I know my appearance could not have been prepossessing. Once we were aboard the boat and had dusted out clothes and bathed our hands and faces we were in better spirits.

"Consarn it!" said Uncle Eb, as we left the wash room, "le's have a dum good supper. I'll stan' treat."

"Comes a leetle bit high," he said, as he paid the bill, "but I don't care if it does. 'Fore we left I says t' myself 'Uncle Eb,' says I, 'you go right in fer a good time an' don't ye count the pennies. Everybody's a right t' be reckless once in seventy-five-year'."

We went to our stateroom a little after nine: I remember the berths had not been made up, and removing our boots and coats we lay down upon the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

bare mattresses. Even then I had a lurking fear that we might be violating some rule of steamboat etiquette. When I went to New York before, I had dozed all night in the big cabin.

A dim light came through the shuttered door that opened upon the dining saloon where the rattle of dishes for a time put away the possibility of sleep.

"I'll be awful glad t' see Hope," said Uncle Eb, as he lay gaping.

"Guess I'll be happier to see her than she will to see me," I said.

"What put that in yer head?" Uncle Eb inquired.

"Fraid we've got pretty far apart," said I.

"Shame on ye, Bill," said the old gentleman. "If that's so ye ain't done right. Hedn't orter let a girl like thet git away from ye—th' ain't another like her in this world."

"I know it," I said, "but I can't help it. Somebody's cut me out, Uncle Eb."

"Tain't so," said he emphatically. "Ye want t' prance right up t' her."

"I'm not afraid of any woman," I said, with a great air of bravery, "but if she don't care for me I ought not to throw myself at her."

"Jerusalem!" said Uncle Eb, rising up suddenly, "what hev I gone an' done?"

He jumped out of his berth quickly and in the dim light I could see him reaching for several big sheets of paper adhering to the back of his shirt and trousers. I went quickly to his assistance and began stripping off the broad sheets which, covered with some

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There is nothing in the Bible that benefits you unless it is translated into life.—Henry G. Weston

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strongly adhesive substance, had laid a firm hold upon him. I rang the bell and ordered a light.

"Consarn it all! What be they—plasters?" said Uncle Eb, quite out of patience.

"Pieces of brown paper, covered with West India molasses, I should think," said I.

"West Injy molasses!" he exclaimed.

"By mighty! That makes me hotter'n a pancake. What's it on the bed fer?"

"To catch flies," I answered.

"An' ketched me," said Uncle Eb, as he flung the sheet he was examining into a corner. "My extry good suit, too!"

He took off his trousers, then, holding them up to the light.

"They're split," said he mournfully.

"Hed 'em for more'n ten year, too."

"That's long enough," I suggested.

"Got kind o' 'tached to 'em," he said, looking down at them and rubbing his chin thoughtfully. Then we had a good laugh.

"You can put on the other suit," I suggested, "and when we get to the city we'll have these fixed."

"Leetle sorry, though," said he, "cuz that other suit don' look reel grand. This here one has been purty—purty scrumptious in its day—if I do say it."

"You look good enough in anything that's respectable," I said.

"Kind o' wanted to look a leetle extry good, as ye might say," said Uncle Eb, groping in his big carpet bag.

"Hope, she's terrible proud, an' if they should hev a leetle fiddlin' an' dancin' some night we'd want t' be as stylish as any on 'em. B'lieve I'll go'n git me a spang, bran' new suit, anyway, 'fore we go up t' Fuller's."

As we neared the city we both began feeling a bit doubtful as to whether we were quite ready for the ordeal.

"I ought to," I said. "Those I'm wearing aren't quite stylish enough, I'm afraid."

"They're han'some," said Uncle Eb, looking up over his spectacles, "but mebbe they ain't just as splendid as

they'd orter be. How much money did David give ye?"

"One hundred and fifty dollars," I said, thinking it a very grand sum indeed.

"Tain't enough," said Uncle Eb, looking up at me again. "Leastways not if ye're goin' t' hev a new suit. I want ye t' be spick an' span."

He picked up his trousers then, and took out his fat leather wallet.

"Lock the door," he whispered.

"Pop goes the weasel!" he exclaimed, good naturedly, and then he began counting the bills.

"I'm not going to take any more of your money, Uncle Eb," I said.

"Tut, tut!" said he, "don't ye try t' interfere. What d' ye think they'll charge in the city for a reel, splendid suit?"

He stopped and looked up at me.

"Probably as much as fifty dollars," I answered.

"Whew-w-w!" he whistled. "Purty steep! It is sartin."

"Let me go as I am," said I. "Time enough to have a new suit when I've earned it."

"Wall," he said, as he continued counting, "I guess you've earnt it already. Ye've studied hard an' tuk first honors an' yer goin' where folks are purty middlin' proud'n haughty. I want ye t' be a reg'lar high stepper, with a nice, slick coat. There," he whisdered, as he handed me the money, "take thet! An' don't ye never tell 'at I g'in it t' ye."

I could not speak for a little while, as I took the money, for thinking of the many, many things this grand old man had done for me.

"Do ye think these boots'll do?" he asked, as he held up to the light the pair he had taken off in the evening.

"They look all right," I said.

"Ain't got no decent squeak to 'em now, an' they seem t' look kind o' clumsy. How're your'n?" he asked.

I got them out from under the berth and we inspected them carefully deciding in the end they would pass muster.

The steward had made up our berths, when he came, and lit our room for us. Our feverish discussion of attire had carried us far past midnight, when we decided to go to bed.

"S'pose we mustn't talk t' no strangers there 'n New York," said Uncle Eb, as he lay down. "I've read'n the *Tribune* how they'll purtend t' be friends an' then grab yer money an' run like Sam Hill. If I meet any o' them fellers they're goin' t' find me purty middlin' poor comp'ny."

We were up and on deck at daylight, viewing the Palisades. The lonely feeling of an alien hushed us into silence as we came to the noisy and thickening river craft at the upper end of the city. Countless window panes were shining in the morning sunlight. This thought was in my mind that somewhere in the innumerable host on either side was the one dearer to me than any other.

We inquired our way at the dock and walked to French's Hotel, on Printing House Square. After breakfast we went and ordered all the grand new things we had planned to get. They would not be ready for two days, and after talking it over we decided to go and make a short call.

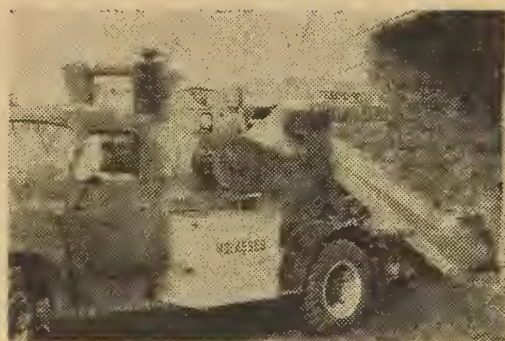
Hope, who had been up and looking for us, a long time, gave us a greeting so hearty we began to get the first feeling of comfort since landing. She was put out about our having had breakfast, I remember, and said we must have our things brought there at once.

"I shall have to stay at the hotel awhile," I said, thinking of the new clothes.

"Why," said Mrs. Fuller, "this girl has been busy a week fixing your rooms and planning for you. We could not hear of your going elsewhere. It would be downright ingratitude to her."

(To be Continued)

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



Feed mill mounted on INTERNATIONAL model S-162 truck chassis provides on-the-farm service, grinding and mixing feed for livestock and poultry. The operator of the mill brings all necessary ingredients to add to the farmer's own grains for making whatever feeds he wants. The mobile feed manufacturing plant is produced by DAFFIN MANUFACTURING CO., Lancaster, Pa.

If you are building either a hobby or a commercial greenhouse and are puzzled about how to heat it, you may want to write to the L. B. WHITE COMPANY of Onalaska, Wisconsin. This company is manufacturing a gas heater for either bottled or natural gas which seems to be working out exceptionally well.

A booklet is available from the AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, Agricultural Chemicals Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y., which tells about the use of Cyanamid on a cover crop to be turned under.

PURINA Chek-R-Tabs are a disinfectant in tablet form which kill common germs in drinking water for 12 to 24 hours. One tablet is used in each quart of drinking water.

Contests are fun and two are announced in our March 3rd issue. The G.L.F. EXCHANGE, Ithaca, N. Y., is offering to its patrons a gasoline naming contest. First prize is \$1,500.00 in cash or a truck or a \$1,500.00 scholarship or an American Agriculturist Tour to Alaska for two people. In all, there are 105 prizes.

FERGUSON dealers have entry blanks with a prize of a free vacation trip for two. Drop in to your local Ferguson dealer and pick up your entry blank.

Two uses for Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate is to control seum and algae in farm ponds and to treat fence posts to prevent decay. The product is made by the PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORP., 300 Park Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

The SKINNER IRRIGATION CO., 162 Water Street, Troy, Ohio, will be glad to send you literature giving the facts about planning and using a sprinkler irrigation system.

The NORTHRUP, KING & CO. of Minneapolis, Minn., and Waterloo, Iowa, have a supply of the new alfalfa variety Du Puits. In northeastern areas, it will provide an extra cutting each year.

The more you know about fertilizer, the better use you can make of it. "Potash in Agriculture" is the title of a booklet which is yours without cost. Just send a post card to the AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE, INC., Dept. H-67, 1102 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

There is much interest in diesel power, particularly for large tractors. The OLIVER CORPORATION, 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Illinois, offers you diesel tractors in six different sizes.



Steering effort is reduced by 80 per cent in the new Ford power steering unit, now installed as standard equipment at no additional cost on all Ford tricycle tractors. The linkage type unit, announced by the Tractor and Implement Division, FORD MOTOR COMPANY, does not interfere with mounting implements on the tractor. It also is being offered as an accessory for installation on Ford tricycle tractors already in use.

Farmers are continually studying ways to avoid lifting. THE BELT CORPORATION, 6803 Stahl Road, Orient, Ohio, will be glad to send you their free booklet on Harvest-Handlers.

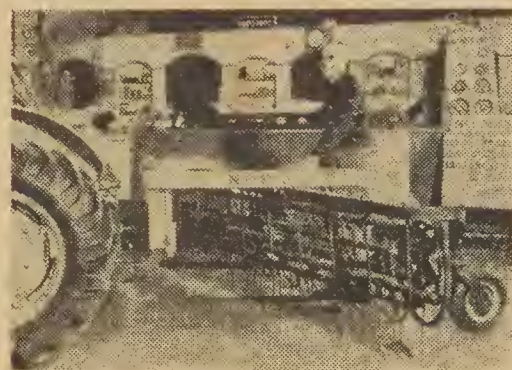
If you are considering the purchase of a new milking machine or a bulk milk cooler, use the coupons on pages 6 and 7 of our March 3rd issue of the DeLAVAL SEPARATOR CO. to get more information.

The PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY of Shortsville, N. Y., will be glad to send you, without cost, a booklet describing the new Papee No. 32 Forage Harvester.

The BRIDGEPORT IMPLEMENT WORKS, INC., Dept. H, Stratford, Conn., is manufacturer of PIXTONE, the proved mechanical stonepicker. If you will write them today, they will be glad to send you details.

The BRILLION IRON WORKS, INC., Brillion, Wisconsin, has a new rotary shredder, designed to be used with three-point tractor hitches. It will handle brush and prunings up to 3 inches in diameter. The company also manufactures a shredder designed for orchards.

WIRTHMORE FEEDS, 534 Washington St., Malden 48, Mass., is offering a free folder describing their new Wirthmore Hi-Gro-Lay which they recommend using as both a growing mash and laying mash. A postal card will bring you the folder.



A new mounted parallel bar rake that leads the field in adaptability—it will fit more than 20 different makes and models of tractors—has been announced by AVCO'S NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY. The No. 49 rake, slated for April dealer delivery, can be supplied with hitch for attaching to tractors equipped with 3-point linkage, Fast Hitch or Snap Coupler.

Weighing only 680 pounds, it operates at speeds up to 10 m.p.h., depending on field conditions, and rakes a full 7-foot swath onto new ground. The machine has a simple V-belt drive, and a double-driving sheave provides a choice of speeds to accommodate variation in ground conditions or tractor PTO speeds.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

Legs and Feet Tell a Story

By ED HARRISON

BREEDERS and dairymen are in agreement that the legs and feet of the dairy cow are important. They know from experience that a lame or sore footed cow does not produce at top efficiency. They recall the cows that they were forced to discard because of leg and foot trouble. They have observed that cows with sore feet and poor legs make little use of pasture. They have learned that leg and

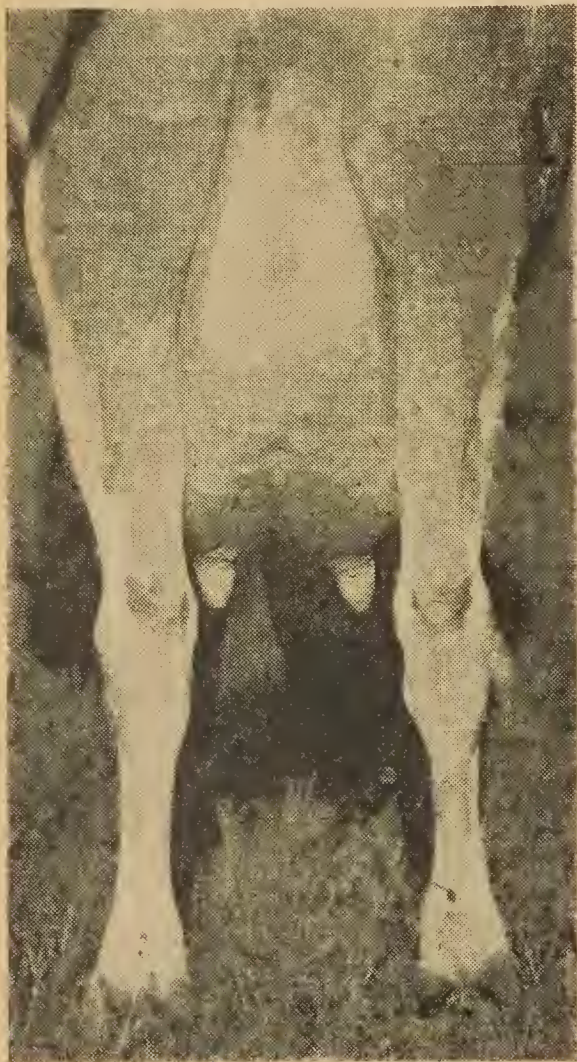
should be looking for. Other breeders and dairymen are far from agreement on what is right and what is wrong. One breeder will point out the legs of a particular cow as being what he wants and another breeder will frequently criticize the same cow for having poor legs. I think that much of this doubt and confusion of thinking could be eliminated if we would just analyze the legs and feet from a functional viewpoint.

With the aid of pictures I am going to try and do this:

There are functional reasons why the legs of the cow featured in picture 1 are preferable over those seen in picture 2.

First note the greater distance between the legs which provides the necessary space for a wide capacious rear udder. The legs of the cow in picture 1 are not only spaced well apart but they are straight as viewed from the rear and they are lined up in a plane with the body. As this cow walks she will move with a straight easy stride.

The legs on the cow in picture 2 are too close together, the hocks are turned inward behind the rear udder and the feet are pointed outward. In the first place there isn't room between her legs for the rear udder. Since the hocks are set in behind the udder as she walks the right leg and hock must push the udder to the left and as the left leg is



1. Good legs and feet.

foot defects greatly increase the amount of labor required to care for the feet.

While many dairymen openly state that they recognize the importance of good legs and feet they frankly admit that they are not just sure what they



2. Legs too close together.



3. Good legs—side view.

moved ahead the udder is pushed to the right.

If this cow walks one mile in a day and averaged two feet at each step the udder would be pushed from side to side 2640 times. If she ran the udder would be batted first one way and then the other. Now note the feet turn outward. As she walks the leg cannot be moved forward with a straight easy stride because the leg must be swung outward with each forward movement.

The hind leg when viewed from the side should be nearly straight. Try to imagine supporting the equivalent weight of a cow with short posts placed one upon the top of the other. We

quickly realize that this would not present a problem if the posts were cut on the square so that when placed one upon the other they would stand perpendicular under the weight to be supported.

We may not be carpenters but we are carpenters enough to realize that if these posts are not cut square and are placed one upon the other they would collapse because they would not stand perpendicular under the weight. With these facts in mind study pictures 3 and 4.

The legs under the cow featured in picture 3 represents the posts cut on the square so that they are perpendicular under the weight to be carried. The legs under the cow shown in picture 4 represent the other situation. While her legs won't collapse as would the posts you can readily see that the strain on the hocks and pasterns would be multiplied many times.

Such a leg defect if as pronounced as the one shown in picture 4 lowers productive efficiency, shortens the productive life and detracts greatly from general appearance. The set of the leg forces the weight back on the heel of



4. Poor legs and pasterns.

the foot that is not protected and sore feet are common. With the weight on the heel of the foot the toes are inclined to grow out rapidly and, if they are not trimmed frequently, exaggerate the defect.

Remember, I said the hind leg should be nearly straight as viewed from the side. There must be enough set to the hock to give it a spring-like action. I like to see the hock joint neatly molded, clean, flat and with good width from the front of the leg to the heel of the hock.

The post leg—one that is practically straight—can be a most serious defect. For example if you or I should run any distance without flexing our knees we are certain to be sore in the knee joint and most likely we would be lame for a few days.

The reason being that with the knee joint held rigid the normal spring-like action of the joint was not permitted to operate.

This is exactly what happens to a cow with a perfectly straight leg. There is nothing to cushion the jar. The muscles and the joint become stiff and sore and swelling of the hock is common. With no set in the hock there is also a tendency for the joint to flex forward which it is not designed to do



5. Swollen hocks.

and this aggravates the condition and increases lameness.

Picture 5 shows the swelling that commonly develops in the hock of a cow with legs that are too straight.

Picture 6 features the weak pastern. The leg from the pastern up cannot be faulted very much. The long weak pasterns, however, force the cow's weight back on the heel of the foot with the same effect of the crooked leg shown in picture 4.

Leg defects are inherited. They appear in various degrees of seriousness. Some are serious enough to destroy usefulness; some serious enough to lower productive efficiency and increase labor.

Regardless of the degree, all defects of the legs and feet are serious. If ignored, and a cow with defective legs is mated to a bull that has inherited and is transmitting the same defect, it is almost certain to become more pronounced in the resulting offspring.

Like all other type defects leg and feet defects can be controlled and even eliminated by selective matings. For this reason the breeder must be a student of type and be willing to study his own herd critically.



6. Weak pasterns.

SERVICE BUREAU

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.

Nº 26551 **50-262**
213

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

February 17 19 56

TO THE ORDER OF

W. R. Wheeler
c/o Suffolk Coop. G.L.F. Service, Inc.
Riverhead, L.I., New York

\$ 25.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

W. R. Eastman
PRESIDENT
1944-1955

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

\$25.00 REWARD CHECK GOES TO LONG ISLAND

LAST summer, on June 14, Russell L.C. Brown of Riverhead, New York broke into the Riverhead G.L.F. store and stole a large amount of merchandise. In the morning, as soon as the store opened, the theft was discovered

TERMITES

"We are afraid our house is infested with termites. A man came to the house recently, claiming he could stop the damage but we want to be sure he is reliable."

There should be someone locally who has the equipment and information to do this work. Unfortunately there are a great many "out of town" swindlers engaged in this business.

Many people who believe they have termites actually do not. Here are some facts that will help you to decide:

Termites must maintain contact with damp soil. On concrete foundations they commonly build mud tunnels, up which they go to the building and down which they return to the moist soil. Unless some part of the house is actually in contact with moist soil, you are unlikely to have termites unless you can find such mud tunnels.

These insects cannot be poisoned or killed by fumigating. They are controlled by cutting off their access to the soil, either mechanically or by some chemical. Then the termites already in the wood die because they must have moisture.

You should be very suspicious of anyone who rushes you into an agreement, who quotes prices on the basis of the amount of material used or who refers to the use of poison or fumigants.

FULL SETTLEMENT

"I wish to thank you and your paper for getting me a settlement. I received \$17.91 from the company for the faulty parts, and a few days ago, \$27.00 for labor."

"I am enclosing several letters from the company to prove that your Service Bureau did have the power of persuasion on this adjustment."

"In the future you may be sure that my father's subscription to the Agriculturist is always renewed. We run the farm together."—J.E.W., New Hampshire

Our subscriber ordered a complete tractor hydraulic outfit but some of the hose couplings and adapters came through damaged. He spent \$25.00 in labor and oil trying to make the faulty parts usable but without success. He even returned a sample of the blown hose but the company sent it back saying it was all right.

After receipt of two letters from us, the company sent him a check for \$17.91 refund on the reusable hose couplings and advised him they would need a receipted bill for labor charges to make any allowance for the \$25.00. Shortly thereafter they sent him another check for \$27.00 in full settlement.

and the store managers, Robert Wheeler and Arthur Wagner, called Chief of Police Stephen Grodski. Within 48 hours the arrest was made and on September 14 Russell Brown pleaded guilty to Grand Larceny, 2nd degree. On October 5 he was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for a term of 1 year 3 months to 2 years by County Judge Fred Munder.

For having our Service Bureau sign posted on their store and for giving the information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of the thief, we are happy to send our reward check to the store managers, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Wagner. Our congratulations go to Chief of Police Grodski and to Judge Munder for catching and sentencing Brown.

BOOKS WANTED

A reader is interested in obtaining copies of the following works at reasonable prices: Charles Williamson, Genesee Promoter; Turner's History of the Holland Land Purchase; Paine's History of Orleans County; Copeland's History of Clarendon; Turner's History of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase; History of Orleans County by Signore; Last Writings of Marion Ira Scott.

She is also anxious to find the following books: The Popular and Critical Bible Encyclopaedia and Scriptural Dictionary, edited by Rev. Samuel Fallows and published by Howard-Severance Co. of Chicago in 1902; and a book of short stories, Stamboul Nights.

If you have any of these which you would like to sell, write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Service Bureau, Dept. ES, Ithaca, N. Y.

SIGNED TOO FAST

"Last fall I bought some combination aluminum windows and one morning in December eight of them were installed in about a half hour or so. When they were through, my wife signed the paper. When I got home from work I looked the job over and then I understood why it didn't take them any longer. They were on crooked and some of them are bent where they tried to make them reach the other side. On the bottom of one of the windows there is a wide strip of aluminum to make it fit, which looks like the dickens. And there are numerous other things wrong."

"They keep telling us they'll be up to fix them but that was nearly 2 months ago and I'm wondering if there is anything you could do for us. Where we

made the mistake was my wife signing the paper, because now they have their money and don't care what we do. We bought them through the F.H.A. and have to keep up our payments to the bank or we'll lose our credit."

The above letter speaks for itself and serves to repeat our warning never to sign a completion certificate until you are sure the job is satisfactory. The company that does the work sells the contract to a bank, gets their money and loses interest in your problem.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Do you know the whereabouts of: Clarence Curtis who formerly lived in Wallkill, New York and worked for Borden Guernsey Farms.

Edna Mae Kendall, whose maiden name was Brockett. She has a daughter, Nancy Rae, and when last heard from was in Winchester, Kentucky. Her sister is anxious to get in touch with her.

Frank Rasha, son of John Rasha, born about 1851 in Craghorn, Lewis County, N. Y., or any of his descendants.

N. Demicola of Passaic, New Jersey. We are trying to get a more complete address.

Christopher Tommie Everetts of Philadelphia, Pa. who was in the Navy and later joined the Army; or his mother who may live just outside of Philadelphia.



New Tests Prove . . . ELECTRIC RANGES are More Efficient

For the complete-cooking job . . . top of range and oven . . . ELECTRIC ranges proved more efficient than bottled gas ranges by a ratio of 2 to 1 in new tests recently conducted by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Farm women know efficiency is the key to greater economy. In cooking, as in everything else, it's efficiency that counts most when you consider costs of operation . . . and convenience. And ELECTRIC RANGES are efficient . . . and FAST . . . proved so in scientific unbiased tests.

A new ELECTRIC RANGE means hours of

freedom from the kitchen. Automatic controls let you pop hearty meals into the oven hours in advance of serving . . . then take them out when you're ready. In the meantime you can be elsewhere—gardening, shopping, helping the men. Your ELECTRIC RANGE needs no watching. Be modern, cook ELECTRICALLY.

IT PAYS TO GO ALL-ELECTRIC

New York State Electric & Gas

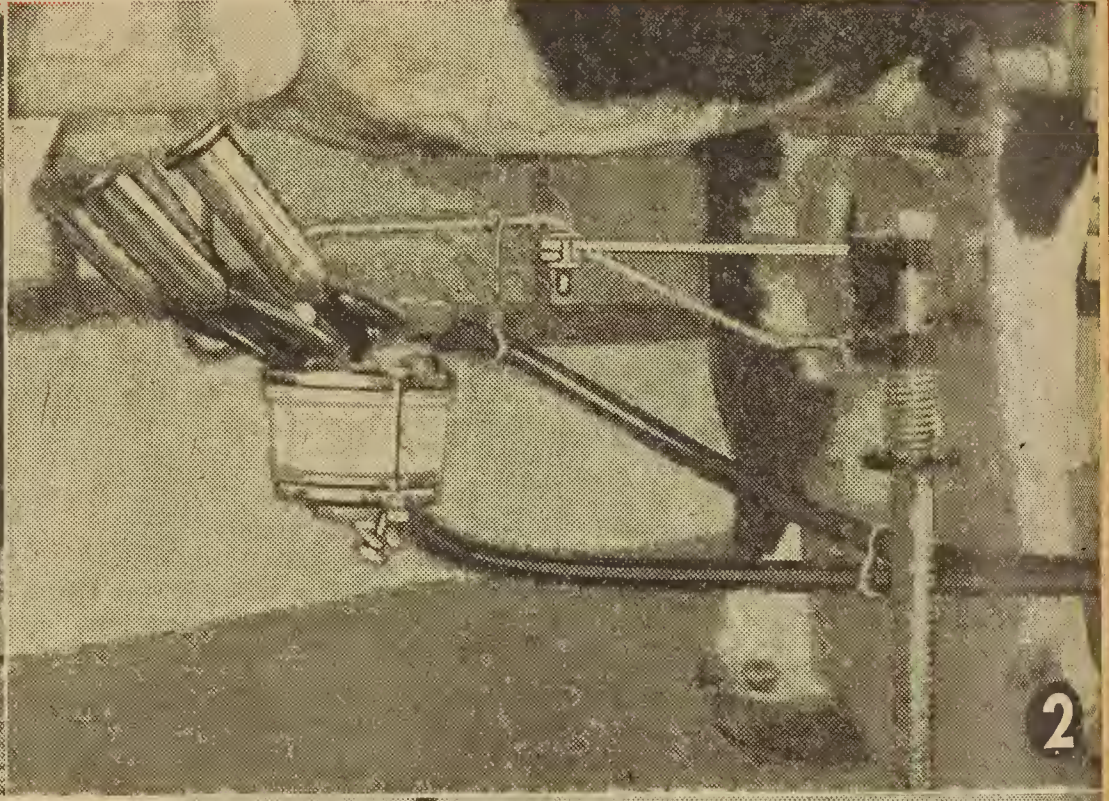
Serving 48,000 New York State Farms

GOOD COW MILKING COMES FIRST

No calf, no man and no machine can do a safe, satisfactory and complete job of milking cows without TUG & PULL.

They never have—they never will.

TUG & PULL is built into every Surge milker. See it milking fast and clean in these photos — ① The Surge Bucket Milker ② Surge Siphon Parlor Stall Milker ③ Surge Stanchion Pipeline Milker.



Every milking system on this page has Surge TUG & PULL, the matchless Surge milking action that:

Keeps teat cups **DOWN**.

Protects udder from creeping teat cups.

Gets more milk — by itself.

Milks faster — shortens your milking job.

The simple design that makes real TUG & PULL possible also makes the Surge easiest to clean. And every Surge System — parlor, pipeline, or bucket — is backed by the Organized Surge Service truck that comes right to your farm.

That's why thousands are switching to SURGE.

\$5 down on Surge Units
... up to 24 months to pay
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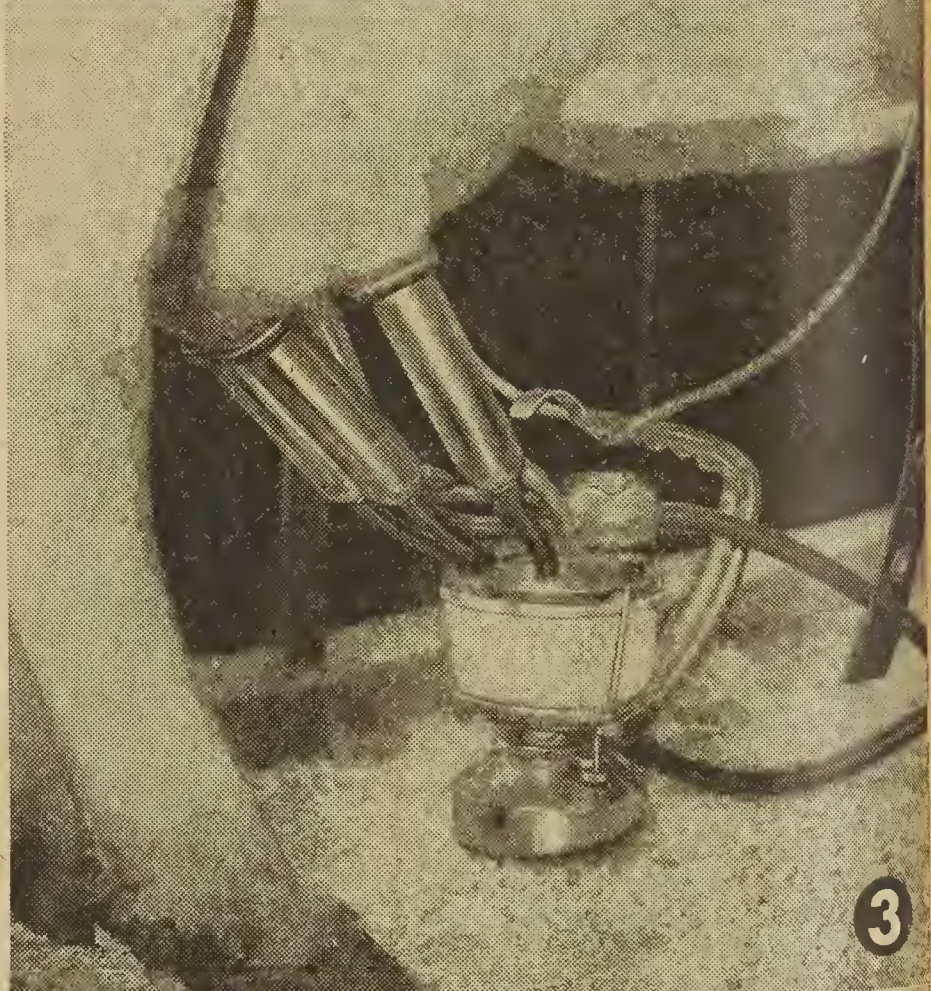
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The last word in automatic Pipeline Push-Button Washing —

"ELECTROBRAIN" (NO. 4)

"The right routine locked up in a box that has no key"

Automatically cycles the rinses at correct temperature. Meters detergent and sanitizer. Saves hundreds of hours of washing labor.



IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Feeding Grass	8
Grass Silage	11
Thinning Apples	14
Bulk Tanks	20
Cracked Eggs	28
Maple Treats	35

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

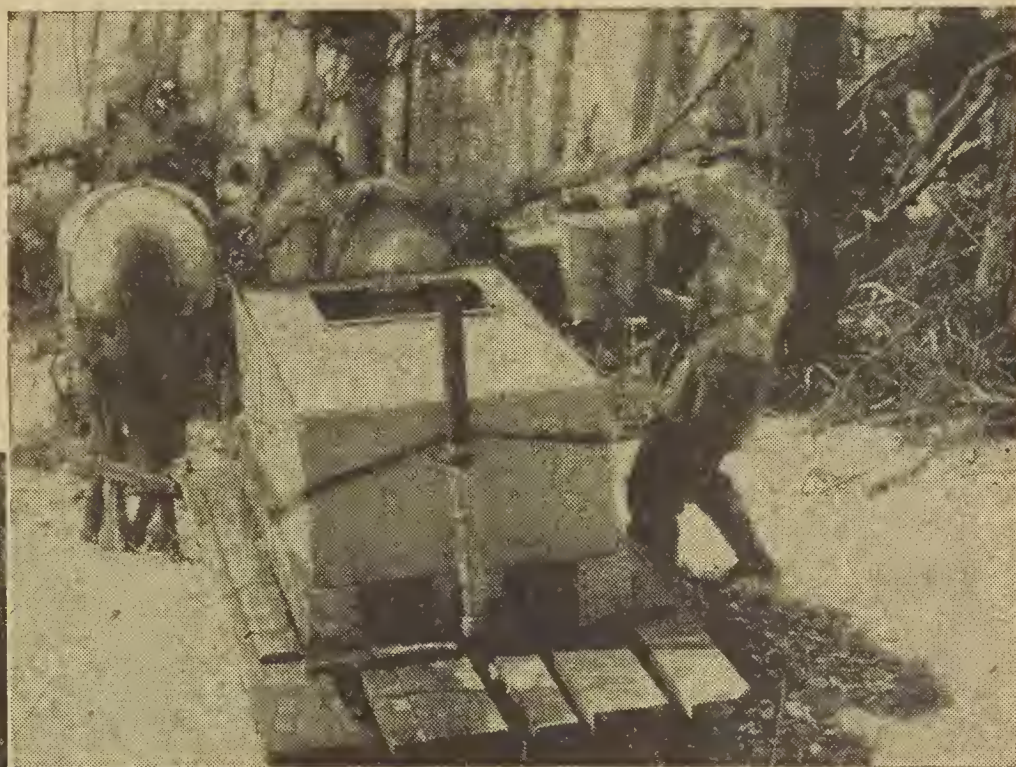
FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

This Farm Woodlot MAKES A PROFIT

By J. E. Nordholm

County Agricultural Agent, Lewis Co., N. Y.



↑ Horses are used on this farm.

◀ The annual maple syrup harvest is about a thousand gallons.



THE Yancey family who are located near Belfort in Lewis County, N. Y., now derive much of their income from the woodlot. They have arrived at this status by following good woodlot management practices that are commonly suggested by the farm foresters for this district. Not only is woodlot management responsible for their primary source of income but it creates a "way of life" of these people who live in the heart of Northern New York's major syrup producing area.

The present family is the third generation of Yanceys to be located on this farm which lies on the western edge of the Adirondacks. When Peter Yancey first settled there in the early 1830's the area was all virgin timber and the house was constructed of logs. Peter Yancey at one time owned a thousand acres of land, cut a considerable amount of timber (apparently using a sound knowledge of conservation principles), and operated a sawmill and gristmill in Belfort.

Andrew Yancey, the son of Peter, was born and brought up on the farm. He was very active and instrumental in guiding the development of the farm operation toward what it is today. He lived to the ripe old age of 86.

Joseph Yancey, and his brothers, Ervin and Haskell along with sisters, Lena, Ella and Hilda have managed the farm since 1940, although Haskell, Hilda and Ella are not on the farm now. The farm consists of over 500 acres, with 200 in farm land and 300 in the woodlot.

Several years ago the Yanceys signed up as cooperators under the N. Y. State Forest Practice Program. Through this program they first began fencing off the woodlot from other pasture areas. This gave the second growth a chance to become established and eventually to provide the trees for future sugaring operations. According to Joe Yancey this practice was encouraged by the late Josh Cope, who was Cornell Extension Forester at that time. This helped in the development of the sugar bush immeasurably.

Next the Yanceys started the practice of thinning the hardwoods, taking out cull trees and cutting off the beech that was of any great size. They cut their own cordwood for home use and enough to fire the sugar shanty evaporators each year and thus used up much of the culling and thinning materials in this way. They have completed taking out the marked pines in the softwood lots. These

have been checked twice for currant and gooseberry bushes in the adjacent area. These bushes serve as alternate hosts of the white pine blister rust disease and must therefore be removed.

In the early 20's they set out several thousand scotch and white pine seedlings. These stands have been pruned but really needed more thinning, "which we didn't get to do," Joe says.

The scotch pine were set out on a side hill which is composed of sandy soil. The wind and rain created quite an erosion problem on this land and the scotch pine plantings have provided the controlling factor preventing soil erosion on these sandy hill sides. That is the reason the plantation was not thinned out previously.

The Yanceys were directly influenced to re-introduce logging operations in 1949 as a result of the "big blow" which uprooted a high percentage of trees in Northern New York's Adirondack area. Since that time they have cut off seventy thousand feet of timber (mostly hardwood) and over two hundred cords of pulp. In addition they have been hauling pulp and some timber for near-by paper companies.

The Yancey boys, each fall since 1927, have made it a practice to accommodate deer hunters by hauling hunters and their gear in and out of the famed "Long Pond" country. This is a trip that is made by horses and round trip covers a distance of 36 miles. Naturally this is a fascinating experience for them and a change of routine to which they look forward each fall, even though it is no trip for a tenderfoot.

The Yanceys maintain four horses for use in this venture as well as in gathering of sap in the sugar bush. This is one of the few situations where the horse is still paying his way, although Joe admits they could get along with two, especially since (Continued on Page 21)

To Members of Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

Announcing **G.L.F. Members' Spring Discount 4%**

**G.L.F. Exchange Formula Feeds
G.L.F. Exchange Formula Fertilizers
G.L.F. Exchange Grass and Field Seeds
G.L.F. Exchange Farm Supplies**

Effective April 2, until further notice



C. N. SILCOX

ON April 2, General Manager C. N. Silcox announced the Members' Spring Discount, a reduction of 4% on purchases and deliveries made through G.L.F. Service Agencies to G.L.F. Members.

In making the announcement Mr. Silcox said, "The cost-price squeeze on farmers continues. Feed and seed prices are somewhat lower than last year, but the market for Northeastern farm products has not shown much improvement. In view of these facts, it seems advisable for G.L.F. as a farmer cooperative

to give its members every price advantage possible during the spring season, when expenses for farm production supplies are greatest."

"Therefore, the G.L.F. Board of Directors has decided to hold earnings to the minimum needed for financial safety and to make a price adjustment to members, available immediately.

The discount applies to formula feeds, formula fertilizers, grass and field seeds, and farm supplies manufactured by the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., or bearing its label. The discount period will continue until further notice. Savings to members in the program are expected to reach one million dollars.

EARLY ORDERS

G.L.F. has long urged members to accept early deliveries of fertilizer and seed. Many have done so in the past few months. These members will receive prompt adjustments at the rate of 4% for all such deliveries since November 1, 1955.

FOR MEMBERS ONLY

G.L.F. members ONLY are eligible for the 4% discount. A G.L.F. member is a farmer who owns one or more shares of common stock in Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc. Further details may be secured at local G.L.F. Service Agencies in New York, New Jersey, and Northern Pennsylvania.



See Your Local G.L.F. Service Agency About . . .

Members' Spring Discount

COUNTRY STORIES

Uncle Ed's Bed

By MARY BILLINGS

UNCLE ED likes his old-fashioned bed with cross-wise wooden slats supporting the spring and he has resisted all attempts to replace it with a more modern style of couch. Sometimes a slat slips out of place in the night, with a crack like a gunshot, but Uncle Ed declares his sleep is never disturbed by such a trifle.

Last year a jet pilot bailed out twenty miles from here and his runaway giant crashed and exploded in Uncle Ed's orchard. The jar and crash were heard and felt for miles.

Everyone in the house was up and rushing about in alarm—all but Uncle Ed. Someone listened at his bedroom door and reported that his gentle snores were rumbling on as usual.

In the morning his daughter asked him, "How did you sleep through that terrible noise, Pa? The whole house shook."

Uncle Ed sniffed, in scorn of light sleepers on inner-spring mattresses.

"Oh, I did hear a little bump," he admitted, "but I thought 'twas a slat fell out of my bed."

* * *

Too Neat!

By GLADYS GREENE

THE PRINCIPAL delight to Ted Hodges, a gentleman farmer is his epic and span 85 acre farm. One day after a hearty meal, Ted and an acquaintance of his were sitting out on the well cared for massive lawn. After lighting his cigar the guest threw the burned match on the ground.

"Oh, I wouldn't do that, Harry," said the host.

"Why not?"

"It spoils the appearance of the place," replied Ted. "It's just those little things that make a place look bad."

Harry smoked his cigar in silence for a few minutes, then without a word, got up, walked down the road, and disappeared. Ten minutes later he returned.

Ted was excited. "Where on earth have you been?" he exclaimed.

"Oh," said Harry, slowly, "I just went down to spit in the creek."

* * *

A Scriptural Reproof

By CHARLOTTE MOORE

AT A certain church in the country an eminently Christian lady, once administered a very salutary remark to a minister who, quite frequently, showed a bitter spirit toward his fellow Christians.

One day, while dining at her table with her husband, who was also a minister, and their family, he dealt out accusatory remarks to all around him and at length turned to her and said, "Well, now Madam, I am determined to have your opinion." She said, "Why, Sir, I had rather be excused from giving it." To which he replied again, "But we must and will have it. For we live in times in which we ought all to show our colors."

She replied, "Well, Sir, then my opinion is this, that gentlemen had better keep their razors to shave their own faces and not to employ them to cut and slash everybody who does not think as they do. I also think, Sir, that Paul judged the same when he said to Titus, put them in mind to speak evil to no man, to be no brawler, but gentle, showing meekness to all men." The gentleman soon retired.

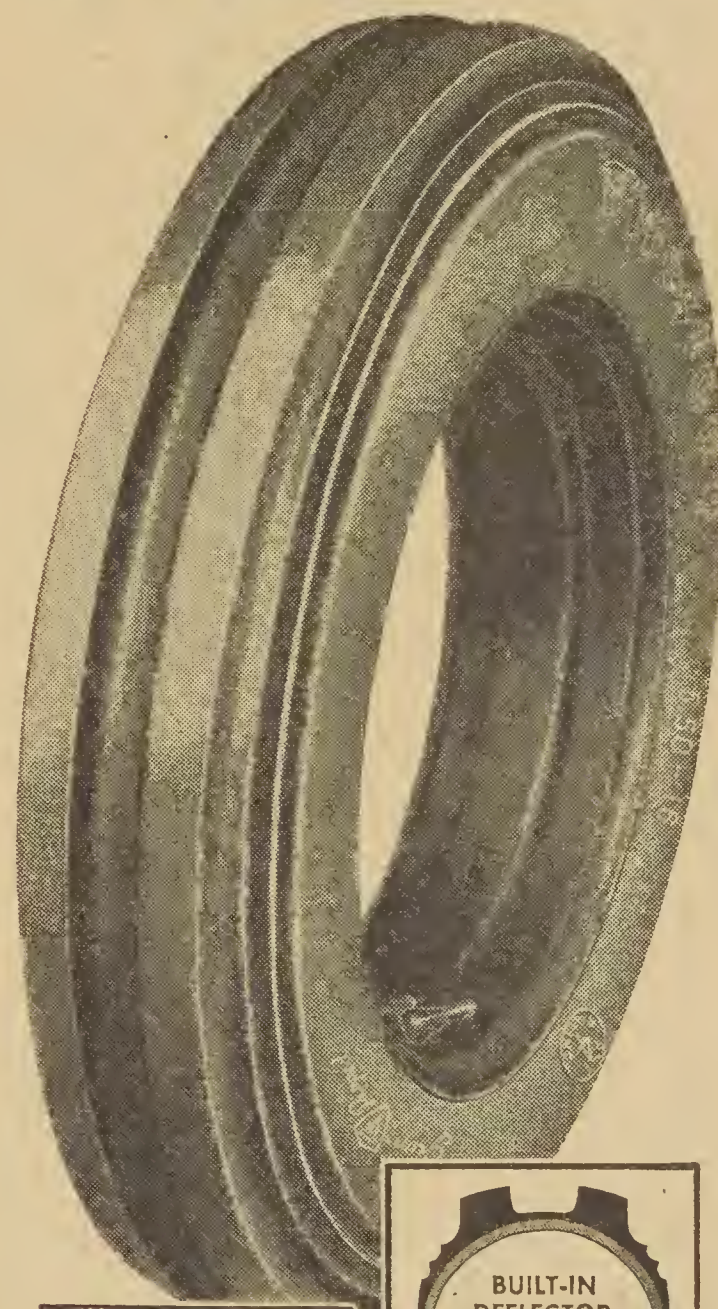
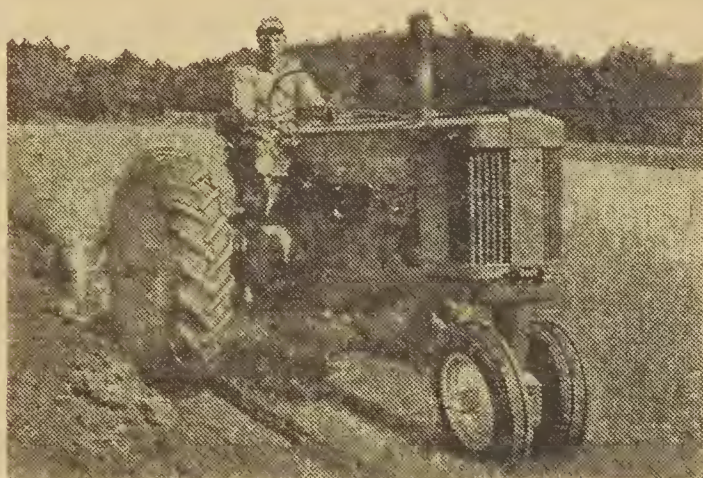
NOW...A NEW FRONT TRACTOR TIRE THAT OUTWEARS TWO ORDINARY FRONTS

the great NEW Firestone GUIDE GRIP

Run the new Firestone Guide Grip on tri-cycle or wide front axle type tractors . . . run it in the toughest farm service and you will find it gives twice the service of ordinary front tractor tires. You get double the tire life and yet you pay no more than you would for a regular front tractor tire.

The new Firestone Guide Grip is years ahead in design and construction and it will help you cut your farm tire costs.

Ask your Firestone Dealer or Store to show you all the money-saving advantages of this amazing new tire.



NEW PROTECTION FOR SIDEWALLS, BEADS AND RIM FLANGES



HERE IS THE PROOF...



New Guide Grip



Two Regular Front Tires



On the left is an actual photograph showing a new Firestone Guide Grip that was run in actual farm service opposite each of the two tires on the right. You can see the remaining rib height of the new Firestone Guide Grip. The other two regular front tires are worn out, one of which has even worn into the cord body. This clearly shows the remarkable wear advantage of the new Firestone Guide Grip.

Copyright 1956, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company

Always Buy Tires Built By Firestone, Originator of the First Practical Pneumatic Tractor Tire...

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over ABC.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

MORE MONEY FOR ROADS

THE LONG hard winter and the rapidly increasing traffic, coupled with years of neglect, have given us this spring the worst roads ever. In New York State, Governor Dewey and the Republican leadership were so intent on building the great Thruway that altogether too little attention was given to the roads where most of us live.

The question now is, what to do? First, we must make up our minds that we must spend more money on our roads. We can do this or part of it by approving a bond issue, making our children pay for what we are now enjoying. Or we can raise more by gasoline and license taxes, thus making those who use the roads pay for them.

The New York State Legislature has just decided to put a proposition up to the people in this fall's elections to raise \$500 million for roads, to be spent over several years.

CLEAN UP TIME

THERE NEVER was as much interest as there is now, particularly in the cities and villages, in cleaning up around the homes to make the outdoor surroundings more beautiful.

Some of the trash around the farm buildings could be picked up now, or soon, before you actually get into the fields. Sometimes it is just a question of thinking about it and getting at the job.

I am sure that farmers have just as much pride in keeping their home grounds nice as do the city folks.

MORE STATE AID FOR SCHOOLS

NEVER IN our history have the people been faced with such great responsibilities in the education of their children as they are right now. School population has increased by leaps and bounds since the last World War, and is continuing to increase faster than ever before.

The result is that there are just not enough school facilities of any kind. There is a shortage of buildings, of all kinds of equipment, and of teachers. The problem is made doubly worse by inflation. It costs twice as much to get anything done now as it did even a few years ago.

Now, the localities, particularly the rural ones, just cannot stand this greatly increased burden of taxation which is necessary properly to educate our children. That is why increased State Aid is so necessary. Of course, taxes are taxes from whatever source, and State Aid for schools, roads, health, etc. must come from taxes. But the State Aid tax is spread over *all* the people.

Rich, prosperous cities and income taxes are the chief sources for State Aid. Long ago Governor Al Smith said to me, "Most country and village children eventually end up in the cities, and city people use all of the roads. Therefore I feel that the cities certainly should pay their share of taxes for all the schools and roads through State Aid."

Following in the Al Smith tradition, Governor Averell Harriman is to be highly commended for his understanding of the financial needs of education, and for his leadership in helping to increase State Aid to supply those needs.

With greatly increased State Aid, even more responsibility now rests on school boards and the

By E. R. Eastman

localities to spend school money wisely, and for nothing that is not essential in the real education of our children.

WANT A NICE LAWN?

RIGHT NOW—or at least soon—is the best time to make reasonably sure that you will have a good lawn this summer.

As soon as the ground thaws, spread about 15 lbs. per thousand square feet of a high analysis nitrogen fertilizer such as 10-10-10. Another idea is to use ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate. The application of these nitrogen products should not be over 3 or 4 lbs. per thousand square feet. Be sure to spread evenly.

Of course, if the grass has entirely died out in spots on your lawn, you will need to rake or spade the ground up and sow a good lawn seed, obtainable from any farm supply store, at the rate of about 2 lbs. per thousand square feet.

CONSUMERS LIKE POULTRY

IN RECENT years poultry meat has rapidly come into its own and is eaten by the consumer as never before. One reason for this is that poultry is lean meat. All animals of course store up fat. Where they store it makes a difference. The hog puts it on his back; the steer distributes it through his muscles, but the hen stores most of the fat under the skin and least in her muscles.

That is perhaps the chief reason why the present per capita annual consumption of poultry meat, according to *Farm Economics*, published by the New York State College of Agriculture, is about 75% above the pre-World War II average, and is now approximately 23 pounds per capita.

Another reason for the large increase in the consumption of poultry is that it is comparatively inexpensive, and still another is that it is available as the consumer wishes it—in the form of all legs, all breasts, etc. All of which is helpful to both consumers and poultry farmers.

WAYS TO REDUCE EXPENSES

ONE AUTHORITY states that the capitalization for every farm worker is at least \$14,000. Much of this is for equipment. The capital investment per man is far larger in agriculture than it is in industry. Unfortunately, farmers don't and cannot use equipment as efficiently as it is used in shops, for the reason that most farm operations are of short seasonal duration.

A farmer buys a mowing machine, a combine, and many other machines to use for only two or three weeks of the year. Therefore, anything that a farmer can do to make better use of these short-term machines will of course help his capital investment. Some farmers accomplish this purpose to some extent by doing custom work, or by sharing the cost of the machine with neighbors.

Another way to lower your investment in equipment is to take better care of it. It should be housed at all times. Maybe you need to build a machinery shed. Some farmers whom I know continue to operate machines after they need adjustment or repairs. Now is the time to get your equipment ready for spring.

AVOID STRAWBERRY WILT

IT IS INDEED discouraging to get nice crops or a bed of strawberries in blossom, with prospects of a fine crop, and then have them hit by verticillium wilt, ruining the crop. It happens often.

To guard against this all too common case, don't plant strawberries after potatoes, tomatoes, green peppers, eggplant, raspberry vines or on old strawberry beds. Instead, if possible set your new strawberry bed on sod after grain. Some people have trouble with worms after sod, but we never have.

HOW TO SLEEP WELL

HOW often have you wished that you didn't have to spend one-third of your life in sleep? But the doctors will tell you, and of course you know that sleep is absolutely necessary to give your body a chance to repair the wear and tear of your waking hours.

The amount of sleep needed varies with the individual. Some need more, some less. The problem is to get really *restful* sleep. This is especially difficult as we grow older. Here are a few suggestions:

1. Your bedroom should be quiet. Noise disturbs even though you are not actually conscious of it. The air should be fresh, but no longer thought necessary to sleep with wide-open window, with a cold draft in the room. The bed should be level, not too soft and should not be loaded with heavy blankets or quilts.
2. Eat a light snack before retiring, but be sure it is light. A glass of milk and a cracker is good.
3. Avoid all upsetting arguments or any excitement, including even heavy study, before retiring.
4. Relax. Let everything go. Just so far as possible put everything out of your mind, go to sleep with your muscles consciously relaxing each one. The first thing you know you will go to sleep and stay asleep.

Lastly. Don't worry too much if you don't sleep. Just lying relaxed and resting accomplishes almost as much as sleep if you don't get about not sleeping.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A MAN AND HIS wife died about the same time. The wife went to Heaven. The man went "you know where." After a while the man thought she would call up her husband and find out how everything was with him. To her inquiry he answered:

"Not so bad, Mary. It's a little cold morning here, but we shovel on the coal and soon we're thoroughly warmed up. Then we set around and tell lies. Don't have much to do. It's not so bad. How about you?"

"Well, John," she said, "we're awfully busy here. We get up early, put out the sun, rearrange the clouds, provide for storms, color the sky a little bluer. By the time we get that done, it's time to start taking in the day's things and hang out the moon and the stars."

"Well, what's the matter with that?" John demanded.

"Just too much of it. I'm tired out. There's an awful shortage of help here!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FARM BILL: It is evident that the Farm Bill will not pass and get presidential approval or veto in time to report to you in this issue. If it is not changed too drastically in conference and if it is signed (some believe it will be vetoed), it will:

1. Increase farm program cost by around \$2 billion a year.
2. Have some effect on increasing farm income this year.
3. In the long run, in my opinion, it will increase holdings and have an unfavorable effect on farm income.
4. Reverse the recent trend toward less government interference in farming.

Some features of the bill, as passed by the Senate, include:

1. A return to higher supports by indirection. (The bill does not restore 90% supports, but uses various devices to increase supports.)
2. A compulsory soil bank. (You must put crop acres in the soil bank in order to get price supports.)
3. A two-price system for wheat and rice, whereby growers get high supports for that part of the total crop used domestically.
4. An increase in support price of manufactured milk from 75% to 80% of parity.
5. Puts a limit of \$100,000 on crop support loans to one person in one year and a \$32,500 ceiling on soil bank payments to one person.
6. Directs Secretary Benson to use old or modernized parity, whichever gives highest support.

FARM PONDS: In Pennsylvania, a bill has been introduced to permit owners of farm ponds, where the source of water is on the farm, to take fish from the pond in any amount and at any time. That makes sense in any state, and would permit a farmer to cash in on the natural possibilities of growing fish in a farm pond.

MILK: New York State milk production last year was 4% above 1954, while production in the nation was up 1%. States in order of total milk production were Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota, California, Pennsylvania. Average milk production per cow is increasing gradually. The high states are: California 8,550 pounds per cow per year; New Jersey 7,800 pounds, Rhode Island 7,690 pounds; Arizona 7,500; Wisconsin 7,160; New York 7,130 pounds.

POTATOES: Congressman McIntire of Maine has introduced a bill into Congress called the "National Potato Marketing Act". The principal feature is to prohibit the sale of potatoes for human consumption which grade lower than U. S. No. 2.

If the McIntire Bill becomes law, it will cause relatively little change in northeastern potato grading and marketing. However, it might help northeastern growers by keeping some low-grade potatoes from other areas off the market.

LOST MARKETS: The National Council of Farmer Cooperatives is unalterably opposed to public policy which constantly reduces the size of America's farm business, if it results in losing markets, both domestic and foreign, to farm products produced in other countries. The position was stated by executive vice-president Homer L. Brinkley testifying before the House Agriculture Committee. Sounds sensible!

CENSUS: More realistic farm statistics are called for by Senator Watkins of Utah in a bill calling for annual surveys to determine income by classes of farms. He points out that under existing law a farm is defined as three acres or the production for sale of \$150.00 worth of produce a year. When these figures are included, average farm figures mean little.

FARM PRICES: Since the war-time peak of farm prices, here is what has happened. The average price of all farm products has declined 29%. Because of fewer farms, the average net profit on all U. S. farms has declined less (20%), and per capita farm income from all sources declined only 12%. Including all farms, nearly one third of total income comes from off the farm. —Hugh Cosline

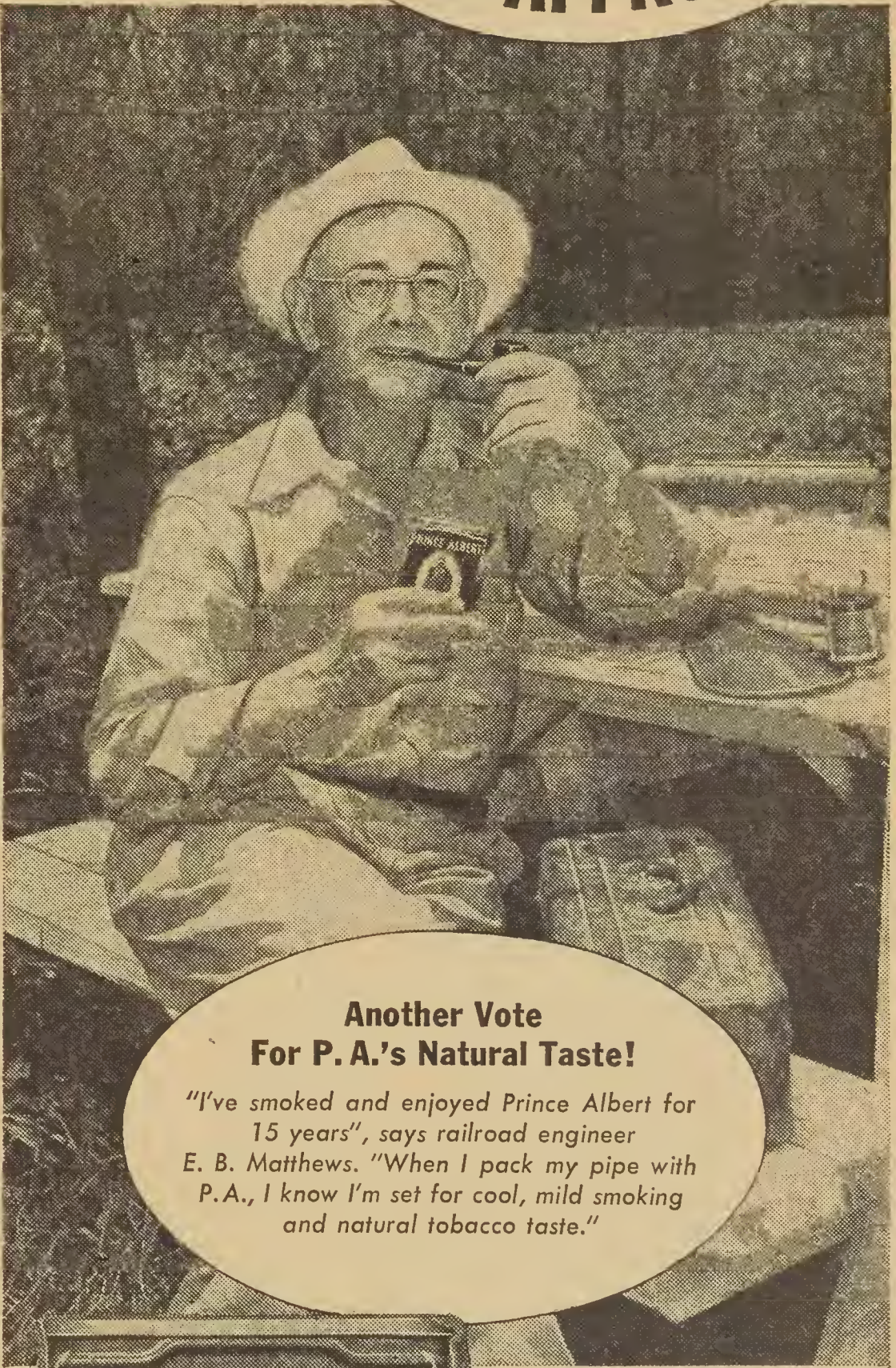
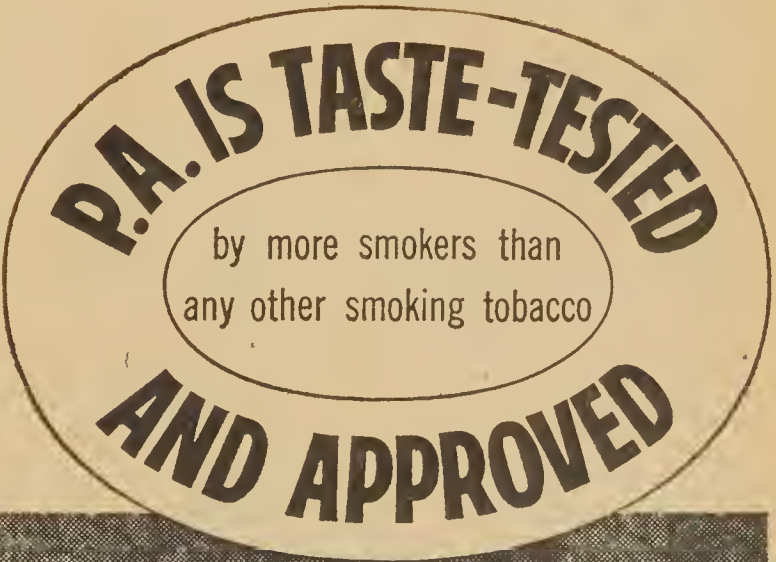
The Song of the Lazy Farmer

WITH all the talk around these days 'bout how we've got to find new ways to cut production down, by heck, and get the surplus off our neck, I sometimes get the strangest fears that I have mislaid thirty years. If it were not that mirrors show my thinning hair is white as snow, if rheumatism didn't make my knee joints creak and poor back ache, and if 'Mirandy, plain to see, weren't uglier than she used to be, I'd swear that time had stopped its flight and we'd gone backward overnight to pre-depression days when we began our search for parity.

'Twas clear back then that I first sent a letter to the government reporting that I had a scheme for making surpluses a dream. My plan would have each farmer stay in bed until nine ev'ry day; no one would work from noon 'til three, and after five we'd all be free to do whatever we might wish; three days a week we'd hunt or fish and Saturdays we'd all shut down to argue politics in town. That way we'd be producing less and thus avoid a surplus mess; this system's worked for me, by jing, I don't grow much of anything.

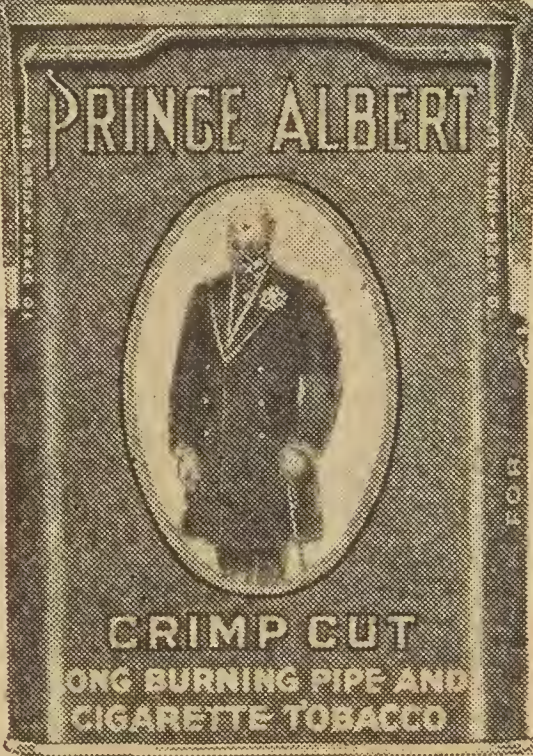


Day in,
day out,
year after
year...



Another Vote For P. A.'s Natural Taste!

"I've smoked and enjoyed Prince Albert for 15 years", says railroad engineer E. B. Matthews. "When I pack my pipe with P.A., I know I'm set for cool, mild smoking and natural tobacco taste."



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

• Naturally perfect, pipeful after pipeful, that's P. A. — tobacco as Nature meant tobacco to be. P. A.'s special process holds and heightens the natural tobacco flavor. P. A. is crimp cut, too, to pack neat and firm, smoke smooth and long-burning.



Prince Albert

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

Peas Hurt by

HIGH DRILL SPEED

If you see a farmer planting peas with his tractor in high gear and the throttle wide open, remember where that field is located. Then, go back and take a look at the field next summer at harvest time—chances are some of the plants will be mature and others only half grown.

According to Andrew Duncan, of the University of Maryland, this uneven growth results because peas are planted at different depths as the drill bounces in and out of the ground. Some of the seed may be planted so deep the seedlings never get through the ground at all.

"To assure an even depth of plant-

ing — and even growth of the crop — hold the planting speed down to 3 to 3½ miles per hour."

This extension specialist has several other recommendations for getting a good stand of peas:

1. Treat seed with a combination insecticide-fungicide, for protection against both insects and diseases. Arasan plus dieldrin gives double protection, so does captan plus lindane. These mixtures can be purchased already prepared.

2. Plant enough seed per acre. Duncan suggests five bushels per acre of Alaska peas, or six bushels per acre of sweet peas.

3. After a good level seedbed is prepared and the drill is repaired to get it in good working order, find somebody to ride the tailboard of the drill. Paying a man to ride around on the drill may seem like a waste of money, but he is there to make sure the drill spouts aren't clogged and that precaution may prevent some big bare spots in the field.

— A. A. —

SETTING STRAWBERRIES

SOME exceedingly interesting experiments have recently been done on the best distance apart to set strawberries. Heavier than normal yields were secured by setting individual plants 6 inches apart, both ways, in 3 rows and then leaving several feet before another 3 rows were set. The runners were removed every week and the following year, the number of berries pro-

duced per plant was exceedingly high. Such a system requires some additional labor in removing runners but makes weed control easier, either by the use of the cultivator and hoe, or by the use of chemicals.

One of the errors commonly made by home gardeners is to leave too many plants in a matted row. These plants compete with each other for plant food, and an unnecessary plant is just as damaging as a weed of the same size. If the matted row system is followed, plants should be approximately 6 inches apart and all other plants should be taken out.

— A. A. —

KEEPING PARSNIPS

I READ in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST where you said parsnips were a nuisance because they had to be left in the ground. I will tell you what I have done for years. It seems to be my idea as I have never found anyone else who does it.

When my husband gets ready to plow the garden, I pull the parsnips and then when he gets the first furrow at the edge done, I lay each one in and cover all but the tops. Then when spring first comes, the top of the ground thaws and you can get at them much earlier than if you have to wait for them to thaw to the bottom of the roots.

Also, you may stand on the sod instead of walking out in the mud of the garden. — Mrs. Lewis Fisher, Afton, New York.

— A. A. —

"TROUBLE MAKER" WANTED

If any of our readers has a copy of "The Trouble Maker" by E. R. Eastman and would like to sell it, we would be glad to hear about it. Address your postcard or letter to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Dept. TM, and tell at what price you would be willing to sell it.

— A. A. —

KILL FLIES EARLY



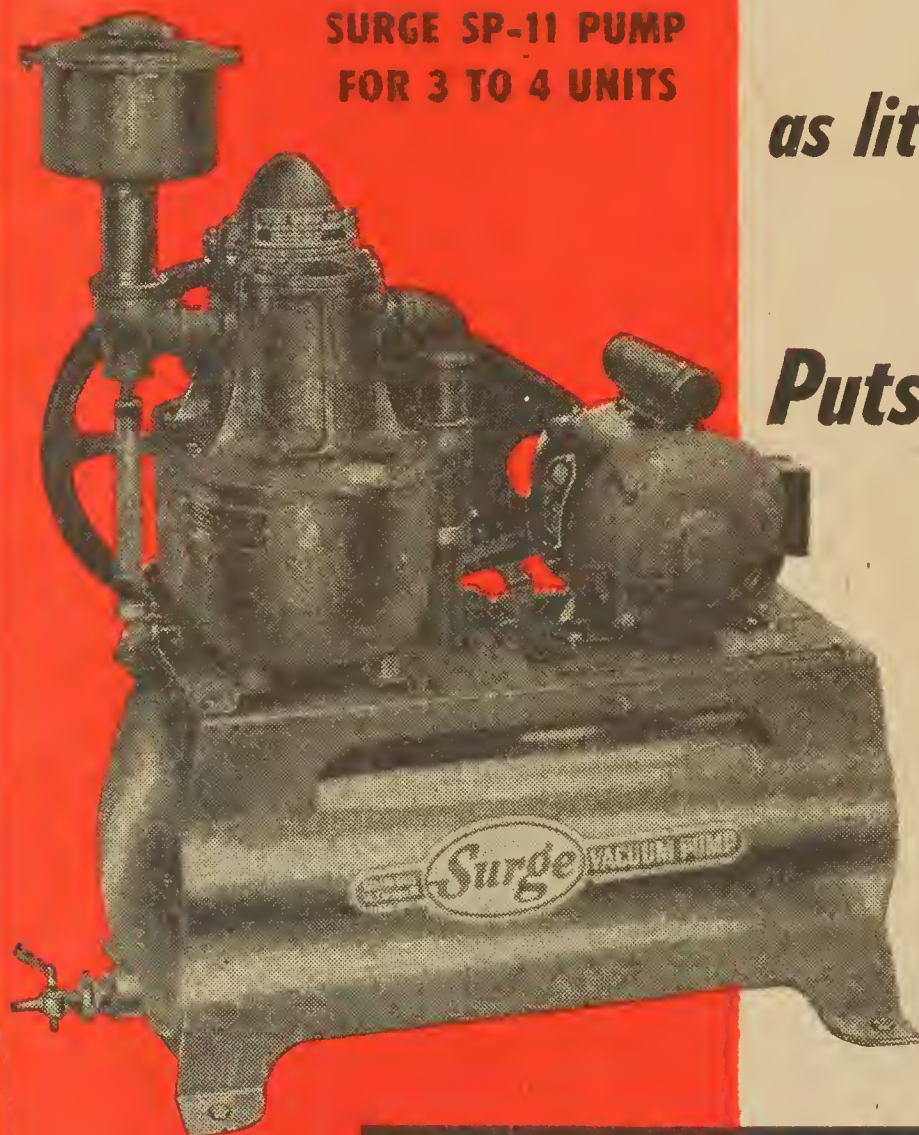
If you have a heavy fly population in your stable, it is not difficult to kill them so you can sweep them up by the shovels full.

One of the new materials recommended for the first time for flies in dairy barns is Diazinon. Tests have shown that this material will keep flies under control for 6 to 8 weeks.

Eight pounds of 25% Diazinon wettable powder is used in 25 gallons of water. The ceiling and walls are covered until the material runs off slightly. You will need about one gallon of spray for each 250 square feet of surface.

Here are a few precautions. Do not use it in poultry houses. Use caution because it is very poisonous. If you are using much of it, use a respirator over your nose and mouth.

You Can Milk FASTER with a Better Pump



**SURGE SP-11 PUMP
FOR 3 TO 4 UNITS**

as little as

7⁵⁰ DOWN

Puts a New Surge Pump in your barn

Thousands of very busy dairy farmers are getting slow milking because—while the vacuum pump is still clunking along after a fashion—it is just not big enough or moving enough air.

Maybe you'd like to add another Surge milker unit and milk a few more cows — or milk your present herd faster.

The right pump will help you do it and pay for itself in man-hours saved. The Surge Plan makes it easy to buy a new pump.

EASY TERMS

up to **24 months**
to pay on **Surge**
Stalls—Pipelines
all Surge Milking
Equipment

Surge Vacuum Pumping Outfit for 2 Units-----\$ **7.50** DOWN
Surge Vacuum Pumping Outfit for 3 to 4 Units-- **10.00** DOWN
Surge Vacuum Pumping Outfit for 6 to 8 Units-- **20.00** DOWN
Surge Vacuum Pumping Outfit for 8 to 12 Units- **22.50** DOWN
and only **\$5⁰⁰** down adds an Extra Surge Milker
to speed up your Milking

Right is reserved to withdraw this proposition at any time.



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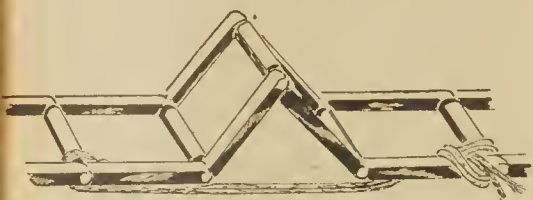
SLICK STAGING TRICK

IT'S an expensive and time consuming job building and taking down staging when painting or adding siding around a barn or multi-floor henhouse. Robert Wade, Worcester County, North Brookfield, Mass., thought so and figured out an easier way by building a solid staging—big enough to do the job—on the back of a platform truck, and drove the truck up alongside the building. When one section was done, he shifted the truck over, working entirely around the building as the work progressed, using only the one staging and saving himself a lot of extra expense.—C. L. Stratton

— A. A. —

REPLACING CHAIN LINK

When it is necessary for me to take off or put on a manure spreader chain, single handed, I draw up the slack with



a piece of baler twine and tie as indicated above. I do this on both sides before proceeding, then I have both hands free to use.—Dan Reicherson

— A. A. —

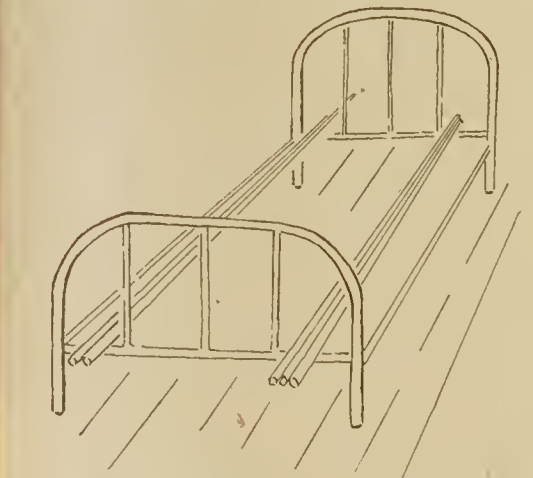
CLEANING PAINT BRUSHES

Are you looking for a cheap and effective way to clean your paint brushes? Wash them thoroughly in some gasoline, then dip in warm soapy water. Rinse in clear water and lay them down flat so they can dry. Do it outdoors and don't smoke!—Mrs. Ernest Miller

— A. A. —

STORING PIPE

I WAS faced with a storage rack problem for a quantity of steel pipes, fence posts, angle irons and lumber. I worked out an inexpensive system by setting up several old iron bed frames which proved to be efficient storage



racks, free standing and sturdy enough to withstand any weight I load onto them.

The sketch is not intended to serve the purpose of a photograph, but merely to convey the idea of how the uprights serve as handy sections for different sizes of pipe, fence posts, iron, etc., and keep the stock from rolling around and getting mixed up. Inventorying is also made much easier.

—Dan Reicherson

— A. A. —

BROKEN LIGHT BULB

A large cork can help you remove the base of a light bulb broken off in the socket. Push the cork in against the broken part and unscrew it.

—Mrs. Laurence MacMillen

you're baling money

... more dollars every minute!

Your ROTO-BALER captures *tons* more rolled-in leaves, the most important source of nutritious protein for livestock.

Those leaves once lost in field and feedlot can tip the beef and milk scales strongly to the profit side for you this year. Go after them! *Round-bale* hay the Allis-Chalmers way, with the baler that pays for itself quicker; costs but a few pennies a bale to own and operate.

That's the kind of modern hay tooling you need ... on your own farm. Be equipped ... up-to-the-minute ... with the last word in *weather-wise* baling. Round-bale your own hay fast ... on time ... in a leaf-packed, sweet-cured package that sheds showers, can't buckle, self-feeds to cattle without waste. They lick up every leaf!

The ROTO-BALER is low-priced purposely for home ownership. Your name tag on one at your dealer's now can start new hay dollars rolling your way.



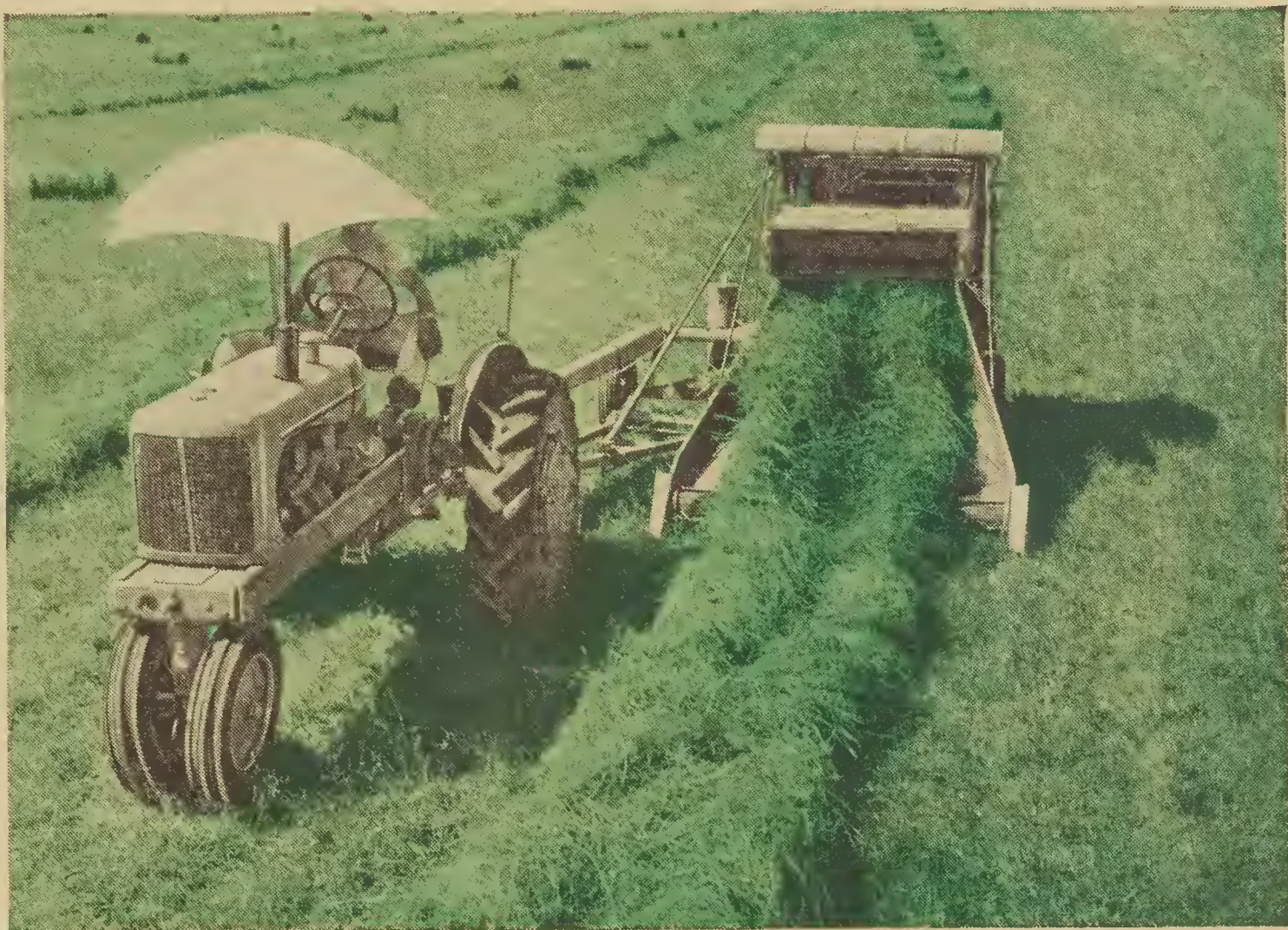
NEW 1956 Roto-Baler

**Rolls out more dollars per minute in
Weather-Resistant ROUND BALES**

A new, enclosed 4-wing Rotary Feeder is a new ROTO-BALER feature for 1956. Located ahead of the press rolls, with a new constant-running V-belt drive, it is especially effective in handling abnormally bushy, fluffy windrows, particularly in strong winds.

A new automatic V-belt conveyor drive and spring-loaded idler, of simpler design, assures smoother, more positive conveyor operation.

ALLIS-CHALMERS, FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION
MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN



ROTO-BALER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.

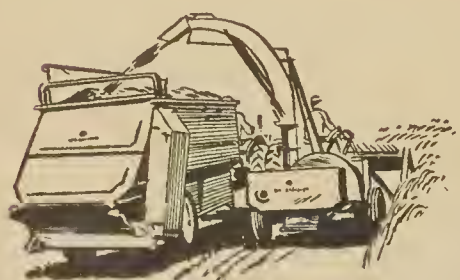
ALLIS-CHALMERS





Make short work of any field chopping

One chopper that never takes a break



Take anyone of New Holland's Forage Harvesters and turn it loose in any forage crop. Now watch what happens. It gobbles up the thickest, tallest stands like lightning. Just try and choke it!

What's the secret of this steady, high capacity? It's New Holland's patented, anti-clogging Flo-Trac Feed—finest feeding action on the market.

No heavy lifting, forking or carrying. New Holland's harvester with row crop attachment handles crops of any size, in any condition . . . chops and loads up to 22 tons of silage per hour, *hour after hour*.

You run your entire harvest without once getting down from the tractor seat. You're in full, mechanical control. One lever works the feed table—lets you start, stop, even reverse this Harvester. That's all there is to it.

* * *

Right now's the time to let your New Holland dealer give you a demonstration. He can help you plan your silage program for the whole year. See him as soon as you can. New Holland Machine Company, a subsidiary of Sperry Rand Corporation.



NEW HOLLAND
"First in Grassland Farming"

NEW HOLLAND, PA. • MINNEAPOLIS • DES MOINES • KANSAS CITY • COLUMBUS
CHARLOTTE • LOCKPORT • DENVER • NASHVILLE • SYRACUSE • FRESNO • BRANTFORD, ONT.

How We Feed Grass To Our Cows in Summer

EDITOR'S NOTE: At a dairy farmers' seminar at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst in February, three dairymen described their personal experience in feeding grass to dairy cows in the summer. Their methods are quite different but each method, as explained on this page, was a result of experience and seems to work to the best advantage on the farm where it is used.

WE PRACTICE STRIP GRAZING

By **WEIKKO & JOHN HOLOPAINEN**
Clover Ridge Farm, Hubbardston, Mass.

CONTROLLED grazing seems to fit our operation. Our cows thrive, do the work, and save Pop and me the harvesting, handling and machinery costs on nearly half the total crops we grow. Moreover, some small, irregular, stony fields are least adapted to harvest use. Our herd of Holsteins is 45 milking—total 70.

We farm 150 acres to furnish grass silage, hay and quality grazing as needed. Most of our stands are alfalfa-brome, and ladino-grass seedings. We renovate about 20 acres each year, with triple seedings of annuals—oats, followed by sudan-millet, then winter rye—all crops being pastured. We ensile 500 tons in two trench silos (roofed), and mow-dry hay for winter feeding in pen stables, or emergency summer use. All handling is done by power equipment.

Small Grazing Plots.

We had, at one time, 11 grazing plots of 2-3 acres each connecting with a central holding lot near the barn. Back when our herd was nearer 30 cows, the plots were far too large, often taking 6 days or more to clean up a plot. We had bad slumps in milk.

By the time our herd reached 45 cows, we subdivided the plots into 1-1½ acre size, to make 22 plots, besides the holding plot. Thus with more cows and smaller plots we could rotate more frequently—from 1 to 3 days per plot depending on seasonal growth. This gave us less fluctuation in milk and longer rest periods of plots for growth recovery, so we got more feed. In 1953 we decided to go a step further.

Electric Fences.

By moving one wire we can have less fencing, yet reduce the grazed portion down to one meal. We have followed this for 3 years. With good feed, cows go for it and love it. Any lots which get beyond the grazing stage, we hay or ensile. With crops like alfalfa, we try to alternate between grazing and mowing anyhow, so plants can blossom.

We have tried green chop for short periods, fed in the holding lot between electric wires. If available from a distant field during a drought period, we may again revert to it, or else resort to hay or silage.

Strip Grazing has faults, as do other methods:

1. We still require fences; strong ones around fields, and the electric wire stretched tight.
2. We must gauge the area for each feeding.
3. Planning for sources of feed is necessary.
4. There may be periods difficult to obtain feed.

Pop and I still like our \$15 investment in strip grazing compared to what it would cost us to harvest, hay and distribute all the seasonal feed our herd consumes. Besides it's worth a few minutes time moving the wire to

a fresh strip of lush feed just to watch 'em eagerly line up and guzzle it!

* * *

WE SWITCHED TO SILAGE FEEDING

By **FERDINAND ALLESSIO**
Pittsfield, Mass.

THREE of us brothers operate the home farm and our milk route in Pittsfield. Eugene is the crops man, I am the herdsman, and Michael peddles the milk.

Our herd of Jerseys and Holsteins is 87 total—51 are now milking.

The crop land of 100 acres is fairly level and mostly free of stone. An additional 12 acres, poorly drained, is pasture. The crops are mainly alfalfa, ladino, some grass stands, and we grow corn, sudan and other annuals.

We have tried three feeding systems.

Our first system was rotation grazing, with ladino stands, sudan and rye and with portable fencing, and drinking water laid to each plot. We followed this for five years.

Our chief difficulty then was the variation in daily feed and drops in milk production; also there was waste in some crops by trampling.

We then tried green feeding, starting in July '52. We chopped twice daily and fed in the manger. We continued to green feed all through the next season of '53.

Compared with grazing, fresh chop gave us more feed, better milk production, and no fencing problems. However, the job of chopping tied up our equipment more, and was less convenient for us than the grazing method. The worst bottleneck was our manger feeding. There was too much handling in our stable arrangement. Maybe we should have fed from bunker wagons in the barnyard; or paved on area for bunker feeding—we didn't get that far.

Now for two years we feed all-year from silos. So far we prefer it. We have no daily nor seasonal problem of feed; we have surplus to sell and uniform milk production.

Drought periods don't interrupt our feeding schedule. We have almost doubled the spreadable manure to give crops compared to pasturing, and we have fewer harvesting problems than when green feeding.

We find the elevator mighty good for silo filling and storing baled hay, and the gutter cleaner saves time and labor.

Now we devote about 2 hours per day to feeding (silage 3 times; hay 2). Cows exercise in the barnyard.

Some disadvantages: Pasturing is more practical for rough side-hill areas. Facilities for harvesting and feeding need to be simplified. For maximum forage consumption, a combination of fresh grass, silage and choice hay would seem ideal.

* * *

WE CHANGED FROM PASTURING TO GREEN FEEDING

By **P. K. HALL & SON**
Sunnyside Ranch, Southwick, Mass.

OUR FARM is a father and son enterprise. The herd is pure bred Holsteins—105 total head with 77 milking.

Our crop land totals 160 acres. comprises 35 acres of birdsfoot trefoil, 105 acres in mixed seedings of timothy, some orchard grass, ladino and red clover; also there are 20 acres of fall-seeded winter wheat-rye, followed by sudan grass and some Jap millet.

Feeding System.

In 1953, while still on our former pasturing system, we started a limited

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

trial of green feeding during the silo filling period. For the past two seasons of 1954 and 1955, green feeding has been our main system. Our feeding is done in the barnyard, on a sloping bank between two feeding lines of posts and plank rails. We unload by manure spreader.

The following are some observations, so far, between ordinary grazing and green feeding.

Advantages

A. To the Cow

1. More even feed.
2. Less time spent eating.
3. Less foot trouble.
4. She is able to get feed during the cool hours of the day.

B. To the Operator

1. More even production.
2. No fencing.
3. Calving easier to watch for.
4. Accessible water needed only in the feed lot.
5. More use of forage equipment.
6. No signs of bloat.
7. Cows are close to the barns both morning and night.
8. Clipping of pasture is automatically taken care of.

C. To the Crop

1. No overgrazing.
2. More regular fertilization.
3. No cow paths killing out grass.
4. No manure pads or urine areas in the field.

Disadvantages

A. To the Cow

1. Boss or timid cows may be a problem in feed area.
2. Mud in feed area during rainy spells.
3. Fast eaters may overeat and slower ones get too little.

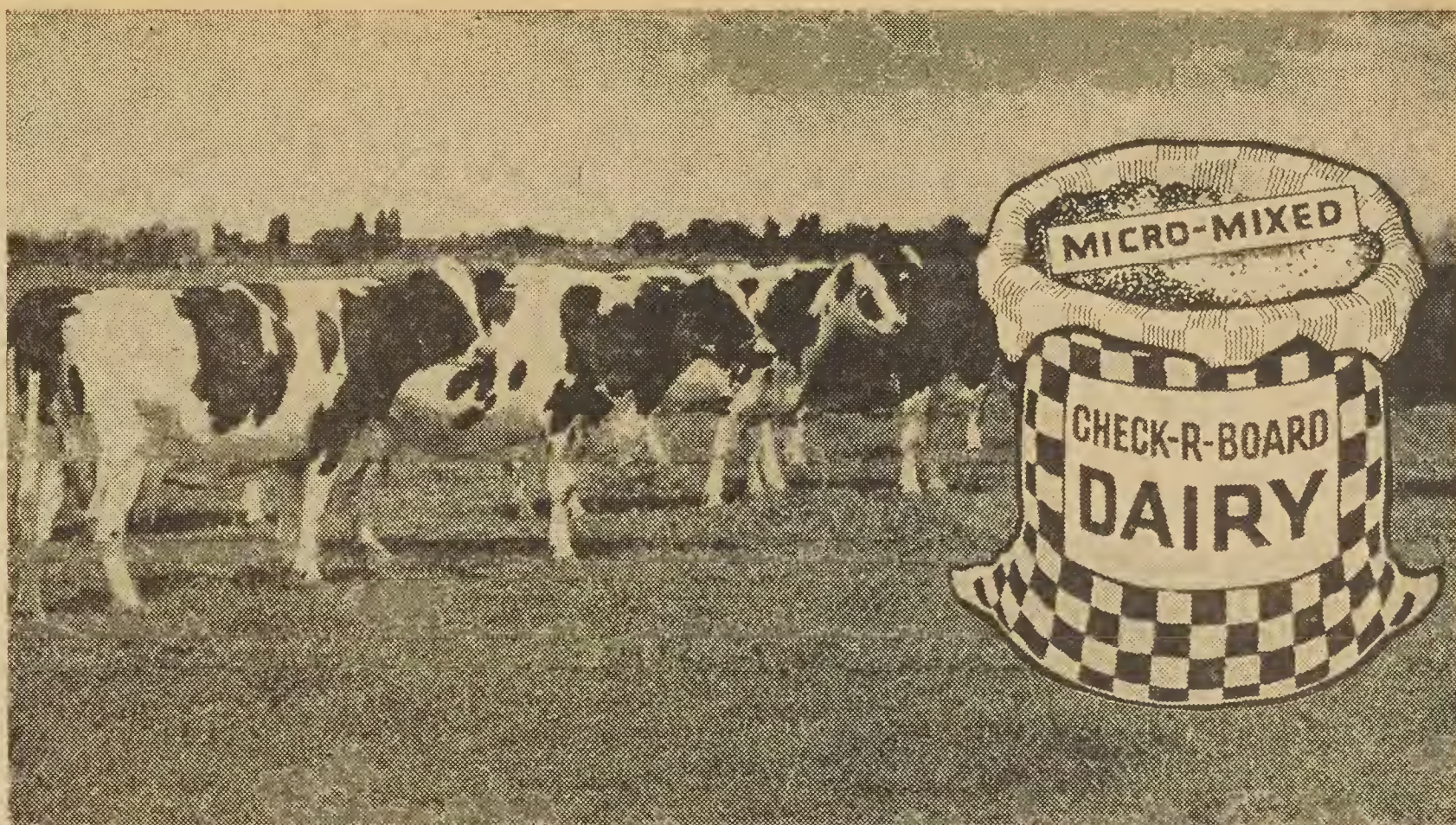
B. To the Operator

1. Must have a man able to handle the machinery on hand every day.
2. Must have some way of feeding cows during machinery breakdowns.
3. More strains on machinery.
 - a. More use
 - b. Must cut grass even when heavy with rain or dew
4. Crop management becomes of more importance (Since there can be no over grazing of crops, they must be ready when needed in spite of flood or drought.)
5. Must have suitable land available when needed. (Land which will be accessible with heavy equipment).
6. Manure disposal in small feed lots could be a problem.

C. To the Crop

No major ones.

These are our conclusions, thus far, in comparison with an ordinary grazing program, previously used. This is not a comparison with other types of "zero" grazing.



GRASS-FED COWS ARE STILL HUNGRY!

When cows first start on grass after a long winter in the barn, there's generally a quick increase in production. This seems to cause many dairymen to trust grass too far. Grass-fed cows are happy enough, but often they're also hungry. Here's why:

New spring pasture is 85% water! A cow in production can eat only so much and if she fills up on grass she won't have room for enough real nutrients to keep herself in shape and produce at the same time.

That's why cows need an adequate grain ration while they're on pasture... to keep them from milking "off their backs," losing weight, and then falling off in milk production right at the time when milk prices are highest.

Proved Importance of Grain Feeding

Purina scientists proved how important grain feeding is during the pasture season. They matched two groups of 9 cows each, then turned them both out on better-than-average pasture April 24th. One group continued to get a 16% Purina milking ration, fed

1 lb. grain to 3 lbs. milk. The other group got no grain.

Until May, the non-grain group outproduced the grain-fed group. By September, the grain group was out in front by 4,236 lbs. (490 lbs. per cow). But, the big difference came the next fall!

Grain-Fed Cows Produced 15,752 Pounds More Milk

Despite the fact the "grass-only" cows were put back on the same grain feeding program the check group received as early as October 8th, they trailed the grain-fed group by 15,752 lbs. (1,750 lbs. per cow) by February. (Note: Most of this extra milk was gained during the period of highest milk prices.)

The difference between profit and loss with most cows is about 1,750 lbs. of milk... real proof that pasture feeding PAYS OFF BIG!

Check-R-Board Dairy is a nutritious, palatable feed that's priced right! More and more New York dairymen are successfully feeding it to beat the price squeeze. Comes in 14, 16, 18 and 20% protein levels. See your Purina Dealer for Check-R-Board Dairy now!

Here's what your neighbors are saying:

"We have used Check-R-Board Dairy since last August. It keeps our cows in good body condition. We like it the best of any feed we have used and our production is definitely better."

Barry Yaples
Dryden, R-1

"I have used Check-R-Board Dairy 16% and Check-R-Board Dairy 30% and my own grains for the past year, and I'm well satisfied with the results! My 1955 Herd Average for 20.5 milkers was 12,781 lbs. M and 440.4 lbs. F."

Harvey N. Alford
Marcellus, R-1

"My cows go for Check-R-Board Dairy because of its palatability and texture. They've given a good, even flow of milk on it all winter. It's priced right, too."

Charles N. Ellingworth
Watertown, R-1

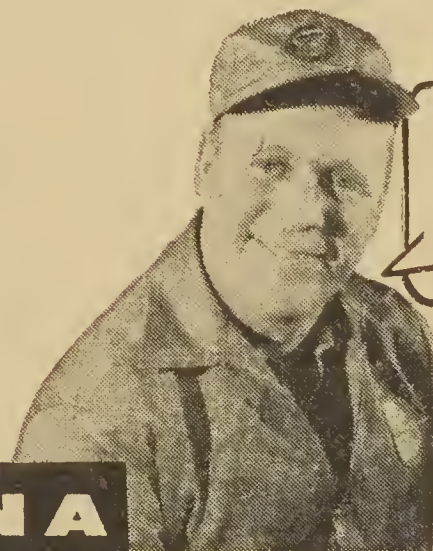
"I like Check-R-Board Dairy because my cows hold production better on it. It's uniform... order after order, and the service can't be beat. I can almost set my watch by the time the feed is delivered."

Robert Stevens
Sloansville

"Since changing to Check-R-Board Dairy last fall, I've had a butterfat increase. Cow condition seems to be improved and I'm well satisfied with production."

Roger Brown
Central Bridge

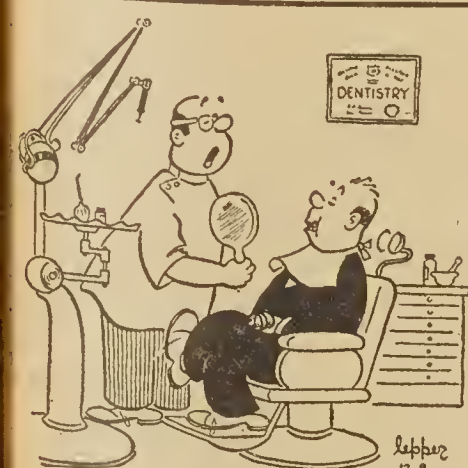
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
makers of more than
one billion bags of Chows...
more feed than any other
manufacturer.



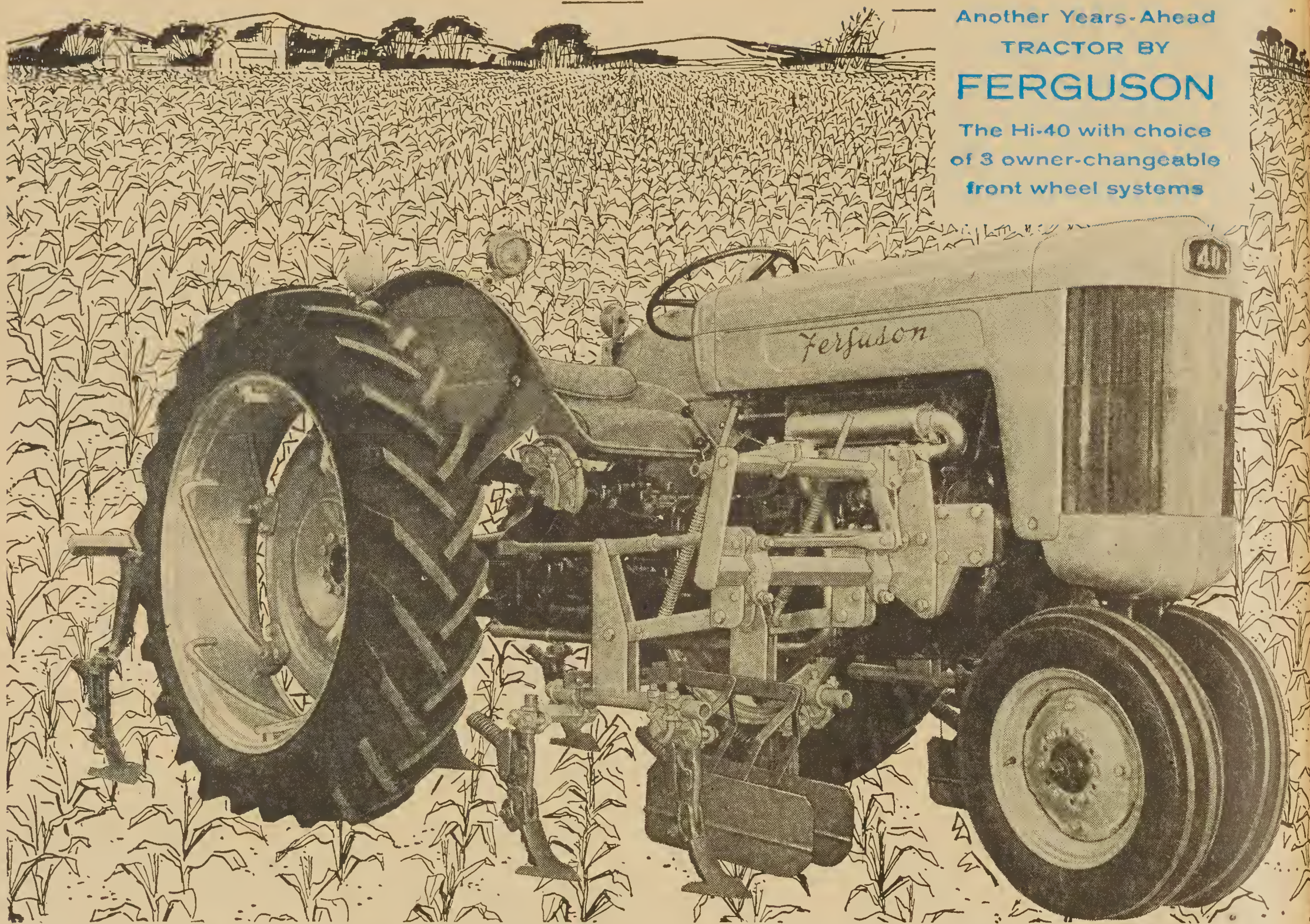
Purina folks are home folks...

In New York there are: 15 Purina Salesmen, 16 Purina Retail Salesmen, 102 Purina Dealers, 13 Purina District Warehouses and a big Purina Mill at Buffalo with 200 employees... all working to serve you better!

PURINA CHOWS



"They'll feel just like your own as soon as you've paid for them."



Another Years-Ahead
TRACTOR BY
FERGUSON
The Hi-40 with choice
of 3 owner-changeable
front wheel systems

BRAND NEW by Ferguson...in 3 New High-Clearance Models!

Ferguson Hi-40

WITH 4-WAY
WORK CONTROL

If you prefer a high-clearance tractor and mid-mounted cultivators, be sure to see—and test drive—the new Ferguson Hi-40.

The Hi-40 has all the proved work-saving, money-saving features of its lower slung running mate, the famous Ferguson 35.

Right at your finger tips is Quadramatic Control that gives you close command of implements . . . lets you raise and lower them, select draft and maintain working depth, adjust the hydraulic system's speed of response and hold implements in any position you choose.

This and the other work control features give you mastery over every farm job; Variable-Drive PTO for both "Ground" and "Engine" speed drive; "2-Stage"

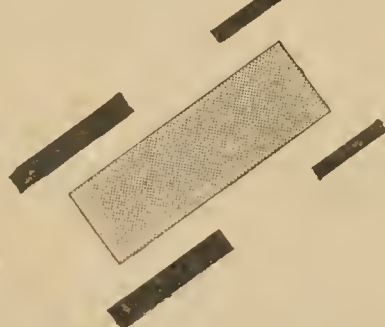
Clutching for one-pedal control of both transmission and PTO; and Dual-Range Transmission for peak efficiency in every speed range.

New increased power—12-volt electrical system—and power steering (optional) make the Ferguson Hi-40 a top performer in its field. Ferguson Dealers have had years of experience in sales and service of the Ferguson System. Contact your local dealer now to arrange for a Spring Hi-40 Demonstration. *Ferguson, Racine, Wisconsin.*

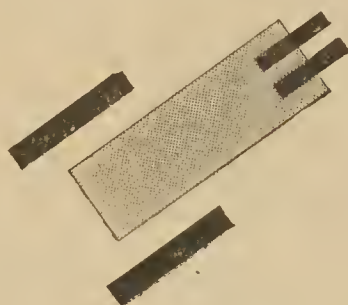
Ferguson

CHOICE OF MODELS. The Ferguson Hi-40 is available in models shown below. Front ends are also convertible, by the owner himself.

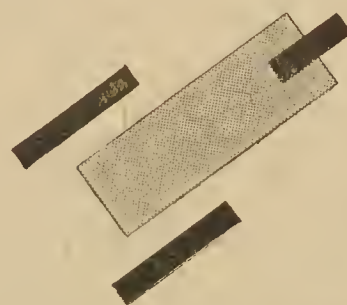
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Your Veterinarian Discusses: Castrating Pigs

PIGS are best castrated when they are two to four weeks old, for they are generally well started by that time and are still suckling so they get plenty of food during a time when they don't feel so good. Castrating at this age also permits vaccination at four to six weeks and weaning at a later time.

Such a schedule is recommended since each of these procedures may set pigs back a little and consequently shouldn't all be done at once. For another reason, castration should be done early, for the small pigs are easier to handle than big ones.

For doing the job you'll need a sharp knife and you'd better have a small pan filled with disinfectant solution to keep it in between castrations. Almost any kind of a mild antiseptic solution is all right, with a 2% coal tar dip being favored on many farms.

It will also pay to have a pail of the disinfectant solution handy with a sponge or brush in it. You can wash your hands in this solution once in a while, and the sponge can be used for washing off the pig's scrotum before castration.

Castration is made easier when two men do the job, with one holding the pig while the other castrates. The pig can be held by the hind legs with the head down, the belly toward the castrator, and its back squeezed between the knees of the holder. As an alternative method, the holder may grasp a hind and front foot of the same side in each hand and turn the pig over on its back with the rear end turned to the castrator. The small of the pig's back may be rested on the pen wall, or a small trough may be mounted on a stand of convenient height for holding the pig.

After the scrotum is washed with

the disinfectant solution, a testicle is caught between the fingers and forced into the lower part of the scrotum. The knife is then taken out of the disinfectant solution, and cut made directly over the testicle so that it pops out through the skin. After exposure the testicle can be drawn out and the surrounding membranes trimmed away until only the spermatic cord remains attached to it. This is gently pulled until it breaks inside the body and the testicle is free. The other testicle is treated in a similar manner, and the pig can ordinarily be turned loose with no further disinfection required.

However, in summer time it may be desirable to smear the wounds with pine tar or other repellents to prevent "blowing" by flies. A variation of the castration technique described above calls for making a single cut in the middle of the scrotum at the bottom and removing both testicles through this opening.

Observing a few precautions will help you to have better luck with castrated pigs. For one thing, the job can be made a little easier if the pigs are fasted for twelve hours to decrease the size of the intestines. For another, the animals can be confined in a small clean pen so the castrator can keep his hands clean and the pigs can be caught without exciting and overheating them by excessive chasing. Then the wounds will heal better if the spermatic cord is pulled completely out or cut off well up, inside the body.

Finally, a great deal of infection can be avoided by immediately turning the castrated pigs into clean pens or green pasture and keeping them out of filthy lots and mudholes for a couple of weeks. This last point is especially important, for a great many cases of lockjaw and scirrhus cord can be traced back to contamination of castration wounds.

Making Top-Quality Grass Silage

EXPERIENCES with grass silage over an 18-year period are summarized in a Massachusetts bulletin. It is regarded as one of the very best on research with grass silage.

Efforts have been centered on finding which procedures will always assure the production of good quality silage. Unlike corn, the grasses and legumes require special attention if this objective is to be reached. Bad odors, for example, have been a serious problem.

Water content of the green crop is the most important single factor in determining silage quality. Below approximately 60 per cent of water the crop is too dry to pack well, and pockets of mold develop. Above 70 per cent of water the risk that poor quality silage will result increases directly with the water content, and at 75 per cent or more, poor quality is almost a certainty.

The percentage of water in forage crops in early June when they are most nutritious is always more than 70 and will reach 80 in succulent legumes. There are two alternatives in such a situation—wilting the crop or use of a preservative or conditioner. Wilting is practicable only in special circumstances and under rather ideal conditions.

Preservatives are of two general classes: (1) those that add readily fermentable carbohydrate to the green crop and thus promote the lactic acid type of fermentation and (2) those that have a mild antiseptic action and prevent undesirable breakdown of protein and formation of butyric acid. Examples of the first class are molasses and ground cereal grains; in the second class are liquid sulfur dioxide and sodium bisulfite.

Conditioners are dry materials that

absorb excess moisture. Ground cereal grains give an excellent product and are easy to apply. The cost is not so high as it is sometimes thought to be as 80 per cent or more of the feeding value of the grain remains in the silage. Because of difficulties of application, molasses is no longer recommended, although much good silage has been made with it.

Liquid sulfur dioxide does a good job of preservation, if uniformly applied, but it requires special equipment and painstaking effort, otherwise the silage will be "spotty"—good in places and poor in others. Sodium bisulfite is cheap, easy to apply, and the silage is of excellent quality, surpassed in our experience, only by that made with hominy meal or ground wheat.

Without exception, the feeding value of good quality silage as determined by recognized formulas has been higher than that of poor quality, bad smelling silage. When ground cereal grains have been used as a preservative, the difference has been almost one quarter more. Weight losses also have been lower when a preservative was used; enough lower in general to pay for the cost of the treatment, not taking into consideration the higher feeding value.

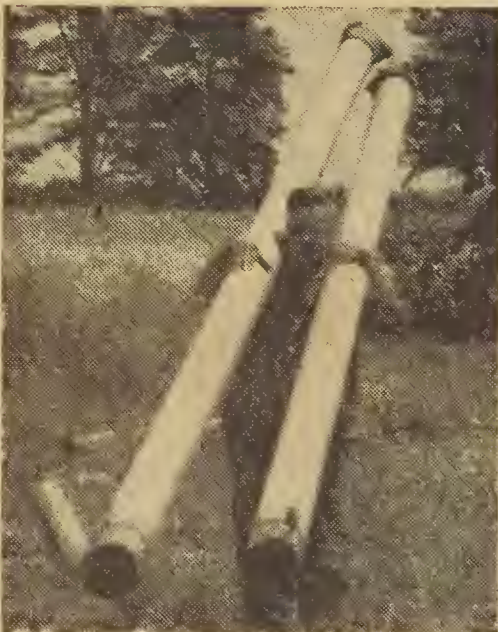
Odor and consistency (absence of sliminess) will oftentimes provide the experienced operator with a good indication of the quality of his silage. Odor, however, is not always to be depended on, especially in borderline cases. Color is of some value; good silage is usually greenish-brown or yellowish-brown.

Palatability is not an infallible guide to quality. Cows sometimes relish very strong smelling silage that has been shown to be relatively low in feeding value and to have undergone extensive losses in the silo.



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Martin says he has practically no maintenance problems. "I chose Alcoa® Aluminum Irrigation Pipe sold by Charles Joy & Sons, who helped me select couplings and pumps, too. Storage is no problem, since nothing will resist weather better than Alcoa Aluminum. We don't even cover it, and rust doesn't affect it at all."

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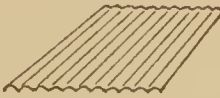
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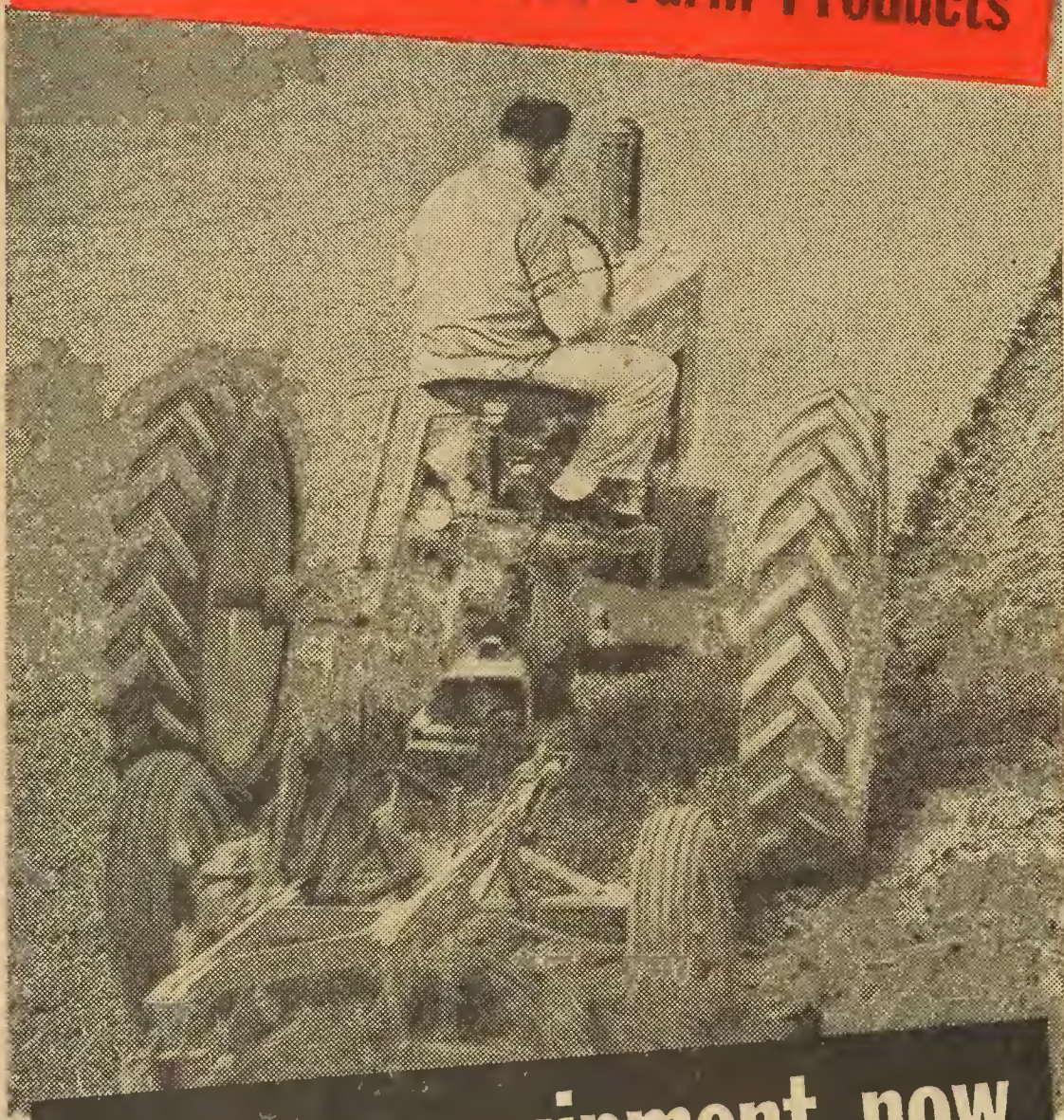


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THE SPORTSMAN CAN HELP THE FARMER

DURING the past ten years, I have witnessed how much a sportsman can help the farmer and how little it takes to harm him. There are several animals that destroy crops. Deer can do a lot of damage once they find a young orchard. Either in the late summer or the first part of winter they will bite the young saplings and strip the limbs off and during summer when the trees are heavy with apples, it only takes a little extra pull and the whole limb is broken. It takes from five to ten years to grow this tree, so the farmer has a big loss.

During the hunting season just at dawn or just at sunset, deer are usually seen in or near the orchard, the ideal place for feed and a chance for a good, open shot. If the hunter is lucky, he will get his deer and the farmer will have one less to damage his orchard.

He not only raises crops to worry about, but the chicken farmer has his troubles too. Coon and foxes love a nice young chicken. Both the trapper and hunter can help this time. I am one of the lucky hunters who has a couple of good coon dogs and I love to hear the hounds open up a good coon chase. I was called out several times last sum-

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The darkest hour is only sixty minutes long.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

mer and fall to get coon where they had been doing damage. I worked in a corn field for three nights in one place and took seven coon. This probably saved the farmer from \$50.00 to \$75.00.

During the summer I was called where a big coon had been killing full grown hens. Again, the hounds were put to work and in three nights I had destroyed five more coon. During the summer, they had killed 22 hens in all.

There are times when a hunter in the woods sees a big porcupine in a young hemlock. One shell well spent can destroy the varmint and save a lot of trees.

Looking at another side of the picture, it only takes one careless and thoughtless hunter to spoil a good time for all. First, he drives his car through a new seeded field and then, as he eats his lunch, throws all the cans and empty bottles in the field. When he comes to a gate, instead of crawling under as he should, he will go over the top, knocking the top rail off, or he may leave the gate open. About that time he draws his sights on the farmer's cow, and he never misses.

It seems that if all could work together, a good hunting trip could be had and it would help everyone involved.—Fred H. Knox

—A. A.—

MORE FLOWERS FOR LESS ENERGY

YOUR paper has been read here at "Shelter Valley Farm" for many years and when I read your pages about flowers on the farm it was very interesting. When we love flowers we can always find time to care for them.

When I was a bit younger I had a large flower garden, but now find I get more blooms for the energy used with tuberous begonias than with any other flowers.

Very Sincerely,
Ethel Stone

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



How'd you like to have an *extra* \$200.

\$300. \$400 dropped in your lap this summer?

You say, "Listen Cy, I could sure use an extra \$300 but it sounds mighty fishy . . . nobody gets \$300 dropped in their lap."

Honest injun, this is no trick. If you've got dairy or beef cows out on pasture I can show you how to pick up some extra dollars for practically nothing.

Here's the how and why. All kinds of practical "on the farm" tests show that the average 20 cow herd will produce an extra \$300 worth of milk per season if you just protect 'em from flies in the pasture. The reason is simple. If they're pestered with flies, they're not eating as much as they should so they don't make as much milk. They're standing in the shade fightin' flies instead of out movin' in the grass.

So if you're milking 20 cows you'll get an **EXTRA \$300** worth of milk . . . less the cost of the fly control, which costs very little if you use the new Watkins Livestock Spray Concentrate.

I said NEW Watkins Livestock Spray Concentrate and that's just what it is . . . a real humdinger. Just mix it with water and spray it on your cows every two or three weeks. It's like putting armor on 'em. Keeps the flies off and lets 'em be about their business of making meat or milk.

One other important thing you should do for cows on pasture . . . make sure they're getting enough **MINERAL** to balance all that grass. If the soil is mineral-shy, the forage will be, too. So they can't convert all that grass to milk and that's a heck of a waste!

Now I don't know whether or not your pasture is mineral-shy. Most are, but you just can't tell by looking. But it doesn't matter because there's an easy and inexpensive way to be sure, and that's with a Watkins Stock Mineral Block.

It's a kind of an **AUTOMATIC** grass balancer. If cows don't get enough mineral from natural sources they'll take just what they need from the block. The Watkins Stock Mineral Block furnishes calcium, high-quality phosphorus and all the other minerals they need. Just set it out near water like a salt block.

Your Watkins Dealer has both of these products for livestock on pasture . . . the Livestock Spray Concentrate and the Stock Mineral Block. Take a look at 'em next time he stops by.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

"Ten Commandments" For Apple Marketing

1 This is the first Commandment: It is the law of the profits that good markets exist only where demand goes ahead of supply. Therefore build demand, and yet more demand, for your apples.

2 And the second commandment is like unto the first:

Teach your customers diligently, the merits of apples; for only a fool buys that for which he knows no use. Prepare the market carefully, in advance; for education costs only pennies per bushel but the price of ignorance is in dollars.

3 A thousand growers shall not attempt to sell their apples to seven buyers:

Verily the growers will cut each others' prices to pieces, and the buyers will wink and laugh. But seven sellers and seven buyers make a firm market and fatten the pocketbook of all.

4 He who sells by under-cutting his neighbor's price has thrown a boomerang:

It will return to smite him. His neighbor shall cut in his turn, and both will be sorely wounded in the hip-pocket.

5 You shall not attempt to market a puny volume of apples:

The seller of a million bushels attracts the hard-cash buyers but the push-cart peddler must hunt the by-ways and alleys for bad-check customers.

6 Unless you are a professional salesman as well as a grower, hire yourself a salesman:

The amateur cannot compete equally with the professional and the buyers of apples today are surely professionals.

7 Guard diligently against overfilling the nearby markets:

A glut ruins the price-level and the blight speeds by telegraph over land and sea. Offer your apples to many cities, for apples grow only in certain spots of this terrestrial ball, but all the people of all the nations hunger for fruit.

8 Strive mightily for a stable market:

Therein the merchant buys tomorrow's needs freely and with confidence. But when the price-cutters enter, the merchant withholds buying, lest his competitor buy cheaper or tomorrow's fruit be lower and the unsold apples pile up like a dammed river, unto the bursting thereof.

9 Forget not that the eye controls the purse strings:

Bruises are repulsive, and poor color looks shabby. Your apples must sell themselves in the super-markets alongside 70 other fruits and vegetables.

10 An honest grade is a delight to all merchants:

It brings re-orders; but a deceitful or a sloppy pack induces wrath and rejection.—Apple Institute News



ANNUAL ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE APR. 28

FOR 21 years now, New York State Angus breeders have been holding their annual consignment sale at the Cornell Livestock Judging Pavilion, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. This sale has become one of the very finest Aberdeen-Angus consignment sales in the United States.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle have been gaining rapidly in popularity. All Angus cattle are "polled," which means that they have no horns at all.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle are particularly ideal for dairymen who wish to retire from active milk production but

wish to keep their hand in the cattle business one way or another. Every Aberdeen-Angus cow comes equipped with a four-legged milking machine—a healthy, lively calf, eager to nurse his mother.

This year's New York State Aberdeen-Angus Consignment Sale at Ithaca, contains a very fine group of bred heifers, open heifers and herd bull prospects. The cattle have been carefully selected by an experienced selection committee; the cattle will be shown in nice condition; there will be a show at 9:00 A.M. sale day, and these cattle will be judged by Mr. Percy R. Webb of Windfields Farm, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada. At 1:00 P.M. the after-

noon of April 28th, the cattle will be sold at auction by Auctioneers Hamilton James and Al Zogg.

On Friday evening, starting at 6:00, there will be a chicken barbecue at Babcock Farms, located on Route 96, about 5 miles from Ithaca, going toward Trumansburg. All folks interested in breeding Aberdeen-Angus cattle are invited to the barbecue, the show and the sale. For a catalog of the sale, write to Monroe C. Babcock, Sale Manager, R.D. 3, Ithaca, New York.

— A. A. —

Keep woodwork away from steam-pipes. The wood may eventually carbonize and catch fire, if there is not adequate space for ventilation.

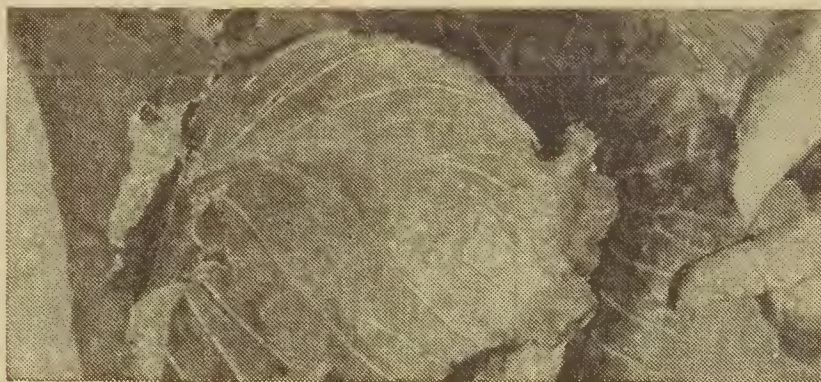


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This 45% UREA Nitrogen Fertilizer in free-flowing pellets gives your crops the nitrogen they need fast and easy. ARCADIAN® UREA 45 packs the biggest wallop of nitrogen growing power you can buy in a bag. It is all high-quality Urea nitrogen, quick-acting and long-lasting. Get UREA 45 today to make your crops pay!



Small grains need nitrogen to stool out thick and form heads well filled with fat kernels. UREA 45 works equally well as pre-plant or top-dressing application. It penetrates the entire root zone to feed your crop well. It saves work! Each 80-pound bag contains 36 pounds of actual nitrogen.



Vegetables need plenty of nitrogen for the fast, strong growth that makes big, early-maturing yields. UREA 45 feeds crops quickly and resists leaching to feed crops well all season long. You can add UREA 45 to irrigation water and let water do the work of spreading.



Fruit needs nitrogen all through the spring and UREA 45 makes quick work of supplying this plant food essential to good leaf and shoot growth and good fruit set and sizing. UREA penetrates to the roots fast. The firm, concentrated pellets make easy spreading in any equipment.



Grass pastures and haylands produce more feed rich in protein when you top-dress with ARCADIAN UREA 45. You save work because fewer bags of UREA 45 cover your entire grass acreage. For best results apply UREA 45 early, and also apply lime. Get UREA 45 today!

See Your Arcadian Supplier

Ask your dealer for high-nitrogen ARCADIAN products: ARCADIAN UREA 45, the most nitrogen you can buy in a bag; ARCADIAN 12-12-12 Granular Fertilizer, made to make crops make money; ARCADIAN Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions, the easy way to make crops pay.

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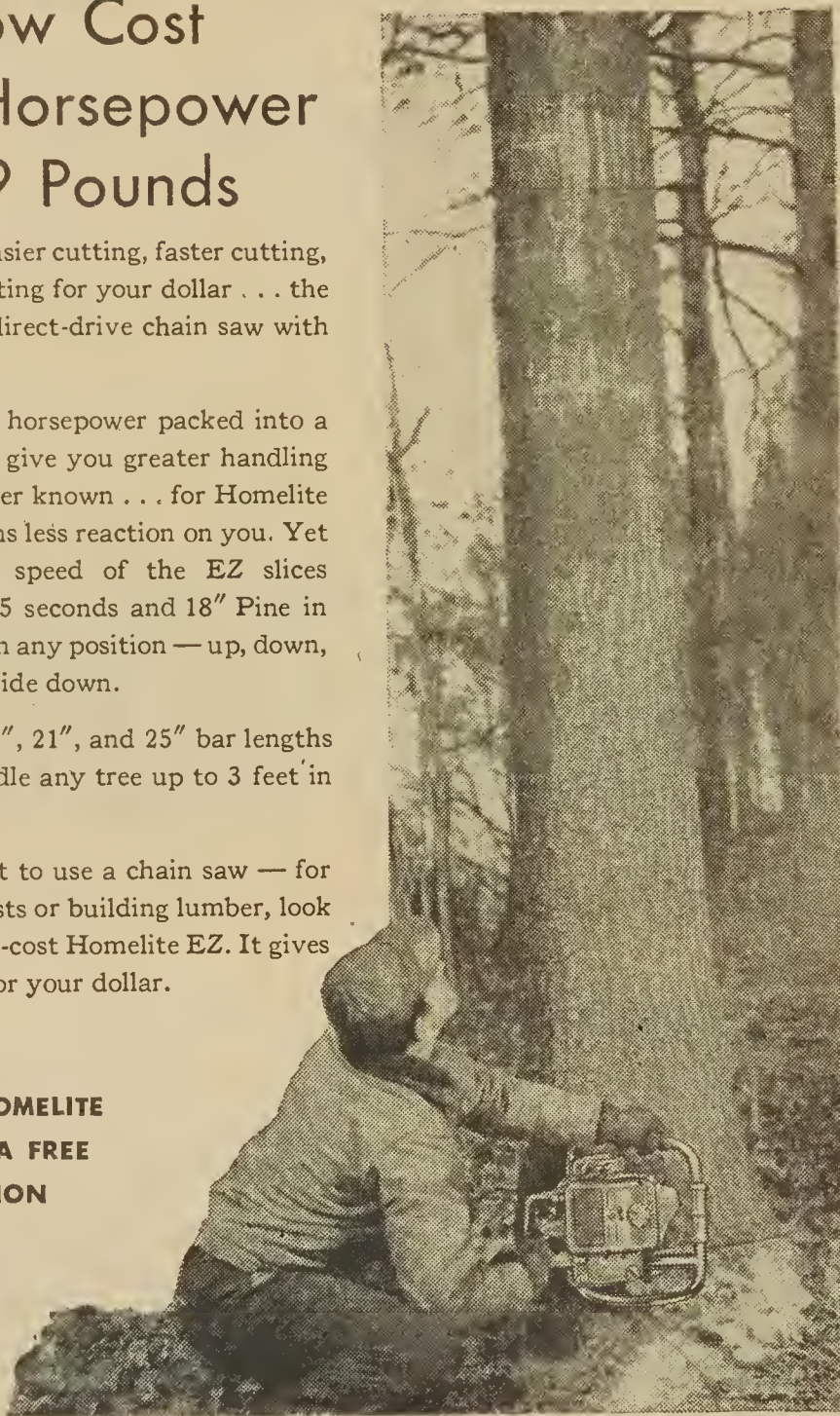
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Now you get 5 full horsepower packed into a light 19 pounds, to give you greater handling ease than you've ever known . . . for Homelite floating power means less reaction on you. Yet the faster cutting speed of the EZ slices through 8" Oak in 5 seconds and 18" Pine in 14 seconds. It cuts in any position — up, down, right, left, even upside down.

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Some Experiences in Spray Thinning APPLES

By M. B. HOFFMAN
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

HAND THINNING represents one of the greatest single costs in producing good fruit. Even when experienced and dependable help is available, adequate thinning of apples by hand cannot be done early enough to promote annual flowering. The use of chemical sprays during the bloom or early post-bloom period to reduce fruit set and thereby partially or completely overcome the necessity for hand thinning is considered one of the more important developments in commercial fruit growing in recent years.

The advisability of chemical thinning will depend on the individual orchard, the variety, the amount of bloom and the weather during bloom. The practice must be based on the assumption that the final set will be too heavy. Many factors will affect the results and the best results may not always be duplicated. This is because environment and tree condition usually vary from year to year.

Chemical thinning of such heavy setting varieties as Yellow Transparent, Wealthy and Golden Delicious has usually proved profitable. With these sorts, insufficient thinning with chemicals has occurred about as often as adequate thinning, but even so, the treatment is generally helpful. In orchards where any variety tends to bear in alternate years, chemical thinning would appear in order when a heavy bloom is accompanied by good weather for cross-pollination.

Materials

The DN formulations when used as a spray at full bloom are good thinners for Wealthy, Golden Delicious and other varieties that consistently over-set. However, because of the necessity for exact timing and the possibility of leaf burn with DN materials, fruit growers in the humid areas of the East are more interested in the synthetic growth regulators. There are two of these used for thinning apples: naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA) and its amide, naphthaleneacetamide.

While there has been a considerable amount of satisfactory thinning accomplished with NAA, numerous cases of over-thinning have occurred. Moderate to severe leaf injury has been common, especially when the treatment was made at the petal fall stage. When cloudy, rainy weather prevails, the leaves may remain susceptible to NAA injury for two or more weeks after petal fall.

In contrast, applications of the amide at early stages of development have resulted in normal growth of both leaves and shoots. In most cases the thinning results with amide have been favorable. In some cases thinning has been inadequate. In very few instances, involving an excessive set, has over-thinning occurred.

Factors Influencing Results

The amount of thinning following a given treatment may vary from year to year, from day to day and from one variety to another. These variations seem to be associated, at least in part, with the amount of chemical absorbed by the foliage. In the case of most pesticides it is only necessary for the material to be deposited on the foliage or fruit to prevent insect or disease damage. But, for growth regulators, the chemical must be absorbed by the foliage if it is to produce an effect.

Under orchard conditions there are a



number of factors that appear to influence the absorption of these two growth regulators, and therefore the amount of thinning. Chief among these are: (1) the material, (2) weather conditions during early development, (3) environmental conditions at the time of spraying and (4) varietal characteristics of the foliage.

1. Under any given set of conditions NAA seems to be more readily absorbed than its amide. This may be the principal reason why it is the more potent thinner and frequently injurious to foliage.

2. Experience has shown that thinning when a chemical is used is always heavier with all varieties in years when

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Let's all swap problems — since everyone always knows how to solve the other person's problems.

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cloudy, rainy weather predominates during the pre-bloom or post bloom period. This has been true even though weather is favorable when trees are in bloom, resulting in an excessive set. An abnormal amount of cloudy, wet weather for a week or 10 days prior to the application seems to condition the foliage for maximum absorption. It is under such conditions that NAA usually overthins and results in serious foliage injury. And, it is under such conditions that amide is much the better choice.

3. In general, the earlier the thinning sprays are applied following bloom the more effective they are in reducing set. However, there are many exceptions to this statement. Conditions at the time of spraying can affect the rate of drying, and slow drying appears to be associated with an increased rate and amount of absorption, which in turn increases the effect of the chemical. In other words, absorption is of more importance than day to day development during that short post bloom period when thinning sprays must be applied.

4. The absorption of growth regulators is known to be affected by the physical structure of the foliage of different plants. Leaf characters vary considerably with different apple varieties. This may be one reason why some varieties, including Jonathan, R. I. Greening, Baldwin, Stayman, York Imperial and Yellow Newtown are, under most conditions more responsive to these thinning sprays than are Wealthy, Golden Delicious and Rome Beauty.

Timing and Choice of Material

Early or Summer Varieties. Summer apples such as Williams Early Red, Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent, Lodi and Oldenburg have a short growing season and should be thinned at the earliest possible date. This will permit rapid growth from the start and result in the best commercial size by harvest.

A growth regulator spray for thin-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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SOME EXPERIENCES IN SPRAY THINNING APPLES

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ring summer apples should be applied during late bloom or at the petal fall stage. Such treatment made later than that, say 2 to 3 weeks following petal fall, will likely result in little or no thinning, a reduced growth rate and premature ripening of the fruit. This effect, in summer apples has never occurred following spray applied approximately at the petal fall stage. Since the amide can be used at this early stage without leaf injury it is the only choice for these early sorts.

Fall and Winter Varieties. These varieties may be spray thinned over a period of about ten to fourteen days beginning with the shedding of petals. The earlier the thinning is done the better will be the size of fruit and the chances of repeat bloom. The material and time of application should be governed by the situation. When there has been considerable cloudy, wet weather, amide is the safer material. In fact, such conditions have proven helpful in obtaining adequate thinning of a number of heavy setting varieties with amide.

With predominately sunny weather and for varieties that have proven difficult to thin such as Wealthy and Golden Delicious, success with the amide will likely require that the application be made under conditions conducive to slow drying. Such conditions usually occur during the late afternoon or evening when there is no wind and often a rise in humidity. During sunny, dry seasons the use of NAA, about 10 days after petal fall may be considered for some of the heavy setting varieties.

With some varieties, notably Delicious and Grimes Golden, an amide spray applied ten to fourteen days after petal fall often results in numerous small, seedless fruits that persist throughout the season. This effect, which is more of a nuisance than harmful, has never been observed when the spray was made at petal fall or several days following petal fall.

While the absorption problem has been emphasized here because of its obvious importance, it is possible that other conditions such as the supply of reserve foods, the extent of cross pollination and general tree vigor may also contribute to the variations in spray thinning results. When we have more knowledge of the factors influencing the absorption of these growth regulators and more information on their effects in reducing fruit set, the variations in thinning results will, no doubt, be better understood. Such knowledge should prove helpful in obtaining more uniform results.

— A. A. —

TRIBUTE TO CARL LADD

I HAVE been a reader of your paper a number of years. I never overlook "Eastman's Chestnuts." The other day I made a number of calls in the country with Agriculturist salesman, Dean Tuttle. When we returned he presented me with a copy of volume #4 of "Eastman's Chestnuts." I have read it through with many a laugh.

In your paper you often mention Dean Carl Ladd. He was a resident of Altamont about 40 years ago for a period of a year more or less. It was often my opportunity to sit with him in the train on the way to Albany and I enjoyed his company and companionship. He was on the way up then. All of us who came in contact with him realized, as the saying is, that he sure was going places. If I remember correctly it was not long after this that he was made Dean at Cornell. It is not understandable that this type of man has to be allowed a short span of life.

—F.F.W., N. Y.



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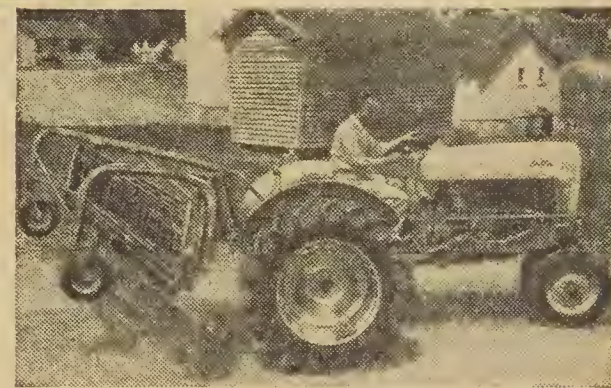
Gentle Raking Action Saves Leaves. The Ford Side Delivery Rake moves hay a shorter distance from swath to windrow than ordinary side rakes. There's less whipping, less tossing of hay. It handles hay *gently* while you rake at faster speeds. And its extra width gets all the hay with ease, placing the raked hay on top of the stubble for faster curing.

Two-Speed Drive, Tractor Powered. In addition, this rake is PTO-operated and it has a two-speed drive—use tractor high gear for most raking or the next lower gear for dry hay and rough ground. By raking faster where conditions permit, you save valuable time, prevent over-bleaching of the hay and get your hay out of the weather sooner.

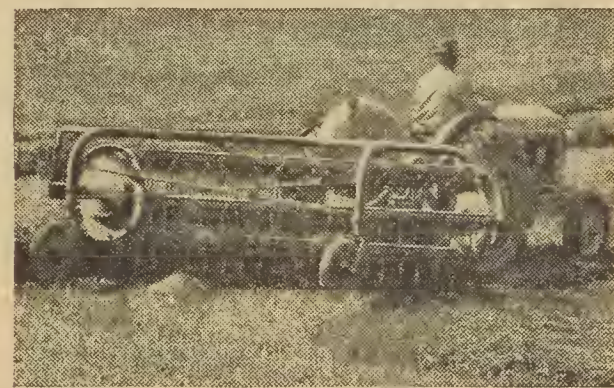
Sealed Bearings Lubricated for Life. You save time and bother "greasing up," too—there are only four grease fittings to be serviced on the entire rake. The tooth bars run on ball bearings and they are sealed for life. It's the smoothest running rake you've ever seen!

You'll Have to See It! And there's much more—such as the exclusive four-blade rotor that strips hay cleaner, replacing the usual stripper bars. So stop in and see the mounted Ford Rake at your Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer's. Look over the new, smooth-running Ford Mowers, too. Then try them on your own farm without obligation. Find out for yourself how much *easier* and *faster* hay making can be!

Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Michigan.



Gets to the field fast. Notice how this rake is carried by the tractor—nothing drags behind to slow you down. That's why you can travel to and from the field at faster tractor speeds. And since no part of the rake touches the ground, the entire rake is protected from the severe shaking, wobble and vibration to which pulled rakes are subjected on the road.



Lifts over rocks or other obstructions, at the touch of your finger. When raking, the mounted Ford Rake can be raised instantly to clear rocks or other obstructions. Simply move the handy Touch Control lever—Ford Tractor hydraulic power does the rest. Here's extra protection against rock damage, extra convenience, too. And backing is no problem—this mounted rake cannot jackknife or cramp. Handles easily at all times!

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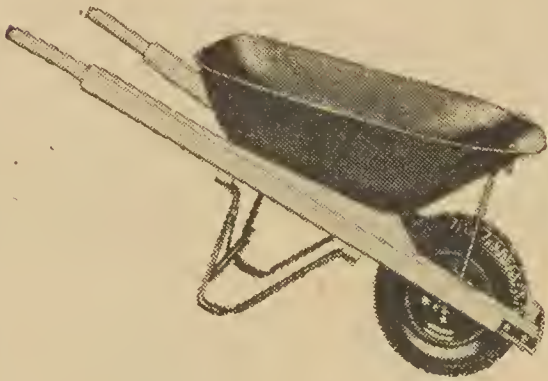
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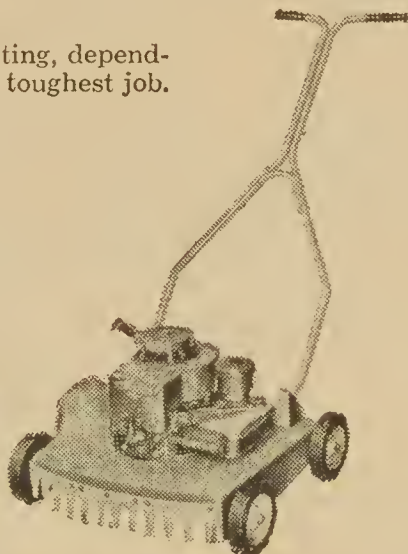
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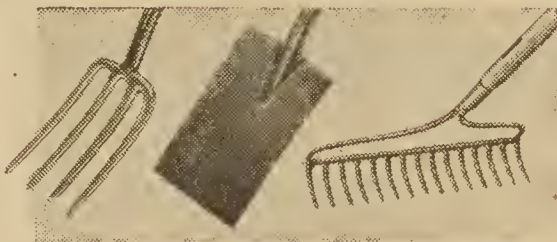
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Working with Farm Families

By E. HALE JONES

Extension Teaching and Information, Cornell University

A YOUNG farmer wonders if he should buy 25 additional acres, a farm family is up to its neck in debt and plagued by creditors, a father and son want to arrange a workable farm partnership, and a homemaker spends most of a day baking and wonders how she can find time for other things.

These are a few of the many situations in which the New York State Extension Service is working with farm families through a more intensive farm and home management program.

The program is geared to help farmers and homemakers work out their own problems of management — of money, time, and resources. Nearly 600 families in 15 counties are directly involved and many more benefit indirectly from the work of county agricultural, home demonstration, and 4-H club agents' along with management specialists at Cornell.

Dr. M. C. Bond, Director of Extension, says the program so far has been "Most promising. We are trying to emphasize proper management in these days when farmers and homemakers must be astute business people in order to make ends meet."

For a farm family, participation begins with a particular problem, want, or need. Then the county agent visits the farm for private consultation with the family.

Decisions on whether or not to buy a new tractor or to remodel a kitchen are made by the family. Function of the county agent or college specialist, called in at the family's request, is to point up various methods of considering facts and making decisions.

But individual consultation isn't the only method used to assist farm families. County agents and college specialists frequently meet with small groups to discuss farm-business operations.

There are barn meetings, farm account schools, county-wide farm business conferences, community record clubs, and separate conferences for special interest groups such as dairymen, poultrymen, crop and livestock farmers.

There are six college specialists working closely with farm and home management. Farm problems are taken up by agricultural economists, C. A. Bratton, C. W. Loomis, R. S. Smith, and L. C. Cunningham. Home economists Ruth Deacon and Sally Manning work with homemakers.

"The bulk of the people we contact through county agents are relatively young folks working their way up," Dr. Bratton says.

Describing how the program involved a Central New York farm family operating a 300-acre dairy farm with 60 cows, he says:

"It was a three-man operation. The 38-year-old owner was a father of three small children. The family had bills scattered all over and had difficulty paying them. They borrowed heavily.

"After a full day of consultation, the family decided their small potato enterprise could not be run efficiently, their machine costs were too high, and they had more hired help than the farm could support.

"This farmer has definitely improved his operation by cutting his costs and consolidating his debts with a bank loan," Dr. Bratton reports.

Professor Smith recalls how a 35-year-old farmer in East-Central New York worked out a decision to buy

more land—then made it pay. He bought the large dairy farm from his mother and was in debt. His feed purchases were high because of limited crop and pasture acreage.

This farmer wondered whether it would be wise to go further in debt by purchasing 25 more acres for crop land. Aided by his county agent and Professor Smith, the farmer drew up alternative budgets.

"He bought the land and put in husking corn and oats," the professor says. "Later we summarized his business and found that his first year savings in feed costs had already justified the purchase."

In another father-son enterprise Professor Loomis explains how a Western New York family saw a need to boost the farm's efficiency.

"They had a good, 35-cow dairy business," he says, "but it was not adequate for two persons. Their costs were slightly high and they had too high a ratio of heifers to cows. In short, there wasn't enough milk being sold from the farm."

"After analyzing the business, they began seeking ways of enlarging the enterprise so the income could support a partnership."

In home management, Miss Deacon, Miss Manning, and the home demonstration agents work closely with

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Though your smiling turn to weeping,

Though your skies grow cold and drear,

Though your gentle winds are sleeping,

April! April! you are here!—Goodbye!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

farm families, helping them to get the most from their home resources. Some consultation is done with the farmer's wife.

"We worked with a young homemaker in southwestern New York who never had time to get everything done," Professor Deacon recalls. "She wondered how she could become a better home manager."

"She was given a homemaking work unit sheet on which she noted time spent for dishwashing, meal preparation, physical care of the family, washing, ironing, care of the house, and other homemaking. She found most of one day was devoted to baking cakes, pies and cookies."

"From this we worked out a plan with her so she could budget her time differently. One suggestion was that she combine her baking with several oven meals a week."

Marian Babcock, home demonstration agent at large, who has worked in the program, tells of a 50-year-old Western New York woman who wanted a "model" kitchen costing several thousand dollars.

After a discussion with the home demonstration agent, during which the family's total resources were reviewed, the family decided their budget could support a new kitchen all at once. The homemaker's plan now is to work toward her goal through gradual changes. This decision kept the farm family from plunging into debt.

"Like all Extension activities, the basis of our program is education," Dr. Bond says. "By working directly with farm families and small groups, we hope to teach sound methods of farm and home management."

Handling Roughage to Reduce Nutrient Losses

LOSSES in the nutritive value of roughage during harvest are higher than most of us realize. By the time the hay or grass silage gets to the cow it may, depending on many things including weather, have lost as much as 25% of its original feed value.

The losses come in various ways, including the shattering of leaves, bleaching by the sun, the loss of nutrients and palatability as a result of rain, and losses after storage. In recent years a lot of progress has been made in reducing them.

The advice to cut hay early and get it in the barn without getting it wet is nothing new; it has been given for at least two generations. But unfortunately, it is extremely difficult advice to follow.

Three loss-reducing practices are now being followed. One is putting grass or high-moisture hay into an air-

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When you can think of yesterday without regret, and of tomorrow without a fear, you are on the road to success.—Author Unknown

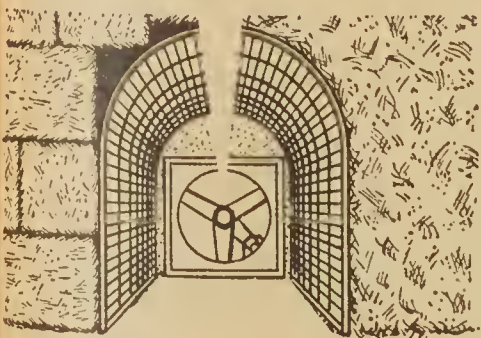
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tight glass lined steel silo. The exclusion of air prevents loss by heating and prevents the growth of organisms that cause spoilage.

Another method is to put up grass silage instead of hay, which gets practically all the leaves and which permits harvesting early, even during periods of bad weather. Nevertheless, the losses in storage, particularly in trench silos, are higher than many people realize.

The third method is barn curing of hay. Not so many years ago, any farmer who installed steel stanchions and a ventilation system was looked upon by his neighbors as slightly out of his head. Now, that kind of equipment is recognized as standard, but to some extent, the same reaction follows the pur-

(Continued on Page 19)



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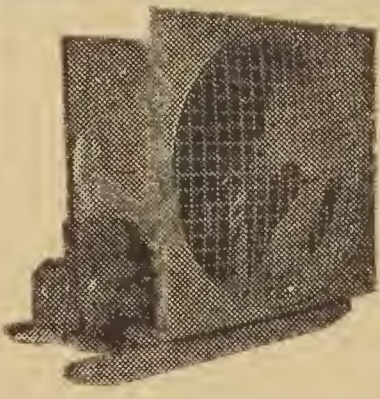
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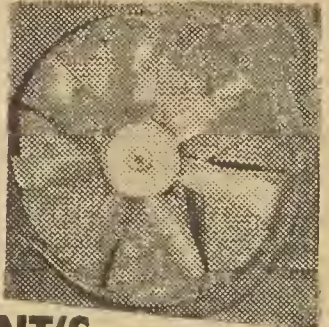
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Massachusetts Dairy Cows Get Lifetime Production Awards

EACH YEAR the Massachusetts Purebred Dairy Cattle Association provides certificates for Bay State cows that have produced more than 3,000 pounds of butterfat. Registered or grade cows that have completed records since 1950 are eligible for awards given annually at the Dairy Farmers' Seminar at the University of Massachusetts.

At the Seminar February 1, this

year, a total of 282 certificates were awarded—143 to living cows and 139 for completed lifetime records. The Charles M. Cox Co. also presented trophies for the highest butterfat total in each of the five major dairy breeds and for the highest grade.

In the following lists, all cows are registered except where noted, and those in blacker type were trophy winners:

TEN HIGHEST LIVING COWS

	Lbs. Milk	% Fat	Lbs. Fat
1. James A. Britton, Greenfield, Brown Swiss, "Veruna"	139,730	4.29	5994
2. Osborne C. West, Hadley, Holstein "Hartsbrook Della Girl"	142,745	3.96	5650
3. John R. Sibley, Spencer, Jersey "Bright Design of Sibley Farms"	104,182	5.20	5422
4. John R. Sibley, Spencer, Jersey "Design Cedar of Sibley Farms"	113,623	4.64	5275
5. Veasey Pcirce, Hingham, Jersey "Crystal Star Ada"	103,666	5.05	5240
6. John R. Sibley, Spencer, Jersey "Clear Design of Sibley Farms"	100,860	4.96	5006
7. Harry Surabian, Worcester, Ayrshire, "Malden Brook Dairymen's Cherry"	117,565	4.15	4876
8. Farnham W. Smith, Carlisle, Holstein, "Shaws Jewel Dauntless Crete"	125,373	3.83	4807
9. Wrentham State School, Wrentham, Holstein. "Wrentham Ormsby Inka"	120,320	3.99	4803
10. Ernest W. Thayer, Salisbury, Grade Holstein, "Susy"	103,990	4.51	4689

25 HIGHEST COMPLETED RECORDS

1. High Lawn Farm, Lenox, Jersey "Mayflower Hopeful"	144,986	4.99	7229
2. High Lawn Farm, Lenox, Jersey "Advance Brunhilda"	184,095	3.91	7196
3. Waveney Farms, Inc., Framingham, Grade Guernsey, "W. F. 125"	179,577	3.78	6791
4. St. Joseph's Abbey, Spencer, Holstein "Quonquont Pearl Pluta"	193,172	3.51	6776
5. High Lawn Farm, Lenox, Jersey "Lilac Remus Lollypop"	129,947	5.20	6762
6. John J. Glessner, 2nd, Ipswich, Guernsey, "Wood Ford Elite"	118,877	5.39	6407
7. High Lawn Farm, Lenox, Jersey "Lilac Remus H L Louise"	119,409	5.18	6194
8. Kimball's Ayrshire Dairy, Haverhill, Ayrshire "Pride's Enterprise of Kimball Farm"	142,290	4.26	6057
9. Osborne C. West, Hadley, Holstein "Hartsbrook Marcia"	149,118	3.97	5917
10. St. Joseph's Abbey, Spencer, Holstein, "Maytag Ormsby Fobes Hulda"	157,953	3.73	5893
11. Westlea Farm, Bridgewater, Holstein, "Dunloggin Olive Cascade"	157,016	3.71	5829
12. Osborne C. West, Hadley, Holstein "Dora Creamelle Bess Fern"	140,588	4.15	5823
13. High Lawn Farm, Lenox, Jersey "Siegfried Memory"	121,347	4.80	5819
14. St. Joseph's Abbey, Spencer, Holstein, "Dunloggin Fond Lucille"	158,131	3.58	5604
15. Kimball's Ayrshire Dairy, Haverhill, Ayrshire, "Belle's Eunice of Kimball Farm"	134,110	4.21	5644
16. Gardner State Hospital, East Gardner, Grade Holstein, "No. 1862"	156,715	3.53	5525
17. Gardner State Hospital, East Gardner, Holstein, "Howcojel Alcartra Noekdair Metis"	155,900	3.54	5524
18. Mt. Hermon School, Mt. Hermon, Holstein, "Mt. Hermon Pontiac Renie Segis"	171,019	3.19	5459
19. High Lawn Farm, Lenox, Jersey "Courageous Classic"	96,484	5.52	5325
20. Osborne C. West, Hadley, Holstein "Hartsbrook Ormsby Beets"	112,285	4.70	5273
21. Reformatory for Women, Framingham, Holstein, "R. W. Avalon Bay State"	155,871	3.37	5246
22. Vernon D. Mudgett, Sterling Jct. Guernsey, "Deershorn Foremost Primrose"	98,566	5.32	5214
23. St. Joseph's Abbey, Spencer, Holstein, "Lauxmont Admiral Almeda"	150,634	3.48	5243
24. University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Jersey, "Bay State Bluebell"	101,959	5.12	5223
25. Eldroot Farms, Inc., Uxbridge, Brown Swiss, "Privot's Supreme Quality Lady"	124,660	4.12	5136

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My Experience With A Bull



I HAVE read AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ever since I can remember and I have been planning to write you for some time. However, an article in tonight's paper headlined, "Bull Gores Farmer to Death" finally got me started.

The incident I relate happened on February 8th. It was a nice morning and I let the cows out for awhile, along with a bull a dealer had brought me a couple of weeks before, saying, "He's a little funny, so watch him."

I was also doing chores for a friend who was laid up with a broken leg so

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Education covers a lot of ground, but it doesn't cultivate it.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

was in a hurry to get the cows in the barn. The bull and one cow didn't come when I called so I started after them. Remembering the warning, I picked up a 5-tined handled fork as a precaution.

As I approached, the bull turned around and came toward me, not charging as shown in most pictures, but on a deliberate walk. As I was armed with the fork, I felt perfectly safe and when he came close, I hit him a solid whack side of the head. He just lowered his head and kept right on coming.

All I could hit now was the top of his head which I did but it was like

beating an oak stump. By then I realized I was in trouble so as a last resort plunged the tines into his neck. Still he came on and I went down into about 8 inches of crusty snow.

In the next minute or so, he pushed me around flat on my back and all I could think of was to get hold of his ring. He cleverly dodged my grab a couple of times but I finally got hold of it and he gave up immediately.

Without much trouble I got back on my feet but I didn't dare let go, so I led him toward the barn. This was slow progress and my fingers became so cramped he could easily have broken away if he tried. However, I succeeded in reaching the barn and got him back into a stallion and that was the end of the episode.

I was wet with perspiration but didn't think I was hurt any at the time. Afterward, I had several bruises but nothing serious, and I am sure you will agree I was very lucky.

I can assure you that it is a pretty helpless feeling when you're down, and the only safe way is not to get in that position. So don't trust any bull and don't think you are safe just because you carry a club. They just don't respect it and it gets too late so soon.

Possibly you can use this true story to again warn your readers. If you do, please don't use my name unless you have to. I trust the deep snow is one good reason I am able to write this story. It was a good cushion.—Name omitted by request

HANDLING ROUGHAGE TO REDUCE LOSSES

(Continued from Page 17)

chase by a neighbor of a barn hay dryer.

It goes without saying that any type of equipment should not be bought unless it returns profit to the buyer. There is no question but that a barn dryer will save a lot of nutrients in the hay you harvest, the question being whether the savings will be more than the cost.

Mr. James H. Oliver of General Electric said in a recent meeting that barn curing of hay will permit a man to produce milk at a saving of 40c per hundred and increase his net income per cow per year by \$40.00. Not only does a barn dryer save nutrients, it permits the harvesting of hay when it is more palatable so that a dairy cow will eat more of it. "It is possible," Mr. Oliver continued, "to produce 75 to 80 per cent of the milk from the dairy on roughage."

Several methods of barn curing of hay are used. The simplest one is a hay mow with air ducts on the bottom through which unheated air is blown by an electric fan. If the outside air is dry, it works reasonably well, but if the air is already full of moisture, its effect on drying the hay is slow.

Warm air will absorb more moisture than cold air, so the advantages of a barn curer are increased by blowing through the hay, air which has been warmed, usually by a heater which burns oil.

This type of a barn dryer can be used for loose hay which can then be cut earlier and brought into the barn quicker. It is also used for curing baled hay and for drying ear corn and other grain.

The question of whether or not a barn dryer should be purchased is something that every individual must decide for himself, but the number of such dryers is increasing and some of

the men are exceedingly enthusiastic about them.

Regardless of the harvesting method used, it is important to understand the kind and amount of the losses in nutritive value of roughage and to take all possible steps to reduce them. Incidentally, when a dairyman is short of roughage, the possible saving of 25% in the nutritive value of his hay is equivalent to adding 25% to his acres on which he grows hay.

— A. A. —

"HELPING SELVES"

WE READ so many depressing stories about farming—especially from Washington—that it is a relief to read about some of the good things once in a while, such as in these recent comments by Vermont's Commissioner of Agriculture Elmer E. Towne:

"Milk production continues at an all-time high. The mechanical and technical revolution in agriculture has increased efficiency and production of most commodities to a point where surplus is a major national problem even with a steadily declining number of farmers. Dairy and poultry products are in a relatively good position. Our sales efforts are paying off and consumption is increasing, probably at the expense of other foods. The plans now under way for a bigger and better June Dairy Month; expanded ADA; a new dairy council in Worcester; dairy festivals in Rutland, Boston, Brattleboro and perhaps other locations; improved milk flavor; Brucellosis eradication and many other programs for increasing milk sales indicate we are effectively helping ourselves.

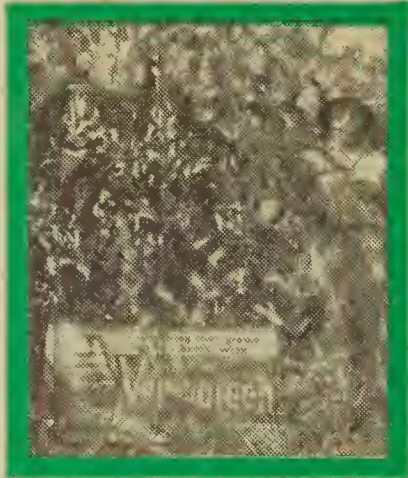
"Our artificial breeding cooperatives have had the best year on record. Business increased, bull studs have improved, their excellent financial position is still better and they are carefully studying the best way of improving their service by using the new frozen semen technique."

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I. G. Rohe, of Syracuse, N. Y., reports, "I used Vertagreen 8-8-8 on our field corn in 1955, applying it at the rate of 350 pounds per acre. We had a wonderful stand of corn on our entire 300 acres. We had excellent color, growth and yields. This has been a very dry year for us, and in spite of this, our corn is excellent. I intend to use Vertagreen in 1956 just as I have for the past five years."

Vertagreen Produces "Highest Yields" For Salem Potato Growers



For three years, Sheldon Brothers, of Salem, N. Y., have used Vertagreen on their potato crop. "We have tried it against several competitive brands, and it has always produced the highest yields," says Albert Sheldon. Vertagreen gave Sheldon Brothers' potatoes such a good start that they set a goal of 800 bushels per acre. "By the most accurate measurement at our disposal," Mr. Sheldon reported, "we know that some fields went over 900 bushels per acre. Needless to say, we don't have to do any more experimenting with various fertilizers to find out which one has what it takes to get the maximum crop on our farm. It's Vertagreen."

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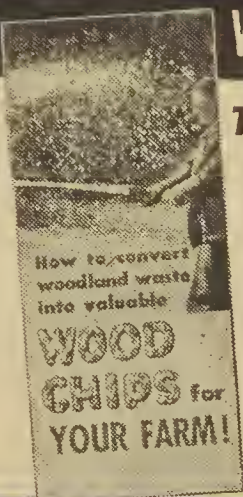
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When You Buy a -- BULK TANK Milk Cooler

IF YOU are considering the purchase of a bulk milk cooler, here are some facts and opinions which may be helpful.

TYPES—There are two types of bulk milk coolers which commonly are referred to as the "Ice-Bank" and "Direct-Expansion." Each has its advantages. The direct-expansion type uses a little less electricity but if your electric wiring system has been in for a number of years, it is possible that the ice-bank type can operate without any wiring changes, whereas a direct-expansion type might not.

The reason for this is that the ice-bank requires a much smaller motor but operates for more hours each day to rebuild the ice-bank between milking periods. The motor on the direct-expansion cooler is 3 times as large and will run fewer hours per day mostly at milking time, but requires more electricity while it is running.

SERVICE—One question you should certainly consider is, "Who is going to service the cooler?" Good service is essential because if it fails to operate, you will need someone who knows his business and who can come right away, otherwise you may lose your milk.

Should your electric service be interrupted for one reason or another, the chances are that the ice-bank type will hold your milk at a satisfactory temperature longer, and some coolers are designed so you can add ice if necessary. In any event, adequate service of the equipment is most important and should perhaps be the deciding factor as to the type to buy.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS—There are several things to consider when you buy a bulk milk cooler, other than the cooler itself. You may need some extensive changes to your wiring system as well as physical changes to your milkhouse. You will need running water in the milkhouse and a pressure type water heater of adequate size to supply sufficient hot water for cleaning the cooler as well as all the other uses. You will likely need some heat in the milkhouse if you do not already have it to keep the milkhouse warm and dry and to keep water from freezing in the pipes.

The condensing unit on ice-bank coolers, which operates over a long period of time, produces some heat to supplement other sources of heat. Also you will need to consider your driveway and location of milkhouse in order to accommodate the tank pick-up truck regardless of weather.

SIZE—It is, of course, essential to have a bulk milk cooler large enough to meet your present and immediate future needs. If you are to have an every-day pick-up it is wise to select a size large enough for 3 milkings during the flush period. This allows for an emergency or delay in the pick-up and would permit every-other-day pick-up during part of the year.

For every-other-day pick-up it would be wise to select a size large enough for 5 milkings during the flush period. In some areas every-other-day pick-up is not permitted but there is no reason to believe that that might not be changed at sometime in the future.

Attention is being given to the problems of the smaller producer and it is hoped that smaller bulk coolers with a proportionate decrease in costs will be developed. The every-other-day pick-up may also benefit the small producer through lowered hauling rates.

Even with all these facts, there is a question of whether or not to buy a bulk milk cooler. Eventually, if all your neighbors go to bulk milk handling, you may have no choice.

SAVINGS—There have been various



Measuring the amount of milk in a bulk tank cooler.

appraisals as to the savings to the farmer who adopts bulk milk cooling. They vary considerably from one area to another, and would indicate that the savings would offset the cost of the cooler. However, it might be 3 years or 10 years. In general, bulk milk coolers are made of such materials and quality that should make them last for many years.

Claims have been made relative to higher butterfat test by eliminating

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There are two kinds of egotists: those who will admit it, and the rest of us.—Author Unknown

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the milk can but while this advantage may have been overestimated, it appears that cans cause the loss of 1/2 point in butter fat test and more in winter, which is worth considering over a period of years.

Certainly, the question of bulk milk coolers is one that interests all dairy-men. It seems like a good idea to read all the information you can find; to visit a farmer who has used one for some time, if possible, and to discuss it thoroughly with everyone who has information about them.

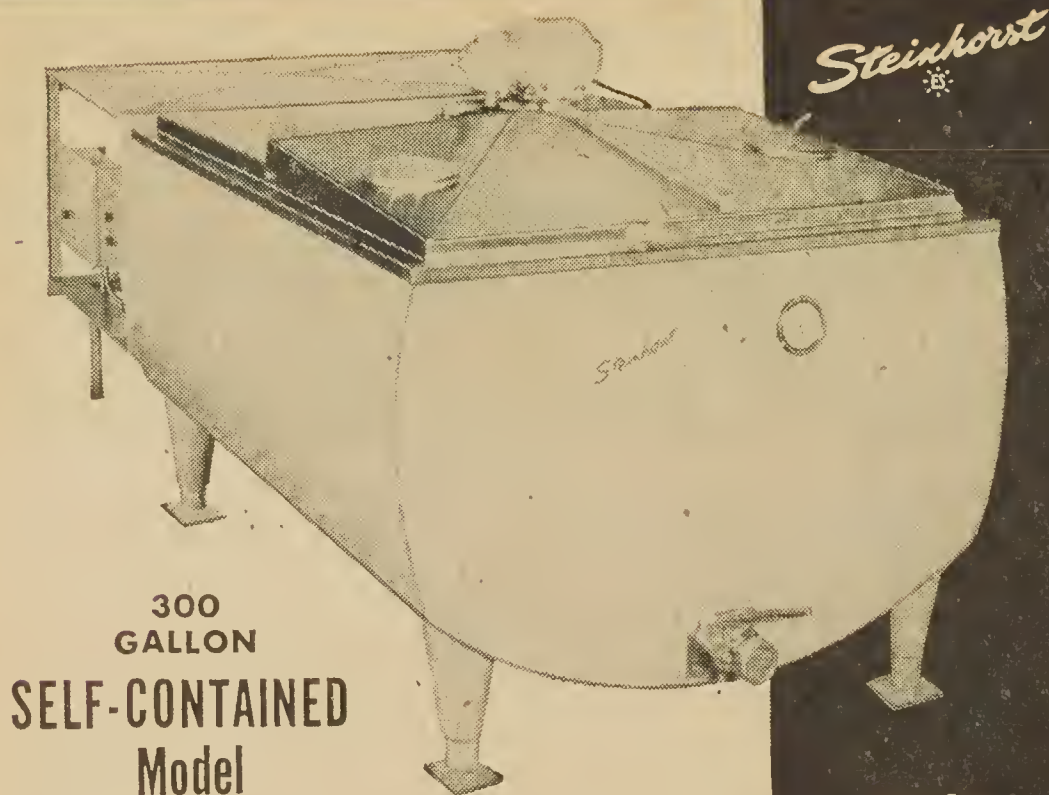
— A. A. —

LESS SUPER?

There was a time when many people felt that on northeastern dairy farms, superphosphate (to balance farm manure) was the only fertilizer that should be bought in bags. This idea has changed gradually, and figures show that less superphosphate has been used each year for the past several years. During the same period, the use of mixed fertilizers has increased as has the use of fertilizers containing only nitrogen.

There is some question as to the soundness of the trend. It is generally agreed that the use of more complete fertilizer will be profitable, but perhaps along with it, the use of superphosphate should be maintained or increased.

It is generally agreed that every dairyman will profit by using superphosphate in the stable. In addition to making the stable more attractive, it prevents the loss of some fertilizing elements and by balancing the manure makes each ton of it more valuable in increasing crop production.



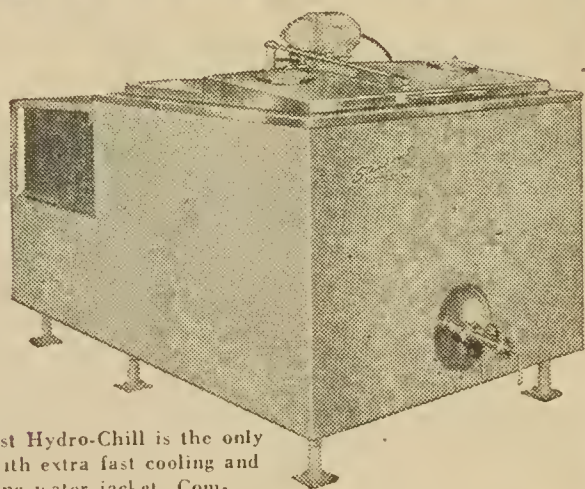
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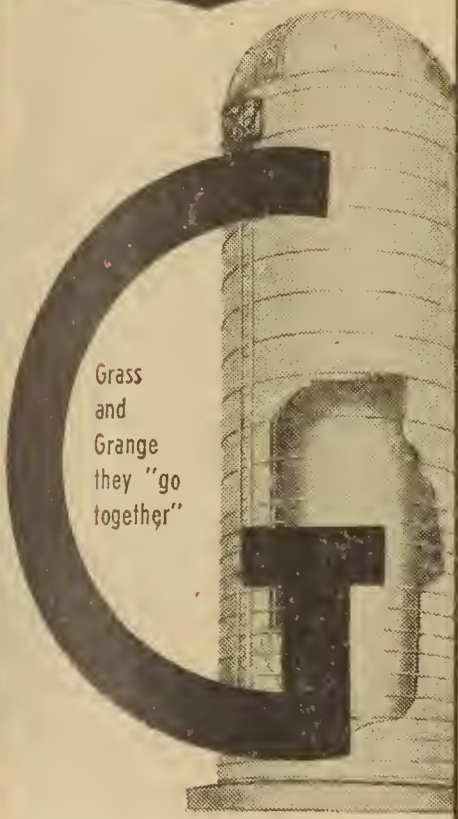
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**Dr. Naylor's
BLU-KOTE**

This Farm Woodlot Makes A Profit

(Continued from Page 1)

last fall when they purchased a D2 crawler type tractor for use in logging operations and in making roads in the sugar bush.

The Yanceys also keep a herd of 18 Ayrshire cows and produce mostly summer milk because this practice fits better with their other operations. But, unlike most farms in Lewis County's Black River Valley section the dairy is the supplemental source of income rather than the primary one.

The sugaring season is one of great activity on this farm as the Yanceys hang from 5,000 to 6,000 buckets and produce well over a thousand gallons of maple syrup each year. Ervin Yancey by virtue of his interest and through the encouragement of Andrew has played a great part in the development of the Yancey sugar bush operations. They have two equipped sugar shanties but have been running only one in recent years. During sugaring, a seven man crew is maintained, although the labor force throughout the year consists mainly of the two Yancey brothers.

A Forest Resources Survey conducted in 1951 determined that 82% of the syrup produced in Lewis County graded either Fancy or No. 1, and the area in

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

All of us are here today, alive, because our forefathers transmitted faith down through succeeding generations to us.—Lewis L. Strauss

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

which the Yanceys are located has the greatest concentration of large volume producers anywhere in the state.

Maple syrup has been produced on the farm since the first generation of Yanceys farmed it but up until 1940 all the syrup was marketed in bulk because of the large volume produced and the location of the farm. Now the Yanceys market about half of their syrup at retail and it is not uncommon to see 30 to 40 people at the sugar house on a Saturday or Sunday afternoon during the sugaring season.

One Sunday 125 people arrived by actual count. Joe has shipped syrup to several states and just recently shipped some to Fred Winch, Cornell Extension Service Forester who is on leave to conduct some specialized work in Libya, Africa.

Joseph Yancey has been a member of the Extension Service and of the Farm Bureau for many years and just this year completed his second term of office as a member of the Lewis County Agricultural Extension Service Executive Committee. Joe has also been a member of the Belfort Grange for nearly 20 years.

In 1953 the farm departments of the Extension Service of Lewis, St. Lawrence, and Jefferson counties sponsored a Forestry Field Day at the Yancey farm at which a large exhibit of forestry equipment was presented and demonstrated. Over 600 people attended the field day that year.

The operations at the Yancey's Belfort Farm require hard work and many days the hours are long ones. However the rewards that come from running a well balanced operation which commands the respect of neighbors are numerous. The stimulating effect of outdoor work in the pleasant setting of the woodlot creates a feeling of independence unknown to many. Among other satisfactions this is sufficient to richly reward the Yanceys in other than monetary terms for the hard work and long hours that such an operation demands.

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LIVE AND LEARN

By **HUGH COSLINE**
Chapter IX — Creating A Home

BUILDING a house is one thing; building a real home is entirely different and, I might add, far more difficult.

What kind of a home do you have? Do you enjoy being in it? Do you enjoy bringing your friends to it? If not, what can you do to improve it?

Sometimes it seems that people think of a home as a place to eat, sleep, and store their personal belongings. Dad spends his evenings at farm meetings, Mother goes to her bridge club, and the children go to a scout meeting or to the movies. All those things are good, but they can be carried to an extreme which permits little family life and which makes a real home virtually impossible.

A family is one of the smallest of organized units. If a family is made up of normal persons and if it is well organized, it is one of the best organizations to which one can belong. It is also one of the most important, because good families make good neighborhoods, good neighborhoods make good nations, and good nations make a good world. It is futile to talk about world peace if the world is made up of families, the members of which cannot live together in reasonable harmony.

Like every organization, a family must have a head. Dad usually has the title, though it is usually admitted, even by men, that Mother has equal or greater power.

A family can be like a dictatorship with laws laid down by the "boss" which must be obeyed without argument. On the other hand, it can be like a democracy with everyone given an opportunity to be heard and to have his ideas considered. But this does not give everyone the right to do as he chooses in all cases, any more than Freedom is the right to be selfish without consideration of the rights of others. Consideration and courtesy make life run smoothly.

The kind of home you grow up in and the kind of home your wife or husband grows up in may have a tremendous effect on your life.

An unhappy home may develop a feeling of antagonism to the opposite sex, or to all persons. If your childhood home is unhappy because of quarreling or divorce, you may decide to avoid marriage.

Quarrels and disagreements between parents prove nothing about marriage or about people. The fact that some people disagree is no proof that all people disagree. The fact that one man or one woman is unreasonable is no proof that all people are unreasonable. And the fact that one marriage is unhappy is no proof that marriage should be avoided. People are individuals and can learn to live in harmony if each worries more about the welfare of others than about himself.

Maintaining Harmony

The only reason for mentioning unhappy homes here is to consider what to do about them.

1. If the situation is hopeless, which is seldom the case, use the bad example by studying its causes and making a firm resolve to avoid them when you establish a home of your own.

2. It is likely that you can help to

improve the situation if you will:

- Go more than half way to avoid disagreements.
- Respect the rights and opinions of others.
- Obey family rules.
- Do your share of the work.
- Make your home more attractive by planting shrubs and flowers outside and applying paint, and helping to keep the inside neat and orderly.

No matter how happy a home may be, disagreements will come. People even in members of a family, do not always agree. That fact can be a source of pleasure and profit, or it can be the rock on which family happiness is wrecked.

Honest disagreement can be the start of many family discussions. Often it is the foundation of conversation; and who wants to belong to a family where no one talks unless it is absolutely necessary?

In addition to the facts which can be learned from such discussion, you

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A pessimist is a person who feels bad when he feels good for fear that he'll feel worse when he feels better.

—Author Unknown

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can also learn something even more important, how to get along with people.

These family disagreements can be kept within bounds if everyone will:

- Look at the situation from the other person's point of view.
- Avoid speaking as though the thoughts expressed are the final answer.
- Strive for a solution that is fair to all.
- Be ready to compromise.

On the other hand the surest way for you to turn an argument into bitterness is to:

- Consider no one but yourself.
- Maintain that you are always right.
- Refuse to abide by the decision of the majority.

Family Rules

You are a normal young person; therefore, you sometimes think the rules laid down by parents are unnecessary and unreasonable.

Take the matter of hours. You are told to be in by midnight, but others of your age get home when they choose and you feel like an infant when you must be the first to leave a party.

Fundamentally, there is just one answer. Your parents are responsible for your safety and welfare; they are paying the bills and they have learned some things through experience. Furthermore, every organization needs a head, and parents are the logical head of the family organization. When you start a home of your own you will be the head of it (or half the head) but as long as you live with your parents you should obey reasonable rules.

You may think that that sounds tough. As a matter of fact, parents should not—and usually will not—demand privileges just to show their authority.

It's only common courtesy to let the family know where you are going and about when you will return. There is the possibility, you know, that the time might come when you would be very

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

glad indeed to have your parents know where you are. You might need their help!

Of course, rules should be reasonable, and you should have a right to present your case, but there are many reasons for reasonable hours. Continued late hours can affect your health, make you irritable, and interfere with your work at school and at home. If you understand this, you will observe reasonable rules or, better yet, you will convince your parents that you are capable of making and keeping your own good rules. Then you will be "learning responsibility" which is true education!

In some homes there may be rules about where you can go. Curiosity is normal and desirable and you may well want to see what a roadhouse looks like after midnight. But if you have made some plans for your life, you are

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The test of courage comes when we are in the minority; the test of tolerance comes when we are in the majority.—Author Unknown

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unlikely to become a regular visitor. Such "hangouts" seem to appeal to those who have time to kill. No young person with worth-while plans has any such time.

An Allowance

Every person needs money. You need it for lunches, movies, and treats, and you or your parents must buy school books, and clothes.

The big question is, should you be expected to earn money, should you receive a regular allowance, or should you be paid for doing work around the house? The question is solved in many satisfactory ways, depending partly on the financial circumstances of the family. In fact, the only two ways that aren't satisfactory are (1) to have money handed out without any responsibility on the part of the receiver, or (2) to be required to ask for every penny and tell exactly how it was spent.

There is a satisfaction in earning your own money and handling it. In fact, it's the way you get experience in handling money so you will use it wisely when you get older and have more cash to handle.

There is a real satisfaction in doing your share of work around the home. Whether you get paid for it, or get a regular allowance is less important than it is to take responsibility and to spend your money wisely after you get it.

Chores

It takes work to maintain a house. It requires even more work to maintain a home.

It is easy for young people to overlook this fact. Because Mother has learned how to do it, the home almost appears to run automatically. When you want a clean shirt or a clean dress, it is there. When meal time comes, the food is ready.

And thinking of Dad's part, when you ask for money and your request is reasonable, you usually get it.

But as the years go by, young people should accept more and more responsibility. For one thing Dad and Mother are getting older and get tired more easily than they once did. Then as the family grows larger and older, there is more work to do, and finally, as one who will some day help to manage a home, you should learn how to do it.

This applies to both young men and young women. Particularly where there are a few chores outside as in the city, there is no logical reason why a boy should not take his turn in washing or wiping dishes.

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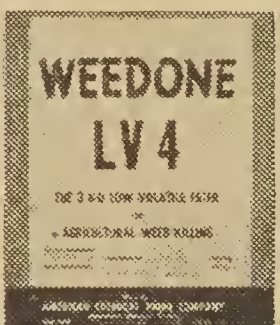
only where you aim it; so it is always safe to use. It contains the butoxy ethanol esters of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, which are low in volatility. Hence no vapors to injure nearby susceptible plants. Nonpoisonous to humans and animals.

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Weedone LV 4 goes farther... kills more weeds. For pre-emergence spraying in corn, you cover more acreage per dollar and you get Weedone LV 4's provided residual action. Its effect lasts 3 to 4 weeks, saves you one to two cultivations—the early and most costly ones. Weedone LV 4 contains the butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-D—the original formulation often imitated, but never duplicated. Eliminates vapor damage to nearby susceptible crops. For post-emergence spraying of broadleaf weeds—you'll kill annual broadleaf weeds and control such perennial weeds as Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, leafy spurge, and others. Now at a new low price, so you save money and do a better job with Weedone LV 4.



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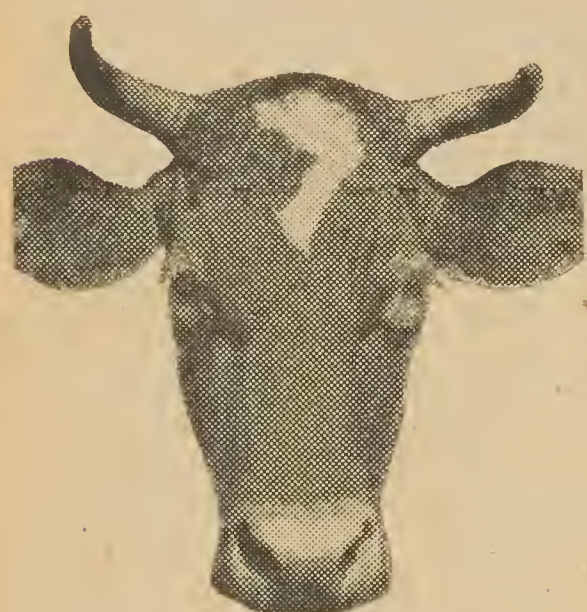
Trials and Tribulations of a Dairyman's Wife

By MRS. WALTER FORSHEE, Dundee, N. Y., Housewife

COWS! Herd averages! T. D. N.! Production, Dams, Sires, and Records! To the wife of a dedicated "cow man", those words are as familiar as detergent and baking powder. In fact, they are invariably the main topic of conversation in the farm household.

To a very young farm bride, hubby's preoccupation with cows seems to indicate that the honeymoon is over. She tries various schemes to regain his attention. Probably the most successful method is to don a pair of coveralls and join him in the barn. The sight of the little woman feeding the calves holds more glamour for hubby than a picture of Marilyn Monroe in an evening gown.

It is fun to take an active part in the care of the bovine beauties. However, if one becomes too enthusiastic



My Rival

about it, there is extreme danger of becoming a single minded "cow woman."

Nature soon corrects this situation and our young wife finds herself back in the house to stay, for a few years, caring for a baby. Or two. Or three!

Mother is rightly proud of the "young-uns," and would like to talk about them. When neighbors drop by for a cup of coffee with her and her hubby, she starts to tell him that Junior has a new tooth—but finds that the conversation has turned to Bertha. Bertha has just completed a 305 day lactation with 14,880 pounds of milk and 662 pounds of fat.

Of course, Father is interested in his offspring. He has already calculated how long it will be before Junior can drive the tractor, and the other day he bought a white show halter for four-year old Susie.

In desperation, the poor wife uses the spare moments reading farm magazines and Cornell bulletins, trying to become well informed on hubby's first love. She also reads articles on marriage by Dr. Paul Poppene, but concludes that Dr. Poppene never knew a "cow man." However, she never, NEVER, runs home to Mother or consults a divorce lawyer. Farm wives are made of sterner stuff! Besides, she knows the inherent worth of her won-

derful guy—and wouldn't trade him for a "9 to 3" banker.

After several years of playing second fiddle to a herd of cows, the wife usually adjusts to the situation. If she is an exceptionally good wife, she develops an enthusiastic interest in another phase of the dairy industry, such as milk marketing.

She recognizes the urgent need for better understanding of marketing problems by farm families and proceeds to educate herself. This is easier than it sounds. Their Cooperative Bargaining Agency, the Grange, and other farm organizations have published excellent informative articles on the subject.

She becomes adept at holding a copy of "An Explanation of the New York Order" in one hand while spooning pabulum with the other.

Their mealtime and evening conversation becomes animated. Husband values her opinions and listens to them. Neighbors stop by for a cup of coffee

and ask her views on a combined order for the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan area. She attends the stimulating, educational milk meetings with her loving spouse.

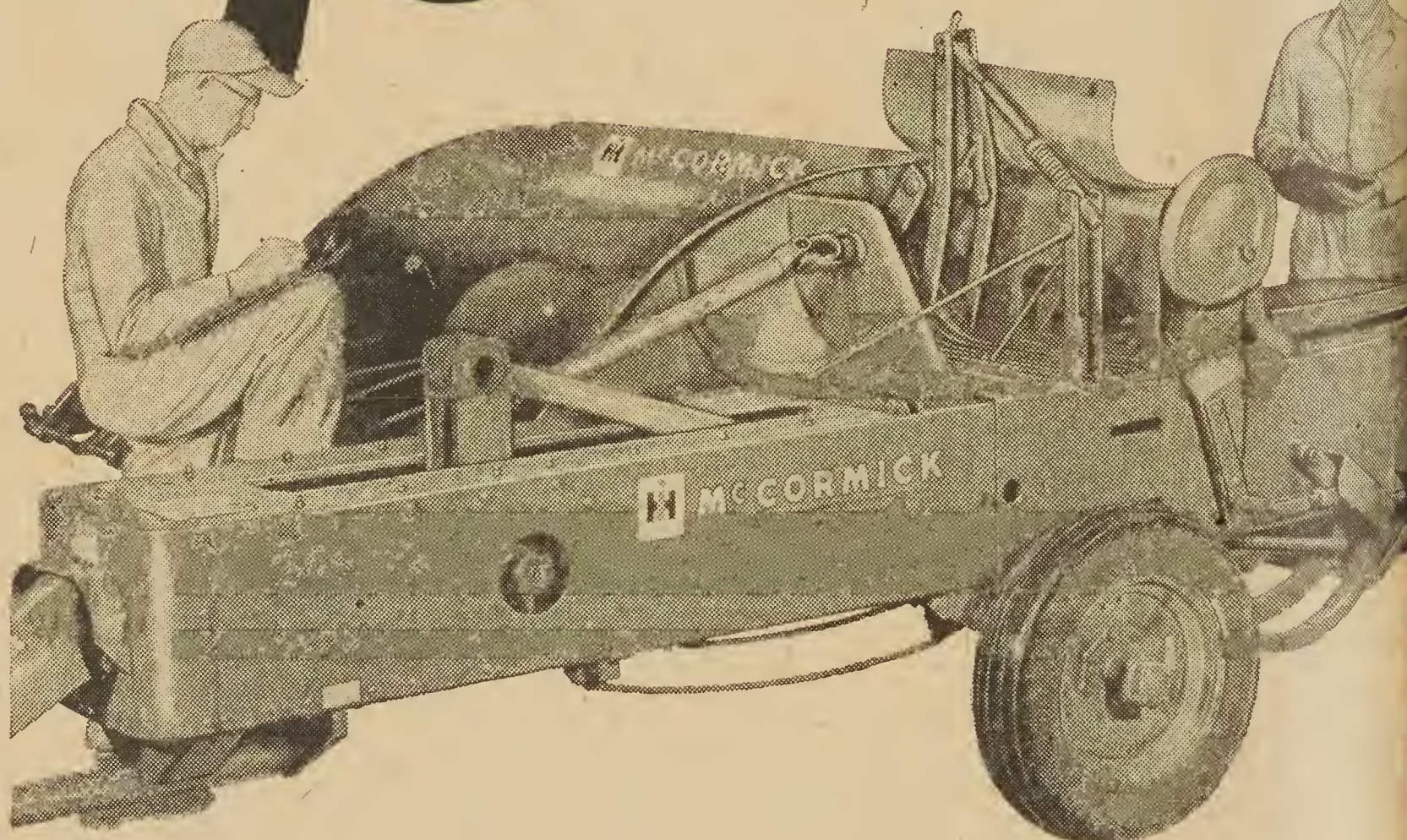
Soon her intelligent understanding of marketing problems pays off in a closer family relationship. She is confident that it will eventually show up in an increase in the milk checks.

Ah, what a happy ending for a story! She looks forward to a wonderful, satisfying life with her family, her "cow man" and of course, his COWS.

All of which is just a feminine twist to the old adage "If you can't lick 'em, join 'em!"

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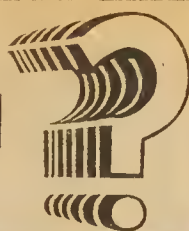
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THE QUESTION BOX



Is it necessary to get work permits for boys and girls who are employed during vacation?

A school work permit must be obtained before employing any boy or girl between the ages of 14 and 16, even during summer vacation. However, a farmer may employ his own children.

who are 12 years of age or older, without a school work permit.

What percentage of her mature production will a first calf heifer give?

Generally speaking, you can figure that a first calf heifer will give about 75% of the amount she will produce when she is mature.

How old is the Concord grape and who developed it?

Ephraim W. Bull of Concord, Mass., is considered the father of the Concord grape which first bore fruit in 1849. Mr. Bull died at the age of 90 in 1895 and while the Concord grape has added millions of dollars to farm

income, he profited little from it and died in poverty.

What is the comparative volume of McIntosh and Cortland apples raised in New York State?

The USDA reports 1954 figures as follows: 5,110,000 bushels of McIntosh and 1,548,000 of Cortland.

Our garden seems to be badly infested with wireworms. Is there anything that can be done to cure it?

Chlordane can be applied at the rate of 2 to 3 ounces of 5% dust per 100 square feet of garden area and immediately worked into the soil. It is very difficult to apply this small amount

evenly and you will have better success if you mix it thoroughly with fine sand before you scatter it on the soil. Chlordane will control wireworms and also white grubs and one application should last several years.

Why do we hear so little about Mohawk and Clinton oats which were once recommended so highly?

These two varieties were introduced about 1946. At that time they were resistant to the varieties or "races" of rust then prevalent. Since that time other races of rust have developed, and new oat varieties, notably Garry, have been developed which are resistant. You can still get pretty good yields of Mohawk and Clinton if you plant them very early, but if planted late, they are very susceptible to rust.

What is the age limit in New York State for a calf to be vaccinated?

At the present time, official ages are 4 to 8 months. Up until recently, it was possible to vaccinate a calf up to a year of age, but this was changed to conform more closely to the regulations in other states.

The older a calf is when vaccinated, the more likely the animal is to continue to react to the blood test.

I wish to perpetuate an old and favorite apple tree. Some people have advised me to plant seeds and others have said it would be better to graft part of it on a small tree adapted to the climate. What do you advise?

Apple trees grown from seeds are not like the parent tree. In fact, every seed may produce a different kind of apple. In addition to that, it takes too much time. The apple trees you buy are grafted, but you can graft an old tree that you want to preserve on trees that are already growing.

Is there any difference in the taste of fertile and non-fertile eggs? It seems to me that the non-fertile eggs taste much better.

No one has been able to measure scientifically any difference in taste between fertile and infertile eggs. It would be interesting to see if any group of people could detect the difference if they were given both fertile and non-fertile eggs to eat.

Is there any evidence that goat's milk is actually better than cow's milk for babies?

In a recent talk, Dr. Bernhard Spur, Director of the Milk Research Laboratory at Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, stated that in a test, 18 children that were not thriving on any other kind of food, were given goat's milk. In general, the results were good and in some cases the benefits were very marked. Frequently, babies who have difficulty in digesting cow's milk, do very well on goat's milk.

Will it help sweet corn to grow to take off the suckers near the base of each stalk?

No. There used to be an idea that these suckers took the strength away from the main plant. As a matter of fact, those suckers, through the chlorophyll in the leaves, manufacture starch and are an advantage rather than a detriment.

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Here is a little corner of our greenhouse. The blossoms in front are different varieties of chrysanthemums. In the left corner are a few sweet pea vines that have given us bouquets for the house and for our friends all winter. At the right on the shelf are samples of our several hundred geraniums.

FLOWERS The Year Around

By E. R. EASTMAN

NOW THAT you may get that greenhouse I told you about in our March 17 issue, how are you going to stock it? Here are some suggestions out of our own experience for an amateur or non-commercial greenhouse:

What you will grow depends upon the size of your greenhouse, the temperature you maintain, what kind of flowers you prefer, and on the need of keeping something in bloom all of the time. You will soon find that no matter what the size of your greenhouse, you'll never have room enough. My friend Harold Pratt, Ithaca florist, who has been no end of help to me, laughs at me constantly because I hate to throw anything away, with the result that we are always crowded for room. With plants, I am like a boy at the table: my eyes are always bigger than my capacity.

We have plants growing in every possible place in the greenhouse, not only on the benches but on shelves halfway up on the windows all the way around, and over the doors.

What Temperature?

The choice of flowers and plants that you grow will depend upon the temperature you expect to maintain. We keep our thermostat set at 55° F. It is fortunate that a majority of flower plants will do better at this relatively low temperature than they will in the warmer rooms where we live. But there are some plants that just won't do well at so low a temperature. Examples are, African violets, which we don't attempt to raise; coleus plants, which are lovely outdoors but need warmth; and tropical plants like the orchids.

You can get some variations in temperature in different places in the greenhouse and locate your plants according to their need.

We Grow Geraniums

Another decision that you must make is whether or not you will specialize mostly with one species of flowers or with many different kinds, or with both. We do both. Ever since I was a boy when Mother always had beautiful geraniums blossoming in the window in the wintertime, I have loved geraniums. Incidentally, most of the plants we call by that name are not geraniums at all botanically, but pelargoniums. All one side of our green-

house is filled with dozens of different kinds of geraniums.

Just as we enter the greenhouse there is an old-fashioned rose geranium like our grandmothers used to grow nearly 5 feet tall. It fills the whole house with delightful fragrance. There are many different kinds of rose geraniums, and more than 75 varieties of scented geraniums, of which we have several, like peppermint, lemon, orange spice, and many more. They are rather rare, and one could specialize in just scented geraniums alone and have a lot of fun.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Theory may raise a man's hopes, but practice raises his wages.

—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

One nice thing about the geranium is that they are very hardy. It is easy to get new plants from slips or cuttings, they like our low temperature of 50 to 55 degrees, and they blossom most of the time like nobody's business.

Even without a greenhouse most of you could have more fun with geraniums than you do, in the garden and in your windows. Try some of the scented kind.

Get a Succession of Flowers

In addition to the geraniums, we have a nice succession of other blossoms most of the time. In the fall we plant tulip, daffodil, hyacinth, and other bulbs and place them in the dark down cellar. When they begin to grow we bring them into the greenhouse, and now for several weeks we have had a fine showing of these beautiful spring flowers.

Both in the outdoor garden and in the greenhouse, we have had much fun with chrysanthemums. They are easy to grow and give a great profusion of color for months.

Last fall we planted a few sweet peas in the bench at the end of the greenhouse so that they could run up on the end wall. The pay-off has been bouquets in the house and for our friends all winter. By making different plantings, we keep them going all the time.

If you haven't tried sweet peas in the greenhouse or in the outdoor garden I commend them to you. No other

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

flower has more fragrance or more beautiful, delicate flowers.

Nasturtiums are easy to grow, but don't do as I did and plant them in too rich soil. You'll get a beautiful crop of leaves, but no flowers.

Plants that we have good luck with are the cinerarias. We start them from seed. They are difficult to transplant, but once established they are very pretty indeed and a bit unusual.

Another house plant that our grandmothers knew well is the begonia. Perhaps you'd like to specialize in them instead of geraniums. One of the loveliest of all flowers is the tuberous begonia, which comes in the most beautiful colors imaginable. Equally nice are the gloxinias. We always plan to have a few of both the tuberous begonias and the gloxinias.

Well, I haven't begun to mention the different kinds of flowers that we have. In fact, the sky, or the amount of your space, is the limit, for with some few exceptions, almost anything that will do well in your garden or home will do even better in the greenhouse.

Soil and Fertilizer Needs

The proper soil and fertilizer for plants are whole subjects in themselves. We grow some of our plants in the benches, but most of them in pots. In general, the soil and fertilizer that will grow good vegetables and flowers in your garden will do the same in your greenhouse. But as you know, plants vary in their lime and fertilizer needs, and because space is so valuable,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A friend is a present you give yourself.—Robert Louis Stevenson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

care needs to be taken to get the soil just right. There are many books and bulletins on the subject that you will want to study. Of course you will have some failures, but that's the way we learn, and I am constantly surprised at how well plants do in a greenhouse even though you make mistakes with them.

How about vegetables? We have had fun by having radishes and lettuce in the middle of the winter, but on the whole, unless you want to go into the commercial business and have lots of room, space in your amateur greenhouse is too limited to use for vegetables.

There is a kind of fine fraternity or brotherhood among those who grow and love flowers. So, one of the big pay-offs of a greenhouse is not only to have a profusion of flowers and plants in your home during the long winter months, but also to have a surplus that you can share with your friends. Be warned, however, that if you love nature and all growing things, a greenhouse and an outdoor flower garden will grip you like a vise, and there will be little time to dwell upon your problems when you are trying to make something grow. That's why so many farmers stay in business even though the financial returns are often discouraging.

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Handling the CRACKED-EGG Problem

By LOUIS M. HURD

REDUCING the number of cracked and broken eggs is one of the efficiency problems on any poultry farm. A large number of cracked eggs can be a serious leak. Of course, in spite of everything that can be done, there will be some cracked eggs but if there are more than can be used in the home, how will you dispose of them? That's the other problem. Of course, some eggs are bound to be a total loss.

Before we go further, just how serious is the egg breakage on the average farm? The figures from an actual one-farm record for a full year showed that the loss was 3.45 per cent. This is an expensive toll on any sized poultry farm business, especially now that net income is thin. Let's see what this amounts to on a farm with 3,000 layers that average to lay 200 eggs each in a year. The breakage would amount to 1,725 dozen eggs. At 30 cents a dozen (some will be sold as crax), this item of egg breakage adds up to \$517.00 as the annual loss from egg breakage alone.

Breakage Varies

A survey of 132 farms in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, a few years ago showed a great variation between farms in numbers of cracked and broken eggs as a result of handling eggs on the farm. This included all the operations from the gathering of the eggs to their preparation for market. The difference in breakage varied from 2 to 13 per cent with an average loss of 7 per cent. Is your egg breakage above or below this average? Egg buyers say that approximately 6 per cent of the eggs handled are cracked.

J. C. Taylor, Poultry Specialist at Rutgers University, suggests 10 ways in which this egg breakage may be reduced:

1. Keep nests well-bedded with clean bedding.
2. Collect eggs 4 times a day—at 8, 11, 2 and 4 o'clock.
3. Handle eggs with care when placing in baskets.
4. Put no more than 12 dozen in one basket.
5. Keep eggs level in basket.
6. Avoid jarring baskets in transporting to egg room.
7. Remove egg baskets from washer carefully.
8. Keep grader adjusted to prevent dropping of eggs on tray.
9. Keep slope of tray to a minimum to prevent breakage by eggs rolling down and hitting other eggs.
10. Be CAREFUL when handling eggs.

What is the best way to dispose of cracked eggs? Experience has demonstrated that about five out of six cracked eggs can be retailed in the same manner as whole eggs when properly marked, or they may be broken out and frozen in suitable containers. A few poultrymen in New York State have been following the latter method of marketing not only for the cracked eggs, but for peewee and pullet eggs when they were cheap. They have found that this is a good way to get a better market for cracked eggs and small eggs.

Selling Frozen Eggs

In most parts of New York State the demand for frozen eggs is good. In considering the disposal of eggs in this way, it is well to make sure that any local or state sanitary regulations are followed; also possible market outlets should be investigated.

In breaking out eggs on the farm, metal or cardboard containers of con-

venient size, are used. The eggs must be beaten before freezing. Sugar or salt is sometimes added, but this is not essential. Proper freezing facilities should be available on the premises.

The Cornell Department of Agricultural Economics gives a report of work done on marketing cracked eggs in its February (1956) issue of Farm Economics. The report states that a large percentage of cracked eggs are not so badly cracked but what they can be sold in cartons similar to the way whole eggs are sold, and that a better price can be secured in this way than when they are sold wholesale to breakers. This applies more particularly to dealers in eggs, but producers can also use this method if the eggs are properly cartoned and labeled and sold in stores and directly to consumers.

Cracked Eggs A Good Buy

The report states that an attractive carton was developed to merchandise these eggs through retail food stores. This carton was designed to convey at least three ideas to the consumer, (1) the eggs were cracked, (2) the eggs were candled and of a good quality, even though the New York State law required a grade C label on the carton and (3) the eggs were an economy buy.

"The success of retailing cracked eggs depends largely upon the merchandising practices used. The consumer must be convinced that he or she is buying a high quality large egg except for the shell. Thus, the quality of the product must be kept high and continually emphasized to store customers. The carton used can stress the quality of the cracks sold. Research workers at Cornell developed a brand name and verse to be imprinted on the cover for a standard 2 by 6 case of carton. It reads as follows:

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Twelve new-laid eggs — neatly packed,
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"To determine the consumer acceptance of this product, Econ-O-Crax was placed in a large Ithaca, New York supermarket as an additional line of eggs. They were sold at about 80 per cent of the large grade A price.

"During the first year in which Econ-O-Crax were offered for sale in this store an average of 247 dozens were sold per week. These eggs accounted for about one-fourth of total sales during the year, ranging from one-fifth in September to one-third in May. A large number of customers in this store were consistently purchasing this type of eggs but when the size fell off some customers stopped buying.

"It is also interesting to note that during the year in which Econ-O-Crax were offered for sale, total egg sales at this store increased by about 6 dozen per week per 100 customers over the previous year. Econ-O-Crax sales averaged 5.5 dozen per 100 customers per week for the year.

"By selling cracked eggs through retail stores rather than at wholesale, the producer benefits in that he is able to receive a higher price. At the same time, the consumer has the opportunity to purchase at an economy price an excellent egg which can be used for cooking, baking or table use." The problem of the producer is to supply large eggs for this trade. It does not pay to grade cracked eggs.

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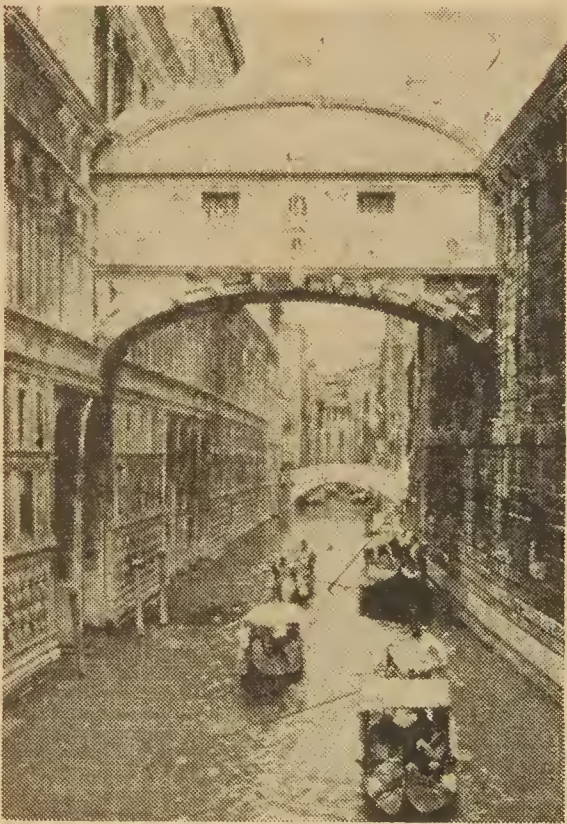
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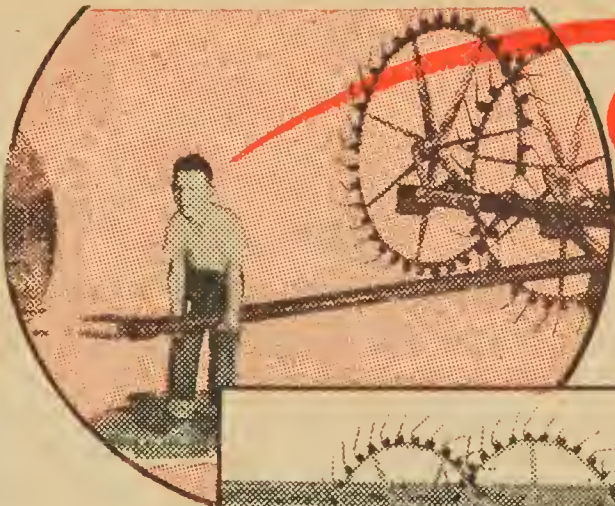
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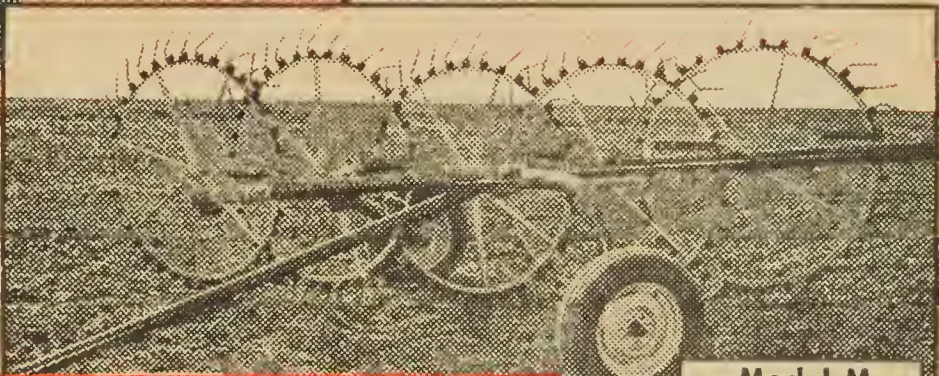
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BABY CHICKS \$5.75—100 COD. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Also 3-week-old Chicks 25c each. Prices at Hatchery. Bellefonte Poultry Farm, Bellefonte 14, Pa.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

CAPONS

NEW MEAT Type. Four weeks old. White or Barred. Very easy to raise. Prove for yourself their profit producing potential. Or grow this "Food for Royalty" for your own eating pleasure. Free Capon Facts and prices. Alan Rhodes, Box A, Kingsley, Penna.

CAPONS are the choicest of poultry meats. There is always a good market for them — always bring highest premium prices. We have thousands of these heavy breed cockerels—all surgically caponized—4 and 6 weeks of age. Their sexed life is spent quietly. They do not crow—do not fight—they just eat and grow big rapidly—frequently weigh 9 pounds for market in 5 months or so. Very tender—very tasty—easily picked—economic to raise. Priced very low. Write, wire or phone us today. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

BABY CHICKS

WOODSIDE Leghorn cross strain chicks for better egg production, larger birds, low mortality, longer laying periods. Serving satisfied customers for forty years. Also white rocks and sex link. Save money. Woodside Poultry Yards, Cortland, New York.

WHITE Rock Chicks and Hatching eggs. Contest proven strain for eggs and meat. Pullorum Clean. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N. Y.

McKUNE Poultry Farm—Baby Chicks of superior quality. Not a complaint in forty years. Send for circular; low prices. McKune Poultry Farm, Binghamton, N. Y. MR97.

MONEY Making Chicks! Pullorum Typhoid Clean. Bred for big profit eggs or meat production under ordinary farm conditions. Many Matings sired by R.O.P. Males. Day old or started chicks. Ducklings—turkey poulters weekly. Write Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

HELM'S PULLORUM Typhoid Clean Chicks. Years flock improvement. Egg Contest winners. Highest quality. Honest prices. Free bulletins. Illinois Hatchery, Metropolis, Illinois.

FORD'S LEGHORNS have been leading the Western New York Random Sample Test for the past three months, against birds from all parts of the country. Our birds definitely showed resistance against CRD at this test, by averaging over 71% production, during an outbreak last Fall. Order now. April almost full. Vernon Ford, R.D. 6, Lockport, New York. Phone 3-5622.

LARGE TYPE White Leghorn pullet chicks, the kind that lay, pay. Pedigree mated. 50 pullets, \$18.00; 100—\$35.00; 300—\$104.00; 500—\$173.00. Not pedigreed: 50—\$16.50; 100—\$32.00; 300—\$95.00; 500—\$158.00. Catalog. Our 33rd year. Ehrler Hatchery, Box 355N, Lancaster, Ohio.

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BROAD Double Breasted Bronze Lovelace Strain, also broad breasted sheely White Kings. Big profitable turkeys. Pullorum, Typhoid clean. 12-\$11.50; 25-\$22.25; 50-\$43.50; 100-\$85.00. Immediate Shipments. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

BROADBREASTED White Hollands and Beltsville White poulters. Available April, May, June. Sebago Lake Turkey Farm, Sebago Lake, Me.

PURE EMPIRE White poulters and eggs exclusively. No crosses. Brookfield, Turkey Farm Homer, New York.

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MALKIN (Wild Mallard Cross) Ducklings. Beautiful, Delicious. Circular Free. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Penna.

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins \$21.95-100. Less than 100 add 2c each. Toulouse, White, Brown, China Goslings, Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Pa.

MONEY Makers! Giant White Pekin Ducklings. Fast growing—ready for market in 9 weeks. 12-\$4.25; 25-\$8.25; 50-\$15.50; 100-\$29.00. Send money order for quick shipments. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

WHITE Muscovy Ducks \$3.00 Each. Earl McMurray, Route 1, Broadalbin, New York.

BEAUTIFUL Rouen Ducklings, 100—\$45.00, 20—\$10.00, prepaid. A few choice drakes. Joseph Nicholas, Mansfield, Pa.

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GOSLINGS or Hatching Eggs. Chinese, each \$1.00—Eggs \$4.40; White Emden, \$1.25—Eggs \$5.50; Toulouse, \$1.35—Eggs \$6.00. Order now! 20% down, Bal. C.O.D. Maple Valley Farms, Wells, Vermont.

PILGRIM Goslings—large, fast growing strain. Live delivery guaranteed. \$1.50 each. Postpaid 4 or more. Fred Wilson, Easthampton, Mass.

WHITE Chinese goslings. One dollar each, ten for nine dollars. Live delivery, postpaid. Howard Butler, Otego, New York.

GOSLINGS Massive Market Type White Emden and Toulouse. Breeders used exclusively for large, husky, goslings. Heavy meat and egg production. Guaranteed live delivery. Ehlers Goose Farm, Chenango Forks, New York.

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RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits! Pedigreed! Prolific! Cash Markets supplied for your protection. Free Illustrated Booklet! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Pennsylvania.

SOUTH American Chinchillas, 3 pr. Young animals breeding age, from top quality fur-graded parent stock, including equipment: \$375.00. 3 males from our New England Grand Champion Male, Class Champion Female, breeding age, herd improvement: \$150.00 each. Kenney's Chinchilla Ranch, Amherst, Mass.

SOUTH American Chinchillas — Raise chinchillas. Registered—Graded—Ribbon Winners. Prolific proven pairs. Prices on request. Duane Whitman, Vestal, New York.

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BEAUTIFUL Angora or New Zealand Rabbits for sale. Bardy's Rabbitry, Thompson, Conn.

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WANTED: Guinea Pigs, good prices. Clarence Mittlestadt, Main Street, Barker, New York. Phone 8291.

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WANTED: Wild Ginseng. Highest prices paid. Adelphi International Co., 7 East 15th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

WANTED: Dry, wild ginseng roots. Price list free. H. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

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CATTLE SPRAY. The best by test. Make your own for 27c a gallon. All ingredients used by leading Dairymen. Easy to mix and apply. Protects your Cattle against flies in barn and pasture. Beneficial to hide and hair. Send one dollar for formula. Manaton, Master Sprays, Box 137, Pine Valley, New York.

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ATTENTION Farmers: Fight Mastitis with Dr. Hess & Clark's Pen-Fz (Penicillin & Nitrofurazone). Two tubes free with 10 (\$7.90) Prepaid. Satisfaction or money refunded. Kensington Veterinary & Poultry Supply, Box 73, Kensington, Conn.

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MUSHROOM Growing Simplified. Spawn (seed), instructions \$1.00 postpaid. Prepared trays grow when watered 6 for \$6.00 express charges collect. Free Literature. Luxor-AA, 641 South 19th, Newark 3, N. J.

\$5.199.90 was paid to John Betts, in few weeks. Grow Mushrooms. Cellar shed, Spare, full time, year round. We pay \$3.50 lb. Free Book. Mushrooms, Dept. 10, 2954 Admiral Way, Seattle, Washington.

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LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog Reich Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Apr. 21 Issue.....Closes Apr. 6
May 5 Issue.....Closes Apr. 20
May 19 Issue.....Closes May 4
June 2 Issue.....Closes May 18

PLANTS

VEGETABLE Plants — Have earlier crops, setting hardy outdoor grown plants — cabbage, tomato, pepper, sweet potato, cauliflower, bean, colt and other plants. Write, wire or phone a catalog and ask for special quotations in quantity lots. J. P. Councell Company, Box 120, Franklin, Virginia. "Virginia's Oldest & Largest Growers."

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GLADIOLUS, mixed, about 15 varieties, large \$3.95 hundred, \$18.95 thousand, medium \$12.95, blooming size \$7.85, small \$3.55 per thousand, bulbs \$1.00 quart, all postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, New York.

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EUROPEAN Birdsfoot Trefoil seed, cleaned and tested. High germination, harvested from several year old stand. 70c pound. Alex Debrucque, Canastota, New York.

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CHOICE Hay — All grades of New York and Canadian-Trailer load deliveries. Snyder Petroleum Company, Fort Plain, New York. Phone 45111.

TIMOTHY, Timothy and Alfalfa mixed. Second cutting Alfalfa. Wheat Straw, Ear Corn. James Kelly, 137 East Seneca Turnpike, Syracuse, New York. Phone 92885.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

SURPLUS STEEL QUONSET HUTS, 20'9" wide and 48'2" long or longer, good for storing things. Free delivery first 150 miles. Also Norge kerosene space heaters. Will heat 3 or 4 rooms. Value \$80.00, our price \$24.50. J. R. Nelson, Croton on Hudson, New York. Telephone Croton 1-4357.

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MASSEY HARRIS Field Chopper, row crop head, windrow pickup, sickle bar; John Bean 7 ft. cut Hay Maker Crusher; All American double burner hay drier, 10 horse motor; A C 10 ft. side rake, 2 speeds and reverse. All guaranteed ready to operate. No reasonable offer refused, selling out. H. Stewart Topping, Wainscott, L. I.

TRACTORS Wanted: Ford or Ferguson, Farmall Super A, Farmall M or Super M, Garden Tractors, Jeeps, Bulldozers & Loaders, Low Bed Trailers, any year or model, also for sale. Write, Phone or visit Phil Gardiner, Nash-Bolens, Dodge Truck Sales, Service, Mullica Hill, New Jersey—Phone GRidley 8-6291.

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BALERS—New New Holland with Motor—Never used (floor sample)—Save \$400 @ \$1495. Allis Chalmers Roto Balers \$295 to \$495. Twine—guaranteed \$6.95 per bale. Tractors: Farmall H, looks wonderful \$595.00; Case LA—Late Model \$1395. New—Faded John Deere MT \$1295. New—Faded Case SC \$1395. Cash or Terms—Delivery any State—Buyers & Sellers, Farm Machinery—Autos Trucks, Jeeps, Garden & Construction Machinery & Trailers. Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Nash-Bolens—Dodge Truck Dealer. We sell & service Transplanters manufactured in Holland, Michigan. Write, visit or Phone—GRidley 8-6291.

FOR SALE: Cider press, very good condition. Racks take 8 layers 46x46 large. Hydraulic and motor 200 power. Belts, conveyor and grinder, all go for reasonable price. Joseph Rudnik, Lee Center, New York.

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FOR SALE: Garden tractor, 6HP, gear drive, like new. Peter Lasco, Forest City, Pa.

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\$2,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel, Dimes 1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D, Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S, we pay \$5.00 to \$1500.00 certain dates—Lincoln Cents, \$60.00. Indian heads, \$60.00. Large Cents, \$500.00. Eagle cents, \$200.00. 2c Pieces, \$45.00. 3c Pieces \$60.00. Half-dimes \$500.00. Shield Nickels, \$100.00. Old Dimes \$300.00. 1875 Canadian Quarter, \$50.00. Hundreds of others worth \$5.00—\$500.00. Wanted etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated guaranteed buying-selling catalogue, giving complete all coin information—Send \$1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Catalogue money refundable. Worthcoin Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations, (K-117-C) Boston 8, Mass.

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HIGHLY Profitable Guernsey Herd and Farm. Mostly young and purebred. 43 head average 10,500 milk, 474 fat on 2 milkings, T.B. and Bang free. Shiny new curved-roof modern barn 38x100 with 2 silos, barn cleaner. Extra barn for 20 head young stock. Large modernized Colonial home with hot water heat by oil, 2 baths. Edge of village of 1800. Premium milk market. All good power equipment. Health forces quick sale. Just reduced 20%, must be sold quick. Robert E. Atkinson, Realtor, Unadilla, New York.

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260 ACRES, 50 cow dairy, stocked, equipped, spring watered pastures, woodland, pondsite, fruit trees, 8-room house, bath, electricity, telephone, mail, school bus, churches, deer hunting. \$33,000. Jesse Palmer, Sherman, New York.

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HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750. Walker-Gordon Lab Company, Plainsboro, N. J.

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FARMERS, Dealers, Agents—make extra money. Demonstrate, take orders, new proven nationally advertised GRO-Green Liquid Fertilizer and Nitrogen Nutrients. Full—part time. Samples and demonstrating outfit FREE. Campbell Co., Rochelle 82, Illinois.

SINGLE man on all modern dairy farm. No liquor. Must be handy and reliable. Good salary for right man. J. W. Duksa, East Berlin, Conn.

WANTED, elderly woman to look after girl 4, boy 5 for exchange for room and board. No night work or house work. J. E. Stocker, Ramsey, New Jersey.

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Two sales offering quality animals—

HEREFORD — ANGUS — SHORTHORN

A few heifers with their first calves afoot will be offered. Also a very limited number of quality bulls and a few head of choice spring feeder calves.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21—CALEDONIA, N. Y. (Empire Market Yards)**(Bob Watson, Clyde, N. Y.—Sale Manager)****SATURDAY, MAY 12—ALTAMONT, N. Y. FAIRGROUNDS****(Jay Bontecou, Millbrook, N. Y.—Sale Manager)****Educational Show 10:00 A.M.—Sale 1:00 P.M.**

Write to Sale Managers for Catalogs

Sale sponsored by: **NEW YORK BEEF CATTLE BREEDERS AND FEEDERS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**

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4 BULLS 28 BRED HEIFERS 43 OPEN HEIFERS

Sale held Sat., April 14, 1956 1 P.M. Erie Co.

Fair Grounds, Hamburg, N. Y.

Auctioneer Harris Wilcox

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POULTRYMAN for commercial egg farm in western New York. Wife to candle eggs. House furnished. Please include references and salary desired. Box 514BA. c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

MARRIED MAN wanted by dairy farmer and machinery dealer. Carl Lange, Little Valley, New York. Phone Otto 6815.

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AG GRAD with knowledge of poultry. Public relations work for large feed manufacturer. Editorial or other writing experience preferable. \$5200 to start, excellent future. Write full details to 109 Skyline Bldg., Syracuse 3, N. Y.

GENERAL farmer for dairy and field work. Good pay, modern house and farm produce offered. Crystal Springs Farm, Pleasant Grove, New Jersey. Prescott 7-4737.

WANTED: Married man over 40 years old to work with purebred Jerseys on farm on Main Road near schools, churches, etc. Someone with character and experience who will enjoy working with a group like ours which includes 3 men here over ten years, 1 over five years. Sibley Jersey Farms, Spencer, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER for couple. Small modern fruit farm, July to November. References. Alfred N. Fletcher, E. Seneca Blvd., R. D., Burdett, N. Y.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHOLESALE gift, appliance catalog, offering double S&H Green Stamps with all purchases. Send \$1., refundable Pollack, Akron, N. Y.

100 SPOOLS of thread \$1.00, 90 different colors; Conn Thread Products, Dept. 8, 131 Greenwood St., East Hartford 8, Conn.

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LACES, embroideries—20 yds. \$1.00—excellent selection nylon, valencine laces, batiste embroideries, eyelets, four yard lengths, Adams Textiles, Times Plaza, Box 164, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TABLEWARE Set without cost—Details free. Wilcox Sales, Dept. N4, 5466 Gilmore, St. Louis 20, Mo.

FREE: A set of stainless steel table service. For particulars write "House of Values," Worcester, New York.

PLANS for handloom—\$1.00. Other weaving notebooks. Robert Heartz, Epping, N. H.

IMPORTED: Japanese portraits on silk or canvas, reproduced from cherished photographs. Work fully guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Write for complete details. Tallman Distributors, 10134 Riggs Road, Hyattsville, Md. Import Dept. P

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MINISTER desires church. Evangelical, fundamental, conservative. Age 28. Single, B.D. degree. Ordained. Salary no object. Box 514GE, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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50 ENVELOPES, 50 Letterheads printed \$1.00. 200 of each \$3.00 postpaid. Snell Printery, Red Lion, Penna.

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BUSINESS Cards, \$2.98 per thousand postpaid. Inquiries invited. John C. McGrath, Feely Road, Caledonia, New York.

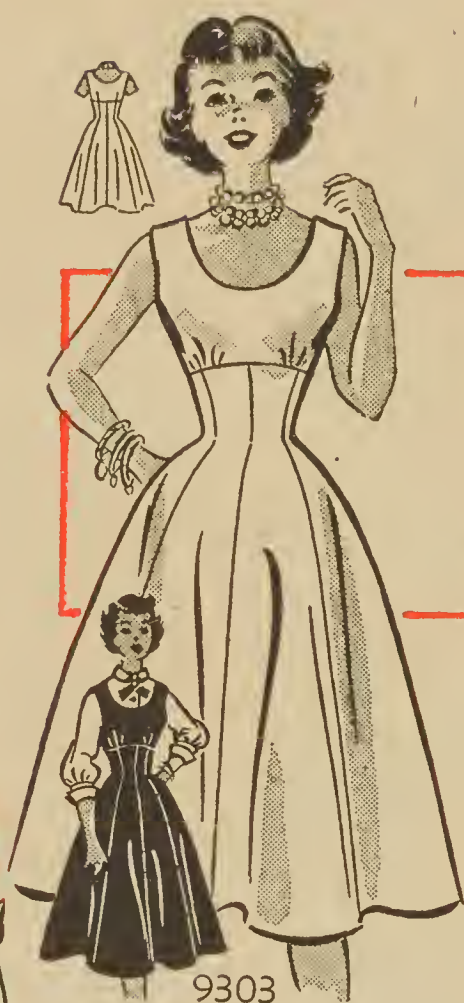
Sew For Spring

4809. Change from sundress to city dress quick as a wink with the smart collarette! Buttons right to the dress. Misses' sizes 10 to 20. Size 16 dress, $4\frac{1}{8}$ yds. 35-in. Collar, $1\frac{1}{8}$ yds.

9303. Versatile princess fashion for teen-agers. Wear it as a sundress, and in jumper-style with its smart blouse come fall. Teen-age sizes 10 to 16. Size 12 dress, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 39-in. Blouse, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yds.

4506. Just four main pattern parts to cut out and stitch up! The smooth, simple lines are stunning! Misses' sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 takes $5\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 35-in.

9002. Smart step-in style with pretty collar detail. It's proportioned to fit the shorter, fuller figure. Half sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size $16\frac{1}{2}$ takes $3\frac{5}{8}$ yds. 35-in.; $\frac{7}{8}$ yd. contrast.



9303
SIZES
10-16



4809
SIZES
10-20



4506
SIZES
12-20

4625. Flattery on a slant line for shorter, fuller figures! Add bolero for cover. Half sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size $16\frac{1}{2}$ dress, 3 yds. 39-in. Bolero, $1\frac{3}{8}$ yds.



4781
SIZES
11-17

4781. Becoming dress for junior misses, made in a jiffy! Lowered princess waistline, whirly skirt. Junior Miss sizes 11 to 17. Size 13 takes $4\frac{3}{4}$ yds. 39-in.

9002
SIZES
 $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$



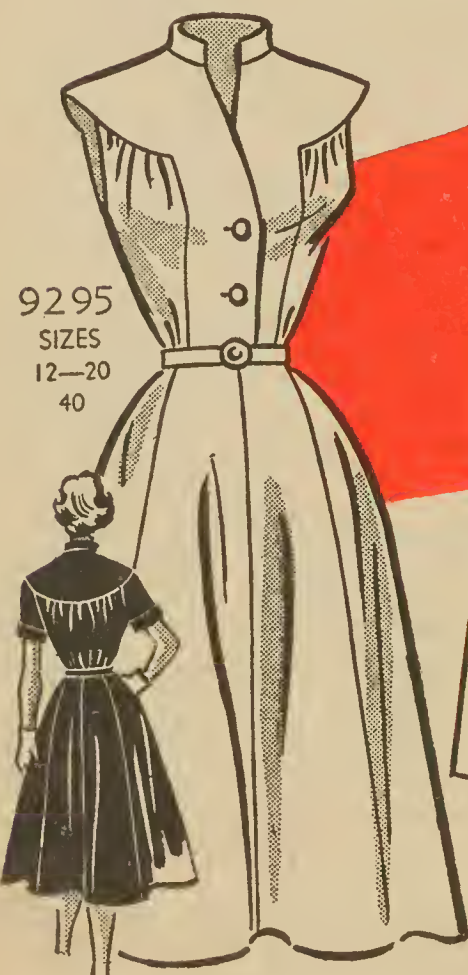
4625
SIZES
 $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$



Iron-on
Color

9296. Princess style sundress, button-on bolero. Just iron on the strawberries in combination of red and green. Child's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 dress takes $1\frac{7}{8}$ yds. 35-in. Bolero, 1 yd. 15 color motifs.

9296
SIZES
2-10



9295
SIZES
12-20
40



9014
SIZES
 $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$



4661
SIZES
 $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{2}$

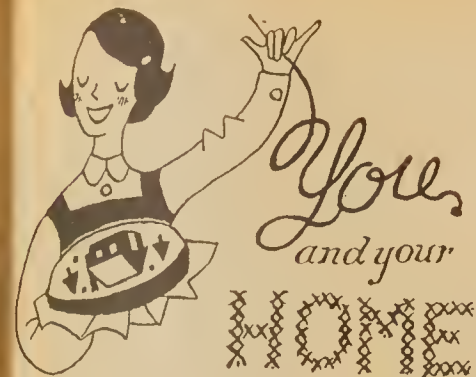
4661. A very smart sun-style that's flattering to the half-sizer. Sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size $16\frac{1}{2}$ takes $3\frac{7}{8}$ yds. 35-in.

9014. Graceful lines of this pretty dress whittle the inches away! Rows of tucks in flattering bodice. Half sizes $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $24\frac{1}{2}$. Size $16\frac{1}{2}$ takes $3\frac{5}{8}$ yds. 35-in.

9295. The new line of this casual will do beautiful things for your figure. Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 40. Size 16 takes 4 yds. 35-in.

TO ORDER DRESS PATTERNS

Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Add 25 cents for our SPRING-SUMMER FASHION BOOK which illustrates in color, scores of attractive pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.



by Kay Eichelberger

Wooden Beads Drapery

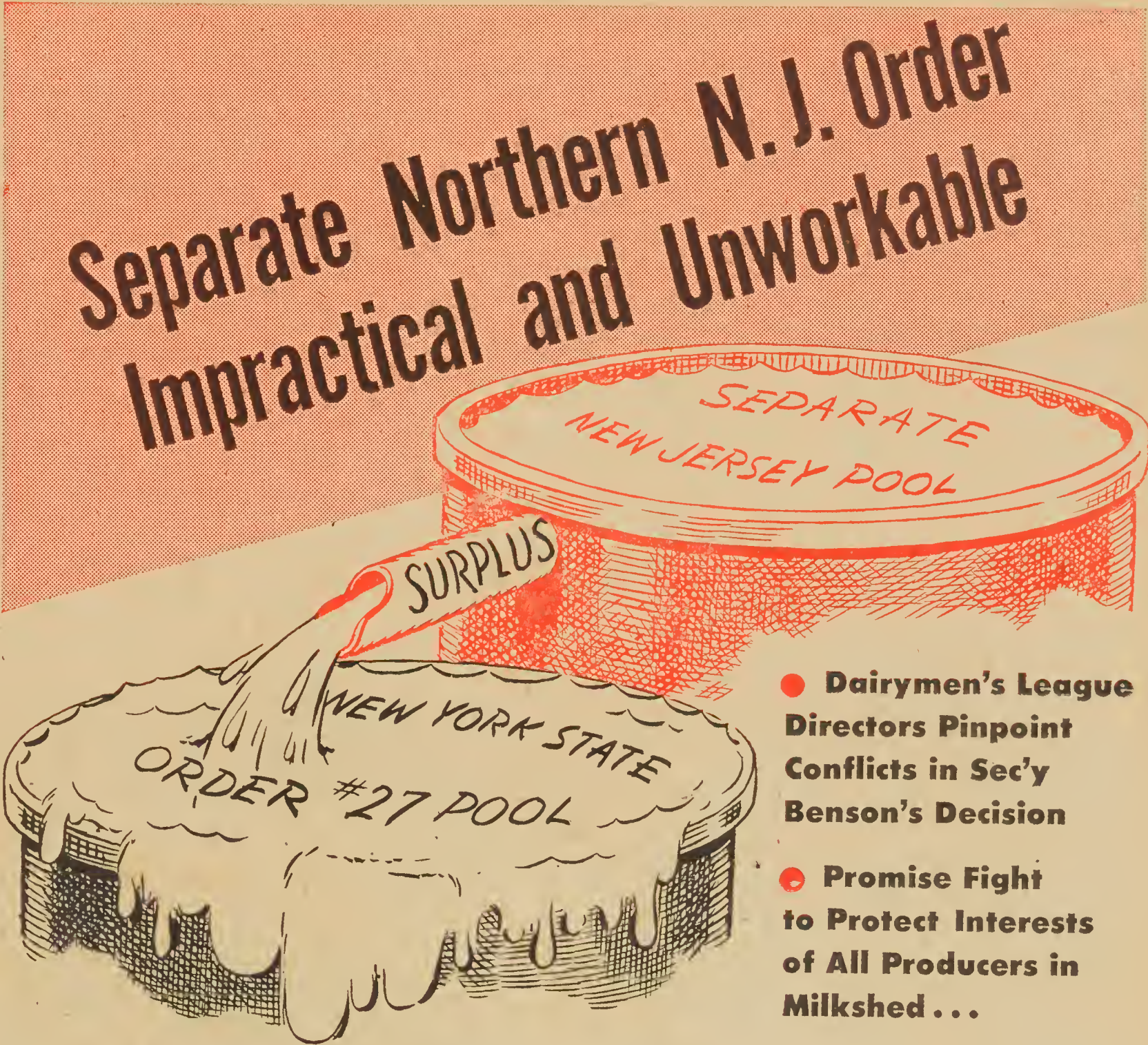
Would you please advise me how to make a drapery out of wooden beads to divide my kitchen from living-room?
—Mrs. P. K., New Jersey

Unless you have a supply of wooden beads I would advise using a bamboo screen that could be dropped from a roller attached to the top of the door, like a window shade, and rolled up and down. This can be purchased at department or furniture stores. Another idea is to purchase a plastic folded screen which is fastened in a groove in the doorway. Both of these materials are being used at doorways and are easier to dust and keep clean than the wooden beads.

However, if you have a quantity of wooden beads and want to use them, you can string them on fishing line, which is good and strong, or on nylon or cord. With the fishing line or cord, you can tie several knots between the wooden beads to make a pattern. If the beads are colored, use a group closely related in color next to each other, such as yellow and green, and then one or two of a bright touch, as orange. Colors are related to each other and are harmonious when they have a common color in each, as yellow and yellow-green, or blue and blue-purple.

Color Scheme

Will you suggest a color scheme for our living room which is 14 by 17½ feet, ceilings almost 9 feet high, three windows, one facing south, one north, one west; also three doors.
The rug needs to be replaced. Desk, tables, radio are walnut. The davenport and one large chair are Kelly green, another large chair has a grey slipcover. I have two small chairs, one in beige, the other in grey plastic and needs a cover. I use blinds and drapes. The drapes have a leaf design in greens, chartreuse and wine on white background. Floor lamp has a beige shade. The living room opens into a bedroom which is papered in yellow and green. Another door leads into a hallway which is papered in a neutral color.—Mrs. R. H.
Since you are going to replace the rug in the living room, I would choose the color for it at the same time you are planning the color for the walls. You might use the color scheme in your draperies as an inspiration for colors in this room. You could use a greyed green (light or dark) plain rug, or a beige or gray. It would be better to have a plain rug than a figured, since your draperies have a pattern.
A soft, light grayed green, chosen from the draperies, could be used on the walls, woodwork and ceiling. Since the ceiling is 9 feet high, I would paint it the same shade as the wall or a tone darker. A darker tone will make the ceiling appear lower. The green wall will carry over the color from the bedroom which is papered in yellow and green.
You could use a warm color, such as grayed apricot, gold or rose, on the two small chairs and place them on opposite sides of the room. Choose one of these colors in the correct value to go with the Kelly green in the davenport. A gold might be the safest color, although some shades of apricot would be attractive. This same color could be used on small cushions for the davenport in order to balance the colors.



SECRETARY of Agriculture Benson's call for a hearing on a separate marketing order for Northern New Jersey "is idealistic and completely impractical." It will fail "to bring order out of the chaos which has existed for years in the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan milk market." That's the considered opinion of the Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League.

In a resolution, the Board said: "For the third time in a year, Secretary Benson has endorsed the 18-year campaign of the Dairymen's League for regulation of the Northern New Jersey market. He also supports the League's position that producers supplying that market should be responsible for their surplus milk. He appears to agree on the need for increased returns to all producers of milk.

Then Comes the Conflict of Views

"His method of achieving these objectives," the resolution continues, "through a separate order instead of the comprehensive order urged by the League, is neither practical nor workable. Nothing in Secretary Benson's decision, or in any proposal so far

- Dairymen's League Directors Pinpoint Conflicts in Sec'y Benson's Decision
- Promise Fight to Protect Interests of All Producers in Milkshed...

made by proponents of a separate order, will provide an equitable distribution of the fluid market and the carrying of the accompanying surplus."

League Will Protect All Dairymen

Announcing that the League does not plan to submit a draft of a separate order, because it does not feel that the basic objective sought both by Secretary Benson and by the League can be achieved that way, the resolution declares:

"HOWEVER, we will take an active part in the proposed hearings, We will provide constructive criticism and suggestions to protect the interests of all dairy farmers."
"The task and responsibility of the Dairymen's League is crystal clear," the resolution asserts:

"WE SHALL continue with increasing vigor to protect the interests of all producers in the milkshed wherever located; and
"WE SHALL insist with every means at our command that producers supplying fluid milk to the Northern New Jersey market, or any other market, carry their full proportionate share of the surplus instead of dumping the problem in the laps of other producers."

Published in appreciation of the active support given by other farm organizations, by businessmen and by elected national, state, county and city officials, throughout the milkshed.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

Memo to Dairy Farmers

How are we doing? Here's an encouraging report from your American Dairy Association.

Back in 1953, production forecasts indicated that coming gains in milk production would seriously outstrip population growth. To meet this situation, your American Dairy Association program was expanded.

It was right to expand: during the past milk marketing year, milk production climbed to 124 billion pounds, up 1.5 billion over 1954. Results have been achieved in the face of tremendous unloading operations by the government, and increased consumer prices (in some areas).

Per Capita Consumption Climbed: fluid milk was up 8 pounds during 1955; for non-farm population, ice cream up 5 per cent. Consumer purchases of butter in 1955 were up 8 per cent, according to a continuing study.

In a recent issue sales per capita gains 1954 over 1953 were quoted in this column as milk up 2.6 per cent, butter 9.0 per cent and cheese 8.0 per cent. These figures were inaccurate in that they are gross gains for these products for the marketing year ending March 31, 1955 over the previous marketing year.

Government Purchases went down: butter was down 50 per cent; cheese down 59 per cent; nonfat dry milk down 15 per cent . . . an even better indicator of success during 1955.

Other Bright Spots: more families now are using both butter and oleo margarine. Politz studies show that "oleo margarine only" families declined considerably from 1953 to 1955.

More people drank 3 glasses of milk every day in 1955. The number of non-drinkers of milk fell below 20 per cent for the first time during the fall of 1955.

Dealer Attitudes Improve: grocers regard ice cream and cheese as good profit items: fluid milk as an important traffic builder. They say your advertising was a factor in their improved sales of dairy products during 1955.

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"I Never Dreamed . . ."

By MABEL HEBEL

"I NEVER dreamed anything like this could happen to me!" says Mrs. William Vaananen of Halsey Valley, N. Y., shown below with the General Electric upright home freezer that she won in the oatmeal cookie contest sponsored jointly last year by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Grange. Mrs. Vaananen was second high in the state finals.

The freezer was awarded to Mrs. Vaananen by the GE-Supply Company of Buffalo, N. Y. If you look closely at the picture of it, you'll see things in it that don't really go into freezers. They and the bag on top of the freezer are some of the additional prizes that Mrs. Vaananen received from our advertisers, including American Molasses Co., Ball Brothers Co., Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, R. B. Davis Co., Hazel Atlas Glass Co., International Salt Co., Penick & Ford, National Sugar Refining

7 cups flour, about
4 eggs
1/4 pound softened butter or other shortening
2 teaspoons ground cardamon
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon finely grated orange rind
1 cup raisins
1 egg and 1 tablespoon milk
Slivered almonds

Scald the milk and cool to lukewarm. Make a sponge by combining 3/4 cup of the warm milk, the yeast which has been softened in the lukewarm water, 2 tablespoons of the sugar, and 1 cup of the flour. Mix well and set in a warm place to rise—about 1/2 to 3/4 hour.

Beat the eggs and the rest of the sugar together in a large bowl, add the cardamon, salt, orange rind and softened shortening and mix well. Add the

Mrs. William Vaananen of Halsey Valley, N. Y., with the General Electric upright freezer which she won in last year's AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—Grange baking contest. In the freezer (just for the picture) are some of the other prizes she received as No. 2 State winner.



Co., and Robin Hood Flour Co. In a letter to us after she received her prizes, Mrs. Vaananen said:

"It has been a wonderful experience not only to me and my family but also for our little Halsey Valley community. All of my neighbors and friends have been so happy for me. I never owned a freezer before and you can well guess how we feel about getting it.

"You will be interested to know that I am using some of my prizes to bake Finnish Coffee Braid. Our choir here in Halsey Valley recently bought an electric organ for our church, and I am taking orders for Finnish Coffee Braid for my small share in raising the money to pay for the organ. People here are very fond of this sweet bread. It is different, and I have more orders for it than I am able to bake. It takes a lot of flour, as it is a yeast bread. I brought the recipe here from Finland where I learned to bake it when I was a child."

I asked Mrs. Vaananen for permission to print her recipe in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST . . . and I can tell you from experience that it is a most delicious sweet bread. Our food specialist, Mrs. Alberta Shackleton, tested the recipe and presented me with one of the "braids." It was a beautiful sight (decorated as for special occasions) and the best sweet bread I have ever had. If you try the recipe, you may want to cut it in half, as it makes four large braids.

FINNISH COFFEE BRAID
(Suomalainen Kahvi Pulla)
2 cups milk
2 packages active dry yeast
1/4 cup lukewarm water
1 1/4 cups sugar

remainder of the milk and 2 to 3 cups of the flour to make a thin batter. Stir in the raised sponge mixture, the remaining flour, and the raisins. (Use just enough flour to make the dough easy to handle.)

Knead dough right in the bowl until smooth and does not stick to bowl or hands. Cover bowl and put in warm place and let dough rise until double in bulk. Punch down dough and turn onto a lightly floured board.

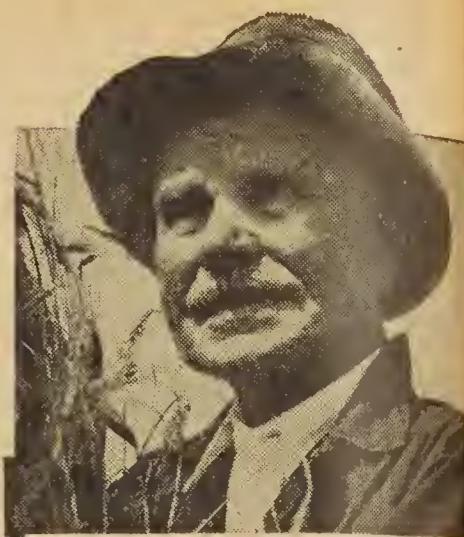
Divide the dough into four equal portions for four braids. To make a braid, divide one portion into three parts and roll and form each into a long 18-inch roll. Braid these three rolls on a greased baking sheet into a long braid, pinching dough tightly together at each end. Let rise in a warm place until double. Repeat with each of the three other portions of dough.

When braids are ready for oven, brush lightly with the egg which has been beaten with 1 tablespoon milk, sprinkle with granulated sugar and slivered almonds. Bake two at a time in a moderate oven (375°) 15 to 18 minutes.

For special occasions, and especially at Christmas time, omit the almonds. Instead, after the braids are removed from the oven and while still warm, spread each with confectioners' sugar frosting and sprinkle with a mixture of chopped nuts and candied fruits.

FROSTING FOR FOUR BRAIDS

Combine 2 cups confectioners' sugar, 1 teaspoon vanilla, and 4 to 5 tablespoons milk (just enough to make the right spreading consistency). For nut and fruit mixture, combine 1/2 cup chopped nuts and 1/2 cup chopped candied fruits and cherries.



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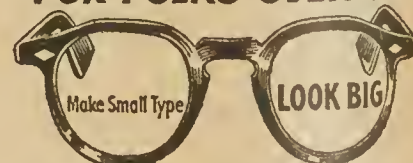
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Enjoy Maple Treats

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

ARE you a maple sirup fan? If you are, spring probably arrived for you the day sap started to run and visions of maple delicacies began to fill your mind. If you are uninitiated in maple cookery, don't let

this season pass without using maple sirup and sugar in various ways.

If you buy sirup in large containers and use it only occasionally, it is wise to heat the sirup to boiling, place in sterilized pint jars, and seal immediately to prevent mold and protect the flavor. Keep any opened container covered in a cool, dry place. If sugar crystals form on top, they may be dissolved by heating the sirup.

Maple sirup has endless uses besides the more familiar serving on rice, French toast, spoon bread, fritters, waffles, cereals, pancakes, biscuits, and ice cream. And did you ever try serving it hot for these dishes? Milk, milk shakes, egg nogs, fruits, and whipped

stirring until dissolved. Boil until mixture forms a very soft ball (234°), stirring constantly. Add butter and salt and cook to 236° or a minute or two longer. Remove from heat and let stand 5 minutes without stirring. Add pecans and stir until just slightly thick and sirup looks a little cloudy. Drop by spoonfuls on wax paper and cool. Makes about 12 patties. Try hickory nuts, too.

MAPLE NUT BUTTERSCOTCH ROLLS

Prepare your favorite baking powder biscuit dough, using 2 cups flour. Roll into oblong shape about ¼-inch thick and spread generously with softened butter. Sprinkle with a mixture of ½ to 1 cup maple sugar and ½ cup chopped nuts. Roll as for jelly roll and cut in 1-inch rounds. Place in greased muffin tins or on baking pan and bake in hot oven (400°) about 15 minutes. Makes about 10 rolls.

HEAVENLY RICE

Combine 2 to 3 cups of fluffy, slightly sweetened cooked rice with 1 cup heavy cream whipped. Serve in deep dessert dishes with heated maple sirup. Top with chopped nuts, if desired.

MAPLE APPLE PIE

Make an apple pie as usual but with a minimum of sugar and with the usual slits in top to allow escape of steam. When pie is removed from oven, pour ¾ to ¾ cup warmed maple sirup into slits. By serving time the sirup will have mixed with filling. Plain, warmed maple sirup or a maple sirup sauce poured over regular apple pie when served is liked by some.

ONE-BOWL MAPLE NUT LOAF CAKE

2¼ cups sifted cake flour
½ cup sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup soft shortening
½ cup milk
1 cup maple sirup
2 eggs
½ cup nuts, if desired (try butter-nuts)

Sift together into a bowl flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt. Add shortening and about ¾ of the milk and maple sirup which have been combined. Beat 2 minutes by hand or with an electric beater. Add rest of milk and unbeaten eggs and beat 2 minutes more. Pour into a greased, oblong pan about 13x9 inches and bake in a moderate oven (350°) 35 to 40 minutes. Cool and frost with this luscious frosting:

MAPLE NUT FROSTING

Combine 1 cup maple sirup, 1 tablespoon light corn sirup, 1 cup light cream, and 1 cup finely chopped nuts. Boil with constant stirring to soft ball stage (234°). Cool. Beat until right consistency to spread on cake. Note: This frosting is also good to use as a sauce over desserts or ice cream, but boil only until slightly thickened, cool, and beat.

After you try these delicious maple recipes, if you are still eager for more, you may want to get "Vermont Maple Recipes" by Mary Pearl. It contains 110 maple recipes and is the only book I know of devoted exclusively to them. The book costs \$1.00 and is available in most book stores.

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Do not ask for what you will wish you had not got.—Seneca

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cream may be sweetened with it, vegetables and rolls glazed with it, ham basted with it, and baked beans flavored with it. Both sirup and sugar may be used in cakes, pies, candy and desserts. Below are some of the maple recipes I like best:

MAPLE PARFAIT

1 cup maple sirup
3 egg yolks, beaten
3 egg whites
1 pint heavy cream, whipped

Bring maple sirup to boiling and pour slowly over the beaten yolks while beating. Beat until mixture is cool. Fold cream and then the egg whites into the sirup mixture. Place in refrigerator trays and set at coldest temperature. Parfaits are frozen without stirring. Freeze until hard, then reduce temperature to normal. If you wish, you may freeze mixture in paper souffle cups set in the refrigerator pan. You can, of course, freeze parfait in a tightly covered and sealed container in equal parts of crushed ice and salt for 2 to 3 hours.

ICE CREAM TOPPINGS

Combine 1 pint maple sirup and 1 cup coarsely chopped nuts (walnuts or pecans are good, but hickory nuts are better) and let stand in refrigerator a day or two before using over vanilla ice cream. Or blend 1½ cups maple sirup with about ½ cup peanut butter, bring to boil, boil 2 minutes, beat slightly and cool.

MAPLE CUSTARD

Maple sirup
4 eggs
6 to 8 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
3 cups milk, scalded

Prepare custard cups by placing 1 to 1½ tablespoons maple sirup in bottom of each. Beat eggs slightly and add sugar, salt, and vanilla. Add scalded milk slowly with beating. Strain custard mixture and pour carefully into each cup so as not to disturb sirup. Place cups in pan of hot water almost up to level of custard and bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 25 minutes or until a sharp knife inserted in center comes out clean. Cool thoroughly and unmold in individual dishes. Makes 6 to 8 custard cups.

MAPLE PRALINES

1 cup maple sirup
1½ cups sugar
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon butter
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup pecans

Combine sirup, sugar, and milk in a heavy saucepan. Place over low heat,

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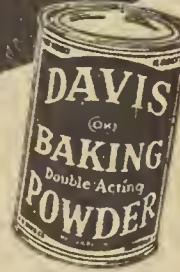
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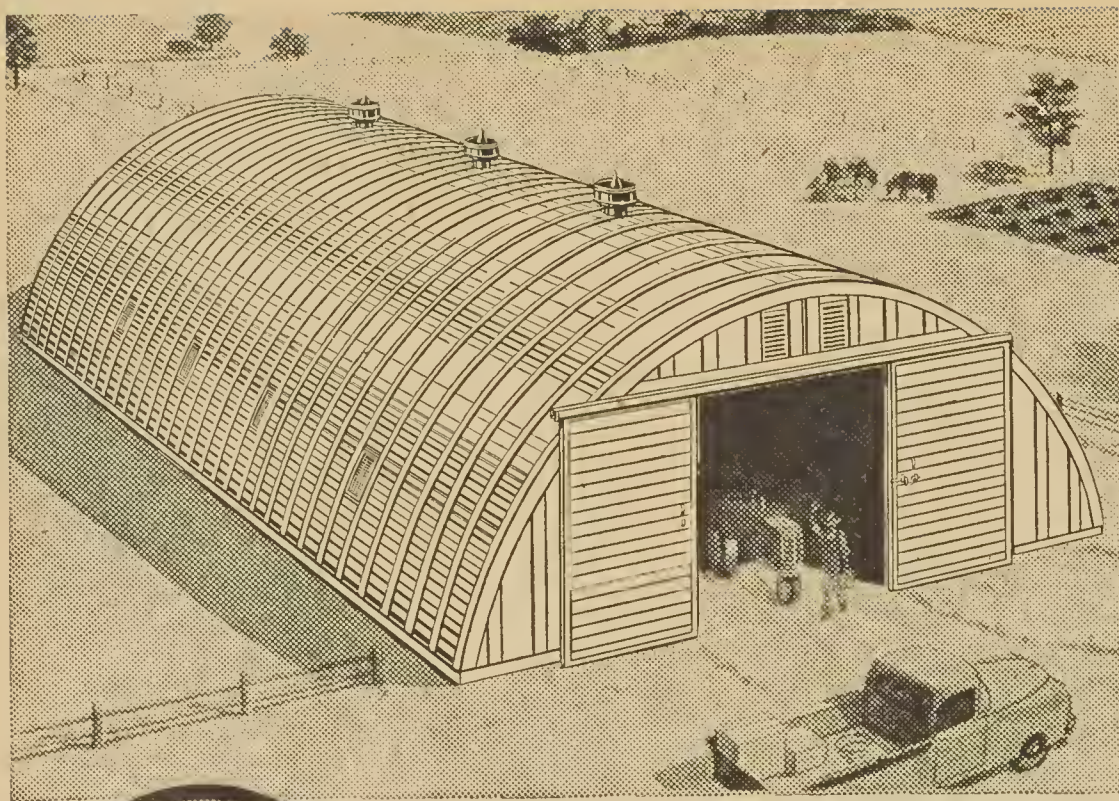
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BOX 528-A



ITHACA, N. Y.

EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great North Country and the kind of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER XIII

A GLOW of red came into the cheeks of Hope that made me ashamed of my remark. I thought she looked lovelier in her pretty blue morning gown, covering a broad expanse of crinoline, than ever before.

"And you've both got to come and hear me sing to-night at the church," said she. "I wouldn't have agreed to sing if I had not thought you were to be here."

We made ourselves at home, as we were most happy to do, and that afternoon I went down town to present to Mr. Greeley the letter that David Brower had given me.

I came down Broadway that afternoon aboard a big white omnibus, that drifted slowly in a tide of many vehicles. Those days there were a goodly show of trees on either side of that thoroughfare—elms, with here and there a willow, a sumach or a mountain ash. The walks were thronged with handsome people—dandies with high hats and flaunting neckties and swinging canes—beautiful women, each covering a broad circumference of the pavement, with a cone of crinoline that swayed over dainty feet.

Not until I neared the sacred temple of the *Tribune* did I feel a proper sense of my own littleness. There was the

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In all the affairs of human life... courtesies of a small and trivial character strike deepest to the grateful and appreciative heart.

—Author Unknown

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fountain of all that wisdom which had been read aloud and heard with reverence in our household since a time I could but dimly remember. There sat the prophet who had given us so much—his genial views of life and government, his hopes, his fears, his mighty wrath at the prospering of cruelty and injustice.

"I would like to see Mr. Horace Greeley," I said, rather timidly, at the counter.

"Walk right up those stairs and turn to the left," said a clerk, as he opened a gate for me.

Ascending, I met a big man coming down, hurriedly, and with heavy steps. We stood dodging each other a moment with that unfortunate co-ordination of purpose men sometimes encounter when passing each other. Suddenly the big man stopped in the middle of the stairway and held both of his hands above his head.

"In God's name! young man," said he, "take your choice."

He spoke in a high, squeaky voice that cut me with the sharpness of its irritation. I went on past him and entered an open door near the top of the stairway.

"Is Mr. Horace Greeley in?" I inquired of a young man who sat reading papers.

"Back soon," said he, without looking up. "Take a chair."

In a little while I heard the same heavy feet ascending the stairway two steps at a time. Then the man I had met came hurriedly into the room.

"This is Mr. Greeley," said the young man who was reading.

The great editor turned and looked at me through gold rimmed spectacles. I gave him my letter out of a trembling hand. He removed it from the envelope and held it close to his big,

kindly, smooth-shaven face. There was a fringe of silky, silver hair, streaked with yellow, about the lower part of his head from temple to temple. It also encircled his throat from under his collar. His cheeks were full and fair as a lady's, with rosy spots in them and a few freckles about his nose. He laughed as he finished reading the letter.

"Are you Dave Brower's boy?" he asked in a drawling falsetto, looking at me out of grey eyes and smiling with good humor.

"By adoption," I answered.

"He was an almighty good rassler," he said, deliberately, as he looked again at the letter.

"What do you want to do?" he asked abruptly.

"Want to work on the *Tribune*," I answered.

"Good Lord!" he said. "I can't hire everybody."

I tried to think of some argument but what with looking at the great man before me, and answering his questions and maintaining a decent show of dignity, I had enough to do.

THE STORY THUS FAR

EBEN HOLDEN and his young orphan friend Will had found a home on Dave Brower's farm. Will and little Hope Brower grew up together, and as the years passed Will's affection for Hope deepened into love.

On the way to and from the harvest dance Will and Hope declared their mutual love, but Hope decides that nothing must be allowed to interfere with Will's education. To give his young people the advantages of the town, Dave Brower sold his farm and moved to town, where Will attended college.

In Will's second year at college Hope left to stay with the Fullers and continue her studies in New York City. Will graduated from college and he and Eben journeyed to New York to see Hope.

"Do you read the *Tribune*?" asked.

"Read it ever since I can remember," "What do you think of the administration?"

"Lot of dough faces!" I answered smiling, as I saw he recognized my own phrase. He sat a moment tapping the desk with his penholder.

"There's so many liars here in New York," he said, "there ought to be room for an honest man. How are the crops?"

"Fair," I answered. "Big crop boys every year."

"And now you're trying to find market," he remarked.

"Want to have you try them," I answered.

"Well," said he, very seriously, turning to his desk that came up to his chin as he sat beside it, "go and write me an article about rats."

"Would you advise—" I started to say, when he interrupted me.

"The man that gives advice is a bigger fool than the man that takes it," he flared impatiently. "Go and do your best!"

Before he had given me this injunction he had dipped his pen and begun to write hurriedly. If I had known him longer I should have known that while he had been talking to me, the tireless mind of his had summoned

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)
to its service. I went out, in high spirits, and sat down a moment on one of the benches in the little park near by, to think it all over. He was going to measure my judgment, my skill as a writer—my resources. "Rats," I said to myself thoughtfully. I had read much about them. They infested the ships, they overran the wharves, they traversed the sewers. An inspiration came to me. I started for the water front, asking my way every block or two. Near the East River I met a policeman—a big husky, good hearted Irishman.

"Can you tell me," I said, "who can give me information about rats?" "Rats?" he repeated. "What d'ye want t' know about them?"

"Everything," I said. "They've just given me a job on the *New York Tribune*," I added proudly.

He smiled good naturedly. He had looked through me at a glance.

"Just say 'Tribune,'" he said. "Ye don't have t' say 'New York Tribune' here. Come along wi' me."

He took me to a dozen or more of the dock masters.

"Give 'im a lift, my hearty," he said to the first of them. "He's a green hand."

I have never forgotten the kindness of that Irishman, whom I came to know well in good time. Remembering that day and others I always greeted him with a hearty "God bless the Irish!" every time I passed him, and he would answer, "Amen, an' save yer riverance."

He did not leave me until I was on my way home loaded with fact and fable and good dialect with a savor of the sea in it.

Hope and Uncle Eb were sitting together in his room when I returned.

"Guess I've got a job," I said, trying to be very cool about it.

"A job!" said Hope eagerly, as she rose. "Where?"

"With Mr. Horace Greeley," I answered, my voice betraying my excitement.

"Jerusalem!" said Uncle Eb. "Is it possible?"

"That's grand!" said Hope. "Tell us about it."

Then I told them of my interview with the great editor and of what I had done since.

"Ye done wonderful!" said Uncle Eb and Hope showed quite as much pleasure in her own sweet way.

I was for going to my room and beginning to write at once, but Hope said it was time to be getting ready for dinner.

When we came down at half after six we were presented to our host and the guests of the evening—handsome men and women in full dress—and young Mr. Livingstone was among them. I felt rather cheap in my frock coat, although I had thought it grand enough for anybody on the day of my graduation. Dinner announced, the gentlemen rose and offered escort to the ladies, and Hope and Mrs. Fuller relieved our embarrassment by conducting us to our seats—women are so deft about those little difficulties.

John Trumbull sat opposite me, and when then I felt a curious interest in him—a big, full bearded man, quite six feet tall, his skin and eyes dark, his hair iron-gray, his voice deep like a vid's. I could not get over the impression that I had seen him before—feeling I have had often, facing men I could never possibly have met. No word came out of his firm mouth unless he were addressed, and then all in a hush he listened to the little he had to say; it was never more than some very simple remark. In his face and form and voice there was abundant heraldry of rugged power and ox-like vitality. I have seen a bronze head of Daniel Webster which, with a full blonde beard and an ample covering of grey hair, would have given one a fairly perfect idea of the look of John Trumbull.

"You have not heard," said Mrs. Fuller addressing me, "how Mr. Trumbull saved Hope's life."

"Saved Hope's life!" I exclaimed.

"Saved her life," she repeated, "there isn't a doubt of it. We never sent word of it for fear it would give you all needless worry. It was a day of last winter—fell crossing Broadway, a dangerous place—he pulled her aside just in time—the horse's feet were raised above her—she would have been crushed in a moment. He lifted her in his arms and carried her to the sidewalk not a bit the worse for it."

"Seems as if it were fate," said Hope. "I had seen him so often and wondered who he was. I recall a night when I had to come home alone from rehearsal. I was horribly afraid. I remember passing him under a street lamp. If he had spoken to me, then, I should have dropped with fear and he would have had to carry me home that time."

"It's an odd thing a girl like you should ever have to walk home alone," said Mr. Fuller. "Doesn't speak well for our friend Livingstone or Burnham there or Dobbs."

"Mrs. Fuller doesn't give us half a chance," said Livingstone, "she guards her day and night. It's like the monks and the Holy Grail."

"Hope is independent of the young men," said Mrs. Fuller as we rose from the table. "If I cannot go with her myself, in the carriage, I always send a maid or a man servant to walk home with her. But Mr. Fuller and I were out of town that night and the young men missed their great opportunity."

"Had a differ'nt way o' sparkin' years ago," said Uncle Eb, "Didn't never hev t' please any body but the girl then. If ye liked a girl ye went an' sot up with her an' gin her a smack an' tol' her right out plain an' square what ye wanted. An' thet settled it one way er t'other. An' her mother she slep' in the next room with the door half open an' never paid no 'tention. Recolec' one col' night when I was sparkin' the mother hollered out o'bed 'Lucy, hev ye got anythin' 'round ye?' an' she hollered back, 'Yis, mother,' an' she hed too but 'twant nothin' but my arm."

They laughed merrily, over the quaint reminiscence of my old friend and the quainter way he had of telling it. The rude dialect of the backwoodsman might have seemed oddly out of place, there, but for the quiet, unassuming manner and the fine old face of Uncle Eb in which the dullest eye might see the soul of a gentleman.

"What became of Lucy?" Mr. Fuller inquired, laughingly. "You never married her."

"Lucy died," he answered soberly; "thet was long, long ago."

Then he went away with John Trumbull to the smoking room where I found them, talking earnestly in a corner, when it was time to go to the church with Hope.

Hope and Uncle Eb and I went away in a coach with Mrs. Fuller. There was a great crowd in the church that covered, with sweeping arches, an interior more vast than any I had ever entered. Hope was gowned in white silk, a crescent of diamonds in her hair—a birthday gift from Mrs. Fuller; her neck and a part of her full breast unadorned by anything save the gifts of God—their snowy whiteness, their lovely curves.

First Henry Cooper came on with his violin—a great master as I now remember him. Then Hope ascended to the platform, her dainty kid slippers showing under her gown, and the odious Livingstone escorting her. I was never so madly in love or so insanely jealous. I must confess it for I am trying to tell the whole truth of myself—I was a fool. And it is the greater folly that one says ever "I was," and never "I am" in that plea. I could even see it myself then and there, but I was so great a fool I smiled and spoke fairly to the young man although I could have wrung his neck with rage.

(To be continued)



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TWO NEW ONES

THE FOLLOWING practices are entirely new to me and are mentioned for interest only. No comment would be made except that I've known both men for years as large scale operators with keen judgment and unquestioned reliability.

JOHNSON GRASS is classified by the University of Maryland and by many other institutions farther South as a noxious weed. It appeared voluntarily in hayfields and pastures on the 1400 acre farm of Charles W. Collier, Darlington, Maryland, near the Pennsylvania line. When I visited Mr. Collier in August 1954, he pointed out patches of a strange but attractive grass and identified it for me.

Johnson grass was growing tall, green, and luxuriantly in fields where drought had crippled other grasses, made ladino clover practically disappear and cut alfalfa yield far down. My friend said he had his eye on it as a future crop. Last month Mr. Collier visited New York State, and said that as a dairyman milking 250 cows he had to have hayfields and pastures he could depend upon shine or rain, and is in consequence gradually turning to Johnson grass as a crop, seeded alone. He identified it as a relative of Sudan grass, of perennial habit, a vigorous grower with widespread, deep root system, a strong appetite for nitrogen, and low demand for lime, phosphorus and potash. The yield is high and continuous throughout midsummer and early fall when other types fail in heat and drought. In reply to a question, Mr. Collier doubted that locations as far North as Ithaca or Rochester would suit Johnson grass.

FLAXSEED IN OATS. After a lapse of a few years it was once again my pleasure to sit for an hour with Mr. Clinton Maldoon, this time at the annual meeting of N. Y. State Beef Breeders Assn. in Rochester. When I asked "What's new?" he wondered if I'd tried growing flaxseed in oats. It was necessary to tell him I'd never so much as heard of the combination.

For many years Mr. Maldoon has been manager of 2200 acre Zenda Farms on the St. Lawrence River near Clayton, at the Thousand Islands. It is a purebred Hereford cattle operation. During all that time Mr. Maldoon has been seeding 5 lbs. of "Redwing" flaxseed to the acre, with seed oats. The result is, in his opinion, as large a yield of grain as with a straight crop of oats, or spring barley, for that matter, plus from 5% to 8% of flaxseed per cwt. of grain. As we all know, flaxseed is high in protein and fat, and a very good feed.

Mr. Maldoon finds that flax does not shade the oats, being shorter, and when oats are harvested by combine, no loss of flaxseed occurs. At Hayfields, at a cost of about \$5, we'll try 25 lbs. of flaxseed on 5 of our 10 acres of oats.

Incidentally, Mr. Maldoon told me that Zenda Farms has over 125 head of open Hereford heifers which have never been under a roof of any kind, and have come through the tough winter in good shape, on hay alone.

HUGH HUMPHREY'S IDEA

IT WAS a privilege to sit alongside farmer Hugh Humphrey of Oneida County, N. Y., at an evening meeting at Rochester in January. A man of few words, he is a great questioner of people, even when he wishes to convey an idea himself. When he asked me which single development of the recent past

is of the greatest value to farmers, I sensed it was time to listen. So he put this question, "Isn't it electric power, with all its many uses on the farms of today?"

Having no better answer at tongue's end, I went along with him. We could both be wrong, but here is an incomplete list of the work electric power does at Hayfields.

1. Lights everything.
2. Pumps water for 3 houses and 4 barns; 3 motors for hard water and 2 for soft.
3. Runs 3 milking machine units and 2 milk coolers.
4. Operates milk house heater hung from ceiling (new), and heats water for 3 houses and milkhouse.
5. Inflates rubber tires, and pumps gasoline.
6. Runs grinding wheel in shop and blower for furnace.
7. Operates 30 cu. ft. food freezer and 3 household refrigerators.
8. Powers cow clippers, heats calf dehorner and soldering iron and thaws frozen pipes.
9. Drills holes in metal and wood, and does welding.
10. Operates silage unloader at bottom of so called "glass silos" and runs conveyor used around barns.

An immigrant from Wales, and a standout dairyman, cash cropper and poultryman, Hugh Humphrey never ceases to be grateful for many things we natives take for granted. He brought no money from Wales, yet his good will toward people and his constructive group action is an import of priceless value. Gold cannot buy it.

POTATO PARINGS

EMILIE HALL, Extension Editor of College of Home Economics at Cornell, commenting in a letter to another on something I'd written on poor flavor of Northeastern potatoes, stated

"Homemakers have demanded better tasting and acting potatoes — and they've gotten just exactly nowhere. That's why, as Tom indicates, they've lessened their interest in potatoes and turned partly to other vegetables. The best we can do under the circumstances is plug potatoes in general and wait for potato men to come up with better modern varieties and more careful grading." Incidentally, Emilie is the wife of Jim Hall of this paper, mother of two, and a good cook.

And now, still on potatoes, I'll stick my neck out by reporting that the red skinned Florida potatoes we've been getting in February and March are mighty good eating. After urging for 10 years in speeches and with pen, the development of potatoes with better flavor than Katahdin etc. I have become weary, and have no apology for deserting the Northeast and turning to the red skins of Florida. These Floridians won't take a chance on paying 1500 miles of freight on something about which consumers are indifferent. They are smart cookies, those crackers, when it comes to potatoes.

IF READERS can stand it, I'll shoot an arrow at the sacred cow of potatoes. The famed and extremely expensive Idaho Baker lacks something in flavor which only double or triple portions of butter can balance for me. The amount of butter I require on Idahos is out of reason and they are therefore off my list. The same variety, Russet Burbank, grown on potato soils in the Northeast, while less mealy, makes better eating at less cost for potatoes and butter. Tom Norman does well with Russet Burbanks at Saranac, N. Y. on sandy Adirondack soil.

Let's come back to the College of Home Economics at Cornell. Here is an able institution possessing well developed lines of communication and propaganda, with its ear tuned to promoting foods grown in the Northeast. If potato growers and scientists give this and other Colleges something of competitive merit to go on, here is a priceless opportunity to promote good eating potatoes by named varieties, to the benefit of Northeastern consumers and producers alike. This same College did an excellent job on McIntosh and Cortland apples years ago. It can do a bet-

ter job on good named potatoes when given the opportunity.

POTATO CHIPS and frozen french fries now account of 15% of all the potatoes eaten in U. S. A. Were it not for the recent upsurge in these forms of marketing, the decline in consumption would have been considerably greater. The chip people are in such need of improvement in flavor and texture of raw potatoes that they've banded together and hired Dr. Ora Smith of Cornell as research specialist in this field. Seabrook Farms, located in potato growing New Jersey has teamed with Rutgers University and professional growers in the effort to improve quality of nearby potatoes for frozen french fries.

SCREENINGS

In the 5 years, 1949-54, the number of New York farms declined 15%; for New Jersey 9%; and for Pennsylvania 12%. These three states lost 39,426 farms in half a decade, if the figures of U. S. Census can be relied upon. Probably the change was more pronounced than in any like period in our lifetimes. All of us know, however, that farms have been decreasing in number for about half a century.

* * *

Is it bad to lose 39,426 farms from three states in the short span of five years? Let's see what happened to the remaining farms. In New York, average size of farm increased by 14 acres to the more economical level of 142 acres. In New Jersey, where agriculture is more intensive, with much acreage in vegetables and fruits, size of farm jumped up 4 acres to 73.4 for average. New Jersey is the Garden State. In Pennsylvania, the bulge was 6 acres to an average size farm of 102.1 acres.

* * *

The increase in size of farms does not account for all the acreage contained in the farms no longer functioning as units on their own. Land was also lost to roads, parks, forests, industrial sites, home building and other uses, including game refuges. It was disturbing, at least to me, to see extra good farm land taken for home and industrial developments in areas such as Nassau County on Long Island, Burlington County, New Jersey, and Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

* * *

On the whole, shrinkage in number of farms has increased the soundness and value of remaining farms, to the extent of their enlargement in acreage and more particularly in the step-up in production per man on a year basis. We now have fewer people working more land than in 1949, and the total output is larger. Certainly the houses in habitable condition were abandoned on the farms no longer counted as farms. Every worthwhile house was saved, not necessarily for farm workers, and many new houses were built far out in the country.

* * *

In the same 5-year period which witnessed the disappearance of so many farms, cattle numbers in the three states rose by 11% to 4,307,283 head, the increase totalling 461,385 head. This is remarkable when it is realized that fewer people are available to tend these cattle. During the same short stretch of time, hay yields on an acre basis jumped 29% in New York and little less than that in the other two states. Grass silage for the three states rose 214% and amounted in 1954 to 1,523,267 tons. Alfalfa acreage in 5 years (rather than 5) came up 201% to 1,509,000 acres, but the acre yield rose only 13%. Birdsfoot trefoil increased threefold in 5 years.

* * *

Each reader should draw his own conclusion on the benefit or harm of the change to larger farms with fewer people. I believe the change will continue at varying rates for many years to come, with or without good time

FOR GOOD CORN YIELDS*

GRAIN OR SILAGE

1. Select best adapted fields. On strong land, grow corn after corn, using cover crops or manure, or both.
 2. Obtain complete soil tests as a guide to lime and fertilizer.
 3. Apply lime if test shows need and broadcast nitrogen when corn stalks, other trash, or heavy grass sod are about to be turned under.
 4. Don't overwork the seedbed.
 5. Choose a high yielding, safely maturing hybrid, carrying good resistance to disease, insects and wind damage.
 6. Plant on time, using treated seed for a population of 18,000 plants per acre, and up to 22,000 for shortest season hybrids like Michigan 250.
 7. Apply complete fertilizer at planting time as generally recommended, banded away from seed, and later sidedress growing corn with nitrogen.
 8. Spray early with weed killers as recommended by County Agent.
 9. Cultivate when necessary to control weeds.
 10. Broadcast cover crop right after last cultivation, to make firm footing for harvesting equipment, provide late fall pasture, build fertility and prevent erosion.
 11. For silage, harvest when kernels are in early dent stage; for ear corn, to reduce stalk rot and wind damage, pick promptly after kernels become hard and ripe.
 12. Store ears in narrow cribs (4½ foot maximum width) faced broadside to prevailing wind with sides as open as possible.
- ARTIFICIAL DRYING OF EARS WILL SELDOM BE FOUND NECESSARY WHEN AN EARLY PLANTED HYBRID OF THE RIGHT MATURITY NOW AVAILABLE, IS USED.**

* Although the wording is largely mine, the recommendations are the joint work of corn grower J. W. Stiles of Cortland Co., N. Y., Dr. K. R. Allred, Agronomist of Ithaca, and myself. We base the program upon experiment station research throughout the East, and commercial farm experience.

EMPIRE NEWS

Timing is Important

The spring months are traditionally a time of high dairy-type cattle prices. Many animal owners figure that such cattle will soon be out-doors again, resulting in lower feeding costs. So the "supply" of slaughter cattle and dairy replacements dwindles, and prices rise.

This is the best time to cull herds and sell dairy-type cattle for slaughter. But all throughout the year, the managers at Empire's seven Stockyards in New York State are working to get the best price for every animal consigned. You see, these men are carefully trained, and each of them has had considerable experience in livestock marketing. Of course, PLANNED marketing of slaughter livestock will bring the greatest return. But the help and advice of the Empire managers, combined with Empire's policies of prompt payment and honest weights, recognized by both buyers and sellers, always works to get the best possible price no matter what the time of year!

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative

Regular Weekly Auction Sales at
**Bath • Greene • Oneonta
Bullville • Gouverneur
Caledonia • West Winfield**
Listen to Empire Livestock Reports Monday through Friday over Rural Radio Network stations and affiliates immediately following the "Weather Round-up" at Noon.

Guernseys at Auction Eastern New York Guernsey Sale

Fairgrounds, Cobleskill, New York
TUESDAY MAY 1, at 1 P.M.
26 COWS 22 BRED HEIFERS
Calfood vaccinated
Fresh or close to freshening.
Heifers due in June, July, August.
A nice lot with type production records.
Heifers from dam with records.

Write for a catalog.
SEATH AND SHULTZ
Sales Service
Union St., Peterborough, New Hampshire

NEW ENGLAND ANGUS SALE

April 21st
BRANDON, VERMONT
40 BREEDING FEMALES
3 HERD SIRES
Catalogues and Information
TOM REIDY
FEEDING HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS

Service Bureau

DISADVANTAGES OF NOTES

"I loaned a friend several hundred dollars and took his note for it. I renewed it several times and now it is overdue and I can't seem to get the money."

Other than being an acknowledgment of money owed, a personal note is not especially valuable. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that its value depends upon ability and willingness to pay. That is why a bank frequently requires a co-signer when they loan money on a note to someone who cannot give adequate security.

There are just about two things you can do to collect. You can ask for the money so frequently that you make a nuisance of yourself, and your friend pays to avoid that nuisance, or you can bring civil suit against him. You should remember, however, that even though you win the suit and get a judgment, you will not be able to collect unless the man has assets which are not already mortgaged.

These facts point out the importance of caution in taking an unsecured note. If you decide to loan money to a friend you should at least understand the risk you are taking. When it comes to being a co-signer on a note, a great many people have an unbreakable rule that they will not do it!

— A. A. —

FOREVER A READER

"I am glad to inform you I received the duplicate order January 19 from the company and I wish to thank you for your help as they would not even answer my letters; only when you wrote would I get an answer."

"May the Service Bureau continue giving out advice and help for we have found much helpful information. When we are discussing things with friends we often reach for the Agriculturist and some of the neighbors borrow our paper for information on different things."

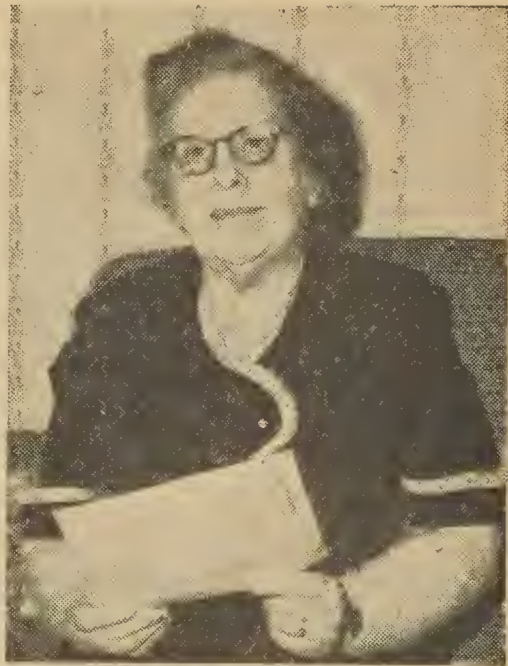
"So again we say keep up the good work and thank you for your service."
Mrs. M. S., Penna.

SERVICE BUREAU CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK	
Mrs. Mary B. Smith, Freehold	\$1.98 (refund on order)
Mr. Edward Roes, Lowville	25.00 (refund on course)
Mrs. Edward Stanton, Coeymans Hollow	9.98 (refund)
Mrs. Ceolia E. Walseman, Carthage	5.96 (refund on dolls)
Mrs. Gus Kathmann, Treadwell	4.9 (refund on order)
Mr. James Murdock, Argyle	2.00 (refund on shades)
Mrs. Roy Pickett, So. Rutland	2.98 (refund on order)
Mrs. Kenneth Crewell, Altamont	5.96 (refund)
Mrs. Earle Hobart, Stanley	1.00 (refund on order)
Mr. Robert Pasternack, Martinsburg	9.50 (refund on order)
Mrs. J. J. Foley, Kingston	1.00 (refund)
Mrs. Jennie Emerson, Richford	20.9 (refund on club order)
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. Chas. C. Stricklin, Hightstown	2.98 (refund on order)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mrs. Daniel Colcord, Grasmere	5.96 (refund on order)
Mrs. Fred Kelley, Farmington	3.50 (refund on order)
Mr. H. C. Goodell, Henniker	1.50 (refund on order)
Mr. Avard Milbury, Jr., Contoocook	4.95 (refund)
Mr. Harry Little, Errol	98.00 (payment for hay)
CONNECTICUT	
Mr. Frank A. Barnes, Bristol	7.9 (refund on order)
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. Elwood Braund, Troy	1.00 (refund on order)
Mrs. Robert F. Myers, Springville	2.95 (refund on game)
VERMONT	
Mr. Waldo Y. Nelson, Newbury	9.98 (refund on dress)
Mrs. J. Earle Pike, Marshfield	1.96 (refund on order)
MARYLAND	
Mrs. A. L. Nickerson, Lynch	2.98 (refund)

"Words cannot express my appreciation"

SAYS — MRS. LUCY HYDE
ITHACA, N. Y.



WHEN a bee flew into the car and upset her driver friend, Mrs. Hyde sat horrified as the car ran off the road, plowed through a wire fence and knocked down a tree. The last thing she remembers, was the car starting to climb another. Coming to, Mrs. Hyde was in a heap under the dash with flames leaping at her. She was pulled from the wreckage and sped to a hospital. A severe concussion, multiple bruises and cuts kept her in the hospital more than six weeks and a long time recuperating at home.

Less than two months before her accident, Mrs. Hyde renewed her Double Policies and at the same time, added the new Medical Expense coverage.

HER NORTH AMERICAN POLICIES PAID \$760.00

This is from her note of thanks:

"Words cannot express my appreciation to the North American Accident Insurance Company. When a check for \$760.00 was delivered to me, I was so surprised, I couldn't express my feelings—I do thank you from the bottom of my heart."

OTHER BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

A Friend's Name May Be In This List

Gertrude Howlett, So. Dayton, N. Y.	\$270.00	Clyde Jones, Cobleskill, N. Y.	226.06
Auto accident—fractured nose, cuts, bruises		Auto accident—fractured back, cuts	
Maynard Reynolds, Conewango Valley, N. Y.	22.00	Glenn Litzenger, Waterloo, N. Y.	72.86
Auto accident—multiple bruises		Truck accident—fractured pelvis	
Ruth Culver, Scipio Center, N. Y.	121.43	Gleora Grist, Lindley, N. Y.	31.42
Auto accident—multiple bruises		Auto accident—cuts, bruises	
Lynn Rosekrans, Cayuga, N. Y.	50.00	Konrad Dabrowski, Aquebogue, N. Y.	56.43
Truck accident—fractured ribs, bruises		Auto accident—cuts, bruises	
Alfred Chase, New Berlin, N. Y.	170.00	Elsie Brannon, Athol, N. Y.	180.86
Auto accident—fractured wrist, inj. leg		Auto accident—fractured back, shoulder	
Margaret Jennings, McDonough, N. Y.	75.71	Louis Reidorf, North Java, N. Y.	85.00
Auto accident—fractured shoulder, neck		Auto accident—fractured chest	
Richard Rahideau, Mooers Forks, N. Y.	41.43	Robert Seeley, Osceola, Pa.	27.14
Auto accident—multiple cuts, bruises		Auto accident—multiple bruises	
Edna Russell, Harford, N. Y.	128.57	Kenneth Wood, Boyds Mills, Pa.	55.00
Auto accident—cuts and bruises		Auto accident—multiple cuts	
John L. Pardee, Delancey, N. Y.	276.43	Mellen Fitzherbert, Fort Fairfield, Me.	180.00
Auto accident—fractured collarbone		Auto accident—fractured head, pelvis	
Harry Moyer, Wassaie, N. Y.	62.86	Eva York, Gorham, Me.	77.1
Auto accident—fractured shoulder, bruises		Auto accident—cuts, bruises	
Walter Lutz, East Aurora, N. Y.	160.00	Clarence Pinkham, Kingfield, Me.	92.86
Auto accident—fractured forearm, bruises		Auto accident—fractured jaw, injured spine	
Frederick Whelpy, Tonawanda, N. Y.	70.00	Ronald Shaw, Harmony, Me.	145.71
Auto accident—multiple bruises		Auto accident—fractured collarbone	
Gerald Manning, Brushton, N. Y.	21.00	E. Janet Marley, North Adams, Mass.	50.00
Auto accident—fractured arm		Auto accident—fractured nose, injured knee	
Everett Avery, Herkimer, N. Y.	488.57	Violet Solasz, Boston, Mass.	205.71
Auto accident—fractured shoulder		Auto accident—cervical strain	
Elizabeth King, Ohio, N. Y.	42.86	Marian Cowan, Montague, Mass.	22.86
Auto accident—fractured		Auto accident—cut lip	
Eloena Hibbard, Clayton, N. Y.	260.00	Hugh Campbell, Southwick, Mass.	250.00
Auto accident—fractured leg, bruises		Auto accident—fractured spine, bruises	
Anna Higman, Carthage, N. Y.	260.00	Francis Aldridge, Bartlett, N. H.	130.00
Auto accident—fractured knees, bruises		Auto accident—fractured ribs, pelvis	
Gary Backus, Livonia, N. Y.	95.71	Roy J. Sawyer, Campton, N. H.	104.61
Auto accident—fractured leg, inj. scalp		Auto accident—fractured face, chest	
Stanley Karpinski, Rochester, N. Y.	114.28	Shirley Tilton, E. Barrington, N. H.	45.72
Auto accident—fractured back		Auto accident—fractured knee	
D. George Pahl, Lockport, N. Y.	260.00	Mary E. Brisson, Orwell, Vt.	572.86
Auto accident—fractured arm		Auto accident—fractured collarbone, jaw	
Allen Rickard, Jordan, N. Y.	56.00	Bernard Hoben, Fairfax, Vt.	22.86
Auto accident—fractured neck		Auto accident—cuts, bruises	
Frank Babcock, Middletown, N. Y.	117.96	Lucien Lebel, Orleans, Vt.	32.85
Auto accident—fractured forehead, knee		Auto accident—cuts, bruises	
Louis Brinsmaid, Lyndonville, N. Y.	44.28	Everett Steele, Waterbury, Vt.	260.00
Struck by school bus—fractured neck		Truck accident—fractured collarbone	
Curtis Valentine, Lyndonville, N. Y.	34.28	Lewis Hamilton, Belvidere, N. J.	25.00
Auto accident—multiple bruises		Auto accident—cut hands, injured chest	
Susie Franklin, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	50.00	John Johnson, Hackettstown, N. J.	22.86
Auto accident—fractured ankle		Auto accident—fractured eye	
Paul Hanes, Oneonta, N. Y.	64.29	Ambrose Beard, Union Bridge, Md.	30.00
Truck accident—fractured shoulder		Auto accident—fractured nose, forehead	
Mildred Follett, Galway, N. Y.	129.28	William Bloyer, Mt. Airy, Md.	157.14
Auto accident—fractured injuries, bruises		Auto accident—multiple cuts, bruises	

Keep Your Policies Renewed
North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

AGRICO PRODUCES MORE

✓ POTATOES ✓ CORN ✓ ALFALFA ✓ TRUCK

"AGRICO PRODUCED \$21.32 MORE PER ACRE ON POTATOES, IN SIDE-BY-SIDE TEST!"

On all crops, in side-by-side checks with other fertilizers, the facts show that AGRICO produces more! You'll be money ahead using AGRICO, like George Hamilton, of Genesee, Potter Co., Pa. He writes:

"On a 20 acre field which I was planting to potatoes—on one half, I used AGRICO FOR POTATOES—on the other half, another fertilizer—both at rate of one ton per acre. The AGRICO-fertilized plot yielded 459 bu. No. 1 potatoes and 19 bu. No. 2 potatoes, totaling 478 bu. per acre. The other fertilizer yielded 431 bu. of No. 1 potatoes and 22 bu. of No. 2 potatoes, totaling 453 bu. per acre—25 bu. per acre less than AGRICO.

"My AGRICO-grown potatoes were worth \$349.10 per acre, and the other plot was worth only \$328.78 per acre. AGRICO cost me \$1. less per ton, so my net gain per acre with AGRICO is \$21.32—those extra AGRICO profits sure are welcome these days!"



GEORGE HAMILTON, (inset) of Genesee, Potter Co., Pa., tells at left about his EXTRA yields of AGRICO-fertilized potatoes.

"\$16.34 MORE NET PROFIT PER ACRE ON CORN WITH AGRICO, IN SIDE-BY-SIDE-TEST!"



LEONARD WINGERT, of Wallace Wingert & Son, Caneadea, N. Y.

Again AGRICO proves its EXTRA crop-producing power, on corn. "For 2 years now, we've compared AGRICO with other fertilizers, and AGRICO gives us higher yields and more profit every time!" writes Leonard Wingert, of Wallace Wingert & Son, Caneadea, Allegany Co., N. Y. He tells you:

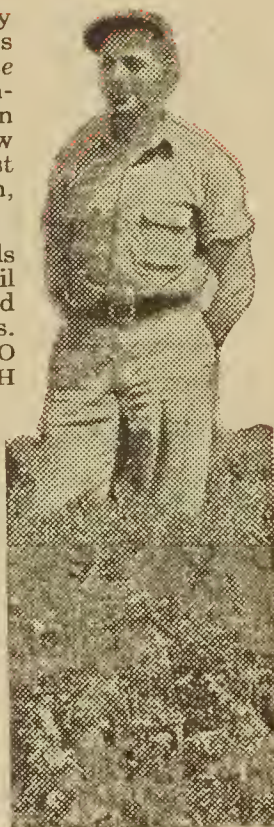
"We applied AGRICO 10-10-10 on a field of corn, side-by-side with another make fertilizer—both in the row at 275 lbs. per acre. AGRICO produced 11 bu. more shelled corn per acre than the other fertilizer. Since AGRICO cost us \$1.22 per acre less, our total EXTRA NET PROFIT was \$16.34 per acre with AGRICO."

"EARLY TOPDRESSING WITH AGRICO PAYS \$34.02 EXTRA NET PROFIT PER ACRE."

They set a record at Ankony Farm, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y. by sweeping all the bull championships at the International Livestock Show in Chicago! They also know how to grow the best alfalfa, most profitably. Rip Van Auken, Mgr., writes:

"After years of poor yields on alfalfa, we had A.A.C. Soil Service make soil tests, and followed recommendations. We applied 500 lbs. of AGRICO PHOSPHATE AND POTASH per acre and produced 6½ tons of top quality silage per acre and 2 tons of top quality U. S. #1 alfalfa hay per acre. This was an increase over the past year of 1¼ tons of hay and 1½ tons of silage per acre. The topdressed hay was a finer, leafy crop. Our extra yield was worth \$34.02 extra net profit per acre.

"Also, AGRICO Bulk Spreading Service saved us extra production cost, by applying the fertilizer. We know that annual topdressing with AGRICO PHOSPHATE AND POTASH is a good investment!"



RIP VAN AUKEN, MGR., Ankony Farm, Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.



(Left to right) ANTHONY PINGITORE and son, RICHARD . . . FRED AQUILONE and AUGUSTINE PINGITORE, of Irving R. D. 2, Erie Co., N. Y.

TOP QUALITY AGRICO-GROWN TRUCK BRINGS TOP PRICE

Whatever you grow, you'll get better quality and brings top prices, by using AGRICO, The National Leading Fertilizer. Anthony J. and Augustine F. Pingitore, of Irving R. D. 2, Erie Co., N. Y., write:

"When we tried AGRICO side-by-side with another fertilizer in the same field, both at same rate, AGRICO showed a better yield of better quality melons. AGRICO has made the same improvement in the quality of our sweet corn and grapes—and better flavor on everything!"

The Pingitore Bros. get double the market price for their melons, due to size and flavor . . . AGRICO quality certainly pays in every way!

ORDER AGRICO® NOW!

There's an AGRICO for every major crop, to give you EXTRA crop-producing power, as proved in side-by-side tests. See your AGRICO Agent right away.



Made ONLY by **The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.**
BUFFALO, N. Y. • CARTERET, N. J. • THREE RIVERS (PHOENIX), N. Y.

IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Drainage Problem	6
Dehorning Calves	10
Better Fence Posts	13
Kill Woodchucks	16
Scrambled Ads	23

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

How to Cut CORN-GROWING COSTS In The NORTHEAST

By George Serviss

CORN has always been an important crop in this area but there have been peaks and valleys of interest. During the past 10 years interest in corn production in the Northeast appears to be revitalized.

The early English colonists were saved from starvation by corn obtained from the Indians. The first attempts of the colonists to grow it, using their own methods, were not very successful, but after a season or two of failure, they adopted the methods of the Indians. The Indians grew all types of corn; flint, dent, sweet, pop and a soft flour type.

Much progress has been made in varieties and cultural practices since early colonial days but we still have much to learn. We are not going back to the methods of the Indians, although they were well suited for the times and circumstances. We have to move forward to methods fitted for today's times and circumstances.

When labor was cheap and plentiful and the proper kind of fertilizer high in cost or unobtainable, it may have been good business to farm more acres in order to get more bushels. Today this philosophy does not fit the times. Labor is high, taxes are high, machinery costs more (although you can cover much more ground with it), and the cost of seed is a small item and pretty well fixed. We have to look to practices that are still relatively cheap and that will increase yields, return a profit on their use and by so doing decrease the bushel-or-ton-cost of production.

It takes a yield of about 50 bushels of dry shelled corn per acre to equal production costs. In terms of silage this might be 10 to 11 tons.

What would happen if everything we know about corn production were put into effect this season in the Northeast? That would of course depend to some extent on the season. If we had as prolonged a drought as parts of New Jersey did last year, not much would happen. But we cannot plan a program in anticipation of such conditions for then there is no good program, (unless it is irrigation) and we will miss the boat in years that are near normal.

The following summary made by Dr. Satchell of the Agronomy Department of Pennsylvania State University is a good indication. While aimed at Pennsylvania we feel it pretty well fits the corn growing areas of the whole Northeast:

The adoption of all recommended fertilization and management practices by Pennsylvania corn producers could result in a larger increase in corn production in one year's time than has occurred in the last 90 years. Dr. Satchell points out that

the increase in farm income for that year from the one crop alone would be roughly equal to five times the annual State appropriation to run Pennsylvania State University. Satchell further emphasizes that, even more important from a long-range point of view, the adoption of such fertilization practices would result in a change from soil-mining to soil-building.—(From Crop-life)

It is not possible in an article, such as this, to write a prescription that will insure a yield of 75 bushels, 100 bushels or 125 bushels of dry shelled corn per acre or its equivalent in silage. The soil may be too wet or too droughty. What is more, without a soil test or at least a history of past fertilization and liming, you know nothing about the fertility status of a particular field. Nevertheless, there are certain suggestions to follow if you are shooting for yields substantially above average.

1. On most farms there is usually one or more fields capable of producing above average yields of corn.

The farmer is most likely to know these fields. On fields where there is no problem with erosion or with physical condition of the soil, it will do no harm to grow corn for 3, 4 or 5 consecutive years.

The fertilizer program for such fields will have to be altered so as to provide more nitrogen than is customary after the first year. Where the only land available for corn is sloping, subject to erosion and water run-off, strip cropping or diversion terraces may be needed. This is sound procedure whether or not corn is grown.

2. Select an adapted hybrid.

There are many good ones today, capable



Following the best procedures will increase corn yields and lower cost per bushel.

of producing more than 100 bushels of shelled corn to the acre when conditions are right. In most of the Northeast, it is important to select one that will reach maturity and be dry enough to crib in the average growing season.

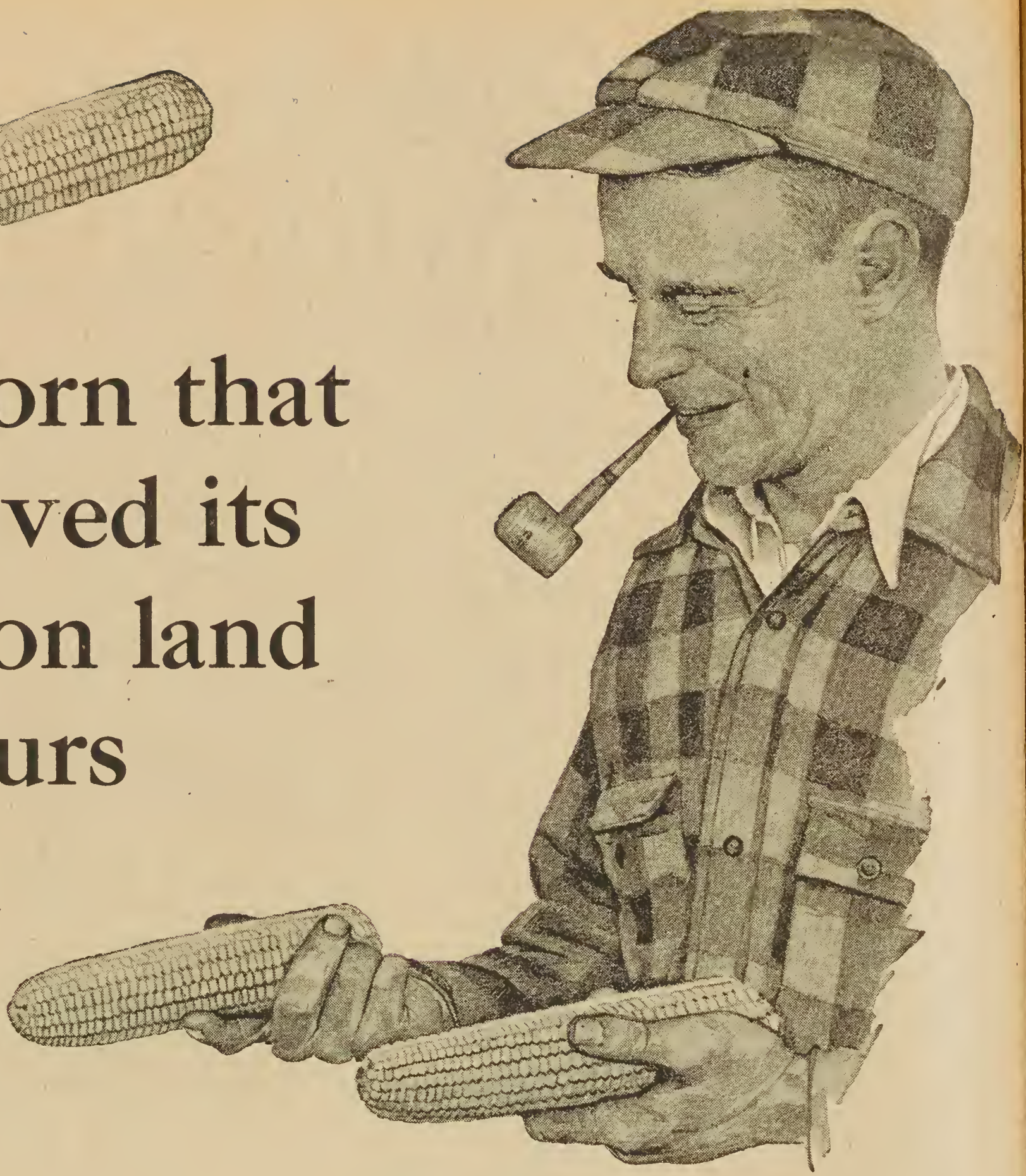
The trend is towards dual purpose corn. That is, corns that will ripen grain and also produce a good yield of silage. In southern New Jersey that is not a problem because full-season corns may be used. Full season corns, when they ripen, tend to produce more than shorter season ones but when they are caught in a frost, the adapted corn is by far the best.

A list of all of the good hybrids for each maturity class would be very lengthy. There are some that we feel are worth a trial. They are: Michigan 250 for the very short season areas; Cornell M4 maturing a little later; Pennsylvania 444 for mid-season maturity; Connecticut 870 for a near full season corn; and N. J. 8 for a full season corn.

3. The use of seed treated with both a fungicide and insecticide is a good investment. Seed that is not so treated when purchased should be treated on the farm before it is planted. Stand is so important in obtaining a good yield that you can't afford to gamble with a poor stand for the small cost of seed treatment. Make sure that the treatment includes both an insecticide and fungicide.

4. Short season corns, such as Michigan 250 and Cornell M4, produce their highest yields on good corn ground with a population of 18,000 to 20,000 plants per acre. Long season corns do better (Continued on Page 23)

Seed Corn that has proved its worth on land like yours



Whether Your Land Is Early Or Late, High Or Low, There Is A G.L.F. Hybrid To Fit Your Growing Season.

High yield is the key to profitable corn cropping in the Northeast. But the secret of successful corn crops does not lie in any one magical hybrid that will grow anywhere under all growing conditions. Only the *right hybrid*, adapted for your particular conditions in soil, rainfall, elevation, atmospheric temperature, intensity and total amount of sunlight, can produce the highest yield for you. That's why your G.L.F. has developed a complete seed service which brings you hybrids carefully selected from the best adapted varieties developed by our state agricultural colleges. Year after year, college field trials prove these adapted hybrids give the *highest yields in our growing conditions*.

With this good G.L.F. Hybrid Seed and a little extra care and fertilizer, many farmers in this area are getting 15 to 20 tons of silage or over 100 bushels of grain to the acre. However,

the average corn producer realizes only 4½ bushels of net profit from his average 53-bushel-per-acre grain yields. A yield boost to 75 bushels increases profits to about 15 bushels, over *three* times as much as you get with a 53-bushel yield. One-hundred-bushel yields earn *seven* times as much profit. This is not surprising when we remember that land, labor, and equipment expenses are nearly the same for break-even or record-breaking crops.

Not all farms have the land for record crops, but any farmer can find out what is tops for his land and set his sights for the greatest return per acre.

Here are five points that can boost your corn yields:

1. Select treated, adapted hybrid seed.
2. Use a complete soil test as a guide and fertilize for top yields. In most cases, an extra 200 pounds of G.L.F. Super Plant Foods per acre will return several times its cost.

3. Plant at slow rates — 2½ to 3 miles per hour.
4. Control weeds — If other practices are sound, a dollar spent on weed control usually returns \$10 to \$20 in crop value.
5. Where extra nitrogen is needed, side-dress to give corn that needed boost of growing power.

This year, get all the extra bushels and extra tons of corn your land can profitably produce. Your G.L.F. Service Agency can help you select the *right* G.L.F. Adapted Hybrid that has proved its worth on land like yours.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

ARE YOU A G.L.F. MEMBER?

Farmer-users of G.L.F. qualify for membership by owning one share of stock. Membership is limited to farmers. See your local G.L.F. Service Agency or Petroleum Plant for details.

All G.L.F. Hybrids are pre-treated with Arasan-Lindane to reduce insect and disease loss

G.L.F. Hybrids

For Crib or Silo — Quality that pays off on the farm



From the Editor's

MAILBAG

REVISE TRESPASS LAW

Hon. Leo A. Lawrence,
Herkimer, N. Y.

Chairman of the New York State
Legislative Committee on Revision
of the Conservation Law.

Dear Sir:

"When the hunting season starts, New York Farm Bureau can expect many complaints from farmers throughout the state who object to strangers running roughshod over their lands in quest of game without permission on the part of the owner and all too frequently in defiance of owner's individual rights.

Certainly you are well acquainted with the fact that large numbers of hunters are conscious of farmer's rights and respect their desires. Sportsmen's Clubs have devoted a good deal of attention to sportsmenlike conduct on the part of their members. Unfortunately, some people have no regard for the owner's rights and no respect for his property. Undoubtedly such persons are a minority of those who go afield in quest of game but they are responsible for the major part of the difficulties which arise.

"We are well acquainted with the existing law. It is a very weak statute as far as farmers are concerned. In the first place the posting business is expensive and farm manpower should not have to be used for this sort of thing. To some individuals in quest of game, a posting sign appears to be nothing more than perhaps an indication that game may be a little more plentiful on the posted property because law abiding hunters are staying off. The great majority of farmers are perfectly willing to cooperate with sportsmen who are good sportsmen but they are sick and tired of people who romp over their farms and destroy property.

"Under existing law a trespasser on posted property can be apprehended, but to apprehend him he must first be caught and the fellows who defy posting signs can usually run faster than most farmers. In other words, you gotta catch 'em before you can brand 'em.

"The board of directors of New York Farm Bureau requests that your committee on Revision of the Conservation Law make a special study of the trespassing laws in other states, look-

ing toward amendment of the New York laws to give farmers the kind of protection they need and deserve."

— Don J. Wickham, President, New York Farm Bureau

— A. A. —

FOR PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT OF POWER

YOU ARE to be commended for your stand on the Niagara Power Project. It is time that the construction got under way.

I am a native of the United States. (I was born here August 8, 1907.) I believe in the Constitution of the United States, the Flag of the United States, the Americans who put it there, and the Americans who have kept it there. In the presence of the flag of the United States, I feel sincerely honored.

In my opinion, subsidies and government control are unconstitutional. We are on the extreme end of an electric line, several miles of which were added on to an old line about ten years ago. The additions made low voltage on most of the line, which could not be easily overcome due to cable size. The power company was approached, tests were run, the line was split, tests were again run. The voltage is now where it belongs twenty-four hours of the day.

Under government control you would have no way of correcting inferior service. We are losing and have lost many tax dollars which could have helped the citizens of the State of New York balance the budget, through bungling of this power issue by State officials.

I have confidence in present utilities; their cost and service is most satisfactory. They have had experience in generating electricity.—A.J.S., N.Y.

— A. A. —

WHO KNOWS IT?

MY MOTHER, over 50 years ago, used to recite a poem that I cannot remember and I wondered if any of your readers would know it. It was about three farm boys, two of them went to college and one became a doctor and the other a lawyer, while the third boy stayed home and worked faithfully on the farm, and the people said he had common sense.

I remember this line. "Common sense was rather rare and the state house needed a portion there". The boys' name was Brown.

It would be a real pleasure to me to know this poem again and I would consider it a favor if you can find it.—Mr. H. W. Kenney, Arcadia, Cal.

— A. A. —

"LINEBACK" HOLSTEINS

SOME TIME ago you published an article by me on the herd of "Lineback" Holstein cows that I serviced in my area. The herd was that of Ed Cosman in Richfield Springs, N. Y.

I thought that perhaps you would like to know the results of using N.Y.A.B.C. sires in relation to the "lineback" characteristic in the herd. We bred 36 cows, used 18 different sires and only one failed to throw a "lineback" calf. The conception rate was a roaring 86%. We are now breeding the herd 100% artificially.—Charles B. Abrams, Richfield Springs, New York.

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COUNTRY STORIES

Sensitive Horse

By THURLOW and EVA FLAGG

BACK in the horse and buggy days, a dairyman in this area delivered his milk with horses. It was in the State of Maine and the manager of the milk plant was a loud talker and much inclined to tell what he intended to do.

On this particular morning, he was airing his knowledge until some of the waiting patrons got a little tired listening.

About that time, a tall, lanky Yankee farmer edged up to him in a quiet sort of way and said in a low tone, but loud enough to be heard by everyone, "Why don't you lower your voice? I can stand all right, but I don't want my horse to hear it!"

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

HOPE FOR THE SMALL FARM

ONE OF THE great losses in modern rural life is the rapidly disappearing small farm and its family. The most important product of the American farms was not the food and fibre produced, but the boys and girls who left the farms for other occupations and became the backbone of the cities. Well trained in habits of work and responsibility, these young people became leaders in the business and professions of America. That valuable human product is now being lost because the small farms are disappearing.

There has been too much talk about the efficiency of the large farm operation. I know too many such large farms where the land is too hastily plowed and fitted, where the crop acreages are too large, where the dairies are too large, with too many poor cows, poorly cared for. Mere bigness doesn't mean efficiency.

Is there an answer which will make it possible for the smaller farmers to continue in the business? There is, and it is being proved out by thousands of small farmers. It is not in bigness, but in efficiency. Ten acres of corn properly raised with modern know-how is far better than 20 acres "slopped over."

On today's markets a man with 22 cows producing an average of 450 lbs. of fat a year would have the same net income as (or better than) a man with 53 cows producing only 250 lbs. of fat per year.

HOW WILL YOU MANAGE?

THE BIGGEST single job on the dairy farm is haying. What would the old fellows who mowed all of their hay with a scythe and raked it by hand think if they could return to their farms today and see how completely haying methods have changed?

But although the scythe is a thing of the past, some of us are still haying by outdated methods. Have you decided on the best method for you to make hay this year? Will it be with a mower and hay loader or a baler? Or will you use a field chopper and blower? Will you dry the hay in the barn? How about grass silage?

Will it be cheaper for you to hire your haying baled? Will you change works with your neighbors to cut down the cost of equipment?

How will you manage? Some planning now may save you work and expense.

LATE SEASON

BASED ON a report from several scientists, I wrote a piece last fall on this page about the climate warming up. To show me up, along came the worst winter that most of us can remember. Now other scientists say that we may have reached the top of the warmer cycle, and that we are in for some years of colder weather.

In every recent year I have been able to plant peas in March. As this is written, on the 9th day of April, there is eight to ten inches of snow in our garden. I guess I won't be able to do any bragging about early peas this year!

A late spring always delays farmers in getting their crops in. But the Good Book tells us that there will always be a seedtime and a harvest, and we'll trust that that will be true this year. At least the sun is warming up, and the days are growing longer.

By E. R. Eastman

HOW TO LIVE ON TOP

THE BEAUTIFUL and picturesque lone pine trees we so often see pictured on the tops of mountains are known as Limber Pines. They are given this name because their flexibility and resiliency permit them to ride out the winds and storms that destroy other trees. You can take a branch of a Limber Pine and tie it into a knot. Its flexibility makes this easy to do. Untie the knot and the branch will assume its original shape.

The lesson taught by the Limber Pine is that survival and success is not dependent upon strength alone. They achieve victory by bending with the wind but always springing erect after the storm is over.

So it is with us.—Author Unknown.

HELP YOUR KIDS

MOST SCHOOL meetings in New York State will be held on the first Tuesday in May. In some central school districts the meeting date is the second Tuesday in July. Find out when the meeting is held in your district, mark it on your calendar with a great big circle, and attend.

The school meeting is more important in your life and business and in the lives of your children than is the election of the President of the United States. In the central school district meetings you will elect the men and women who will hire your teachers and run your business. You will vote hundreds of thousands of dollars of tax money. What is more important, you will help to improve educational opportunities of the boys and girls of your community.

To the able and self-sacrificing members of boards of education, I suggest that you strive to publicize well your school meeting to make sure that you get attendance, and that you make the program interesting for the people who come. The meeting can be spoiled by a poor chairman or a poorly organized program. You have available splendid musical talent in your high school bands, orchestras, and glee clubs. Use them at your meeting.

Take time to put your reports in chart form so that everybody can see and understand them. Don't be afraid of discussion even though it be critical. Just have your facts in mind, and the majority of the people will stand by you. Make the speakers talk up so that everyone can hear them.

If possible, serve milk and cookies or some other light refreshment. There is nothing like breaking bread together to promote good feeling and understanding.

BE GOOD TO YOUR FEET

YOU DON'T have to be so old to remember how hard work in the home or on the farm was on your feet. How my feet ached after following a drag all day.

Farmers' foot troubles have eased some with modern riding equipment, but farm women still walk nearly as much as they once did. The right kind of a shoe, therefore, is highly important. Personally, I think feet lost a friend with the coming of the modern low shoe. The high shoe

supported the whole foot, ankle, and lower leg much better.

Modern work shoes for either men or women should be solid and substantial, but not too heavy and with a rigid shank. Women's work shoes should have a flat or military heel. Shoes should be properly fitted to the feet. Doctors say that too often foot injuries are neglected. Corns and bunions should be taken care of, and liniment will not help a broken bone.

GOOD FOR THEM

A BILL WAS introduced in the New York State Legislature last winter which would amend the Labor Law so that no minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed for profit to operate or to assist in the operation of farm machinery.

Senator Ernest I. Hatfield, of Poughkeepsie, chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industry in the New York State Legislature, commenting on this bill said:

"I think this is a very bad bill, and I believe the entire subject can be taken care of through proper education and publicity. The boys of today are more equipped to handle farm machinery than some of the older type of farm employees, and giving them boys employment on farms certainly should be a help down on juvenile delinquency."

Right! How foolish and restrictive can't the "do-gooders" get! Out of one side of their mouths they complain about the growing number of young law breakers, and out of the other they ask for laws and restrictions which will keep young people idle, with no outlet for their vast energies. Any of you grown men and women who worked when you were young will agree that work is character-forming, and that it should be a part of all worthwhile training and education. An investigator for the Rural Life Association talked with State Police in Michigan on the problem of youthful criminals. The police were unanimous in reporting that a young person from family farms had been picked up for serious misdemeanors or crime. Said one sergeant:

"When these farm kids get home from school they have something to do, they have chores, and if the parents are smart the kids have animals of their own, so they just don't have time to get into trouble."

Fortunately, Senator Hatfield refused to report this particular bill out, but there are already too many laws making it hard for young people to work.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE AUDIENCE in the college auditorium was impatiently awaiting the appearance of the out-of-town entertainer, who was already an hour late. The chairman of the evening, fearing the people would leave, wrote a frantic appeal for help and had it passed down the aisle. Professor B., who was ready and witty as a speaker.

Thinking to break up the stony atmosphere Professor B. began: "I've just received a message asking me to come up here and say something funny."

A young student at the back of the room called loudly: "You'll tell us when you say won't you?"

To which the grave professor made instant reply: "I'll tell you; the rest will know!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

GRANT CASE: The famous Grant case has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of cooperatives. The case was started several years ago to challenge the legality of payments to cooperatives for educational and marketing services to all producers in the milk shed as provided in the Federal-State Milk Order for Metropolitan New York. The Supreme Court denied the appeal. Payments to milk cooperatives are legal and \$2,700,000, which has been held in escrow while the case has been in the courts, will be paid to some 34 cooperatives.

FARM BILL: Relatively few changes were made by the Senate and House Agricultural Committees in the farm bill in conference. Chief one was return to 90% supports of basic commodities, wheat, cotton, corn, peanuts, tobacco and rice, for one year. (These 6 commodities bring in only 25% of U. S. farm income and a much smaller percentage in the Northeast. High supports on wheat, corn and feed grains actually increase costs of northeastern farmers!) The question has been asked, if high supports (which have been in effect for several years) is the answer, why do we still have the problem of heavy surpluses?

The soil bank plan is retained. It is intended as an emergency measure whereby farmers will get paid for reducing acreage of surplus crops and planting grass to be left unharvested. Passage of this bill has been delayed to the point where advantages to farmers this year are doubtful.

- Features retained in the bill, which have been highly criticized, include:
1. Using either old or modern parity figures, whichever would give the highest support, on wheat, corn, cotton and peanuts. This kills the effort to correct parity figures and bring them up to date.
 2. Mandatory price support for feed grains (oats, barley, rye and grain sorghums). This would penalize livestock growers and increase government holdings of these crops.
 3. An increase in support prices for manufactured milk from 75% to 80% of parity.
 4. A two-price plan for wheat, whereby growers would get an average price representing 100% of parity for wheat used for food and a lower price for wheat exported or used to feed animals.

If it becomes law, the overall effect of this bill will be to put some money in farmers pockets temporarily, but in the long run it will encourage production, build up government holdings of farm products and delay the solving of farm problems which have already been put off too long. On April 11 the farm bill was passed by both houses of Congress and is now on the President's desk for approval or veto.

HELPFUL: Several bills recently signed by President Eisenhower will benefit agriculture. A measure providing for refunds of the Federal tax on motor fuels used on the farm is expected to save U. S. farmers about \$60 million. We will give details later about claiming refunds.

The school lunch milk program and the brucellosis eradication program are continued for two years and increased. Until next June 30th, \$10 million is authorized to continue the school milk program, then \$75 million for each of the next two fiscal years.

Funds to fight brucellosis are increased to \$2 million for the rest of this fiscal year and \$20 million each year is authorized for the next two fiscal years.

A bill to prohibit the Interstate Commerce Commission from barring leasing of trucks on return trips from hauling farm commodities is expected to get presidential approval.

POTATOES: Potato growers have indicated intention of cutting acreage by about 2.8% and the U.S.D.A. recommends an additional acreage cut of about 6%, particularly in Maine and in the far West where no acreage reduction has been indicated.

A hearing on a proposed marketing agreement and order for Long Island potatoes has been announced by the U.S.D.A. It will take place April 30th, beginning at 9:30 A.M. at the Polish Hall at Riverhead, L. I. —Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

I DON'T believe there's anything as nice as rain in early spring. Though some folks tend to disagree, it's always been a fact for me that all seems right and life is great when April skies precipitate. When showers make my neighbor sit, he starts to chomping at the bit and says he'll never make his crop unless the rain decides to stop. Mirandy also starts to fret when ever the ground is soaking wet; she says we've got to have some sun or else our field work won't get done, but I think she is mostly mad because the rain makes me so glad.

It's folks like neighbor and my wife who miss the greatest joys in life. The music of the rain, I fear, is something they just never hear; they can't admire a bursting bud because their eyes are on the mud; they don't think it should rain a bit except when they have ordered it. Nobody but an ego-tist would ever brassyly insist that Nature check for his okay 'fore giving us a rainy day; but if by chance she ever did, I'd be the first to make my bid, I'd order rain with all my might whenever there was work in sight.



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Thrifty Farmers Go Gulf



This air view of the area drained shows the ditch running diagonally from the lower right to the upper left.

Working Together, A Community Solved A Drainage Problem

By ROBERT S. JONAS

Monroe County, New York Soil Conservation District

WHEN PEOPLE work together it is impressive. When they work together for their own good and in so doing benefit a community, it becomes more impressive. And when the benefits come to most of them faster and in greater quantity than they had reasonably expected, the story is worth telling.

Warren Collamer, Ralph Palmer, Walter Klafehn, Harmon Beardsley, George Allen, and George Collamer — these are the names that make this bit of news. What did they have in common? They were all farmers whose farms are bisected by an unnamed creek originating about a mile west of George Collamer's farm and emptying into Salmon Creek about a half mile west of Warren Collamer's farm. They all live in the town of Parma and get their mail delivered from Hilton in Monroe County, New York. Most of them make their living from the fruit that they grow on their farms.

The creek, that is the common denominator of this group was a problem for all of them. It overflowed its banks several times every season and flooded many acres of rich fruit soil. Because of this flooding and its crooked, shallow channel, the creek did not provide an adequate outlet for farm drains, either tile or open. Such drains were needed to remove flood water, and to drain the water left on the land by rain and melting snow. Most fields near the creek, and some fields not so near, suffered from poor drainage.

Poor drainage reduced the rate of growth on the younger fruit trees. It shortened the growing season on mature fruit trees, and thus reduced both the size of the fruit and the total yield. Poor drainage made it difficult, if not impossible, to do a thorough and complete job of spraying.

Some of the other crops that suffered were corn, small grains, tomatoes, squash, and cabbage. Late floods sometimes drowned these crops out. Wet spots made it difficult to fit and plant fields in the spring. Solving these problems by drainage was not feasible, because there was no good outlet for drainage systems.

Such was the situation in the summer of 1953. Ralph Palmer, a former County Agent, with a 120 acre fruit farm, called on the new Monroe County Soil Conservation District for help in drainage.

The farmers involved held a number of meetings and the soil conservation district technicians made a preliminary survey and aerial photographs of the area.

It was apparent that the cooperation of the group affected would be needed

and at a meeting attended by most of them, it was decided to go ahead. They did express the need to know exactly what the cost would be and after further study, an agreement was signed and the group was ready to go.

The actual construction was started in November of 1953. The back hoe worked all of that winter and by spring the channel was completed from the outlet point on Warren Collamer's farm to Collamer Road on George Collamer's farm. A little of the spoil dirt was sold and Ralph Palmer leveled the balance during 1954 with a bulldozer purchased with this job in mind. The farmers did necessary clearance work with the labor available to them. A nominal hourly rate was charged for the work that the cooperators did.

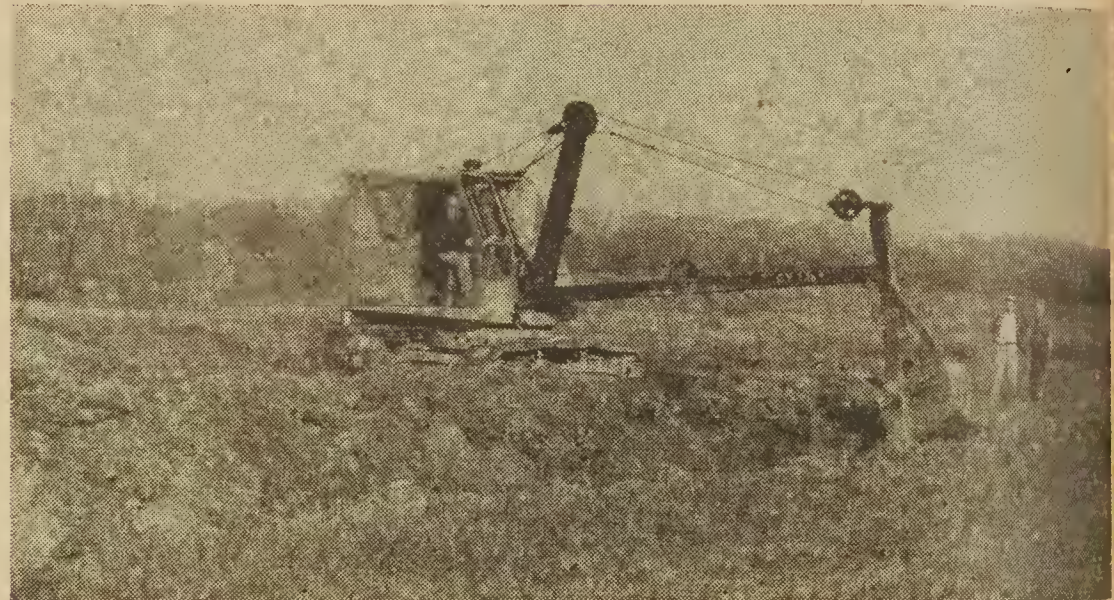
Having paid for the ditch and with two years of drainage down the creek, lets look at the results.

Warren Collamer finds that the new look in drainage near the back of his farm has given him a definite bridge problem, but it has also given him a

good place to outlet tile. Some of this tile was put in in 1955 and some will be installed in subsequent years.

Ralph Palmer sees a definite increase in the growth rate of a young orchard that used to be flooded frequently. He figures that the better drainage added an eighth of an inch to the diameters of about half of his apple crop. Even at 2c a pound, that ain't hay, and most crops bring more than that. 1955 was the first year that a spray rig did not get stuck in the mud on the Palmer farm since he quit using horses. In addition, the new creek gave him outlet for around 15,000 feet of much needed tile in 1955.

Walter Klafehn found that he had recovered about 5 acres of wet land on the home farm and the rented land of Harmon Beardsley. The fields containing this "new" land produced the best crops where he had had the most trouble from lack of drainage in years past. He also found that the creek now took the surface water off his whole farm earlier in the spring and ad-



The back hoe at work digging the ditch. It is being operated by Brayton Miles of Hilton and the two men just right of the bucket are Bruce L. Byington of the USDA Soil Conservation Service and Ralph Palmer.

vanced the date of all his fitting operations.

George Allen discovered that he could drain a lot of water away from his house and out of about ten acres of orchard. This water all went through an open drainage ditch that he was able to construct in 1954 through part of George Collamer's farm because the

the surface water from a large block of cherry orchard and make tile drainage possible. This section could not have been dug unless the original channel had provided for it.

The Community of Collamer also benefited from the work on the creek. The cold storage plant processes a lot of fruit. During the summer, you used to be able to smell the place from over a mile away because there was no place for the wash water to go. Now it all goes down the creek, and the sanitation problems have all disappeared.

These are all tangible benefits from this group drainage project. The intangible ones are present too. They include better health conditions and generally increased production in the community. Some roads may also be improved and need fewer repairs because of better drainage.

Certainly, all those who helped with the job are satisfied that they have accomplished something as a group that no one or two of them could have done alone. They know that by so doing, they have helped their community as well as themselves.

— A. A. —

FARMERS INCREASE OWNERSHIP IN PCA

During the past year, 27 Production Credit Associations in the country became completely owned by farmer members. This brings the number of Cooperative Credit Associations, which are owned outright by farmers, to 440, which is 88% of the total number. No doubt an additional number will become fully farmer-owned during the coming year.

Farmer-ownership was the original aim, with the government putting in money until ownership could be taken over by users. When the system was set up in the 1930's, about \$90 million of government capital was used. This amount has now been reduced to about \$2 million.

FEMININE PULCHRITUDE



ACCORDING to actuarial tables, the life expectancy of women is several years longer than that of men. Although doctors have never been able to account for this fact, I think I know why women live longer than men. (In fact, I'm sure I do.)

Women live longer than men because they go to beauty parlors. When a woman spends four hours having her head oiled and steamed and baked, she forgets her other troubles. While she sits under the dryer, a beautiful calm settles over her soul. She figures she will go home looking like Rita Hayworth, so why shouldn't she be happy? For fifteen dollars her mind and her body are rejuvenated.

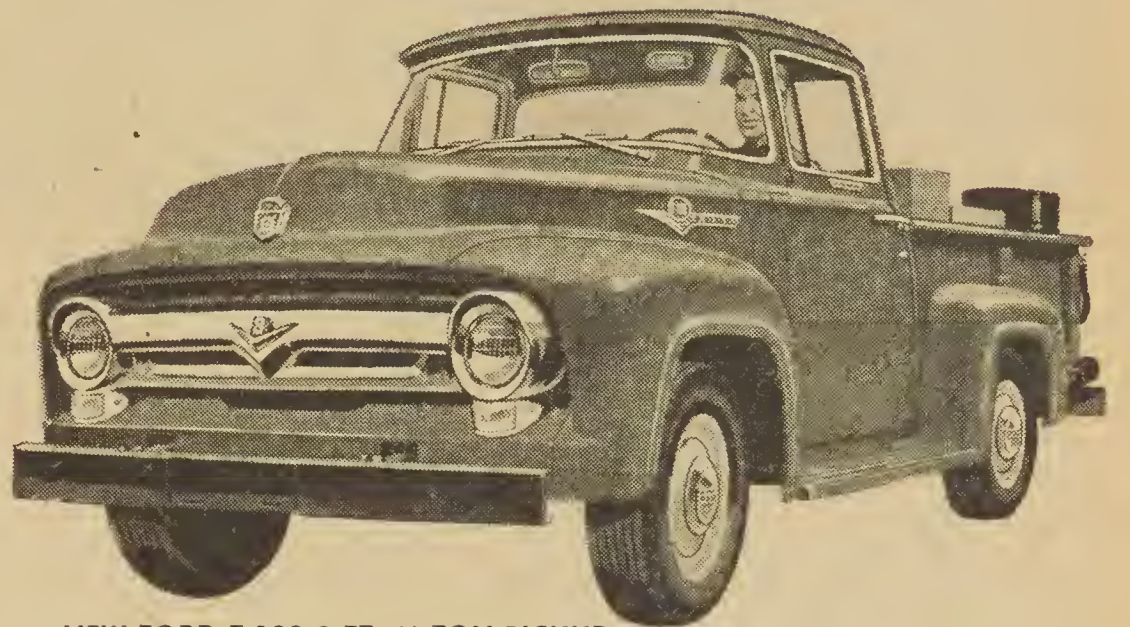
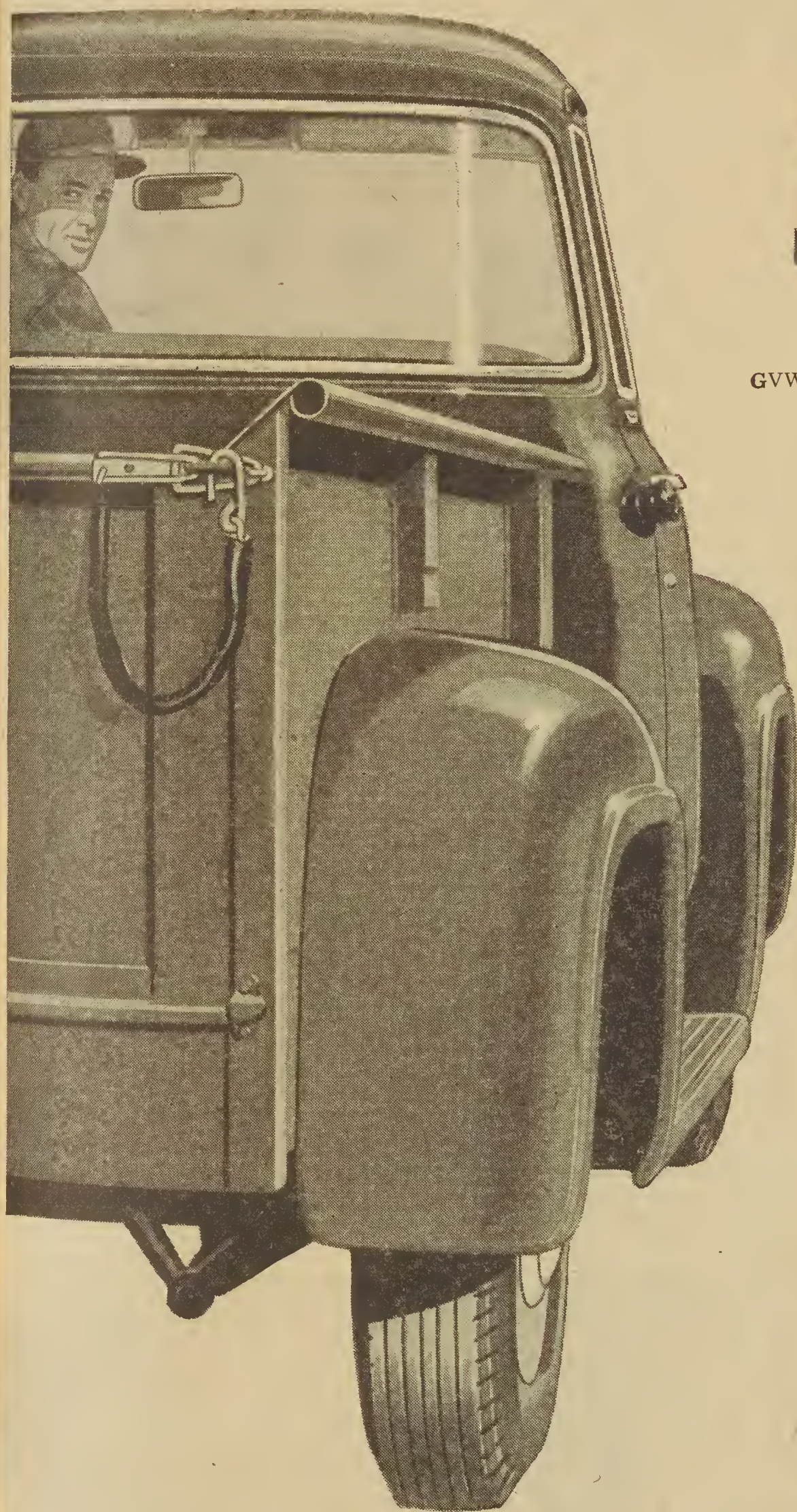
Unhappily, husbands don't realize how much a new hair-do or a permanent wave really benefits their wives. I have no doubt that after Adam and Eve had been living together a fortnight, Eve looked at her reflection in a pool and said, "Goodness, don't I look a mess? Adam, dear, aren't you getting tired of seeing my hair done up this way?"

"Aw, fiddlesticks," Adam answered. "Don't bother me about your hair!" Since Adam's time, husbands have been that way. But they shouldn't be; they should have better understanding.

There are a lot of nice things a husband can say to his wife after she's had a new permanent wave. For instance, when the little woman comes back from the beauty parlor, he can look wide-eyed at her and murmur, "Darling, you're beautiful—you're beautiful." (It doesn't take much imagination to say that.)

Of course, I'm honest enough to admit that, after most women have spent fifteen dollars at a beauty parlor, there isn't fifteen cents' worth of difference in their appearance one way or another. The real benefit is to their morale.

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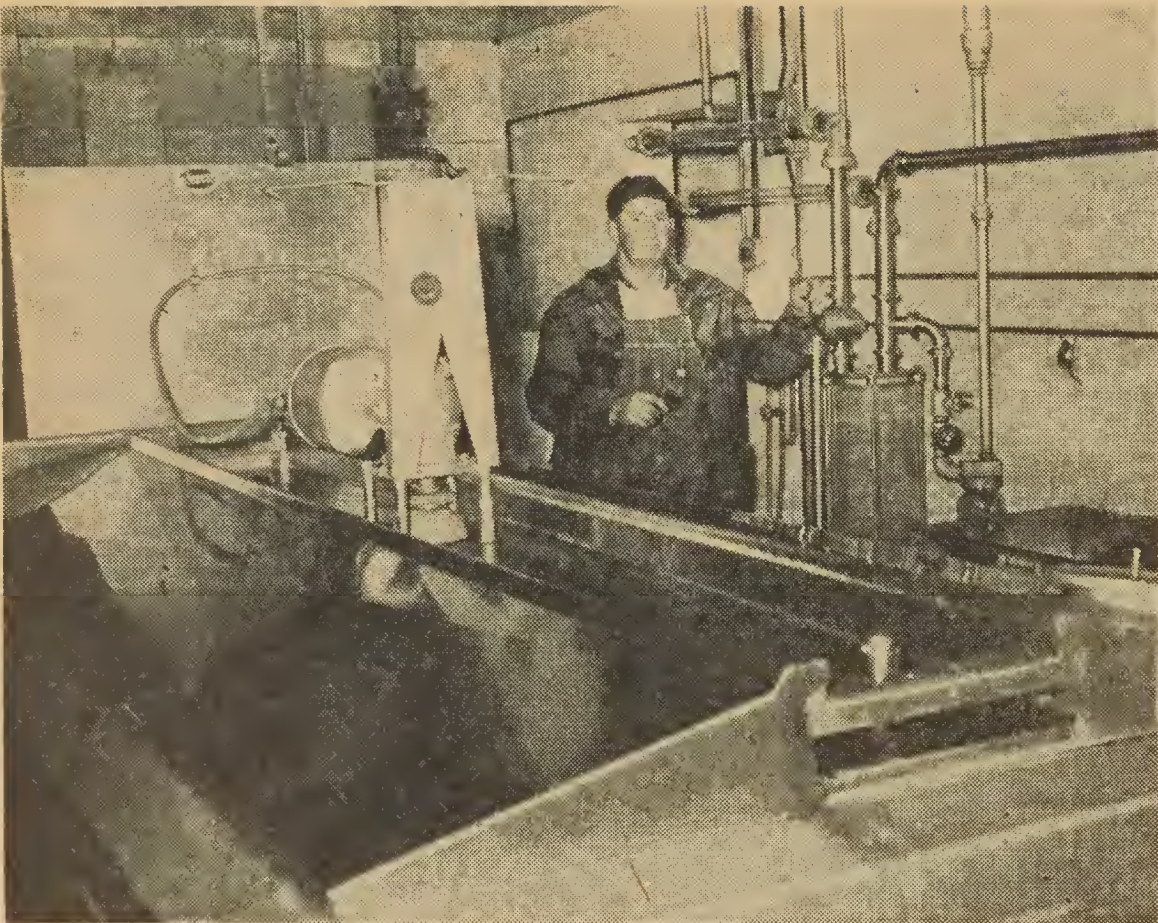
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Only Ford Trucks have new deep-center Lifeguard steering wheel. Helps protect driver from contact with steering column in case of accident. Only Ford Trucks have new Lifeguard door latches, to help guard against doors springing open in an accident. No extra cost! Ford seat belts available at low added cost.

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Studies of latest license registration data on 10,068,600 trucks show that Ford Trucks last longer than any of the other four leading makes.



Elmer Wemett of Lima, New York, and his bulk milk cooler. Just to the right of Elmer's head you will see the glass pipes which bring the milk from the milking parlor, the door of which is directly behind him. Elmer wishes that he had changed over to pen stable and milking parlor sooner.

"Pen Stabling Cuts Labor" Says Elmer Wemett

By HUGH COSLINE
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

THREE YEARS ago, Elmer Wemett of Lima, Livingston County, New York, built a pole barn addition to his barn and installed a milking parlor and bulk milk cooler.

"It must have taken considerable nerve to spend the money", I remarked on a recent visit to the farm. "You have had time enough to try out the new method; are you satisfied with it?"

"Absolutely", he replied. "We are producing more milk per man and we have not had one injured udder since we have been using a pen stable. My hired man said to me the other day that if we ever disagree and split up, he never again would work for a dairyman who milks his cows in stanchions".

This change-over was an expansion as well as a change. The pen stable was built on a paved barnyard adjoining the old barn. Roughage is still stored as it was before. One end of the old stable is used as a feeding area and in one corner there are 8 stanchions to be used when the vet is called and for artificial breeding. The balance of the ground floor is used for pens for young stock.

Some of the young stock in a pen in the old barn. Elmer says that he would now have a better herd average if he had started raising his young stock sooner.



Before the pen stable was built, the milkers were bought rather than raised. "I should have started raising heifers sooner", said Elmer. "If I had, we would have a better herd average now. I for one was not smart enough to buy dairy cows and always get good ones".

"How much did you expand when you built the pen stable?" I asked.

"Back in 1938", said Elmer, "I had

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Men are so engaged by the homely pressure of each day as it comes . . . that a bad institution or a monstrous piece of misgovernment is endured in patience for many years after the remedy has been urged on public attention.—John Morley

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

25 cows and worked 165 acres of land. Now, we have 45 milkers (which we want to build up to 50) and a total of 106 head. We own 290 acres and rent 125. Our aim is to produce a half million pounds of milk with our present help, which is myself, one man and my boy who is in school. It figures at



This feeding area is oblong and is built out from the old barnfloor into the loafing area. There is another line of cows facing the ones in the picture.

about 2¼ men. In 1955, total production was 429,000 pounds of milk and production so far this year is ahead of last."

The only grain purchased on the farm is high protein supplement to mix with home grown grain. Crops include 75 acres of corn, 65 of oats, 29 of wheat and 85 of hay. A lot of pasture is on the best land and is rotated and clipped. Cows get about 1 pound of a 14% protein grain mixture for each 3½ pounds of milk with 16 pounds as the top amount for any one cow.

In commenting on his setup, Elmer said, "We are not troubled with boss cows. All seem peaceful. When selling for beef at auction they will weigh more than expected, and very often I have received the top price per cwt. for the day. In summer on rainy days their wet bodies never come in contact with the milker. It is much more pleasant to milk."

"In spring when we turn out in late April or very early May, they will fill up with pasture and return to the bedded area to lie down. They never seem to lie on cold ground but return to the barn during the days and at night. In the fall, they will come into the barn after filling up in the pastures and lie where it is dry. Although we have plenty of water and shade in our pastures, on real hot days they will come to the barn to lie under the roof in the bedded area and drink from the trough which is always kept filled with a float."

"It is easy to train first calf heifers to be milked and use the parlor. Calving troubles are very few, as cows will calve in the bedded area without interference from other cows."

The loafing area in Elmer Wemett's pole barn where some of the cows are taking their ease. Elmer says that he uses somewhat more bedding than he used to in the conventional stable, but the increase is not very large. Notice the exhaust fan at the end of the stable. This is a pole type stable, but you will note that timbers rather than poles were used. It was built over an old paved barnyard.



"What premium do you get for milk because of your bulk tank?" I asked.

"We get a premium of 10c per cwt. and, doubtless, a little better weight because some milk was left in every can under the old system. I doubt that we get any advantage in fat test. I arrived at that conclusion by comparing the test on which we are paid with the DHIA test."

When it is all boiled down, labor saving is the big advantage here. The milking parlor has 6 stalls. While three

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If you love knowledge, you will be a master of knowledge. What you have come to know, pursue by exercise; what you have not learned, seek to add to your knowledge, for it is as reprehensible to hear a profitable saying and not grasp it as to be offered a good gift by one's friends and not accept it. Believe that many precepts are better than much wealth, for wealth quickly fails us, but precepts abide through all time. —Isocrates

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

cows are being milked, three others come in to eat their grain. Under the present setup, one man milks 45 cows in about 1½ hours. Milk is delivered to the cooler by pipeline so there is no milk to carry; the feed is elevated to the room above the milking parlor so it comes down by gravity, and cleaning the whole system is very simple.

The result is a higher milk production per man with less labor.

See your G.L.F. Service Agency about the

MOST PROFITABLE FARM PRACTICE IN 20 YEARS



INSECT CONTROL RESULTS

Here are actual farm results from State College forage insect control tests conducted in G.L.F. territory.

SPRAYED FOR SPITTLEBUG CONTROL

Crop	Farm	County & State	% Increase in Dry Wt.
Birdsfoot Trefoil	County Farm	Chemung, N.Y.	73.0
Alfalfa	D. Harris	Cortland, N.Y.	17.0
Red Clover	H. Lave	Tompkins, N.Y.	55.0
Red Clover	R. J. Searles	Tompkins, N.Y.	32.0

SPRAYED FOR LEAFHOPPER CONTROL

Crop	Farm	County & State	% Increase in Dry Wt.
Alfalfa-Timothy	E. Hanley	Oswego, N.Y.	38.0
Alfalfa-Timothy	MacDonald Farms	Jefferson, N.Y.	19.1
Alfalfa	Hunt Farm	Seneca, N.Y.	15.8
Alfalfa-Brome	C. Baright	Dutchess, N.Y.	62.0
Alfalfa	P. Hannon	Monroe, N.Y.	45.0
Birdsfoot Trefoil	D. Harris	Cortland, N.Y.	42.3

WEED CONTROL RESULTS

The following figures are the results of weed control research carried out by your G.L.F. The range in net returns is based on average to very weedy conditions. Providing other practices are sound, here's what you can expect from proper application of G.L.F. Chemical Weed Killers:

CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL

Crop	Cost per Acre (Chemicals & Equipment)	Net Profit per Acre from Use of Control
Grain Corn	\$.80	\$19.82 to 40.45
Silage Corn	.80	22.15 to 44.45
Sweet Corn	6.00	31.50 to 64.00
Potatoes	6.00	59.00 to 164.00
Oats	3.12	5.18 to 12.38
Barley	3.12	3.68 to 10.48
Field Beans	3.75	25.25 to 52.25
String Beans	3.75	176.25 to 256.25

Note—Oats and barley were used as nurse crop for new seeding. Returns in this case show only returns from oats and barley. Though returns from these crops more than paid for the control, the greatest effect was on the new seeding.

WEED & INSECT CONTROL

NOT since modern fertilization methods or the introduction of hybrid seed corn has a practice come along that will mean as much to so many farmers as chemical weed and insect control.

Each year farmers have been losing \$9 billion in crops to weeds and insects. Now instead of being lost, much of this money can be saved and funneled into the farmer's pocket. Best of all, chemical weed and insect control does not require a big outlay for either equipment or chemicals and very little time is needed for the actual spraying. One man can easily cover 50 acres a day.

Will it Pay Off on Your Farm?

INSECTS—If you are growing forage crops you assuredly need insect control. Why? Because even so called "normal" insect infestation in forage

crops seriously reduces crop yields. The reports in the box above come from farms on which insect infestations were "normal".

WEEDS—The chances are that there are at least 1½ tons of weed seeds in the top 7 inches of any acre of your soil. This is the average for soils of the Northeast. Some of these weed seeds are turned up and germinate each year. Any way you look at it, you have to kill those weeds or grow them. It's a lot cheaper to kill them, and that's where chemical weed control comes into the picture. It's the *only* low-cost, yet effective way, to control weeds. Chemical weed control returns on an average \$10 to \$20 for every \$1 spent. Those are good odds for times like these.

Of course, you may be one of those "lucky" men who can say, "I'm growing all the top quality feed I can use." If so, here are some points to consider:

1. Regardless of how good your forage is, insect control will improve it because insects eat only the tenderest and most palatable parts of the plant.
2. By increasing yield per acre in either grain or forage, you'll get lower costs per bushel or ton.
3. By growing your feed crops on fewer acres, you'll free land to increase your income from cash crops.

Of course it is important to follow proven recommendations in mixing and applying the chemicals. That's why your G.L.F. has set up a complete Weed and Insect Control Service which is equipped to give you expert guidance and supply the best and most modern equipment and chemicals.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange Inc.

Get started this year with this profitable farm practice

G.L.F. WEED & INSECT CONTROL

Ask your G.L.F. Service Agency for further information.





Do you make these mistakes
in pasture feeding?

1. Because pasture increases milk, do you assume it is all cows need?

Good pasture contains ample protein but cows in good to high production will *lose weight* from lack of supplementary grain. This means loss of production later and more expensive feeding to restore body weight. *Proper grain feeding on pasture is the cheapest way to hold production and body weight.*

2. Do you fail to adjust protein and grain to milk ratios, for pasture conditions?

Overfeeding on protein during the good pasture season is wasteful and expensive. Ratio of feeding for *economy and results* . . . must vary with level of production and condition of pasture in supplying nutrients. The *Beacon summer feeding chart* makes it easy. Ask your Beacon dealer or write for a free copy.

Are you getting the most for your money?

Can you increase profits? Many dairymen have recently changed to Beacon and found they not only *made more milk from the same cows*, but greatly increased their *profit over feed cost*.

When we analyze each successful case you find the same two reasons:

FIRST . . . the Beacon Program provides a more *accurate and economical* use of feed.

SECOND . . . Beacon formulas are built on a quality basis to provide more milk making values *per pound of feed*. Naturally such feeds cost a bit more *per bag* than price-minded feeds but . . . because you can make more milk *per pound of feed* used . . . you get *the most for your money*.

The odds are Beacon can help increase your dairy profits. Investigate by dropping a postal. Just say, "*Have the Beacon man call.*"

We recommend for pasture feeding:

Beacon "14" Test Cow for herds over 400 lbs. fat av.
Auburn "14" for herds under 400 lbs. fat av.

TWO WAYS

Regular bulky rations or Pel-Ets (all-pelleted)
Many report cows eat Pel-Ets better when on lush pasture . . . and there is no waste in Pel-Et form.

Beacon "14" Test Cow

The Beacon Milling Company, Inc., Cayuga, N. Y. — York, Pa. — Laurel, Del. — Eastport, N. Y.

Likes 'em tough— so he switched!



Roman Kunkel operates a 260 acre dairy farm in Kimball, Minnesota. He knows what he wants in milk filters and he has joined the big switch to new Kendall non-gauze disks. Here's how he explains it: "They are the toughest disks I ever used and cost less, too. They also strain more milk in less time." Ask your local merchant for Kendall and you'll switch, too.

THE KENDALL COMPANY, Kendall Mills Division, Walpole, Mass.

Peach and Cherry TREES

Hardy, True-to-name, freshly dug.

PEACHES all yellow freestone. Early August, ripening in order named.

Early East (1)	Red Haven (4)
Jerseyland (2)	Hale Haven (5)
Golden Jubilee (3)	Elberta (Sept)

4 to 5 ft. — 4 for \$3.00 ppd.
3 to 4 ft. — 4 for \$2.50 ppd.
In quantity — alike or assorted
10 at 100 rate. Express Prepaid
4 to 5 ft. — \$70.00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. — \$60.00 per 100

MONTMORENCY (Sour) CHERRY

Best Pie Cherry
2 yr. no. 1 grade — 4 to 5 ft.
\$1. each prepaid.

Order Now! Check or Money Order, Please.

WILSON NURSERIES

Maple Rd. Wilson, N. Y.

— Growing Since 1910 —
Results Produce Repeat Orders

Your Veterinarian Discusses: Dehorning Calves

IF CATTLE are eventually going to be dehorned, it is best to do the job while they're calves. Any one of several different methods can be used, with the age of animals sometimes deciding which one is most desirable.

Caustic potash is an old favorite for use on calves between 1 and 8 weeks old. A calf is stanchioned, and scissors used to clip away the hair around the horns. Using rubber gloves or a piece of paper, the stick of potash is grasped and applied to a button with a firm rotary motion which is continued until blood just starts to appear.

The other horn is then treated in the same way, and both horns are afterward encircled with a ring of vaseline to keep caustic from running down into the eyes and causing blindness. Animals should be tied up for a few hours to prevent scratching and rubbing of the head, and should be kept out of rains for several days.

Commercial Products

Various commercial preparations are also available for use on younger calves. Some are pastes, while others are liquids, but either type is probably a little easier to apply than the potash. In addition, these products usually dry fast so there's no danger of them causing blindness, and animals can be turned loose shortly after being treated. They are also waterproof so treated animals can be turned outdoors if desired.

Older calves usually require other agents, since the horns soon become so hard that ordinary dehorning chemicals won't affect them. However, caustic potash can be used on calves up to three months old if the ordinary procedure is modified a little. A sharp knife is used to cut off the tips of the horns, and the potash then rubbed into

the bleeding ends until the buttons are well worn down.

Ordinarily, though, it's better to use some kind of an instrument on calves over a month old. Electric dehorning are efficient if the plate is large enough to fit down over the horn so it burns around the base and down into the skull, and the better instruments are fitted with interchangeable plates of different diameters.

Metal Dehorner

It is also possible to buy various types of metal calf dehorner that go under the horns to remove them. One is a small tube with cutting edges at one end and a bulb on the other that fits into the palm of the hand. The cutting edge is fitted down over the horn, twisted around so it cuts to the skull, then is turned sidewise, and shoved under the horn.

Another is a gouge that works like a pair of pinchers. Bringing the handles together opens a tube on one end that is fitted with a sharp cutting edge. The tube is fitted down over a horn, the handles are jerked apart, and the tube closes under the horn to scoop it out.

In recent years the so-called "elastator," originally used for castrating bulls and rams, has come into use for dehorning. A small rubber band is fitted in place around the base of the horn to cut off the circulation so it drops off in a month or two, depending on size. It isn't suitable for use on younger calves, since the horns have a rounded base so that the bands won't stay in proper position. Older animals have a groove shortly below the hair line to hold the bands. Although usually recommended for horns less than three inches long, the elastators are suitable for use on horns up to 5 inches in length. Beyond that stage, will probably be better to use clipper or a regular dehorning saw.

Young Dairy Champions

TWO OUTSTANDING young farm people—a girl from New York and a boy from Maryland—have been named National Holstein 4-H Champions by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Winners of these coveted annual awards—the highest attainable recognition for junior Holstein breeders—are Sylvia Patchen of Locke, New York, and Roscoe Harbaugh, Jr. of New Midway, Maryland.

Sylvia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Patchen, started her 4-H career in 1947. Despite several discour-

ly outstanding 4-H career. Now 21, she has developed a herd of 22 registered Holsteins from a single foundation heifer purchased in 1948.

Included in his present milking string is a mature cow with a record of 16,832 lbs. of milk and 704 lbs. of butterfat plus several high-producing younger animals.

* * *

New York State Jersey King and Queen crowned at the annual meeting of the New York State Jersey Club were John Kinyon of Marietta, N. Y., and Marilyn Elliott of Winthrop, N. Y.

John owns 14 Jerseys, 6 of milking age, as a result of his 4-H Club work started 9 years ago. One of his cows with a 450 pound record has a daughter with two records, both exceeding 500 pounds of fat.

Marilyn bought her first Jersey in 1948. She has sold 7 animals and now owns 5 cows and 6 heifers. One three-year-old cow has a DHIA record of 8,280 pounds of milk and 442 pounds of fat.



Roscoe Harbaugh, Jr.



Sylvia Patchen

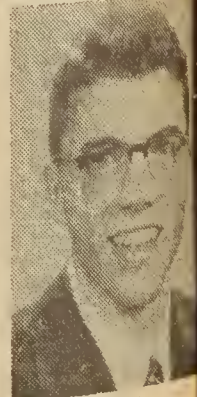
aging set backs, including the sudden death of her 4-H Champion cow at the New York State Fair, she has compiled a brilliant and well-rounded record of achievement.

As a very tangible result of her 4-H projects, she owns fourteen registered Holsteins including six cows in milk. One of these has completed four records exceeding 600 lbs. of butterfat and has two daughters which produced more than 450 lbs. as three-year-olds.

Roscoe T. Harbaugh, Jr., the newly-crowned national Holstein 4-H Champion boy, recently completed an equal-



Marilyn Elliott



John Kinyon



What is the best way to paint a plastered wall that has never been painted before?

There are many types of paints which will provide a fine surface over a plastered wall. On a newly plastered wall, a special type of paint or sealer is required to avoid chemical reaction between the alkaline lime walls and the paint. A plaster wall or ceiling that has aged at least 6 months to a year should give no difficulty.

To secure a washable paint, either an oil base or rubber (latex) base paint may be used. The rubber base has two advantages. 1. It is easy to apply with either a brush or roller and any spatters are easily washed up and the tools can be cleaned with warm, soapy water.

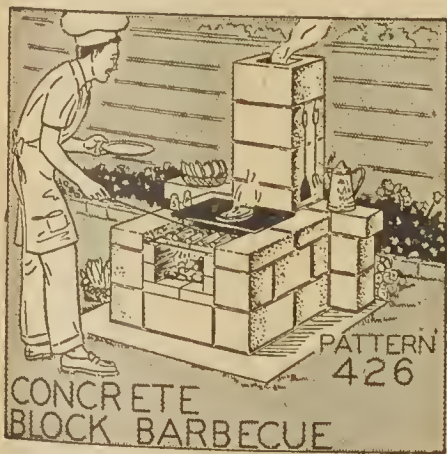
2. There is very little odor from the paint and it dries in about an hour. It also has two disadvantages—(1) it can not be washed for about 30 days—if done, it will peel off, but is quite washable after that time, (2) it is not recommended without a primer over the wood finish which is often painted at the same time as the walls.

Oil paints are a little more difficult to apply, usually cost a bit more, give off more odor during the drying period, but are a little more durable for places that are more frequently washed such as kitchen or bathroom walls.

I have personally used two different rubber base paints and found them both to be quite satisfactory. We have, however, used oil paints in kitchen and bathrooms. If you must patch holes in plaster to be covered with a rubber base paint, do not use oil, putty or glazing compound, but use a standard crack filler or plastic putty. The oil in the putty or glazing compound would prevent the water base paint from sticking.—E. W. Foss.

— A. A. —

Easy to Make



THE COOKING surface for this barbecue is twenty inches high with the top divided equally for broiling on a solid plate and grilling at the same time. Hooks for utensils and working spaces are provided at the sides with a nook in the back for storing fuel.

Except for sixteen fire bricks ready made concrete blocks of standard sizes are used throughout. For permanent construction a foundation slab six inches thick made with a rich mixture of concrete is recommended.

Pattern 426 will be very useful in making one of these barbecues as it shows each step from preparing the slab to pointing up the spaces between blocks, with large three dimensional sketches. Price of pattern is 25c.

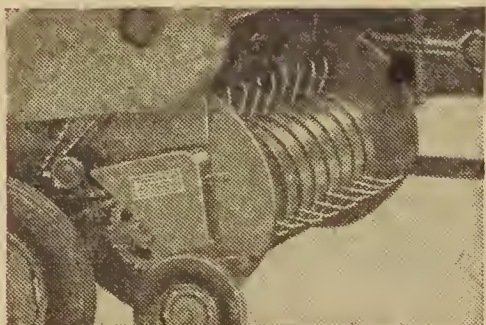
Write to: Make It Yourself Patterns, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

A closer look tells you why it's

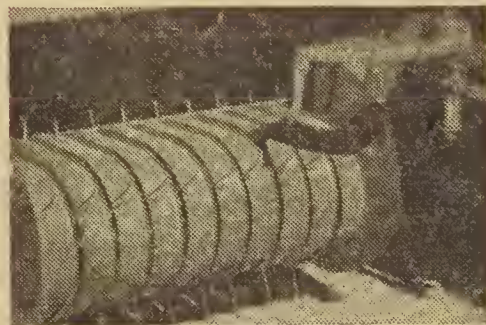
TODAY'S BEST BALER BUY!



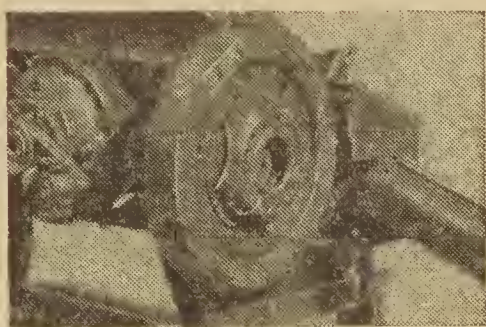
FORD HAY BALER



Gentle action saves leaves. By lifting hay only 24 inches and feeding it gently into the bale chamber, fewer leaves are shattered. Result: more feeding value in every bale.



Sweep fork gives positive, non-stop feeding—delivers a full charge of hay into the bale chamber for each stroke of the plunger. A key to the high capacity of the Ford Baler.



Safety clutch replaces shear pins—protects all gears from sudden shock loads and overloads. The saving in time and expense makes it a valuable feature.

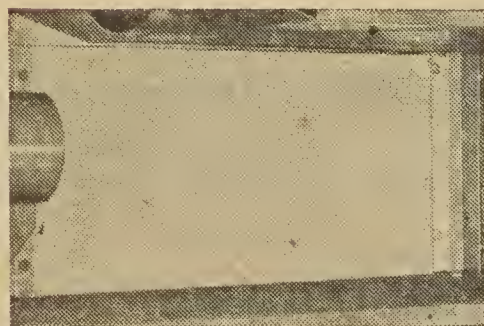
More advanced features—yes. But low priced, too! That's why more and more farmers are baling their hay with a Ford Hay Baler.

See for yourself. Check the Ford 250 Hay Baler feature-for-feature with others—even balers costing considerably more. Then compare results, bale for bale—for capacity, for dependability, for ease of operation. Then you'll know why more and more farmers prefer the Ford 250 Hay Baler. But that's not all.

You don't need a big hay crop to justify this machine. Even small acreage owners report the Ford 250 Hay Baler usually saves money over custom baling. That's why the Ford 250 Baler is a practical investment for the smaller family-size farm—and is a profitable buy for nearly any farm.

So talk it over with your nearby Ford Tractor and Implement Dealer. Let him help you figure how you can reduce baling costs with a Ford 250 Baler of your own . . . and bale better hay in the bargain! Tractor and Implement Division, Ford Motor Company, Birmingham, Michigan.

Ford Farming
IS NEW DAY FARMING



Adjustable baffle—a big help in getting tight, well-shaped bales even in light, fluffy hay or straw. Baffle assures even distribution of hay in ram chamber.



Twine fingers improve tying. You'll have less twine breakage, fewer loose bales with a Ford Hay Baler. Less wear and strain on knotters, too. Fewer delays.



This fine herd of registered Guernseys includes three class leaders.

"I've fed WIRTHMORE for 22 years because it always gives the results I want"

Says Clifton Gilman, Superintendent of Runnymede Farm, Rye Beach, New Hampshire.

Runnymede Farm, with its beautiful twin-silo barn and rich pastures, is one of the top dairy breeding establishments in New England. The original stock was imported direct from the Isle of Guernsey.

Serving milk customers in a 40 mile radius, the 90 head of registered Guernseys on twice daily milking are managed under practical farm conditions.

Mr. Gilman has fed Wirthmore 14 Fitting Ration for 22 years, occasionally trying something else for a short time but always returning to Wirthmore for best results. He uses Twin Mix for his calves and feeds beet pulp and Wirthmore Fodder Greens to sup-

plement silage when summer pastures run out.

Feed is delivered weekly by Moulton & Goodwin, the Wirthmore dealer in Portsmouth, N. H. A Wirthmore dairy service man is available to help Mr. Gilman with any feeding and management problems he may have, and Wirthmore's breeding calendar and milk weight charts provide an "assist" in the record-keeping department.

Runnymede Farm is just one of thousands of satisfied feeders who know that Wirthmore's combination of top quality feeds, helpful service and convenient dealer stores just can't be beat.

WIRTHMORE FEEDS

505 Washington Street, Malden 48, Mass.



He's a sedimentalist—so he switched!



Fred Crawford and his son of Minerva, Ohio, milk 24 Holsteins. Mr. Crawford is primarily interested in milk filters which guarantee high sediment ratings. Like thousands of others he has switched to the new Kendall non-gauze disk. Here's why: "It removes more sediment than any filter we have used. Also much faster than cotton disks". Ask your local merchant for Kendall and you'll switch, too.

THE KENDALL COMPANY, Kendall Mills Division, Walpole, Mass.

HARD-STONE

The new Harder HARD-STONE is impregnated with plastics throughout.

HARDER SILOS

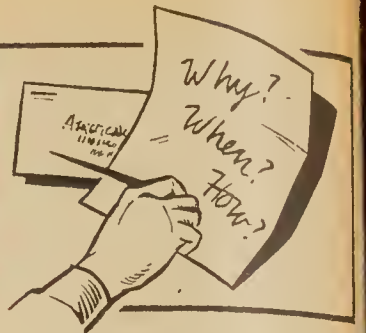
The marble-like appearance is lifetime. The Harder HARD-STONE Silo has lasting beauty.

Harder Silo Co., Cobleskill, N. Y.

CONCRETE

PAINT OUTSIDE Titanium, lead and oil. Guaranteed not to peel. \$4.95 value special factory price—\$2.25 gal. Free sample. SNOW WHITE PAINT CO. Toledo 2, Ohio

The QUESTION BOX



How can we control the grubs that are appearing on the backs of our cows?

Use a dust containing rotenone. You can make one at home by mixing 1 lb. of 5% rotenone powder with 2 lbs. of dusting sulphur. You can use any kind of a perforated can to put this dust on an animal's back at the rate of 2 ounces per cow and then rub it on with your hand, or brush in with a brush. It is a good idea to repeat this treatment a couple of times at two week intervals to get grubs that develop later.

The life cycle of these cattle grubs is complicated. A fly lays the eggs on hairs on the cow's legs. A cow gets them into her digestive system by licking her legs. The eggs hatch into larva which burrow through the muscles to the cow's back. They develop here and later emerge through holes in the skin, falling to the ground and entering a resting stage from which the flies later emerge.

The pest can be practically eradicated in a neighborhood if all cattle owners will treat their cows every year.

Can you give me a good mineral mix for young stock in pasture?

Several salt companies sell a mineralized salt containing many minerals in addition to salt. All minerals necessary for growth and development are usually included except phosphorus. To get phosphorus, we either add bone meal or calcium phosphate.

A mixture of one part bone meal and two parts mineralized salt, placed in a covered trough (if fed outdoors) and given free choice, should supply all mineral requirements of your heifers.

In many areas of New York State, the only minerals that are in short supply are salt and phosphorus, as far as the cow is concerned. The other minerals are not expensive and, even though not needed in many areas, do no harm. Usually your grain and roughage supply all that is necessary except phosphorus and salt.—Frank K. Naegely

What are the prospects for the use of liquid complete fertilizers in the Northeast?

In most areas, the cost per unit of plant food is higher than in dry complete fertilizers. In time the situation may be changed. As we understand it, these liquid complete fertilizers need to be mixed close to the point of application in order to cut costs.

What are the conditions for curing cut seed potatoes?

Stack them in crates or baskets with plenty of air space around them. Bags are not good containers for this purpose. The cut seed is stored in a room where the air is moist and where the temperature is between 55 to 65 degrees F. for three or four days. Then they can be moved to a room with a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees F. and the seed can be held for several weeks.

How soon can we harvest asparagus from a bed that we are setting this spring?

It is best not to cut any asparagus for two years and to cut only moderately the third year. A good way to tell when to stop cutting is when the spears begin to grow smaller.

One recommendation is to stop when spears become less than 3/8ths of an inch in diameter, but even in the best asparagus bed there is considerable variation in the size of spears.

What is the rental value of a bearing orchard?

Rental arrangements for bearing orchards are not common. There are a few general principles, however, which apply to most cash rental setups. For an outright cash rental, a rule of thumb is this: The amount of the rent should be from 10 to 15 per cent of the market value of the property. In other words, if the orchard was worth \$1,000 per acre, the rent would be from \$100 to \$150 per year. The value on which such rents are determined is that of what the farm would likely sell for. In most areas you probably can find some fruit farms that have been sold that would give you a guide as to the value per acre of bearing fruit.

In working out any rental arrangement, it is extremely important to have the terms of the agreement spelled out. This should preferably be in writing. It is important to indicate what is expected of each party. For example, the matter of fertilization, spraying, pruning, and other care is of most importance. Certain things should be definitely understood in advance. If the orchard is to be rented for any period of time, there would also be the question of putting in replacements as trees die or are removed.

In addition to the cash rental basis there are some arrangements whereby the renter and the owner share. The arrangements here vary considerably. If you are considering a share-rental arrangement, I would suggest that you outline the proposed agreement for sharing various items of receipts and expenses. It is well to test any proposal in advance. If records are available on the last year's operation, you might apply your proposed agreement to the figures on receipts and expenses for the last year. If they are not available, then you might make some estimates and apply your proposed arrangement. It is always better to test this in advance than to make the arrangement and then find it inequitable after the first season is about over.

—C. A. Bratton, Cornell University

Can you explain the difference between a low gallonage and high gallonage sprayer?

A low gallonage sprayer applies about 20 gallons of spray material per acre at a low pressure, usually 80 to 100 pounds. These sprayers are commonly used for weed control, insect control on meadows and in some cases diseases and insect control on vegetables.

A high gallonage sprayer usually puts on 100 or more gallons using a piston type pump which develops 400 or more pounds of pressure.



"I didn't fall in! Just went down to get change for a half-dollar!"

A Simple Method of — Treating Fence Posts

HOME OWNERS can treat their own fence posts against decay and termites by a simple soaking process developed by the Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Service, the U.S. D.A. announced recently.

By standing the round green posts first in a water solution of copper sulfate and then a water solution of sodium chromate, the two chemicals diffuse into the post and combine to form copper chromate. This combination is toxic to fungi and insects, practically insoluble in water, and will not leach from wood placed in a damp soil.

Of 100 pine posts thus treated and set in 1942 in Mississippi only one has decayed. This is a region of high decay and termite hazard where the average life of untreated pine posts is about three years.

Equipment needed to carry out this treatment is commonly found in most homes: A scale to weigh the chemicals or a 1-pound coffee can, a 10-quart pail, and two barrels, one of which must be wooden or concrete. The 25 pounds of copper sulfate crystals and 25 pounds of sodium chromate powder needed usually can be ordered through a local hardware store. If not, the Laboratory at Madison, Wis. has a partial list of companies handling them.

The Forest Products Laboratory recommends that no less than 50 posts be treated at a time. Posts should be cut six inches longer than needed and treated as soon after cutting as possible. Peeled just before they are put in the copper sulfate solution.

Precautions To Take

Copper sulfate is corrosive so must not be mixed in an iron container. A wooden barrel or concrete or earthenware container can be used. To 24 gallons of water add 18 pounds or about 7 coffee cans of copper sulfate crystals. Stir until they dissolve. Less stirring is needed if they are added to the water the day before the solution is used.

Cut off six inches from the large end of each post and stand in the solution cut end down for two days. The area of the post which will be in the ground should be surrounded by the liquid. To prepare extra solution add about $\frac{2}{3}$ coffee can of copper sulfate crystals to a 10-quart pail of water.

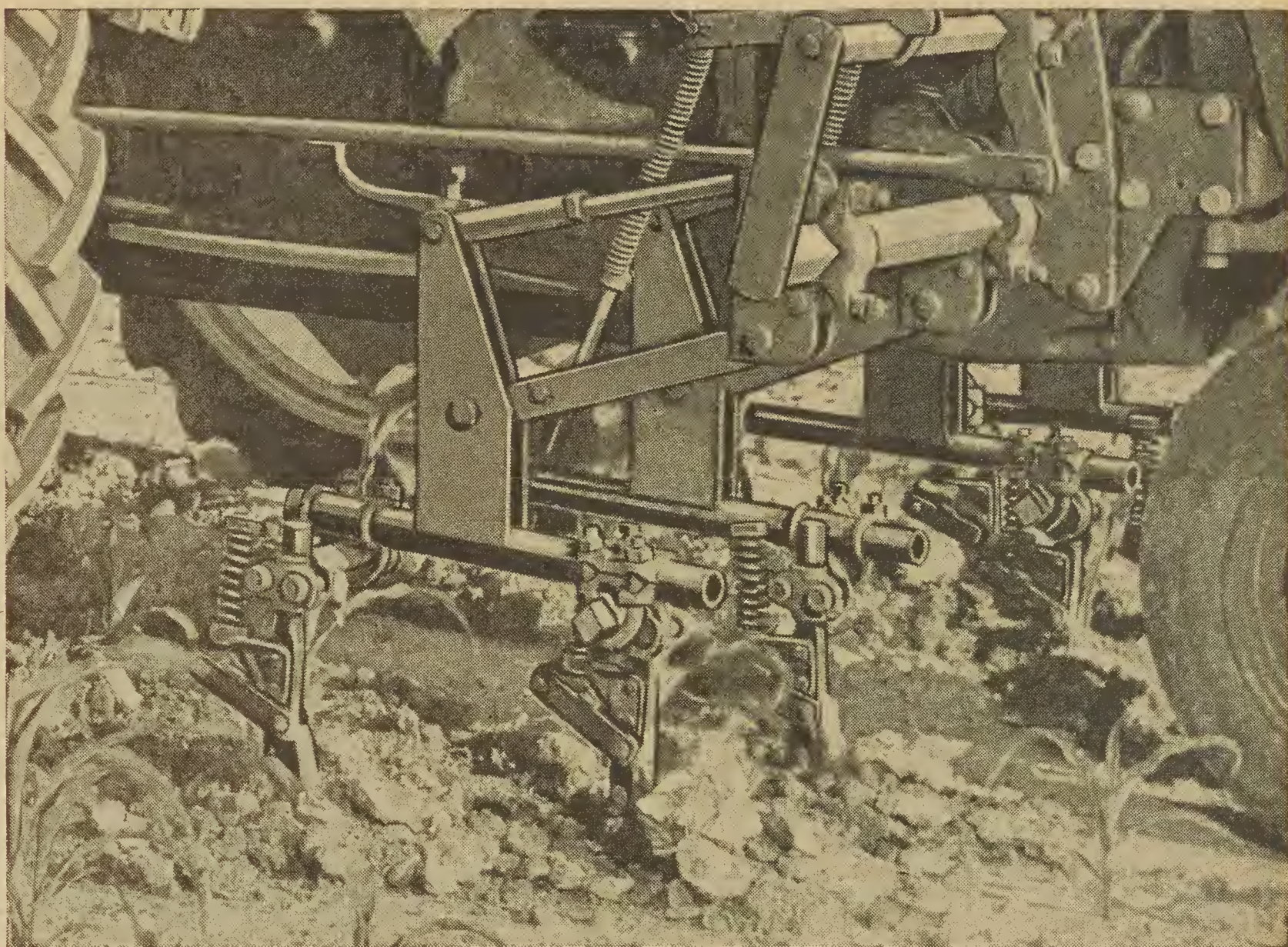
The posts are then transferred to the second solution made by slowly stirring 18 pounds or about 6 coffee cans full of powdered sodium chromate into 26 gallons of water. This chemical dissolves readily. Keep the posts in this solution one day large end down and one day top end down. If additional solution is needed, add $\frac{2}{3}$ coffee can of sodium chromate powder to the pail of water.

Posts can be used at once, but it is better to pile them close together for several weeks. This rest period helps distribute the chemicals more evenly through the posts. If they are to be used soon, it is advisable to rinse them.

The solutions should be fortified before the treating of each new set of posts. To the copper sulfate mixture add enough water to bring it to its original level and 3 pounds or 1 heaping coffee can of the crystals. For the sodium chromate solution add water to bring it to its original level and add 3 lbs. or 1 level coffee can of chemical.

The chemical solutions are harmful if taken internally, so children and animals should be kept away from them. People handling the posts during the treating process should wear rubber gloves to avoid possible irritations. When the treating process is complete, the chemicals should be dumped into a hole away from wells or livestock ponds. After they have seeped away, the holes should be filled with dirt.

FABULOUS MH50 — THE MIRACLE FROM MASSEY-HARRIS . . . BUILT TO TRIGGER A NEW TRACTOR AGE



Hand-Hoe Close

so accurate because it cultivates up front
... and you do it with **HYDRAMIC POWER**

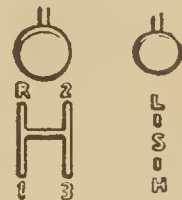
DRIVE the MH50 down your weediest rows . . . in your smallest corn. Discover the benefits of miracle-design. See how easily you make cultivator shovels "toe" the row . . . how tractor and front-mounted cultivator respond as a single unit . . . do a "hoe-close" job of cleaning out weeds, breaking soil crusts, giving every plant root a chance to thrive.

The MH50's low profile and all-around vision give you full-shovel visibility. You see where you're going . . . less wheel jockeying, less compensating early or late in the season.

Your Massey-Harris dealer can show you more reasons why it will pay you to own a MH50.



TORQUEMASTER 4 ENGINE . . . Stays on the pull in the low rpm's



HI-LO TRANSMISSION . . . 6 forward, 2 reverse speeds . . . job-matched



DUO-RANGE CLUTCH . . . One pedal, two stages . . . to engage engine power and to control live PTO



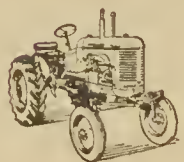
DRAFT MONITOR 3-POINT HITCH . . . Automatic traction increase . . . matches power to the load



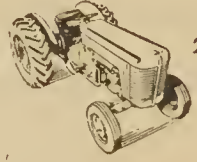
HYDRAMIC MASTER CONTROL . . . Raises, lowers; controls depth, position, response



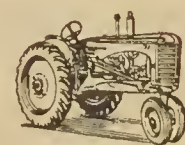
DOUBLE-DUTY PTO . . . ASAE standard PTO and special ground-ratio PTO



1-2 plow
Pacer



2-3 plow
MH50



3-4 plow
333



5 plow 555



4 plow 444

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LIGHTNING Friend and Enemy

By E. R. EASTMAN

WHEN I was studying physics in high school, some of the boys used to play the rather mean trick of leaving the electric generating machine charged, with the poles some distance apart. Not realizing that it was charged, someone would touch one of the poles and get an unpleasant shock.

With that same machine you could produce miniature lightning effects by charging it and moving the poles just far enough apart so that the electricity would jump from one pole to the other in a bright streak and with a sharp snap as the small lightning stroke jumped.

What Causes Lightning?

That's exactly what happens on a large scale in an electrical storm. The clouds become over-charged and the lightning jumps from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth, equalizing the charge. As the lightning jumps, it burns out the air, and the air roaring in to fill the vacuum causes the thunder.

The air is an excellent conductor, so that the earth's surface is continually leaking current. It is said that this leakage or conductivity is so fast that the earth's surface could lose its entire charge in two hours. That's where lightning comes in. It equalizes the

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If you can be content with being what you are and have, it is just as good as being president, and having a million.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

charge by returning the electricity from the atmosphere to the earth, with 44,000 thunderstorms each day, or 1,800 at any one time, over the earth's surface. As lightning flashes from cloud to cloud or from clouds to the earth, it oxidizes the nitrogen in the air so that it can be used by plants. All of you have noticed the clean, fresh ozone smell of the air after an electrical storm.

"Heat" lightning, sometimes called "sheet" lightning, is no different from any other except that it is farther away. You simply see the reflection of the flash of a stroke somewhere beyond the horizon.

"Quicker than lightning" is a common expression. It is fast, of course, estimated at 8,000 or 9,000 miles per second, but still far slower than the speed of light, which travels at the tremendous speed of approximately 187,000 miles per second. Even at that, some of the stars have gone out before their light has reached the earth.

But of course lightning has its bad effects as well as its good ones. It sometimes causes as many as 200 to 300 forest fires in one day, and the losses from farm buildings destroyed by lightning are numerous.

How Guard Against?

How best can you protect yourself from personal property danger from lightning? If you are a farmer, the first thing to do is to consider having your buildings properly protected with lightning rods. Properly installed and grounded, they are almost 100 per cent protection. Because my buildings are rodged, I never worry about my big



barns because of lightning. I do worry about wind storms. Insurance companies will tell you that while lightning strikes and burns thousands of farm buildings annually, about 90 to 95 per cent of those damaged are not protected by lightning rods.

If your buildings are already rodged, inspect them for proper grounding every little while.

A lone tree in meadow or pasture, or a wire fence, is a dangerous place in an electric storm. Hundreds of cattle are killed annually by being under a tree or too near a wire fence in a storm. A man alone in a field can serve as a conductor and be killed. If you get caught outdoors, seek a depression in the ground, a gully or a forest. A small boat on the water is dangerous in a lightning storm, and besides it is easily swamped. Water is a good conductor, so don't swim during an electric storm.

Safe Places

Lightning does strike in the same place more than once. The Empire State building in New York City is hit dozens of times every year. However, this causes little or no damage because the structure is built of steel, and a steel building is a natural conductor to the ground like a lightning rod. An automobile with a steel frame is just about the safest place you can be during a thunderstorm because it is insulated by its rubber tires.

It won't do you much good to crawl under a feather bed, as an old lady I once knew did during every storm, but it is a good idea to avoid natural electric conductors such as fireplaces and chimneys and water outlets. Don't use your telephone or other electrical gadgets. Right now, at the beginning of the thunderstorm season, check to see that your radio and TV antennae are grounded.

Lastly, after taking some common sense precautions, forget your fears and enjoy one of Nature's most interesting and awe-inspiring demonstrations, a thunderstorm.

— A. A. —

MILKING MACHINE MANAGEMENT

DO NOT leave milking machines on after the milk flow has stopped. Failure to observe this rule will cause extreme irritation... one of the primary causes of mastitis.

On the other hand, it's easy to lose a quarter of a pound or more of milk from each cow at each milking if the operator does not practice some form of machine stripping.

North Carolina State College notes that this will amount to at least 18 pounds per cow per year. Figuring milk at \$4.35 per hundred, and a 30-cow herd, over \$225 a year is involved.

The most generally recommended method of machine stripping is to massage the quarter with one hand, and pull the teat cup down slowly and gently with the other hand.

To Insure GOOD Seedings of GRASS

THERE are a number of simple steps which, if followed, will increase your chances of getting a good seeding for your meadows and pastures.

1. Check lime and fertilizer needs and supply what a soil test indicates.

2. Make a good seed bed.

Grass and clover seeds are very small and if they rattle down to the depth of the plow sole, they are unlikely to grow.

3. Use good seed.

Avoid bargains and use the varieties and amounts recommended by your College of Agriculture.

4. Inoculate legumes.

It may be that your soil already has the necessary bacteria, but the cost is small and tests invariably show excellent returns for the cost.

5. Give the grass and clover a chance.

If you use a nurse crop or combination crop, do not seed it too heavily and if you are especially anxious to get a good catch of grass and clover, plan to pasture the nurse crop or mow it for silage or hay.

6. Avoid competition from weeds.

Chemical control of the weeds in the nurse crop will help the grass as well as the grain.

7. Do not graze too heavily in the first year.

The individual plants must store some reserve food in the roots in order to carry them over unfavorable times. If the grass is grazed too heavily, this cannot be done.

8. Continue to supply fertilizer in future years.

With the heavy production that heavily fertilized meadows and pastures give, large amounts of plant food are removed from the soil. If that heavy production is to be maintained, plant food must be replaced regularly.

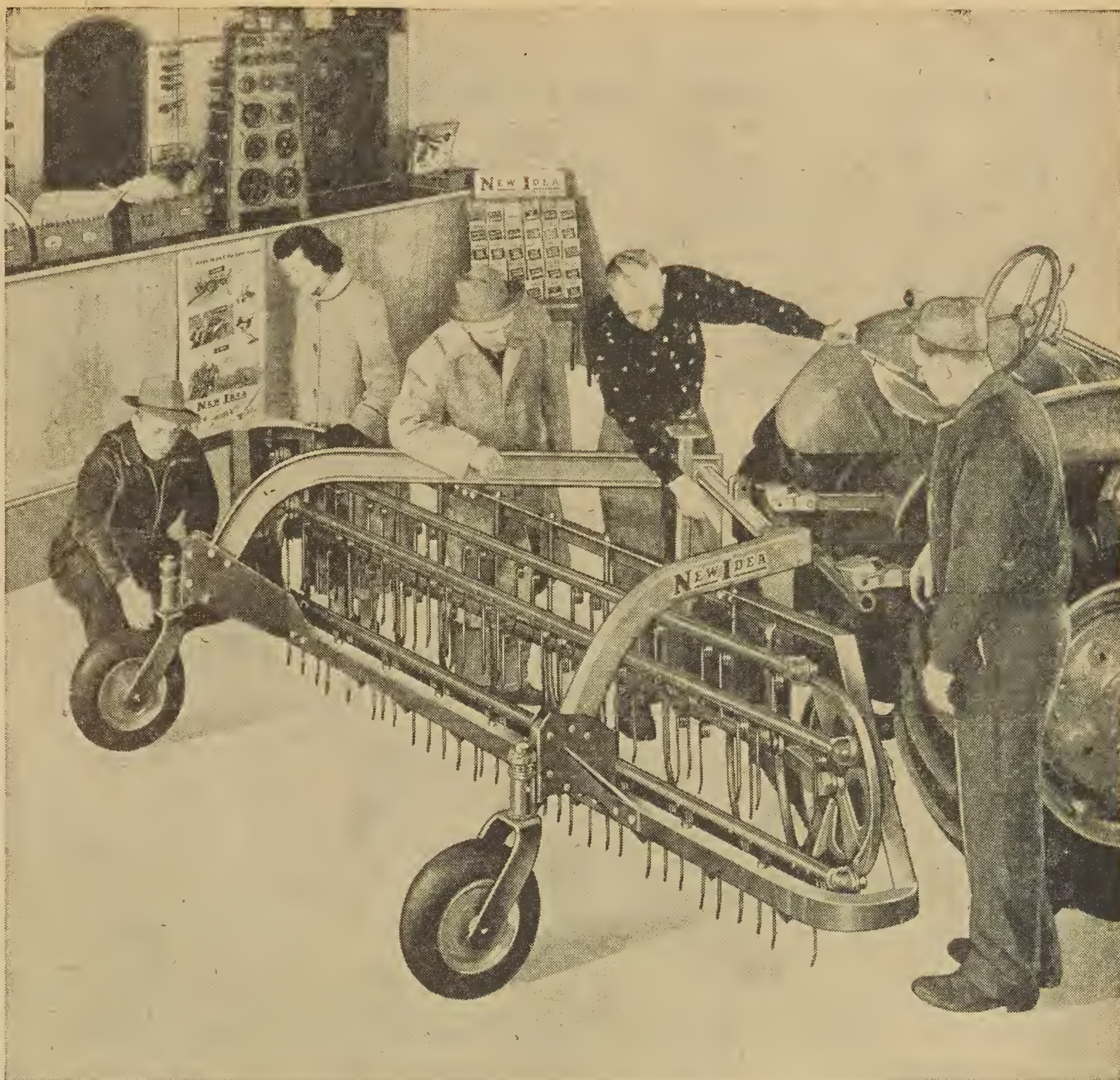
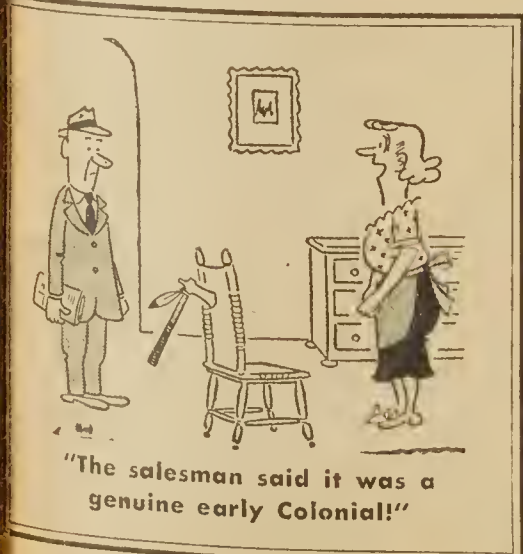
— A. A. —

AVOID CHEAP SEED

ALL THINGS considered, price is, without doubt, the poorest way to select seed. The cost per acre of even the most expensive seed is a relatively small proportion of the total production expense. When we come to harvest the crop, the kind of seed is often the most important factor in determining yield and profit.

Merely on the point of the number of good seeds per pound, the cheapest often proved to be the most expensive. If one lot of seed has 95% germination and another cheaper one 80%, you should make a 15% correction for price right there. Then, if you look a bit farther and find a considerably smaller per cent of purity in the cheaper seed, it is still that much less valuable to you.

Both these points, germination and purity, are entirely separate from any inherent value the seed may have as a result of plant breeding, and because one variety is more adapted to your area than another.



Brand new NEW IDEA mounted parallel bar rake, unique in the hay tool field, is exciting the interest of farmers throughout the country.

Here's a really exciting new rake from NEW IDEA

New mounted parallel bar rake fits 24 different makes and models of tractors, makes fluffy, quality windrows fast.

This is a rake that will really speed your haying the quality way — an all-new addition to the NEW IDEA line of hay tools.

Unique in its field. Brand-new — the only mounted parallel bar rake that fits 24 different makes and models of tractors. Because it lifts, it maneuvers easily.

Cuts raking time. Rakes at higher speed with less leaf shattering. It can cut raking time almost in half. This is partly because this unusual new tool moves hay from swath to windrow with half the forward motion. A double driving sheave provides a choice of speeds to accommodate variations in ground conditions or tractor PTO speeds.

Makes fluffy, quality windrows. This new rake makes uniform, bunch-free windrows; your hay gets even curing. Puts leaves inside windrow and stems on outside. Handles hay gently in a smooth, lifting, rolling action. Also

makes unbroken windrows on corners, so baler can operate without interruption.

This new rake really makes quality hay the NEW IDEA way.

Watch for the arrival of this unique new rake at your NEW IDEA dealer's. Write today for complete facts in new literature.

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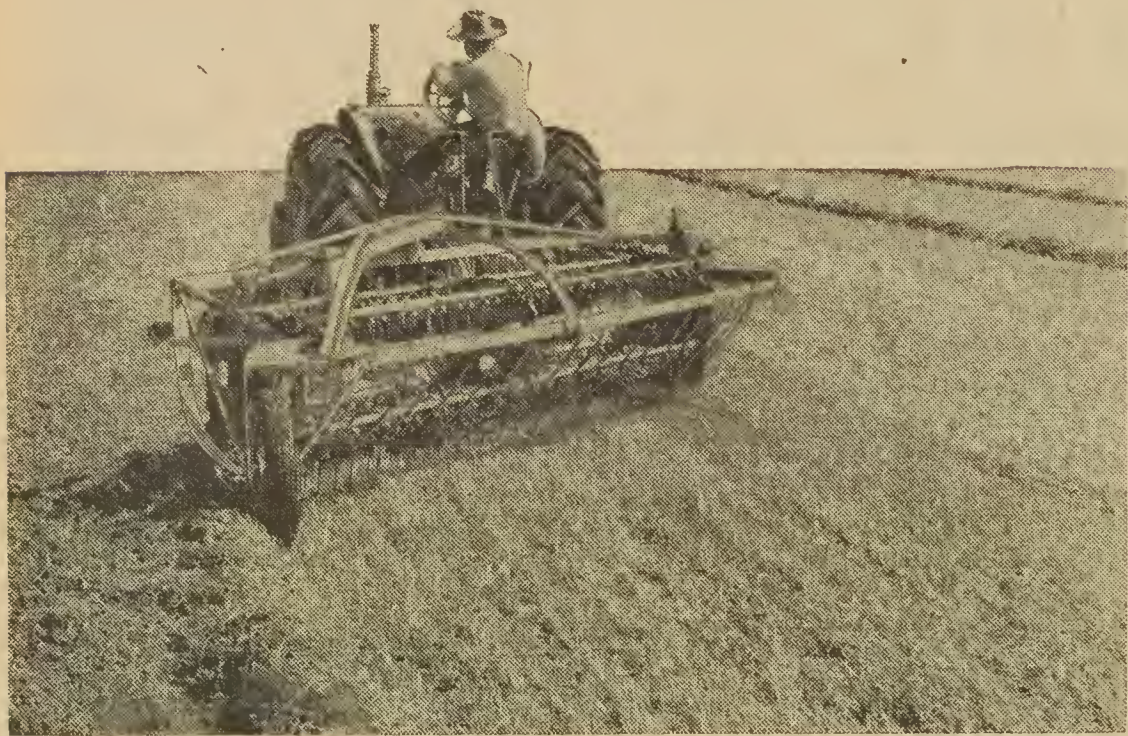
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You'll like this easy-handling, big-capacity power rake. Also available with front and rear tandem wheels for rough land or irrigated fields. See your Allis-Chalmers dealer.

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Farmers Report

Paper Feed Sacks Save Time, Labor



"Feed in fifty-pound paper sacks is more convenient to handle and keeps better. It empties with no loss of grain sticking to sacks. We would be delighted to receive all of our grain in fifty-pound paper." William E. Reed, Herd Manager, Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Delaware.



"A fraction of an ounce of feed left in a bag, in a volume operation, amounts to a lot in a year's time. We prefer the fifty-pound paper package to bulk delivery because it permits an accurate check of daily feed consumption. The sacks are easy to handle and supplemental feeding, medicating or de-worming is much more convenient with the 'fifties'." Ned W. Christenbury, Manager, Lowder Poultry Farms, Albemarle, North Carolina.



"We like paper sacks because they are easy to handle and the feed empties out clean and easy into the hoppers. Also, the sacks haven't been on another farm." Joe Seck, Brunswick, Missouri, markets 1,000-1,200 purebred Hampshires annually.

Case histories courtesy of Paper Shipping Sack Manufacturers' Association, 370 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

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The author an "old timer" who has more places to hunt than time to visit them.

Rid Your Farm of Chucks Without Cost

By DICK DREW

IF, AS YOU PLAN your spring work, you are plagued by too many woodchucks on your farm, take hope! "Sure," you say. "We can take needed time to gas them and get rid of a few, but that costs money as well as time, and isn't always satisfactory".

Still, I say you can keep the woodchuck problem on your farm under control, without costing you a cent or any of your time. "Maybe I'm gullible, but not as bad as that," replies our farmer friend. All right! In the area where the writer lives, there are numerous farms where woodchucks are kept under control by woodchuck hunters. "Nothing doing!" you reply. "Last year, I had a calf killed and considerable damage done to my farm by chuck hunters. None of that for me!"

Sorry, sir. You made one mistake in that statement. Those men were not real woodchuck hunters. They were roamers who used woodchuck hunting as an excuse to get out with a rifle. It is this type of men who has closed more than half of the farms in this area to hunting; with more and more farms being posted each year.

The real woodchuck hunters are welcome on these posted farms, and there are most cordial relations between them and the farmers. In most cases, the farmers are asking these hunters to come out to the farms and kill off the chucks, instead of the hunters seeking permission to hunt. In some cases, farmers actually pay a portion of the cost of ammunition or gasoline, as an inducement to get these hunters "working" on their farms.

For example, one "old timer" now past 70, has more invitations to hunt chucks on different farms than he can accept. Early in the spring, he visits these farmers; learns the farmers' plans regarding the fields that will be plowed, newly sown fields, and, most important, which sections of the farm have more than an ordinary number of chucks.

When he comes to hunt, he will drive to the farm, chat with the farmer or a member of his family, and find out where the cows are pastured and the men are working. If the fields, where it is safe to shoot, are not too far away, he will leave his car in the yard and walk. On some of the larger farms, where the shooting will be from a half mile to a mile away, he will drive to that point through the farmers' lanes. In every case, the farmer, or a member of his family, knows where the hunter is and who he is.

For years, it has been this "old tim-

er's" practice to aid the farmers whenever possible. If the cows get into the corn, or out on the highway, he will take time to notify the farmer. If a fence is down or there is a newly born calf in a distant field, this "old timer" has always gone to the farmer and told him what he has found. Is this "old timer" welcome on the farms where he hunts? You bet he is.

This "old timer" is not an exception to the rule, but a typical woodchuck hunter. He is a gun crank, who keeps his rifle clean and in good condition all times. He knows exactly what his rifle will do, and practices all the rules of safety in hunting. Also he knows the habits of the animal he is hunting, and that there are times when it will outwit him.

Of equal, if not more importance to the farmer, the real chuck hunter is fully aware that a woodchuck will eat a half ton, or more, alfalfa in a year, that the chuck's dens cause damage to farm machinery, and endanger the lives of the farmers.

Here are some facts taken from the records of one "old timer" chuck hunter: On one farm having about 200 acres in cultivation, he killed over 100 chucks per year for several years. On another farm, he killed over 40 chucks in a field of about eight acres.

This field had eight or nine dens within rifle range of one of its corners. He killed all the chucks in these dens three different times in one season, and at the end of the season some of the dens were again occupied by new-comers. There is an excellent crop of alfalfa on this field every year. Consequently, chucks move in from other places almost as fast as the "old timer" can kill them off. During the past five years, the "old timer" has killed

(Continued on Opposite Page)



HUMUS FOR THE HOME GARDEN

THERE are several ways to add leaves or other plant materials to a garden to add to the organic content. In the case of leaves, the easiest way is merely to rake them in the fall, spread them on the garden and plow them under either then or in the spring. It is very unlikely that you will add too many leaves in this way.

The second way is merely to pile the leaves or refuse until ready to be plowed under. But if the pile is left during dry summer months, there may be some loss of organic matter and in such cases decay will be more rapid and complete if the pile is kept wet.

The third way which is slightly more complicated, is to build a compost pile in which case any plant material can be added from time to time.

Regardless of whether you add leaves to the garden directly or first make a compost pile, the addition of some fertilizer and lime is recommended. One authority suggests one pound of 5-10-5 fertilizer and about two-thirds of a pound of ground limestone to each two bushels of wet, compacted leaves. If the leaves or other material is dry, you can use a pound of fertilizer to four bushels.

If you build a compost pile, it helps to spread the leaves or other material in six to 8 inch layers, spread your fertilizer and lime on top and then cover each layer as added with one half inch of garden soil.

As already mentioned, keep the pile moist during dry periods in the summer and if you have the ambition, take a spading fork and turn and mix the pile once or twice during the summer.

Again, there is a little danger of your adding too much to your garden. If the pile is large enough, add about one half inch layer over the entire garden. If you have too little to go that far, you probably want to add it to the heavier areas in order to increase workability of the soil.

Another way of adding humus is by plowing under sawdust which has been spread to a depth of a half inch to an inch.

— A. A. —

FERTILIZER FOR POTATOES

IN RHODE ISLAND, a series of experiments on the ratio and amount of fertilizer for potatoes have been carried on for ten years.

An important conclusion reached was that fertilizer with a 5-10-10 ratio which has been commonly used, contains too little nitrogen for best results. The second conclusion was that the common rate of 2,000 to 2,500 per acre may be less profitable than applications of 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, especially where potatoes are grown on the same land year after year.

The following table gives the average yields over a period of 10 years for different ratios of fertilizer.

Grade 1500 Lb./A.	Bu. per A. US No. 1
4-12-12	298
6-12-12	319
8-12-12	328
6-6-12	300
6-9-12	305
6-12-9	310
6-12-15	308
6-12-18	303

— A. A. —

MORE APPLES PER PICKER

An interesting apple picking experiment has been reported from Michigan State University. The pickers were divided into three groups. One picked the fruit that could be reached from the ground, the second used 6 foot step ladders and the third group used long ladders.

A close check-up showed that this method increased the amount of apples picked per person by 5 to 10 per cent.

RID YOUR FARM OF CHUCKS WITHOUT COST

(Continued from Opposite Page)

about 500 chucks on this farm. His total average on all farms for the past four years has been over 400. His best year was in 1952, when he killed 622.

He is not the only hunter who is welcomed by the farmers of this area. There are several local and some city chuck hunters who are just as welcome. In chuck infested areas, there is sure to be some real chuck hunters. A farmer can get some idea of what kind of a man the would be hunter is by his equipment, and his approach when seeking permission to hunt.

All good chuck hunters are not old. They may range in age from thirty to over seventy years. Very few real chuck

hunters are under thirty, unless they have been taught how to hunt them properly by their fathers or some old timers.

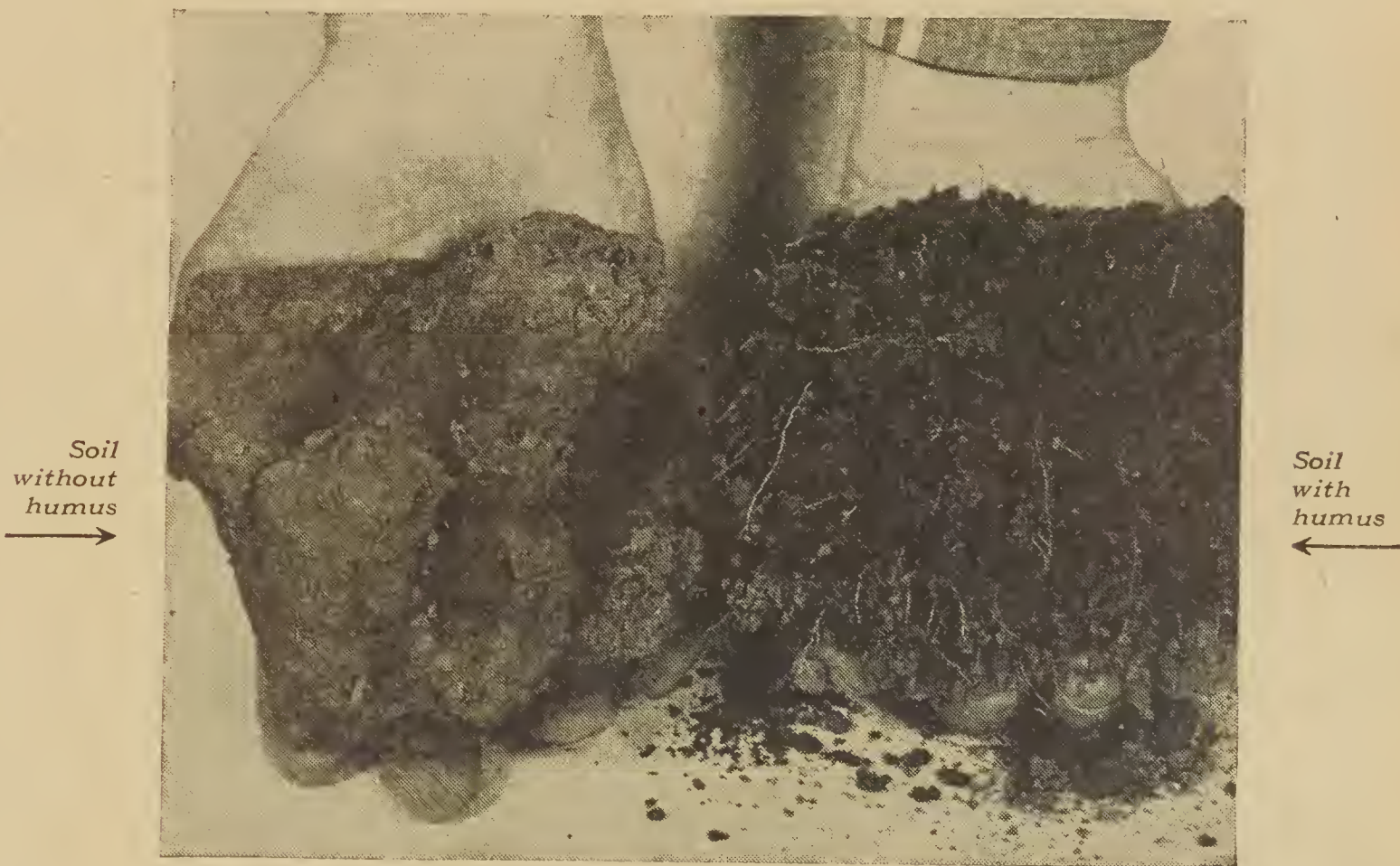
If your land is posted, it simplifies the problem of keeping undesirable people off your property. However, they can also be kept off unposted property, but not so easily.

In this area, it is the habit of the undesirable hunter to hide his car, and sneak on farms without permission to hunt. If you have a real hunter coming regularly to your farm, you will find that he will be a real help in keeping undesirables from hunting on your farm. He will report them to you, so you can take whatever action you desire. He will do this, not because he is selfish and doesn't want someone else to hunt on your farm, but to protect himself against being blamed for acts



committed by someone else; acts that he would not commit himself.

If you don't know any such hunters, ask your county agent. He will, undoubtedly, know some hunters of the type you would welcome. Perhaps, he might be one himself. Some county agents like to hunt chucks.



HOW PLOW DOWN WITH CYANAMID HELPS YOU ...

Enrich Your Soil with Humus

Plenty of good, rich humus in your soil will increase crop yields and improve soil condition in many ways. Humus is the backbone of all productive soils, and no soil is fit for agricultural use unless it contains a good supply. But humus is destructible, and must be renewed each year. Otherwise yields are reduced.

Nature needs help

You have a natural source of humus in corn and grain stubble, other crop refuse and cover crops. But this woody organic matter will not rot fast enough *by itself*. As a matter of fact, if you plow it down *alone* it will steal nitrogen from your crop.

Cyanamid makes MORE humus, FASTER

Cyanamid contains just the *right* balanced diet of nitrogen and calcium for the soil bacteria that turn plowed-down organic matter into humus. Instead of rotting slowly, Cyanamid-treated crop refuse or cover crops rot *fast* into a storehouse for plant food—promoting faster plant growth and rewarding you with increased yields.

The right kind of nitrogen plus calcium

Cyanamid's 21% nitrogen is leach resistant. It breaks down gradually, and is not readily leached by heavy rains before its job is done. It gets crops off to a good start and *stays with them* until harvest. For most crops, on most soils, plow down with Cyanamid actually makes side- or top-dressing of the following crop *unnecessary!* And the calcium in Cyanamid is very important. Cyanamid's right combination of nitrogen and calcium provides soil bacteria with an ideal food supply, and the calcium also neutralizes soil acidity.

Advantage of granular form

Cyanamid is in free-flowing, granular form and can be applied with regular spreading equipment any time it is possible to get on the land.

Cyanamid proved best plow down fertilizer

For all these reasons, soil scientists and successful growers recognize Cyanamid as the best nitrogen source for plow down. Cyanamid is now readily available from all good fertilizer dealers.

FREE BOOKLET

For information on how to use AERO® CYANAMID, Granular for plow down, write to American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Chemicals Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. Ask for free Humus booklet.

This Successful Dairy Farmer

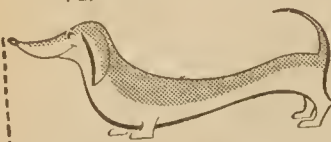


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INTEREST
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4½%

Mr. John C. Dodds has 38 Holstein milkers on his 182-acre home farm and also works with his neighbors on a cooperatively owned 290-acre farm. A Cobleskill Agricultural School graduate, he worked on farms in the area before purchasing his father's farm in 1954. He is a second-generation user of Cooperative Farm Credit—financing his farm with a Federal Land Bank loan. In his spare time, Mr. Dodds sells Grange insurance, is active in community affairs, and is an advisory committeeman.

For full information, see your local National Farm Loan Association, or write: Dept. A-87, 310 State St., Springfield, Mass.



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For adaptability, the versatile Timberib building puts the magician to shame. Today it's a grain storage shed; tomorrow it's an implement storage and repair building; next week it stores feed... or serves as a loafing barn.

Curved one-piece rafters are the key to Timberib usefulness and economy. No interior posts to get in the way, so every inch is usable. Pre-fabricated and ready for erection without cutting or fitting, Timberib buildings go up in a fraction of the time required for old-fashioned construction. You can do erection yourself with regular farm labor, or your Timberib dealer will do it for you.

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gasoline

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PETROLEUM SERVICE**

"Dependable come Hail or High Water"



EARLY SWEETCORN

—Photo: Eleanor Gilman

FOR really early sweetcorn this year, why not try a short row planted from pre-sprouted seed? The advantage is that every fertile kernel you set out becomes a plant. This is because, once sprouted indoors, they won't just lie in the garden soil and rot during a cold, wet spring—which means not only wasted seed but time lost through necessity for replanting.

The method is simple. Just lay ker-

nels on an inch layer of soaked peat-moss, vermiculite—anything that will hold water fairly well. Blotting paper will do if you keep it moist. Here, the sprouting medium is shredded sphagnum moss. Cover container with sheet of paper towelling or another dish, and indoor warmth will quickly sprout the seed. These sprouts are going into garden four days later. Cover them with soil as you would ordinary seed.

Green Chopped Forage vs. Pasture

MANY cattle feeders and dairymen are considering feeding green chopped forage in drylot instead of pasturing. Will it pay?

Advantages of such a feeding program are:

Produces more pounds of beef or milk per acre of forage grown—10%-30% more milk and faster beef gains are being reported by farmers using this plan.

Reduces losses from bloat. Cattle are forced to eat stem portions of plants as well as bloat-promoting tip leaves.

Cuts down on the amount of permanent interior fences need on the farm. Temporary or electric fences can be used where necessary.

Forage grown on unfenced fields or fields where water is not available can still be fed.

No forage is lost in the field by being covered with animal droppings or urine.

Disadvantages to keep in mind:

Best adapted to large feeding operation—30 head or more.

May require additional equipment.

Machinery breakdowns could disrupt feeding routine.

Forage must be cut daily — labor bottle-necks could occur in rush seasons.

Manure must be removed from the confinement pens; means additional labor.

Using heavy harvesting machinery may pack soil or cut sod in rainy weather—might even be impossible to operate. — *Chicago Farmer*—January 1955

— A. A. —

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

The use of certified seed potatoes reduces loss from ring rot and improves the quality and yield of potatoes, ac-

cording to a survey made by the College of Agriculture at Orono, Maine, over a 4-year period in one potato-growing area of the State.

In the first year's survey, when 89 per cent of the area surveyed was planted to certified seed, 22 per cent ring rot was found. The next year, 93 per cent certified seed was used, and ring rot dropped to 16 per cent. A year later, when 94 per cent certified seed was used, ring rot dropped to 7 per cent. In the fourth year of the survey, the use of certified seed dropped to 70 per cent and ring rot rose to 21 per cent.

Extension Crops Specialist Paul Mosher of the Maine Extension Service further points out that certified seed nearly always outyields common seed by 12 to 20 barrels an acre.

— A. A. —

ASPARAGUS GROWING COSTS:

DR. CORNCROSS of Rutgers University has made a survey of 84 New Jersey farms, representing 2773 acres of asparagus grown for processing. The following table summarizes the relation between costs, returns and yield, which he has found:

Asparagus Costs and Returns in New Jersey

	10 lowest yielding farms	10 highest yielding farms
Total cost up to harvest (per acre)	\$117.13	\$124.66
Total cost harvesting per pound04	.03
Total of all costs per acre	172.86	226.97
Total cost per pound14	.08
Receipts per acre	149.17	358.75
Returns above cost per acre	23.69	131.78

Yield per acre (pounds cut asparagus)	1248 lbs.	2986 lbs.
Fertilizer per acre	1500 lbs.	2200 lbs.
Average farm size	19 acres	40 acres

EQUIVALENT DILUTIONS FOR SPRAYS

Water		Quantities of Liquid Materials				
100 gal.	½ pint	1 pint	1 quart	2 quarts	1 gal.	
5 gal.	2½ tsp.	4½ tsp.	9½ tsp.	6 tbs.	12½ tbs.	
1 gal.	½ tsp.	1 tsp.	2 tsp.	4 tsp.	7½ tsp.	
1 quart	8 drops	16 drops	½ tsp.	1 tsp.	2 tsp.	
Water		Quantities of Dry Materials				
100 gal.	1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	5 lbs.	6 lb.	
5 gal.	4½ tsp.	9 tsp.	13½ tsp.	7½ tbs.	9 tbs.	
1 gal.	1 tsp.	2 tsp.	2½ tsp.	4½ tsp.	5½ tsp.	
1 qt.	1/5 tsp.	½ tsp.	⅔ tsp.	1 tsp.	1½ tsp.	

Reflections

of
a

Country Pastor

At Home In God's World

By FLOYD W. MORRIS

TODAY for the first time in many weeks, I walked along the rim trail at Taughannock Falls, near Ithaca, N. Y. The day was turning dusk with the lake dimly showing. Below me in the gorge, sycamores, bare of leaves, showed like chalk marks of limb and trunk, four of them clumped together against the dark of evergreen and sharply rising cliff. These white-limbed trees struck me as unusual — something I had not seen before. I knew that I must have seen them, but had no recollection. Things come into consciousness all of a sudden like that.

A strange peace came over me, walking there, loitering, to stand at times leaning on my stick. I felt at home, I had a warm friendly feeling for the old pine, lifting snarled and wind-beaten branches, at the very edge of the cliff. For years it had stood there, taking the wind and rain, sleet and snow. Many of its branches were twisted at the point of joining the trunk.

The tree had stood rough usage at the whim of weather, but it had stood. I felt a friend to that tree. I felt at home with it—yes, and with those others down the gorge there, and with the stream finger-waved with foam. Within me there welled up a sense of at-home-ness. I thought what wonderful thing it is to be at home in this world, to feel a friendliness with everything. How awful to look out at nature and call it unfriendly. Words of Whittier came to me,

"No harm from Him can come to me
On ocean or on shore"

and then that other,

"The little gray leaves were kind to him".

A warmth of spirit came over me exactly as if old friends met. I knew that I had come into my holy place. I prayed and the praying was real. I found an answer immediately to a question I had come out there to think about. The problem was solved. I was happy and came home.

But I am beginning to preach again, the very worst malady of preachers outside the pulpit. And rain is falling in that soothing way it has in the spring. Nature's children are all ready to leap into green. My neighbor is looking through his seed catalogs with a sorting over of seeds saved from last season. Spring rain is falling. From the ground a promise of warmth exudes as though already here. I am no longer cold. A robin is singing.

— A. A. —

PROFITABLE ROADSIDE MARKETING

This book is the result of many years study of the farm marketing problem by two experts in the field: Professors R. B. Donaldson and W. F. Johnstone, of the Department of Agricultural Economics Extension at The Pennsylvania State University. These men have investigated farm markets in all parts of the country, and, from personal observation have compiled a practical handbook for the successful operation of roadside markets. The book is written in simple, non-technical language, and is fully illustrated with dozens of pictures, plans and charts.

This book sells for \$2.00 per copy. Orders should be sent to the publishers, College Science Publishers, P. O. Box 798, State College, Pa.



BLACK INK FARMS

April 21, 1956

Dear Fred:

Tom and I took in \$860 on the maple syrup we sold this year and saved some for our own pancakes. How's that for extra dough.

Well, I'm finally getting smart! You know I wrote you last time about starting to cull out those producers that aren't paying their way — well I'm going to do it. I've just about made up my mind that I'm wasting time and money as long as Tom and I keep feeding any cow that produces less than 8,000 pounds of milk.

Then I got looking at what happens to this slaughter market. You take year in and year out, and take the average of prices at livestock auction markets all over the country, and the prices paid are highest in the months of April, May and June. That's true, according to a U.S.D.A. chart I saw in five out of the last seven years. So it makes sense for me to cull out the herd and get what we're going to sell over to the Empire market. That'll give me some pasture to bring along some of last fall's crop of heifers. Then Ellen and I'll match what we've got left in income from 32 good cows against how you and Mary make out!

The snapshot's not a very good one, but it proves I mean what I say. There's the trucker loading up old Bessie to take her to market. She looked pretty good, but my DHIA records prove we'd be lucky to end up with 5500 pounds with her. So off she goes before we put any more feed into her.

I'm trying something a little new this year that our county agent told us about a few months ago — that's the new Garry oats. Seems to offer a lot of advantages, and I'm ready to try these new varieties the extension boys recommend. Look at what research did for us with hybrid corn!

New things are coming along all the time, and it takes the specialists to tell us what's good and what to do about it. It's just the same with milk marketing. If I didn't belong to a milk cooperative and our cooperative didn't belong to a federation like the Bargaining Agency, we wouldn't know the real facts about milk marketing, and we wouldn't be in a position to get things done right. We need specialists like our Bargaining Agency technicians.

Of course, there are things we can do for ourselves. About a month ago Ellen took Dee to a mother-daughter banquet where they ~~served~~ served coffee. Guess she raised hob, because at the father-son banquet I took Bud to last night, they served milk.

So, guess we've got to work every way we can. Incidentally, when are you going to join a cooperative, and quit riding on our coat tails!

Love to Mary and the boys,

Dick

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Your local NYABC technician can help you with the breeding; the rest you must do for yourself. But with superior characteristics transmitted by NYABC sires, you'll be off to a head start in developing higher herd production.

BOX 528-A



ITHACA, N. Y.

LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter IX — Creating A Home (Continued)

THE WORK needed to care for a home cannot be totally avoided, but careful planning can lessen it. For example:

1. Keep your possessions in order.

One reason I recognize the importance of order is that I had relatively little training in it. Because of that lack, it has been extremely difficult to acquire the habit of keeping things in their place. I have improved but there is still room for improvement.



Hugh Cosline

Nothing is more exasperating and frustrating than to spend time looking for something that is out of place. By being orderly, you can save your own time and the time and patience of

Mother.

2. Doing work on time.

Nothing is easier than to wait. But that way, work piles up until it appears mountainous. And much of it takes longer than if done on time. Take washing dishes for example. Assuming that you have no dishwasher, dishes wash easiest immediately after a meal.

3. Thought.

Often you can take an article to the place it belongs as you go for some other purpose. You can do two tasks at once. A little thought suggests time-saving and step-saving ways.

Every young person wants to learn to drive a car and to own a car. Most of you have learned or will learn to drive, and most of you own or will own a car. The important questions are, when? and how?

Driving a car looks easy. It is easy to start the motor, let in the clutch and steer. What takes skill is driving on ice, judging distances, anticipating what the other driver will do. That requires practice, and while you are getting the practice, you may smash the car or some other car, or injure or kill yourself or some other person.

Like everyone, you have great confidence in your ability, and you cannot understand why parents caution you, and worry about you when you are away. But driving a car is serious business. Anyone who drives should thoroughly understand certain things.

1. A car is a dangerous conveyance, even when driven with care.

2. When an accident occurs, someone must pay for the damage done, and the doctor's bills if someone is injured. And regardless of who is at fault, someone must pay for repairs to the family car. That someone is likely to be Dad! Even if Dad carries collision insurance, it is likely to be \$50 or \$100 deductible, and anyway, Dad pays the cost of the insurance.

3. Driving any car on a highway just to see how fast it will go is unpardonable. There is a thrill in speed, but speed is dangerous.

There comes a time when on a curve; the friction between tires and the road becomes less than the centrifugal force exerted and a car just takes off into space. Excessive speed is the principal cause of accidents.

It seems so useless and inexcusable when some promising young boy or girl—or sometimes several—are killed in such an accident. And when the paper reports that it happened at 3:00

a.m. who can help wondering why they weren't home at that hour?

4. Driving any car you do not own is a privilege and not a right.

5. A parent who allows you to drive the car is entitled to know where you are going and to know that you will not go to any other place except in an emergency.

Really it all boils down to this: Have you developed the responsibility which makes it reasonable to expect to drive the family car? If you have, you probably have no problem.

What is the answer when several members of the family want or need the car at the same time? The occasions when a bit of figuring and some slight inconvenience will not solve the problem are infrequent. It may mean taking one member somewhere and picking him up later, but usually it can be arranged.

Of course, in some families the answer is two cars, but for many of us there are better ways to spend money. Where two cars are seldom essential at the same time, an occasional taxi is much less expensive than owning an extra car.

Owning A Car

What about a car of your own? Just the other day when I stopped for gas, the car ahead of me, driven by a young man, was badly dented in the rear; in fact, I wondered how the tank held gas. I commented on the fact to the attendant, and he told me the young man had been injured in an accident where he worked and had received a substantial cash settlement. Since then he had owned several cars, each less expensive than the previous one, and each of which he had involved in an accident. What do you think? Should that young man own a car?

I know another young man, now in college. While still in high school he bought a car with money he earned. He also worked for the money needed to run it and to keep it in repair. Even so, he finally decided he could not afford it. Because he had taken excellent care of it he sold it for nearly as much as he paid for it.

Later he bought a boat. That sounds foolish, too, but he bought a bargain which he can sell any day for more than he paid for it.

Not long ago a friend and I were boasting about our sons, as all parents (including yours) like to do. My friend told me how this son had bought several cars, one at a time, and had overhauled and painted them, then sold each for more than he paid for it. What's equally important, he enjoyed doing the painting and repairing.

No one can say whether or not a young person should buy a car. It all depends. If your parents object, the chances are you have not convinced them that you have developed the necessary responsibility.

Partnerships

Especially if you live on a farm you and your father may consider forming a partnership. You may do the same if he owns a small business.

There are many advantages and some disadvantages. Dad has accumulated some capital and some experience. You have enthusiasm and energy. Together there is the possibility of forming a good team.

As I have pointed out elsewhere, it is not easy to hire management that is capable and responsible. Therefore, a farm owner or small businessman often feels tied down and cannot leave for

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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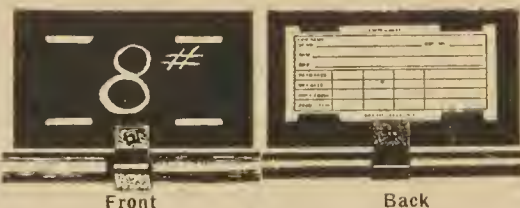
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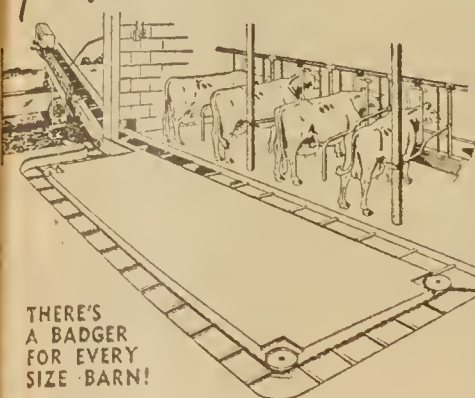
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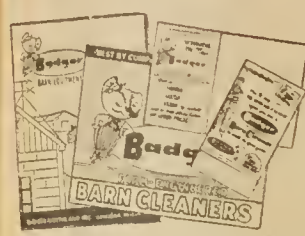
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(Continued from Opposite Page)

vacation without continually wondering how things are going at home. In a father and son partnership, either can leave for short trips, knowing that the farm or business is in good hands.

One thing quite necessary to a successful partnership is mutual trust and respect. Friction will develop if you think dad is old fashioned, or if dad thinks you take unnecessary risks or make bad decisions.

Whatever you do, plan to live in separate dwelling places when you marry. There's at least one other requirement. Have a written agreement as to responsibilities and how the returns are to be calculated and shared.

Your Own Home

In addition to living in a home now and doing your part to make it a happy one, you will some day be establishing a home of your own.

Houses which are the physical foundation for a home average smaller than in years past. In fact, the time has arrived when a 20-room mansion is hard to sell to anyone who wants a home. There are many reasons: Fewer available servants, costs of building and maintaining, and automatic gadgets which make large houses unnecessary. I bring up the question because the size of the house in which you will establish a home is important.

First, the larger it is, the more it will cost to buy or build, and the effort required to maintain a house that becomes a financial burden is a doubtful foundation for an ideal home.

Second, the bigger it is, the more work is required to keep it in order; a home-maker should not be expected

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

In the high art of serving others, workers sustain their morale, management keeps its customers, and the nation prospers. One of the indispensable lessons in life is that we cannot get or keep anything for ourselves alone, unless we also get it for others.—Dr. J. Richard Sneed

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

to spend all her time "keeping house."

The modern idea is to plan a house so that all space is used to the limit, and where power, gas or electricity, does much of the work. But the best house in the world still lacks much of being a home. The first essential is love. Hate can ruin any home and indifference is a close second. The second is continual study. Take children, for example: the old idea was that children should be seen and not heard. More recently the idea was advanced that they should be allowed "to express themselves." As in all things a middle course is best. Children of today live in a complex world. There is so much more to learn; there is so much responsibility to take!

The point is, that from a parent's point of view, continual thought is needed to guide growing boys and girls in the right direction without either dominating them or letting nature take its course.

Without going into too much detail, here are a few things a husband and wife must ponder as they build the home:

Avoiding family quarrels.
Deciding what and how many organizations to join.
Establishing a household budget.
Prescribing family rules.

There are other family problems, many of them. All can be settled by reasonable people who love each other. People make families; families make neighborhoods; neighborhoods make states, and countries, and countries make the world. We talk of world peace. Peace assumes arbitration, respect, love, and the place for those qualities to start is in the home.

(To be continued)

4,050 square foot pole barn built for only \$2700!

Howard M. Call and son, Charles, owners and operators of a well-known dairy farm in Darrowville, Ohio. By using Koppers Poles like the one shown here, this father-and-son team, plus one hired helper, built a large addition to their barn in three weeks' time. And the work was done while keeping up with daily farm chores.



BEFORE CONSTRUCTION



DURING CONSTRUCTION



AFTER CONSTRUCTION



TODAY'S HOLSTEINS are heavier and bigger than those of some years ago. They require far more room. This fact was forcibly driven home to Howard M. Call and his son, Charles, owners and operators of a 180-acre dairy farm at Darrowville, Ohio. Their old barn, built in 1912, was "bulging at the seams."

Therefore, the Calls decided to build a 4,050 square-foot addition—a loafing barn. By using the pole-type method of construction, the father-and-son team, plus one hired helper, erected the new structure in

three weeks' time. And it was built for only \$2700—about one-third the cost of a conventional barn of the same size.

Koppers Poles were used exclusively for this huge addition. They are pressure-treated with creosote and are thoroughly protected against rot and termites.

For free details on pole-type farm buildings, just fill out and send in the coupon. Koppers Company, Inc., Wood Preserving Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania.

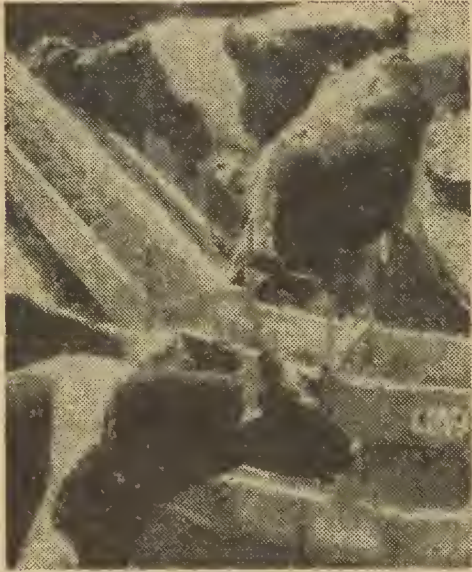
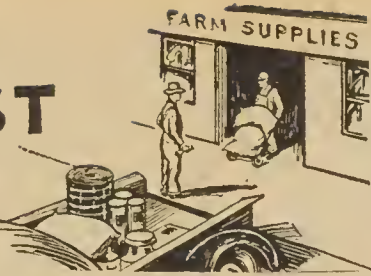
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A new auger-type mechanical feeder that can be adapted to bunks at least 42" wide has been introduced by CLAY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, Cedar falls, Iowa. This auger-type feeder can fill 50 feet of bunk in about 15 minutes. Distribution of feed along the bunk is even and smooth, even on curves where the feeder makes a change of direction. A card will bring you details.

A way to take the annoying "squak, squak" out of floors which "talk" as they are walked upon, has been discovered. Steel-X, a new steel channel bridging to provide lateral support for joists, and which requires no nailing, sawing or hammering, turns the trick in the majority of cases, according to its manufacturer. They are easy to install. For details, write TABER BUSHNELL & COMPANY, 1112 Metropolitan Bldg., Minneapolis 1, Minn.

A series of ten new orchard sprayers, for chemical spraying by orchardists with ten or more acres of fruit trees, has been announced by THE F. E. MYERS & BROTHERS COMPANY, 947 South Orange Street, Ashland, Ohio. Three of the new models can be used for applying dilute or semi-concentrate spray materials and seven are designed as semi-concentrate or concentrate sprayers. Details at dealers or write the Myers Company.

THE O. W. KROMER COMPANY announces a new trailer model boom sprayer line. Each unit is a complete, self-contained tank type sprayer. They may be operated by their own engine or from tractor PTO. Tank sizes range from 125 to 1000 gallons. Boom lengths are available from 21 to 42 feet. They're designed to handle liquid fertilizers as well as materials for insect and weed control. Details available from O. W. Kromer, 1120 Emerson Ave., North, Minneapolis 11, Minn.

A newly-developed resin coating material for protecting the interior walls of silos from the destructive and corrosive effect of silage was announced by THE GLIDDEN COMPANY of Cleveland, Ohio. Named Glid-Iron, the new product has excellent adhesion to concrete, wood and metal, and according to Glidden research technicians it will withstand extreme temperatures—from 20 degrees below zero up to 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

A new hydraulic loader, designed for mounting on low-profile tractors, has been introduced by the FARMHAND COMPANY of Hopkins, Minnesota. The Farmhand F-12 loader brings loads in close to the tractor front in low positions while at full height, loads can be dumped 32" ahead of the grill guard to facilitate center-loading of trucks, spreaders, feed wagons and self-feeders. For details, write Farmhand Co., Hopkins, Minn.

Farmers with large acreage forage crops or who want to do custom chopping will be interested in the new Gehl big-capacity, self-propelled forage harvester. The basic unit is made up of a standard Gehl "Chop-All" which provides the chopping mechanism, and the "tractor" driven by a powerful (87 or 109 HP) Continental engine. Write GEHL BROTHERS MFG. CO., West Bend, Wisconsin, for literature.

The CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORPORATION, makers of Ortho Agricultural Chemicals, insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides, has announced the opening of a new branch office in Sodus, New York. Branch Manager will be William A. Rolston, who has served growers in the Sodus area for the past five years as an Ortho Fieldman.

Two additions to the Skinner line of agricultural sprinklers are the S-600 one-nozzle and the S-650 two-nozzle sprinklers. Both are designed with a neoprene sleeve on the driving nozzle to absorb the impact at the point where the oscillating arm contacts the body. This neoprene sleeve is easily replaced by removing the nozzle. The deflector is also made of neoprene to withstand severe abrasion. For further details, write the SKINNER IRRIGATION CO., 1003 Water Street, Troy, Ohio.

A new illustrated brochure provides complete information on Eggmaster egg coolers and accessories, and instructions for the construction of an efficient low cost egg holding room. The brochure is available without charge from MASTER-BILT REFRIGERATION MFG. CO., 920 Palm St., St. Louis 7, Mo.

Two new illustrated booklets in its educational series have been announced by NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Coldwater, Ohio. "Tried and New Ideas for Handling Fertilizer" is completely new, 36 pages of A-B-C tips on the most effective and profitable use of commercial fertilizer. "Tried and New Ideas for Handling Barnyard Manure" is an up-to-date revision of an old favorite widely used in educational programs for more than 5 years. They can be obtained from any New Idea dealer, or direct from the company.

EASTERN LABORATORIES, INC., 1229 Washington Ave., Vineland, New Jersey, announces the availability of bulletin entitled, "Chronic Respiratory Disease (C.R.D.) Air-Sac Infection in Poultry." This bulletin describes the disease and offers information concerning various methods now being used to treat it. Bulletin is available to firms handling poultry pharmaceuticals for distribution to their customers.



Picture above shows the new JOHN DEERE Gyramor 5-foot Rotary Cutter being operated behind a John Deere "40" Crawler Tractor. The rear grille can be closed for work where finer shedding is desired. This new heavy-duty brush-cutter, pasture-clipper, and stalk-shredder will fit any tractor which has a standard drawbar and power take-off.



On August 15 our European Tour party will board the luxurious Queen Elizabeth in New York City for a glorious 5-day cruise across the Atlantic.

We're Going To Europe!

THERE'S something absolutely irresistible about a trip to Europe . . . the seeing with your own eyes all the wonderful and fascinating places you have read about and always wished that you could visit. And when you go with a friendly AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST party, you are assured of the happiest, most carefree kind of a vacation.

Next August you can take a trip with us that will fulfill every dream of travel you have ever had. We'll see glamorous Paris, historic London, German castles on the Rhine, Holland's famous dykes, the magnificent snow-crowned Swiss Alps, beautiful Austria, Italy and the French Riviera. The dates of the tour are August 15 to Sept. 25 . . . six wonderful, unforgettable weeks!

From the moment we land in England, our days will be a succession of fascinating experiences. We'll see all

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors.—Plutarch

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

the sights of London, medieval castles, palaces, Shakespeare's birthplace, and the beautiful English countryside. Then Holland, land of dykes, fields of flowers, and farms fenced with canals. In Volendam we will see Dutch people in their picturesque native costume. Next will come Germany, where we will see old Heidelberg, the romantic Rhine River country, bombed cities, and the quaint old walled town of Nuremburg.

From Germany we will go to Austria by way of world famous Oberammergau and Garmisch; then will come Liechtenstein and Switzerland; and after that ten wonderful, never-to-be-forgotten days in Italy. We'll see Venice, Florence, Pisa, Rome, Naples, Capri, Pompeii and the Italian Riviera, going from there to Monte Carlo and the

French Riviera. Our last stop will be Paris, gayest city of them all.

We'll have three glorious days in Paris, visiting the city and the magnificent Versailles Palace where Louis XIV. held court. We'll have time to shop, too, to visit the beautiful parks to saunter down the wide, tree-lined Champs Elysees, and to go to a theater or visit the great market-place, Les Halles.

Both going to and coming from Europe, we will have a marvelous 5-day cruise on the Atlantic, aboard the giant liner Queen Elizabeth, a veritable floating palace. Its luxurious lounges and reading rooms, spacious decks, delicious meals, movie theater, swimming pool, and its delightful daily program of activities and diversions will make our five-day crossing one of the happy memories of the tour.

Like all AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours, this will be an "all expense" trip with everything included in the price of the ticket . . . transportation (cabin class on the Queen Elizabeth); hotels, all scheduled sightseeing, baggage transfer, all meals and tips, and the services of our friendly, competent escort who will handle all travel arrangements and do everything he can to make this a wonderful trip for everyone who goes.

We already have a grand party for this tour, but we still have space to take a few more. If you are planning to come with us, we urge you to make your reservation very soon. A \$200 deposit per person will hold it . . . and if you should have to cancel later, we will be glad to refund any money you have paid us.

Why not clip out the coupon below and mail it to us today? We will send you a free copy of the printed itinerary of our European tour, containing pictures and full details. We know when you read it you will agree that this is the tour you have always hoped to take, and that it is a real travel bargain.

E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-E, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me as soon as possible without any obligation on my part a copy of the itinerary of your European Tour, August 15-September 25.

Name _____

Address _____

Please print your name and address

How to Cut Corn-Growing Costs In The Northeast

(Continued from Page 1)

in most years where the population is 14,000 to 16,000. For shallow, droughty soils it is well to have the population at 12,000 to 14,000.

5. Chemical weed control, I feel, should no longer be considered a novelty.

There may be a few fields where it will not return much more than its cost but they are rare. While the perfect weed killer (one that will get all broad-leaf weeds, plus the grasses, without injuring the corn) is not yet here; we do have weed killers that are cheap, get most of the broadleaf weeds, and suppress grasses caught in the germinating stage.

The trend in weed killers for corn is pre-emergence. That means application between planting and come-up. The low volatile esters of 2,4-D are working well on medium to heavy soils. On very light soils the dinitro materials such as Sinox PE are preferred.

6. Fertilizer is a must in obtaining high yields of corn. While no one can guarantee a given yield from X amount of fertilizer, it does pay to fertilize up to state college recommendation and quite often beyond. A soil test by a qualified laboratory is very helpful in determining the amount of phosphoric acid and potash to apply.

Our nitrogen tests are not so good but we have a good backlog of information on nitrogen requirements. The average soil in the Northeast can be expected to supply 50 to 90 pounds of nitrogen during the growing season. On the average it takes 2 pounds of nitrogen to produce a bushel of corn. This means that without nitrogen a yield of 25 to 45 bushels may be expected, assuming enough phosphoric acid and potash are supplied. A ton of stable manure will contribute about 5 pounds of nitrogen available during the sea-

son, a fair legume sod 50 to 60 lbs. of nitrogen, a timothy sod none, and 100 pounds of 10-10-10 ten pounds. Thus, if you are trying for 100 bushels of corn per acre which requires 200 pounds of nitrogen, you might do a little figuring as follows:

Nitrogen from soil	60 lbs.
Nitrogen from timothy sod	0
Nitrogen from 10 tons of manure	50
Nitrogen from 500 lbs. 5-10-10	25
Side dressing or plow down nitrogen from ammonium nitrate, urea, cyanamid or liquid nitrogen	65 lbs.
Total	200 lbs.

The use of straight nitrogen materials for plowing down ahead of planting or for side dressing is increasing. This is more economical where a substantial amount of nitrogen is needed than attempting to apply it all in the mixed fertilizer. Farmers having a substantial acreage in corn or other crops that normally need extra nitrogen, should look into the possibilities of using liquid nitrogen.

For close to 25 years it has been known that the best placement for corn fertilizer applied at planting time was about 2" to the side of the seed and 2" below. There are very few pieces of equipment on farms today that so place fertilizer. Most equipment gets the fertilizer too close to the seed and on the same level with it. In view of this situation we feel that unless proper planting equipment is available, the row application should be limited to the equivalent of about 300 pounds of a standard analysis such as 5-10-10. If the rate exceeds this, which it often should, we suggest limiting the row application to about 200 lbs. and broadcasting the rest, preferably before plowing.

HAVE FUN -- WIN A DOLLAR

\$25. Here's a chance to have fun and perhaps be one of 25 readers who will receive \$1 each for answering

Scrambled Ads Contest No. 3

We've mixed up the letters in the signatures of three advertisers in this issue. Each line is a complete signature. Unscramble them, tell us what page number each ad is on and mail to reach us not later than May 2, 1956. From the pile of correct answers, a blindfolded member of our staff will draw 25 names to whom \$1 will be sent. Winners will be announced in our issue of May 19, 1956.

Example: "HEARORSLID" is "Harder Silo" Page 12

1. SENTRRUNSSERIES 2. POPSERK
3. TRYBOCKALARMCOBPUF

("Inc.", "Co.", "Corp.", etc. are NOT used in the scrambled lines.)

SCRAMBLED ADS,
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

Here are my answers to Scrambled Ads Contest No. 3:

1- _____	Page _____
2- _____	Page _____
3- _____	Page _____

My name _____

Mailing address _____

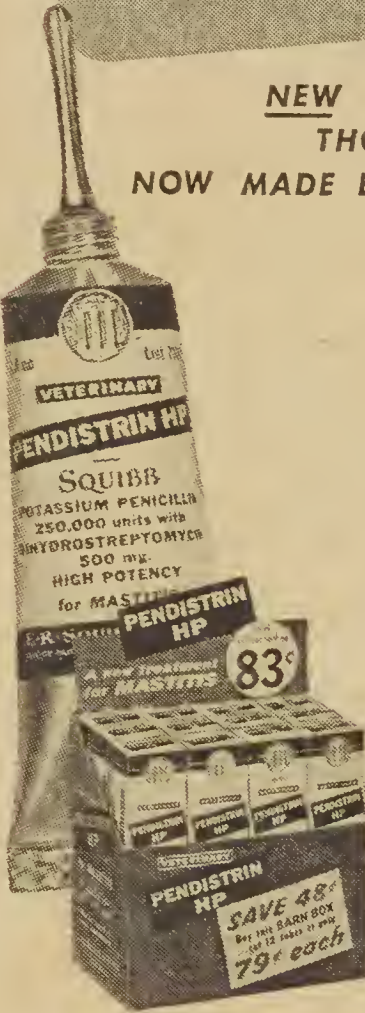
(Please Print)



Your "mastitis trouble-makers" need **NEW** easy-flow

PENDISTRIN[®] HP
*(high potency)

NEW HIGH POTENCY ANTI-MASTITIS ACTION...
THORO...GENTLE...SAFE...ECONOMICAL...
NOW MADE ESPECIALLY FOR HARD-TO-CLEAN-UP COWS



SEE YOUR DRUGGIST-BUY THE BARN BOX AND SAVE!

The red arrows show how Pendistrin and Pendistrin HP, blended in Squibb's special easy-flow Plastibase[®], quickly disperse throughout your cow's entire treated quarter.

Do as your veterinarian does! Give mastitis trouble-makers special attention with a product made especially for them. Ask your druggist for new **PENDISTRIN HP**, developed by Squibb for cows which contract mastitis more often, and are more difficult to clean up and get back in the milking line.

NEW HIGH-POTENCY ANTI-MASTITIS ACTION
Built on a basic formula* which controls virtually all types of bacterial mastitis, new Pendistrin HP** contains **2½ times more Penicillin** and **5 times more Dihydrostreptomycin**. You get high potency anti-mastitis action, yet Pendistrin HP cannot harm even the most delicate udder tissues.

NEW PENDISTRIN HP HELPS SAFEGUARD PROFITS
Free-flowing Pendistrin HP "searches out" mastitis organisms in your cow's udder wherever they may be. Use it promptly to clear the millions of tiny milk-secreting aveoli of infection, **quickly and safely**—before mastitis-caused scar tissue can form, or impair profitable production.

Watch your strip cup. At the first tell-tale sign of mastitis reach for a tube of Pendistrin or Pendistrin HP. Pendistrin[®] will control the great majority of cases, but for those mastitis "trouble-makers" be sure you ask your druggist for Pendistrin HP. You'll save money and avoid those vacant spots in the milking line.

*PENDISTRIN: 100,000 units of Penicillin plus 100 mg. of Dihydrostreptomycin.
**PENDISTRIN HP: 250,000 units of Penicillin plus 500 mg. of Dihydrostreptomycin.
PENDISTRIN, PENDISTRIN HP and PLASTI-BASE are registered Squibb trademarks.

SQUIBB, Veterinary Products Department,
745 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.



For accurate diagnosis of mastitis, see your veterinarian

SQUIBB QUALITY

—THE PRICELESS INGREDIENT



A WATCHDOG Every 40 Rods

Post YOUR Farm

and have the law on your side. You can always permit the desirable sportsmen to hunt.

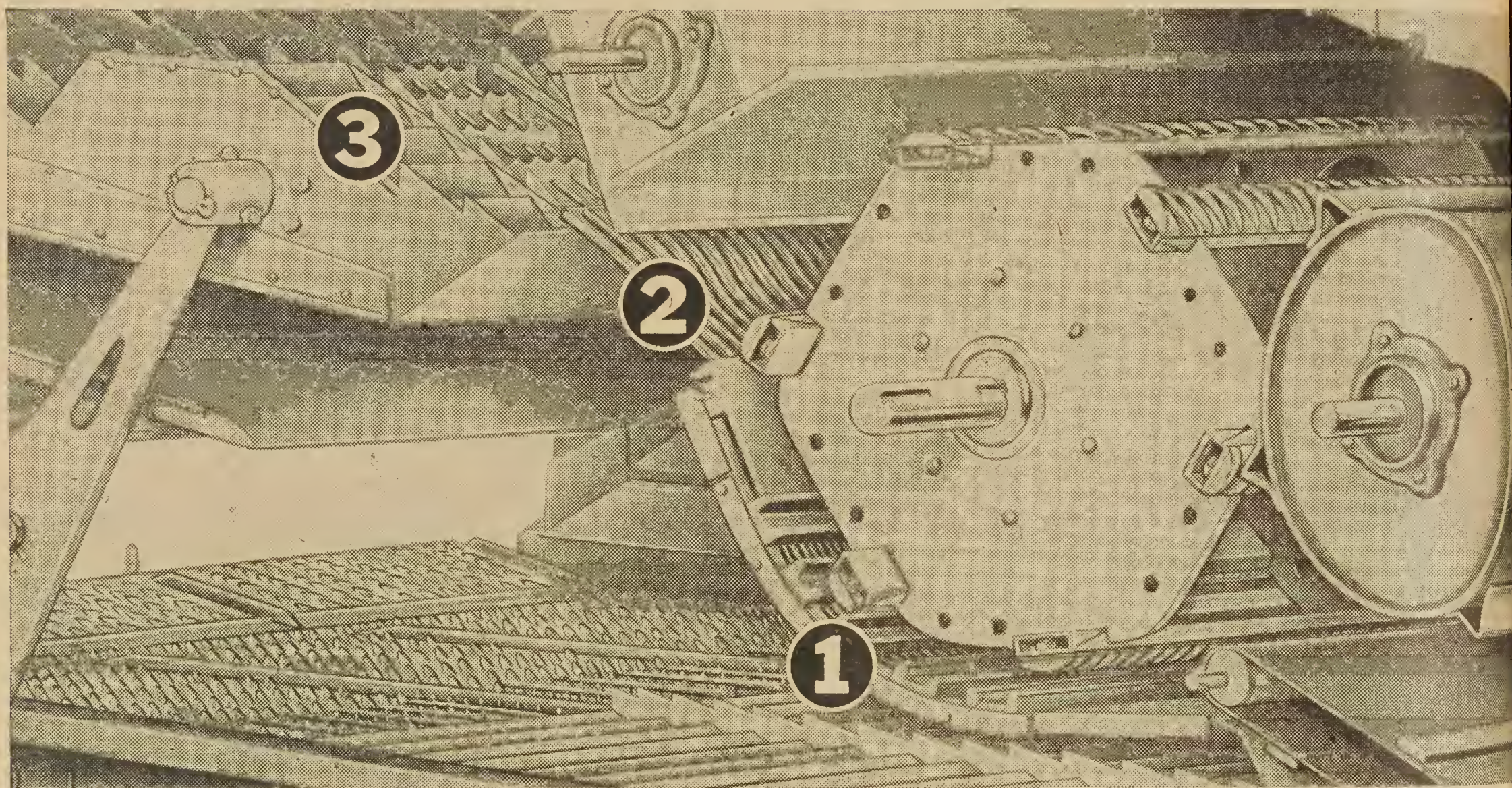
Our "No Trespassing" signs are easy to read, and will withstand wind and weather. WE HAVE THEM (12"x12").

	Without Name and Address	With Name and Address
12	\$ 1.50	\$ 3.50
50	6.00	8.00
100	11.00	13.00
500	50.00	56.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

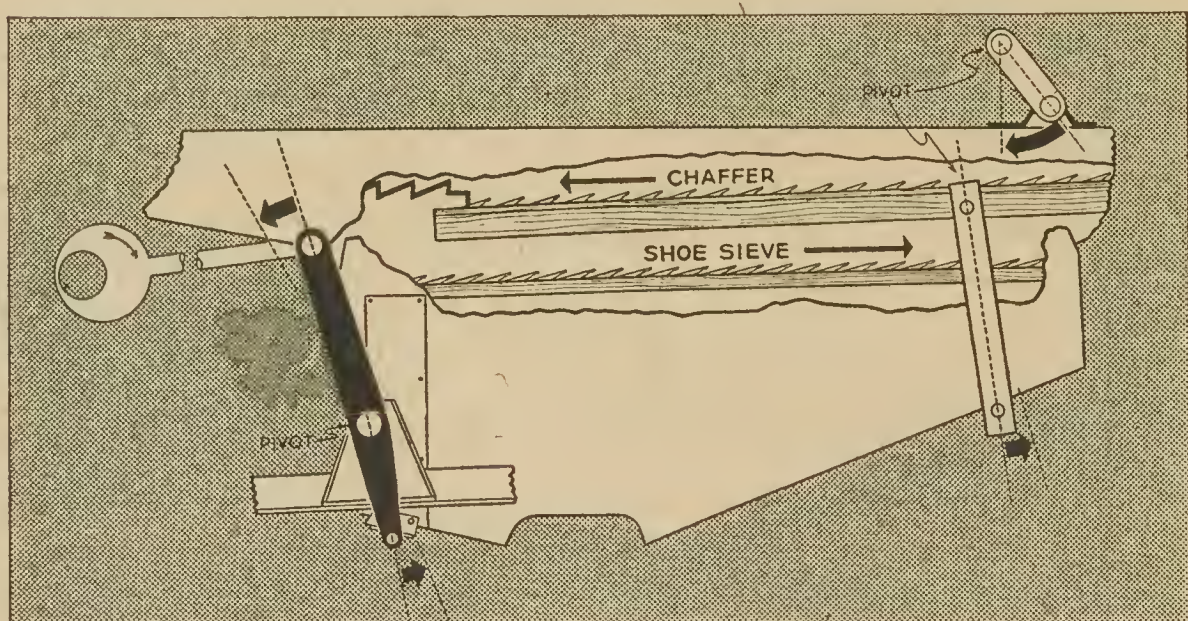
Look inside...

see how a McCORMICK® Harvester-Thresher can



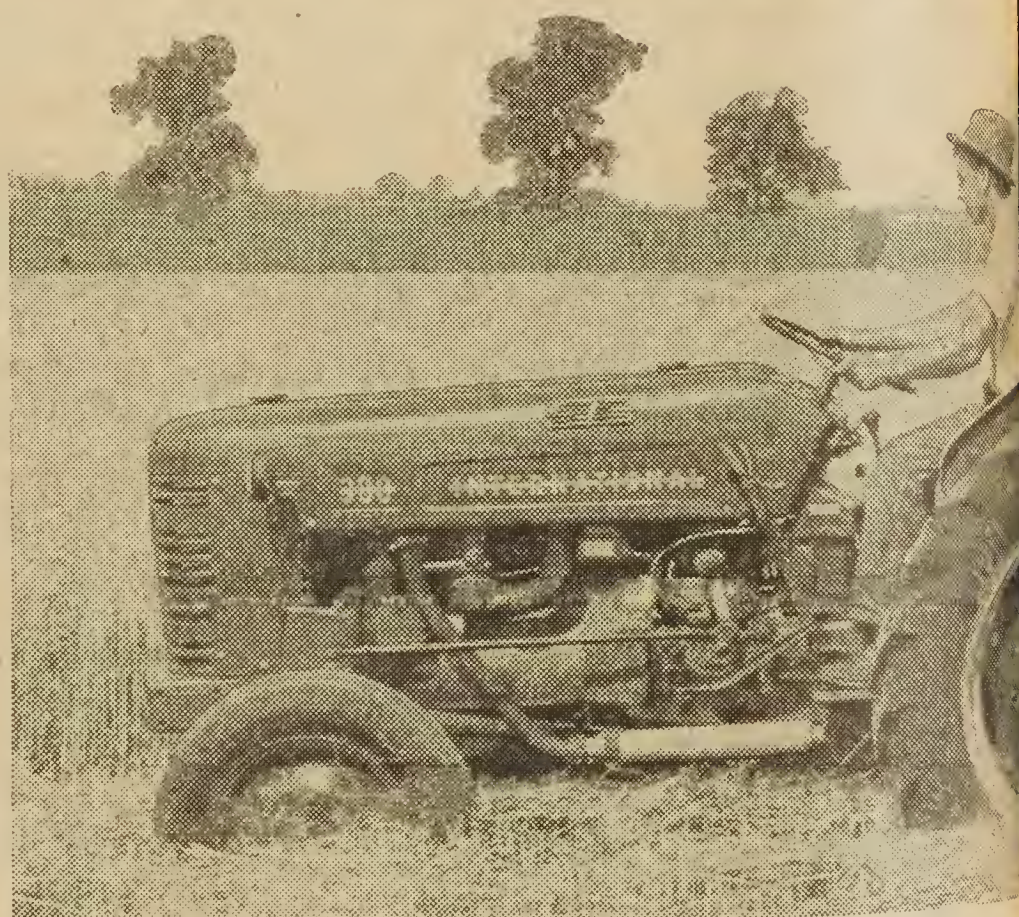
3-Point Separation

Straight-through separation at *three* points gives all McCormick harvester-threshers the fastest, most complete separation possible. And here's why: Eighty to 90% of your grain is separated on the concave grate (1) the instant it is threshed. The quick separating action continues as the straw leaves the cylinder and passes over the finger grate (2). On the straw rack (3), rows of fish-back sections toss and shake the straw to get every kernel of remaining grain—even in the heaviest straw and highest yielding crops. Result: You get more grain in the tank!



Double-Shake Cleaning

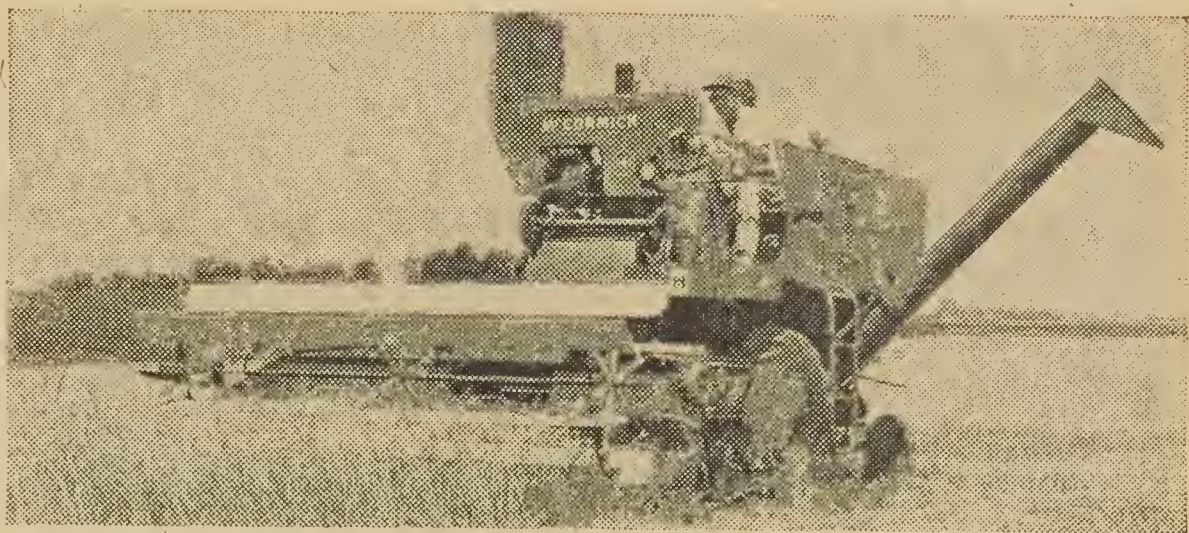
Here's how it works! The cleaning shoe and shaker unit are driven by a rocker arm. When the chaffer moves ahead, the shoe sieve travels back . . . in the opposite direction. This provides a double-shake action that prevents straw particles from bridging between the units and forming a grain-wasting blanket of chaff on the shoe sieve. Your grain is given two cleanings—first on the chaffer, then on the cleaning shoe sieve—to make doubly sure your grain is cleaned thoroughly. What's more, both cleanings are made under an accurately controlled air blast from a big 6-blade cleaning fan.



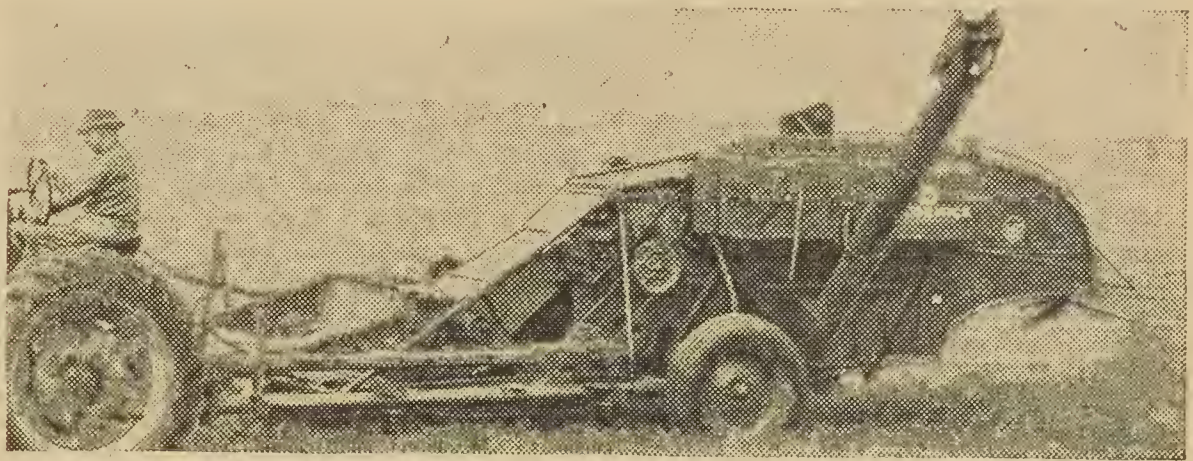
Crop-saving performance in any grain or seed that you want to combine! This big-capacity McCormick No. 76 harvester-thresher gives you oversized separating and cleaning areas to handle a full 7-foot swath or heavy windrow in the highest yielding crop. Precision, easy-to-make adjustments like variable-speed cylinder drive let you match the No. 76 to any harvest situation you name. You can get the No. 76 with a platform up unit or a 6 or 7-foot platform. You also have a choice of a 24 hp or IH 24 hp auxiliary engine drive.

SAVE GRAIN OTHERS LOSE

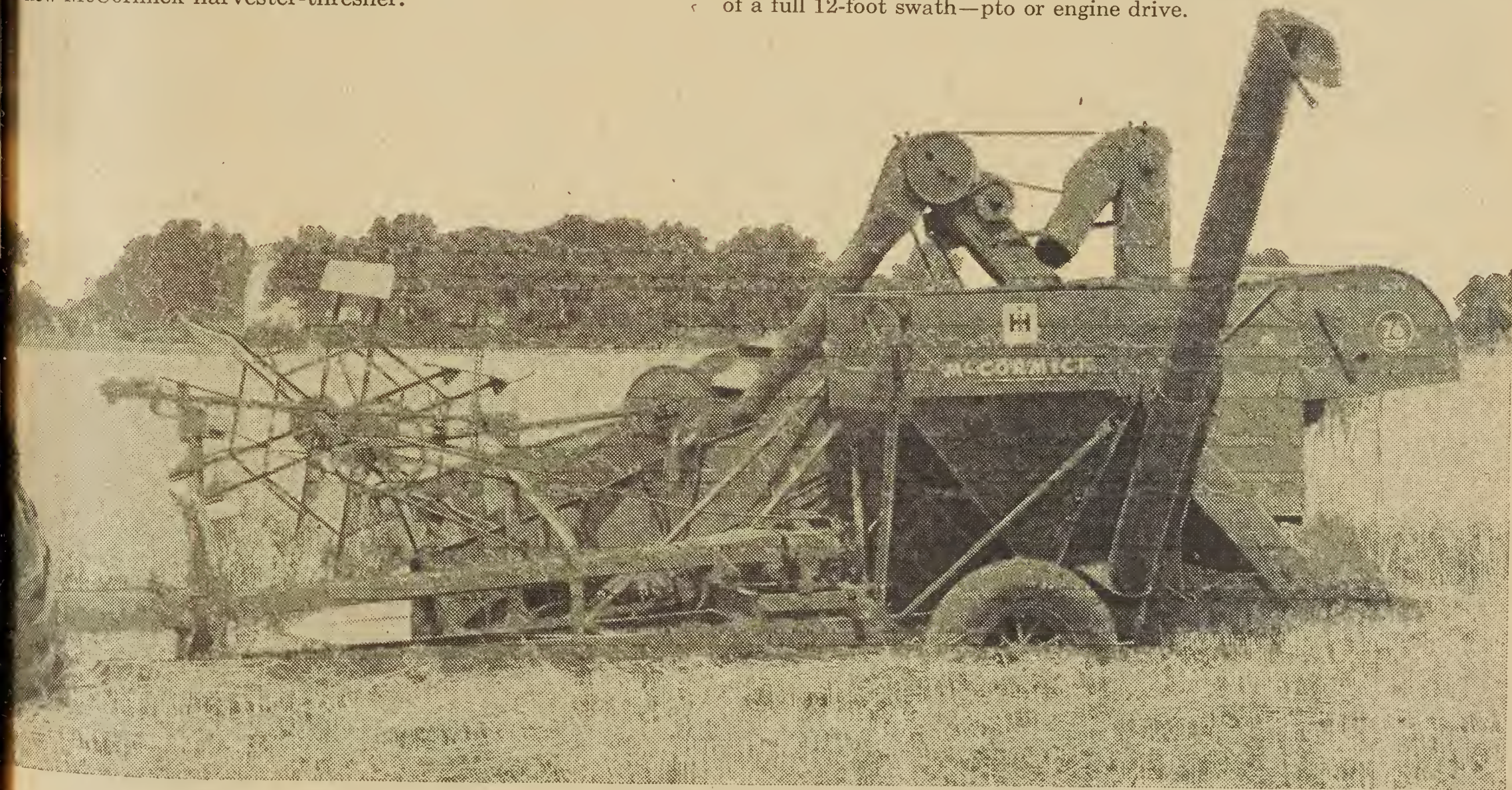
See for yourself! Look inside a new McCormick harvester-thresher. Find out how IH 3-point separation and double-shake cleaning team up to give you unmatched grain-saving advantages. And for double proof, see a new McCormick in action. Check the grain-free straw behind. Then look at all of the extra clean grain in the tank. You'll see why it will pay you to own a new McCormick harvester-thresher.



Big-capacity McCormick No. 141 self-propelled! You can get it with a 10, 12 or 14-foot cutting platform, or a windrow pickup to combine extra acres and speed big-acreage harvests.



This big McCormick No. 140 gives you a pull-type model with the grain-saving capacity of the No. 141 self-propelled. Choice of 9-foot pickup platform, or a 9-foot platform with a 3-foot extension for direct cutting of a full 12-foot swath—pto or engine drive.



Get the full story from your IH dealer right away. Let him show you the McCormick No. 76... the big-capacity McCormick No. 141 self-propelled... or big McCormick No. 140 pull-type combine. See how IH 3-point separation and double-shake cleaning can help you save grain others lose!

**SEE YOUR
INTERNATIONAL
HARVESTER DEALER**

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors... Motor Trucks... Crawler and Utility Tractors and Power Units—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois.



Send for
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Catalog**

International Harvester Company

P. O. Box 7333, Dept. AA-4, Chicago 80, Illinois

Tell me more about the grain-saving performance of McCormick harvester-threshers. Send catalog checked.

- ☐ McCormick No. 76 ☐ McCormick No. 140
☐ McCormick No. 141, Self-Propelled

Name _____ ☐ Student

Address _____

Post Office _____ State _____

My IH dealer is _____

EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great
North Country and the kind
of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER XIV

THERE was a little stir and a passing whisper in the crowd as she stood waiting for the prelude. Then she sang the ballad of Auld Robin Grey—not better than I had heard her sing it before, but so charmingly there were murmurs of delight going far and wide in the audience when she had finished.

Great baskets of roses were handed to her as she came down from the platform and my confusion was multiplied by their number for I had not thought to bring any myself.

I turned to Uncle Eb who, now and then, had furtively wiped his eyes.

"My stars!" he whispered, "ain't it remarkable grand! Never heard ner scen nothin' like thet in all my born days. An' t' think it's my little Hope."

He could go no further. His handkerchief was in his hand while he took refuge in silence.

Going home the flowers were heaped upon our laps and I, with Hope beside me, felt some restoration of comfort.

"Did you see Trumbull?" Mrs. Fuller asked. "He sat back of us and did seem to enjoy it so much—your singing. He was almost cheerful."

"Tell me about Mr. Trumbull," I said. "He is interesting."

"Speculator," said Mrs. Fuller. "A strange man, successful, silent, unmarried and, I think, in love. Has beautiful rooms they say on Gramercy Park. Lives alone with an old servant. We got to know him through the accident. Mr. Fuller and he have done business together—a great deal of it since then. Operates in the stock market."

A supper was waiting for us at home and we sat a long time at the table. I was burning for a talk with Hope but how was I to manage it? We rose with the others and went and sat down together in a corner of the great parlor. We talked of that night at the White Church in Faraway when we heard Nick Goodall play and she had felt the beginning of a new life.

"I've heard how well you did last year," she said, "and how nice you were to the girls. A friend wrote me

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Travel is a good corrective for mental near-sightedness, if the traveller will cast aside his prejudices.

—Paul Harris

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all about it. How attentive you were to that little Miss Brown!"

"But decently polite," I answered. "One has to have somebody or—or—be a monk."

"One has to have somebody!" she said, quickly, as she picked at the flower on her bosom and looked down at it soberly. "That is true one has to have somebody and, you know, I haven't had any lack of company myself. By the way, I have news to tell you."

She spoke slowly and in a low voice with a touch of sadness in it. I felt the color mounting to my face.

"News!" I repeated. "What news, Hope?"

"I am going away to England," she said, "with Mrs. Fuller if—mother will let me. I wish you would write and ask her to let me go."

I was unhorsed. What to say I knew not; what it meant I could vaguely imagine. There was a moment of awkward silence.

"Of course I will ask her if you wish to go," I said. "When do you sail?"

"They haven't fixed the day yet."

She sat looking down at her fan, a beautiful, filmy thing between braces of ivory. Her knees were crossed, one dainty foot showing under ruffles of lace. I looked at her a moment dumb with admiration.

"What a big man you have grown to be Will," she said presently. "I am almost afraid of you now."

She was still looking down at the fan and that little foot was moving nervously. Now was my time. I began framing an avowal. I felt a wild impulse to throw my strong arms about her and draw her close to me and feel the pink velvet of her fair face upon mine. If I had only done it! But what with the strangeness and grandeur of that big room, the voices of the others who were sitting in the library, near by, the mystery of the spreading crinoline that was pressing upon my knees, I had not half the courage of a lover.

"My friend writes me that you are in love," she said, opening her fan and moving it slowly, as she looked up at me.

"She is right I must confess it," I said, "I am madly, hopelessly in love. It is time you knew it Hope and I want your counsel."

She rose quickly and turned her face away.

"Do not tell me—do not speak of it again—I forbid you," she answered coldly.

Then she stood silent. I rose to take her hand and ask her to tell me why, a pretty rankling in my heart. Soft footsteps and the swish of a gown were approaching. Before I could speak Mrs. Fuller had come through the doorway.

"Come Hope," she said, "I cannot let you sit up late—you are worn out, my dear."

Then Hope bade us both good-night and went away to her room. If I had known as much about women then, as now, I should have had it out, with short delay, to some understanding between us. But in that subject one loves and learns. And one thing I have learned is this that jealousy throws its illusions on every word and look and act. I went to my room and sat down for a bit of reckoning. Hope had ceased to love me, I felt sure, and how was I to win her back?

After all my castle building what was I come to?

I heard my door open presently, and then I lifted my head. Uncle Eb stood near me in his stocking feet and shirt sleeves.

"In trouble," he whispered.

"In trouble," I said.

"'Bout Hope?"

"It's about Hope."

"Don't be hasty. Hope'll never go back on you," he whispered.

"She doesn't love me," I said impulsively. "She doesn't care the snap of her finger for me."

"Don't believe it," he answered calmly. "Not a single word of it. Thet woman—she's tryin' t' keep her away from ye—but 'twon't make no difference. Not a bit."

"I must try to win her back—some way—somehow," I whispered.

"Consarn it! women like t' be chased," he said. "It's their natur'."

What do they fix up so fer—di'mon's an' silks an' satins—if 'tain't t' set men a chasin' uv 'em? You'd orter enjoy it. Stick to her—jes' like a puppy to a root. Thet's my advice."

"Hope has got too far ahead of me," I said. "She can marry a rich man if she wishes to, and I don't see why she shouldn't. What am I, anyhow, but a poor devil just out of college and everything to win? It makes me mis-

erable to think here in this great house how small I am."

"There's things goin' t' happen," Uncle Eb whispered, "I can't tell 'ye what er when but they're goin' t' happen an' they're goin' t' change everything."

We sat thinking a while then. I knew what he meant—that I was to conquer the world, somehow, and the idea seemed to me so absurd I could hardly help laughing as melancholy as I felt.

"Now you go t' bed," he said, rising and gently touching my head with his hand. "There's things goin' t' happen, boy—take my word fer it."

I got in bed late at night but there was no sleep for me. In the still hours I lay quietly, planning my future, for now I must make myself worth having and as soon as possible.

Hope was not at breakfast with us. "The child is worn out," said Mrs. Fuller, "I shall keep her in bed a day or two."

"Couldn't I see her a moment?" I inquired.

"Dear! no!" said she. "The poor thing is in bed with a headache."

If Hope had been ill at home I should

THE STORY THUS FAR

EBEN HOLDEN and his young orphan friend Will had found a home on Dave Brower's farm. Will and little Hope Brower grew up together, and as the years passed Will's affection for Hope deepened into love.

On the way to and from the harvest dance Will and Hope declare their mutual love, but Hope decides that nothing must be allowed to interfere with Will's education.

In Will's second year at college Hope left to stay with the Fullers and continue her studies in New York City. Will graduated from college and he and Eben journey to New York to see Hope.

Horace Greeley gives Will a job. Eben and Will attend a concert to hear Hope sing.

have felt free to go and sit by her as I had done more than once. It seemed a little severe to be shut away from her now but Mrs. Fuller's manner had fore-answered any appeal and I held my peace.

Having no children of her own she had assumed a sort of proprietorship over Hope that was evident—that probably was why the girl had ceased to love me and to write to me as of old. A troop of mysteries came clear to me that morning. Through many gifts and favors she had got my sweetheart in a sort of bondage and would make a marriage of her own choosing if possible.

"Is there anything you would like particularly for your breakfast?" Mrs. Fuller inquired.

"Haint no way pertic'lar," said Uncle Eb, "I gen'rally eat buckwheat pancakes an' maple sugar with a good strong cup o' tea."

Mrs. Fuller left the room a moment. They brought in our breakfast then—a great array of tempting dishes.

"Jest hev four pancakes 'n a biled egg," said Uncle Eb as he sipped his tea. "Grand tea!" he added, "strong enough t' float a silver dollar too."

"Mrs. Fuller," I said rising, when we had finished, "I thank you for your hospitality, but as I shall have to work nights, probably, I must find lodgings near the office."

"You must come and see us again," she answered cordially. "On Saturday I shall take Hope away for a bit of rest to Saratoga probably—and from there I shall take her to Hillsborough myself for a day or two."

"Thought she was goin' home with me," said Uncle Eb.

"Oh dear no!" said Mrs. Fuller, "she

cannot go now. The girl is ill and it's such a long journey."

The postman came then with a letter for Uncle Eb.

It was from David Brower. He would have to be gone a week or so buying cattle and thought Uncle Eb had better come home as soon as convenient.

"They're lonesome," he said, thoughtfully, after going over the letter again. "'Tain't no wonder—they're gittin' old."

Uncle Eb was older than either of them but he had not thought of that.

"Le's see; 's about eight o'clock," said he, presently. "I've got t' go an' ten' to some business o' my own. I'll be back here some time t' day. Miss Fuller an' I'll hev t' see thet girl. Ye mustn't never try t' keep me 'way from her. She's sot on my knee too many year fer that—altogether too many."

We arranged to meet there at four. Then a servant brought us our hats. I heard Hope calling as we passed the stairway:

"Won't you come up a minute, Uncle Eb? I want to sec you very much."

Then Uncle Eb hurried upstairs and came away.

I read the advertisements of board and lodging—a perplexing task for one so ignorant of the town. After many calls I found a place to my liking on Monkey Hill, near Printing House Square.

Here I found a home for myself—humble but quaint and cleanly. A thrifty German who, having long followed the sea, had married and thrown out his anchor for good and all, now dwelt in the chalet with his wife and two boarders—both newspaper men. The old shop keeper in front, once a sailor himself, had put the place in shipshape and leased it to them.

I was comfortably settled and hard at work on my article by noon. At four I went to meet Uncle Eb. Hope was still sick in bed and we came away in a frame of mind that could hardly have been more miserable. I tried to induce him to stay a night with me in my new quarters.

"I musn't," he said cheerfully. "'Fore long I'm comin' down ag'in but I can't fool 'round no longer now. I'll jes' go'n git my new clothes and put 'em on fer the steamboat. Want ye t' go'n see Hope to-morrow. She's comin' up with Mis Fuller next week. I'm goin' t' find out what's the matter uv her then. Somethin's wrong somewhere. Durn what 'tis. She's all upso't."

Poor girl! it had been almost a heavy a trial to her as to me—cutting me off as she had done. Remembrances of my tender devotion to her, in all the years between then and childhood, must have made her sore with pity. I had already determined what I should do, and after Uncle Eb had gone that evening I wrote her a long letter and asked her if I might not still have some hope of her loving me. I begged her to let me know when I might come and talk with her alone. With what eloquence I could bring to bear I told her how my love had grown and laid hold of my life.

I finished my article that night and in the morning, took it to Mr. Greeley. He was at his desk writing and at the same time giving orders in a querulous tone to some workman who sat beside him. He did not look up as he spoke. He wrote rapidly, his nose down so close to the straggling, wet lines that I felt a fear of its touching them. I stood by, waiting my opportunity. A full bearded man in his shirt sleeves came hurriedly out of another room.

"Mr. Greeley," he said, halting at the elbow of the great editor.

"Yes, what is it?" the editor demanded nervously, his hand wobbling over the white page, as rapidly as before, his eyes upon his work.

"Another man garroted this morning on South street."

"Better write a paragraph," he said.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

his voice snapping with impatience as
he brushed the full page aside and be-
gan sowing his thoughts on another.
"Warn our readers. Tell 'em to wear
brass collars with spikes in 'em 'til we
get a new mayor."

The man went away laughing.

Mr. Greeley threw down his pen,
gathered his copy and handed it to the
workman who sat beside him.

"Proof ready at five!" he shouted as
the man was going out of the room.

"Hello! Brower" he said bending to
his work again. "Thought you'd blown
out the gas somewhere."

"Waiting until you reject this ar-
ticle," I said.

He sent a boy for Mr. Ottarson, the
city editor. Meanwhile he had begun to
drive his pen across the broad sheets
with tremendous energy. Somehow it
reminded me of a man plowing black
furrows behind a fast walking team in
a snow flurry. His mind was "straddle
the furrow" when Mr. Ottarson came
in. There was a moment of silence in
which the latter stood scanning a page
of the *Herald* he had brought with him.

"Ottarson!" said Mr. Greeley, never
slacking the pace of his busy hand, as
he held my manuscript in the other,
"read this. Tell me what you think of
it. If good, give him a show."

"The staff is full, Mr. Greeley," said
the man of the city desk. His words
cut me with disappointment.

The editor of the *Tribune* halted his
hand an instant, read the last lines,
scratching a word and underscoring
another.

"Don't care!" he shrilled, as he went
on writing. "Used to slide down hill
with his father. If he's got brains we'll
pay him eight dollars a week."

The city editor beckoned to me and
I followed him into another room.

"If you will leave your address," he
said, "I will let you hear from me when
we have read the article."

With the hasty confidence of youth I
began to discount my future that very
day—ordering a full dress suit, of the
best tailor, hat and shoes to match and

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Hard work is an accumulation of
easy things you didn't do when you
should have.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

a complement of neck wear that would
have done credit to Beau Brummel. It
gave me a start when I saw the bill
would empty my pocket of more than
half its cash. But I had a stiff pace to
follow, and every reason to look my
best.

I took a walk in the long twilight of
that evening. As it began to grow dark
I passed the Fuller house and looked
up at its windows. Standing under a
tree on the opposite side of the avenue
I saw a man come out of the door and
walk away hurriedly with long strides.
I met him at the next corner.

"Good evening!" he said.

I recognized then the voice and figure
of John Trumbull.

"Been to Fuller's," said he.

"How is Hope?" I asked.

"Better," said he. "Walk with me?"

"With pleasure," said I, and then he
quicken his pace.

We walked awhile in silence, going so
fast I had hardly time to speak, and
the darkness deepened into night. We
hurried along through streets and al-
leys that were but dimly lighted com-
ing out at length on a wide avenue
passing through open fields in the upper
part of the city. Lights in cabin win-
dows glowed on the hills around us. I
made some remark about them but he
did not hear me. He slackened pace in a
moment and began whispering to him-
self—I could not hear what he said. I
thought of bidding him good-night and
returning but where were we and how
could I find my way?

A wonderful thing was happening in
the sky. A great double moon seemed

to be flying over the city hooded in
purple haze. A little spray of silver
light broke out of it, as we looked, and
shot backward and then floated after
the two shining disks that were fall-
ing eastward in a long curve. They
seemed to be so near I thought they
were coming down upon the city.

In a moment they had passed out of
sight. We were not aware that we had
witnessed a spectacle the like of which
had not been seen in centuries, if ever,
since God made the heavens—the great
meteor of 1860.

"Let's go back," said Trumbull. "We
came too far. I forgot myself."

"Dangerous here?" I inquired.

"Not at all," said he, "but a long
way out of town—tired?"

"Rather," I said, grateful for his evi-
dent desire to quiet my alarm.

"Come!" said he as we came back to
the pavement, his hand upon my
shoulder. "Talk to me. Tell me—what
are you going to do?"

We walked slowly down the deserted
avenue I, meanwhile, talking of my
plans.

"You love Hope," he said presently.

"You will marry her?"

"If she will have me," said I.

"You must wait," he said, "time
enough!"

He quickened his pace again as we
came in sight of the scattering shops
and houses of the upper city and no
other word was spoken. On the corners
we saw men looking into the sky and
talking of the fallen moon. It was late
bedtime when we turned into Gram-
ercy Park.

"Come in," said he as he opened an
iron gate.

I followed him up a marble stairway
and a doddering old English butler
opened the door for us. We entered a
fine hall its floor of beautiful parquetry
muffled with silken rugs. High and spa-
cious rooms were all aglow with light.

He conducted me to a large smoking
room, its floor and walls covered with
trophies of the hunt—antlers and the
skins of carnivora. Here he threw off
his coat and bade me be at home as
he lay down upon a wicker divan cov-
ered with the tawny skin of some wild
animal. He stroked the fur fondly with
his hand.

"Hello Jock!" he said, a greeting that
mystified me.

"Tried to eat me," he added, turning to
me.

Then he bared his great hairy arm
and showed me a lot of ugly scars.

I besought him to tell the story.

"Killed him," he answered.

"With a gun?"

"No—with my hands," and that was
all he would say of it.

He lay facing a black curtain that
covered a corner. Now and then I heard
a singular sound in the room—like
some faint, far, night cry such as I
have heard often in the deep woods. It
was so weird I felt some wonder of it.
Presently I could tell it came from be-
hind the curtain where, also, I heard
an odd rustle like that of wings.

I sat in a reverie, looking at the
silent man before me, and in the midst
of it he pulled a cord that hung near
him and a bell rang.

"Luncheon!" he said to the old butler
who entered immediately.

Then he rose and showed me odd
things, carved out of wood, by his own
hand as he told me, and with a delicate
art.

Luncheon had been set between us,
the while, and as we were eating it the
butler opened a big couch and threw
snowy sheets of linen over it and silken
covers that rustled as they fell.

"You will sleep there," said my host
as his servant laid the pillows, "and
well I hope."

I thought I had better go to my own
lodgings.

"Too late—too late," said he, and I,
leg-weary and half asleep, accepted his
proffer of hospitality. Then, having eat-
en, he left me and I got into bed after
turning the lights out.

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BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News

April 1956

Do You Use Automatic Feeders?



I find poultrymen making mistakes on automatic feeders. To get good lay I believe you need one running foot of feeder space for each 4 to 5 hens. Or if you figure both sides of the feeder, 5 inches of space per hen. Some feeder salesmen, to get an order, will sell you one foot for each eight layers. In my opinion, you might better stick to the good old hoppers than put in insufficient automatic feeder space.

Some automatic feeders are very satisfactory. Others aren't. I suggest you check claims with other poultrymen before ordering.

If you allow 3 sq. ft. per layer in a house 30' deep, you can use a trough down and back in your house. If you have a house 48' to 60' deep, run four lengths of trough. Down and back, down and back.

Water: Provide water in various parts of the pen so layers can drink easily, fast and happily. If your layers can't drink lots of water quickly after eating, they get a stomach ache and eat less feed the next day.

April and May Hatched Pullets Are Best!

It's easier to raise good pullets now than anytime of the year. Also, they'll lay heavier than earlier hatched pullets. Our experience shows that April or May pullets will, by October 1957, have laid as many eggs as the same strain pullets hatched in February. They won't give you as quick a cash return as earlier pullets but will make you as much or more money eventually.

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Maurice C. Babcock

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Some Facts About Chronic Respiratory Disease

By LOUIS M. HURD

NO DISEASE in recent years has caused more worry among poultry keepers than Chronic Respiratory Disease or CRD as it is commonly called. It is fast becoming the number one disease problem. This disease is now widespread in the United States and Canada, and according to one well-known pathologist it is probably present in every poultry flock in various degrees of intensity. It constitutes an economic problem to the poultry industry.

Chronic Respiratory Disease may affect chickens, turkeys, pheasants, guinea fowl and pigeons. Other species may be susceptible, but have not been tested. Although the disease may affect birds of any age it is most often seen in young stock after four or five weeks of age and in laying flocks.

The outstanding signs of the disease are a nasal discharge, rattling in the throat when the bird breathes, droopiness, loss of appetite, loss in weight, slow spread of the disease in the flock, moderate drop in egg production and a slowing up in growth in young birds. Symptoms of the disease in young and adult birds may persist for months.

The mode of transmission is not fully understood but it is definitely known that the agent can be transmitted through the egg. Air-borne or contact transmission of CRD has also been demonstrated by two different groups of workers. Birds that have recovered from the disease and show no symptoms of it may harbor the causative agent.

What makes CRD a problem to treat is the fact that this disease is no long-

er considered to be caused by a single disease agent. The cause of CRD is difficult to describe. A small micro-organism described as a pleuro-pneumonia like organism (PPLO) is said to play a role in the cause of CRD.

Fahey and Crawley, Canadian workers, reporting in the May issue of POULTRY SCIENCE 1955 state that they have found recently that a virus is involved in the symptoms of the disease. They think that a PPLO-virus complex more completely describes the cause of the disease. Fahey and Crawley state that PPLO is probably the major cause of the chronic condition observed in CRD.

These workers have found that PPLO is sensitive to certain antibiotics and that it is effectively eliminated from infected hens by streptomycin. When hens were injected with penicillin-streptomycin the eggs laid by these birds were free of PPLO for a period beginning about 10 days after the injection and lasting for approximately 4 weeks.

On the basis of these findings Fahey and Crawley offer a plan for the control of CRD by using the PPLO-free eggs for hatching. They describe the necessary isolation procedures for hatching and rearing the PPLO-free birds along with the practical use of a blood test for detecting PPLO infection.

The above control plan although quite complicated is being carried out on a breeder farm in Canada with some success. Whether this procedure will become general practice remains to be seen.

Should Growing Pullets Be Lighted?

By L. M. HURD

THE use of artificial light has been a very helpful and profitable practice for poultrymen in stimulating and controlling egg production during the season of highest egg prices. Since its use was first introduced about 40 years ago, much has been learned in what way and how it affects poultry the way it does. Like many scientific things, poultrymen are finding out that it is important to know how to use light—that there may be a wrong as well as a right way to use it to get the best results.

A few years ago the New Hampshire experimental station (and more recently the Delaware station) presented information to the effect that continuous lighting of growing pullets delays the age when they come into laying from one to two weeks. This use of light has been of interest to some poultrymen as a means of preventing some of the very small eggs that result when the birds come into lay at a very early age. An article in the April issue 1955 of the "Kimberchick News" gives a summary of experimental information from different states that tends to discourage the practice of delaying the maturity of growing pullets by artificial light.

The writers of the article (Hutt, Lamoreux and Goodwin) are of the opinion (and they give considerable evidence to back it up) that lighting pullets during the growing period not only delays sexual maturity, but may also curtail later production during the next several months.

The data would indicate that the important part of the growing period affected is the month just previous to sexual maturity. The information presented shows that much of the harmful effects of early lighting up to 3 or

4 months of age can be reduced by withholding lights from that time until the birds are at least 5 months of age. In other words, given a choice, the writers would not advise giving any artificial illumination to growing pullets, but if light is given during the early part of brooding to prevent crowding, there would be a distinct advantage in omitting lights from the time the birds are 3 to 4 months old until they are 5 months of age.

Experiments that confirm the fact that lighting immature pullets can lower their later productivity were carried out under the supervision of Mr. Robert H. Adolf, Farm Advisor in Diego County, California in 1955. In the first trial a flock of 260 White Leghorn pullet chicks hatched September 15 were divided on January 1 into two groups of 130 each. One group was lighted when they were 3½ months (107 days) old sufficiently to make a 15-hour day while the other group was not lighted. Lights were discontinued in the late spring when the days lengthened to about 14 hours, and during the summer, but resumed as the approaching autumn brought shorter days. The other flock received no light except in the fall.

The second test was the same in every respect except the chicks were hatched on October 7 and light was given one lot when they were 85 days old or 22 days younger than those receiving light in the first trial. Production in the lighted pens in both trials was consistently 9 to 15 per cent lower than in the unlighted pens. From this data and similar information from other state experimental stations the writers conclude that it does not seem advisable to light pullets throughout the growing period.

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"Out Around The BROODER HOUSE"

By Bill Coolidge



Darn Foolishness

LET ME get my pipe a'going here. Now, I could tell you folks be-forehand that this column is not going to amount to much, so if you have got anything very important to do, like grading eggs or something, you hadn't better waste your time reading it. But you probably will.

You know out there in the brooder house the other day someone asked me where I dig up all these stories I tell. Then someone else asked me "why" I dig them up.

I don't know as I have got a very good answer to either question. But in these days of high tension living and folks fussing and feuding about taxes, price supports and a dozen other things, I sometimes think that it is good to just sit and tell stories, and perhaps get a little laugh, or at least a chuckle.

Someone said to me the other day, "Bill, I have read a lot of stories that you have written about your home town, Lockes Mills, Maine, that is. Now just where is Lockes Mills anyway?" Well, that reminds me of a story I like to tell.

We had a new preacher come to Lockes Mills one time to preach at the village church, and try to save some of us sinners, and this story came along with him. It seems that they were all packed and ready to move from their former residence, and the little girl was about to say her prayers the night be-fore departure and her prayers went something like this. "God bless Mommy and Daddy and my little brother Tom-mey. And dear God, this is goodbye. We are moving to Lockes Mills."

But we had a nice healthy climate up there. Why, the only person I ever knew of dying up there was the poor old undertaker. He starved to death.

Amongst the loafers that used to gather around the old box stove down to the general store and Post Office was an old fellow called Henry, the horse jockey. Henry made his living, such as it was, by trading horses. Henry was pretty well traded out one time when a traveling salesman got off the train there in Lockes Mills, and upon finishing his business there at the gen-eral store, hired Henry to drive him to the next town, so he could cover the two towns before the next train came along.

Well Henry had an old roan horse that was knock-kneed, spavined, blind in one eye, had the heaves and on top of that was balky. Outside of that it was a pretty good horse.

They got hitched up after a while and started out. On the first hill they came to, the horse stopped dead and

would not move a step till Henry got out and walked beside the buggy to the top of the hill. On the next hill both the salesman and Henry had to get out and walk in order to reach the top of the hill. On the third hill they both had to get out and walk, and on top of that they had to unharness the nag and pull the buggy to the top of the hill them-selves.

When they finally reached the end of their journey and were parting com-pany, their salesman said to Henry, "That I had to come here, I have got business here. That you had to come, well I hired you to come with me, but tell me Henry, why did we have to bring that darn horse along?"

Henry had lost his wife years ago, and after a time he got married again to one of the local girls known around the village as Madam Butterfly. Henry said he had known her ever since she was a caterpillar.

Madam Butterfly stood over six feet tall. Barefooted that is. She was bare-footed most of the time except when there was snow on the ground. She used to chew tobacco and would use a plug of Old Honesty every day, and could spit a stream of tobacco juice and hit a hog in the eye at more than twenty feet. And talk, why her tongue seemed to be hung on some sort of a pivot that let her talk with both ends of it at the same time.

Well Henry was took sick one time and she got the doctor for him. The old country doctor being pretty wise to the ways of his patients said "I must prescribe rest and absolute quiet for your husband, here is a triple strength sleeping powder." "When do I give it to him?" asked Madam Butterfly? Said the doctor, "you don't give that to him. You take that yourself."

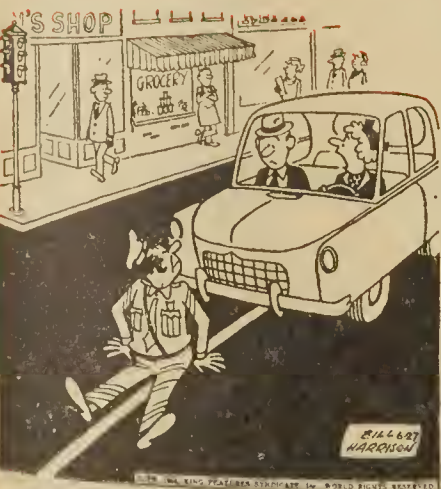
Madam Butterfly was took lame one time. They said down to the store that she had "water on the knee." But she got rid of that after a while. She wore pumps. But that was nothing. Her old man had "water on the brain." He went to sleep one cold night and the water froze solid. And when he woke up in the morning he couldn't remember a thing. Yer see everything had slipped his mind.

Madam Butterfly and Henry had a boy they named Zeke. As a growing boy Zeke was a thrifty sort of a chap, and 'was saving his money to buy a cow. Well Zeke was down to the village store one time when a salesman was there selling bicycles, and of course, the salesman tried to sell one of his bi-cycles to Zeke. But Zeke says "no, I would rather invest my money in a cow". But says the salesman "think how foolish you would look riding around the village here on a cow." To which Zeke replies, "wal naow just haow do yer think I would look milk-ing a bicycle?"

Well I could go on and on, but I guess this is about enough of this darn foolishness. Like I told you at the start, this column did not amount to much, but you probably read it. Some-times I think that none of my columns amount to much, and then I will get a letter from someone that reads them and I will want to get out the old type-writer again.

However if you got a little chuckle out of this, then it has kind of served it's purpose. I like to write something kind of foolish like this sometimes. Yer see it comes more natural.

Well folks, my pipe has gone out, so join us again sometime for another visit Out Around The Brooder House.



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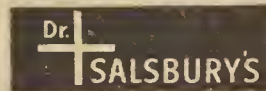
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POWER DRIVE Corn Harvesters with loaders. Brand new, half price; 1 Model #64 IHC Combine with motor—special price, Harry A. Strong, Telephone 31 or 39, Groton, New York.

SPRING Used Equipment Buys from Houghton-Arnold, "Your Caterpillar Dealer." Model 40C John Deere Tractor with straight bulldozer, Buy & Try, \$2300. Caterpillar D-2 50" tractor with 2A 50" angledozer #44 control and D2N in excellent condition, \$5500. HG Cletrac, repairs are being made in our shop. Buy & Try. Model M Farmall tractor with half tracks, snow plow, metal cab, cultivator, mower with 7 Ft. blade and 2-way plows, Buy & Try, GT25 Terratractor with straight dozer, \$1000. BG Cletrac with Ware Hydraulic Loader, ready to go, \$3800. Model 640 Ford Tractor in top shape; has Dearborn Loader and dozer blade, a Certified Buy. Many other good buys—send a postcard for complete listing. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., 59 Presumpscot St., Portland, Maine. Tel. Spruce 5-3121. Caterpillar and Cat are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

SPRING Bargains on good used earthmoving equipment from Casellini-Venable Corp., Your Caterpillar Dealer: Caterpillar D2-50" Tractor with hystor winch, good running condition, \$3350. Allis Chalmers HD5 Wide gauge tractor with Gar Wood Hydraulic Angledozer and Carco winch, \$4300. International TD9 wide gauge tractor with Isaacson Hydraulic Angledozer and winch, very good condition, reasonable. Atkins chain saw unit, Wisconsin engine, 32" electric saw w/shp powerhead, brand new, reg. \$1600, now \$1300. Caterpillar D4-60" gauge Tractor with LaPlant Choate Hyd. Angledozer, electric starter and lights, completely rebuilt in our shop—a real buy! Terratractor GT25-48" gauge Tractor, electric starting and lighting, top notch condition, \$1200. Many other good buys. Contact us for your needs! Casellini-Venable Corp., 540 No. Main St., Barre Vermont. Tel. GR 6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are Registered Trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

FOR GREEN FEED. Grass Silage, complete Forage Harvest; Shred stalks or straw for bedding, clip pasture, use the M-C Chopper. For information write Chester I. Frederick, Distributor, Mendon, New York.

DON'T BUY protein, save your hay and grain. It is worth more dried with American Air Fans or Heated Crop Dryers. For information write Chester I. Frederick, Distributor, Mendon, N. Y.

BALER Twine, knotless. This twine sold with money back guarantee. Prices—less than 50, \$6.95 per bale; 50 to 100, \$6.40 per bale; 100 to 300, \$6.00 per bale; 300 to 600, \$5.75 per bale; 600 to 1000, \$5.50 per bale. Send \$6.50 for one bale sample, or larger order at above prices to: Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Phone GRidley 8-6291.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 21'6" wide and 48'2" long or longer \$595.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. After that \$5.00 per mile. Nelson, Croton, New York.

GUARANTEED Silo Unloader—also auger bunk feeder—feeds up to 300 head in 20 minutes automatically. Wet, frozen or dry silage no problem—fully guaranteed. Surprising low cost. Write: Ralco Co., Inc., Plainfield, Illinois.

FOR SALE: Trucks—Pickups—1951 Ford like new—\$595.00—looks new; 1952 Chevrolet—\$750.00; 1948 Chevrolet—\$395.00; 1946 G.M.C.—\$295.00; 1940 Chevrolet—\$95.00; 1956 Dodge—\$1395.00. Really good—rush to: Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Baler Twine \$6.95 per bale.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED: Indian Head cents very good. State quantity and price in first letter. H. A. Wood, 150 Montague Road, North Amherst, Mass.

\$3,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel, Dimes 1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D, Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S, we pay \$5.00 to \$1500.00. Certain dates—Lincoln Cents, \$60.00. Indian heads, \$60.00. Large Cents, \$500.00. Eagle cents, \$200.00. 2c Pieces, \$45.00. 3c Pieces \$60.00. Half dimes \$500.00. Shield Nickels, \$100.00. Old Dimes \$300.00. 1875 Canadian Quarter, \$50.00. Hundreds of others worth \$5.00—\$500.00. Wanted Half dollars, dollars, gold coins, paper money etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated guaranteed buying-selling catalogue, giving complete all coin information—Send \$1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Catalogue money refundable. Worthycoin Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations, (K-132C) Boston 8, Mass.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

COLORFUL Riblon Remnants, assorted lengths, widths—100 yards \$1.00. Postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

"MULTIFLEX" Pastry Lifter. A sensational help in the kitchen. Free literature. H. M. Kellogg, Dept. A, Box 155, Stratford, Connecticut.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHOLESALE gift, appliance catalog, offering double S&H Green Stamps with all purchases. Send \$1., refundable. Pollack, Akron, N. Y.

FREE: A set of stainless steel table service. For particulars write "House of Values," Worcester, New York.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE: 310 acres very good dairy farm. 42 stanchion, drinking cups, silo. 175 acres tilled, rest timber wood, pasture. 2 acres pond. Eight room house, all improvements, price \$12,000. Half cash. Without stock, machinery. Write Peda, R.D. #3, Worcester, New York or phone Talmadge 9-9159, New York, N. Y.

STROUT Catalog—Free—Farms, Homes, Businesses, Coast-to-Coast, 34 States, 3,046 bargains described. World's Largest! 56 Years Service. Strout Realty, 251R 4th Ave., New York 10, New York.

FOR SALE: Farm Implement Business. A well established and growing concern. Sales, parts and service. Was over \$400,000 gross in 1955. This profitable business for \$65,000, with about \$20,000 down to a reliable party. Shown by appointment only. Frank C. Hall, Broker, Bennington Rd., Attica, N. Y. Phone 679.

DAIRY Farm 130 acres, 38 stanchion barn, silo, two family house—improvements. Wilson, broker, 24 Bank St., Sussex, New Jersey.

HARDWARE, Appliance and Farm Equipment Business in Central New York. Good working inventory and several dealer franchises. Box No. 514-HS c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

STOCKED & EQUIPPED! Wonderful producing dairy farm! In Erie County; 247 acres, 150 A-1 tillable soil, 70 fine pasture, balance woodland; 8 room home, conveniences, oil heat; barn has 43 stanchions, cemented basement, water, electricity; 2 silos; poultry house for 200; tool sheds; hog pen; 1400 tapped maples, all sugaring equipment; 48 head cattle; 2 tractors, valuable equipment; gas lease on 177 acres; 5 spring fed ponds; owner sells over 4000 bales hay yearly; macadam location; school bus; Really Wonderful Buy! No. 8653, West's, A. L. Mentely, Representative, 7 Water St., Gowanda, New York. Phone 1089.

PROFITABLE Dairy Farm—70 acres highly productive grassland bordering Lake Ontario. Roughage and pasture to produce 225,000 lbs. milk. Good 8 room house, 28 stanchion barn, all conveniences. Will sell stocked or bare. P.O. Box 361, Oswego, New York.

FOR SALE: Country store with large apartment overhead. Store and postoffice on first floor. A business and a home for the price of a cottage. For details call or write Mario Corti, Walden, Vermont. Tel. Cabot 11-4.

COUNTRY home, Washington County, six rooms, all improvements. 2 car garage, outbuildings, six acres, driven well, corner, good business possibilities. Completely furnished, priced right. Box 514-NA c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Excellent poultry farm on Route 20, 1/4 mile from West Winfield, 20 miles south of Utica. Chicken house with capacity for 3,000 layers. New feed elevator and bulk bins, capacity 30 tons. Brooder houses, 60 acres river bottom land. Beautiful home, automatic hot water heat, electric water heaters, hatching in basement of home. Farm freezer. Outside fireplace, very nice grounds. Priced to sell. Carl Dietz, salesman, R.D. #1, Ilion, New York. Phone West Winfield 65-330. Representing Murray Grodman Realtor, Little Falls, Phone 963.

FOR RENT: Farm or part of it. Asparagus—1 acre up to 20. Unplanted loam soil—1 acre up to 80. Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Phone GRidley 8-6291.

MISCELLANEOUS

CLOGGED Septic Tanks, Cesspools, Grease Traps, cleaned quickly by amazing Sea-Cal Enzymes. Eliminates odors, overflowing, back-ups, pumping, digging. Safe, guaranteed results. Average 6 months supply, \$4.95. Order today or write for booklet. Suburban Products Company, Department 25, Box 6531, Philadelphia 38.

KILL Chimney Creosote, dow, draft and fire risk at once, forever. Mailable metal product. Money back guarantee. Write Boston Machine Works Company, Manufacturers, Department AGC, Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

LEFT HANDED? Send for FREE list of articles made special for left hand use. Make ideal gifts, will be greatly appreciated and long remembered. Left Hand Products, Box 402, Warren, Ohio.

WOOL WANTED: Send your wool to the Blanket Mill for nice warm blankets, comfort batting and knitting yarn. Write for particulars. Shippensburg Woolen Mill, Shippensburg, Penna.

NO TRESPASSING. Hunting and Fishing Prohibited, etc. Eight signs 9x12 Weatherproof cloth \$2.00. Thure Holm, Duxbury, Mass.

BUSINESS Cards, \$2.98 per thousand postpaid. Inquiries invited. John C. McGrath, Feely Road, Caledonia, New York.

QUALITY hickory stockmen's canes postpaid \$1.50 each. Harold Jones, Box 54, West Winfield, New York.

NO TRESPASSING Signs, Samples, Prices, Free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, New York.

SALE: Locust timber. George King, Crown Point, New York.

WANTED Men, Women who are interested in making some extra cash selling Scotch-Lite Mail Box signs that shine at Nite—also house numbers and door plates—Quick sellers—Big Profit. Ideal for retired persons on pension. Free sales outfit. Illuminated Sign Co., 2942 1st Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.

YOU WILL BE AMAZED

at the response you will get in answer to your classified advertisement in American Agriculturist. See top of the Subscribers' Exchange Page for details.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 10:30 E.D.S.T.

SMITHLAND DISPERSAL SALE

At SMITHLAND Farm located on OAK HILL ROAD, CANASTOTA, N. Y. 7 miles Southwest of Thruway Exit 34 (Canastota, N. Y.)

FOR YOUR APPRAISAL

Registered Holsteins

Featured in the offering will be Smithland Supreme Leader and his maternal brother Forsgate Triune Leader, 1102-lb. fat sons of Leda Inka De Kol.

135 mature cows and bred heifers; 25 Fall and Winter Calves; A few baby calves; 5 Bulls.

Over 1/2 of the milking animals are bred for Fall and we will have a grand offering of fresh cows and 2 year olds.

Every animal will have a production record or one in progress including 40 cows with AR records.

Several cows with 18,000, 20,000 and up to 23,000 lbs. of milk in a year with one outstanding cow with 907.7 lbs. of fat on 2X milking.

The herd includes breeding cattle for the discriminate breeder—Fresh cows for the commercial milk producer—and a great opportunity for youngsters seeking project calves.

The Date is APRIL 30, 1956

The first animal will be in the ring at
10:30 A.M., E.D.S.T.

SMITHLAND By ORSON D. SMITH

E. J. KEANE — Agent, Merchants National Bank & Trust Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

21st Annual

NEW YORK STATE ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' SHOW & SALE
APRIL 28 — Show - 9:00 A.M. — Sale - 1:00 P.M.

Livestock Judging Pavilion, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Fellow Breeder: SELLING 11 BULLS AND 58 HEIFERS

This year, we have, in my opinion, the finest group of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle ever offered at our Annual Sale. Take a look at the list of breeders consigning to this sale. A number of the very finest breeders of Angus cattle in the United States live here in New York State. These breeders have all agreed to consign some of their real good cattle to our Ithaca Sale.

We have, by far, the best group of bulls ever consigned to the Ithaca Sale. Some of them were as high as fourth place winners at the recent 1955 International Livestock Show at Chicago. All of these bulls are of service age and ready to go to work for you.

We have a remarkably fine group of heifers, some of which you might want to fit further and show. If you're interested in fancy families, we have the following in this sale:

Katinka, Juana, Anoka Barbara Rose, Georgina, Miss Wix, Eulima, Hartley Eline, Jilt, Cornell Kindew, Blueblood Lady, Maid of Bammers, Eurotia, Queen Dolly, Edella; also, we have the good substantial families such as: Pride, Elba, Miss Burgess, Erica, Queen Mother, Blackbird, Blackcap, Barbara and all the rest.

These cattle are going to sell at reasonable prices that you will be glad to pay. I'm sure there will be some exceptionally fine bargains in this sale.

ROOM RESERVATIONS: Please drop me a line if you want a room reserved for Friday night, April 27.

SALE CATALOGS: Please write me for a copy of our Sale Catalog which will be mailed to you about April 15.

CATTLEMEN'S GET-TOGETHER: The Association is putting on a social get-together and chicken barbecue at 6:00 P.M., April 27th, at Babcock Poultry Farm, Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, New York. You are invited.

Help to New Breeders: If you're a new breeder and want some help purchasing new cattle, please let me know, either by letter in advance, or when you come to the sale, and I'll try to help you, personally, or introduce you to some outstanding breeder or fieldman in whom I have the utmost faith and ask him to help you select the proper foundation cattle to start your herd or to improve it.

All of us in the New York State Angus Association are looking forward to seeing you on April 27th and 28th.

Sincerely yours,
Monroe

For Catalogs & Rooms, write: MONROE C. BABCOCK, R.D. 3A, Ithaca, New York
Sale Headquarters: ITHACA HOTEL, Ithaca, New York. — Auctioneer: HAMILTON JAMES

PANTHER LEDGE FARMS ANNUAL PRODUCTION SALE OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1956 — At the Farm near

ALLAMUCHY, NEW JERSEY—OFFERING 3 BULLS and 50 FEMALES

2 of the Bulls are by International Grand Champions—The Other by a \$58,000.00 Bull.

THE FEMALES INCLUDE ANIMALS FROM THE SHOW HERD

MANY OF THE FEMALES ARE BY THE \$58,000.00, ANKONIAN 3501st. — THE REMAINDER BY NOTED BULLS WITHIN THE BREED.

FAMILIES REPRESENTED INCLUDE — Barbarosas, Cherry Blossoms, El-Jon Eriannas, Tolan Evergreens, Sunbeam Hyacinth, Barbard M, Tolan Missie, Georginas, Blueblood Ladys, Katinkas, Black Jestress, Gammers, With of Endor, etc.

THE FEATURED SERVICE BULL IS HOMEPLACE EILEENMERE 687th, a sire of more blue ribbon winners than any other bull within the breed in the past five years.

PANTHER LEDGE FARMS

C. J. Ryan, Owner

Allamuchy, New Jersey

B. L. DeWolfe, Manager

Auctioneers: Hamilton James and Paul Good

For catalogs: Address J. B. McCorkle, Sale Manager, Smithville, Missouri

Prizes for

CHOCOLATE



WHEN is a chocolate cake worth hundreds of dollars to its maker? The answer is when she is one of the top State winners in the annual baking contest sponsored jointly by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York State Grange! This year's chocolate cake contest is open to every Grange member in New York State . . . and we hope that means **you**. You'll never have a better chance to turn one of your chocolate cakes into a fancy profit!

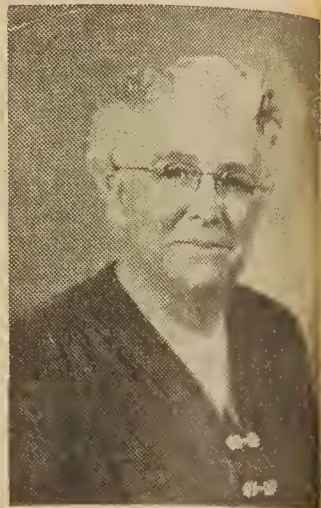
Many of the Subordinate Granges have already held their elimination contests, and the total number of cakes baked for the contest is expected to rise to 5,000 by next fall, when the State finals will take place. Each Subordinate Grange contestant enters a chocolate cake baked in a square pan approximately 9x9x2 in her local contest. If she is the winner, she goes on to compete in her county contest . . . and next fall the 53 county winners will match cakes at State Grange annual session for the biggest prizes of them all!

Pictured on this page and the opposite one are equipment and grocery prizes which will be awarded by the twelve AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers whose names are given with their prizes. Here is the way the State prizes will be awarded to winners in the finals next fall:

Each of the 4 highest state winners will receive one



Mrs. Mabel Hebel



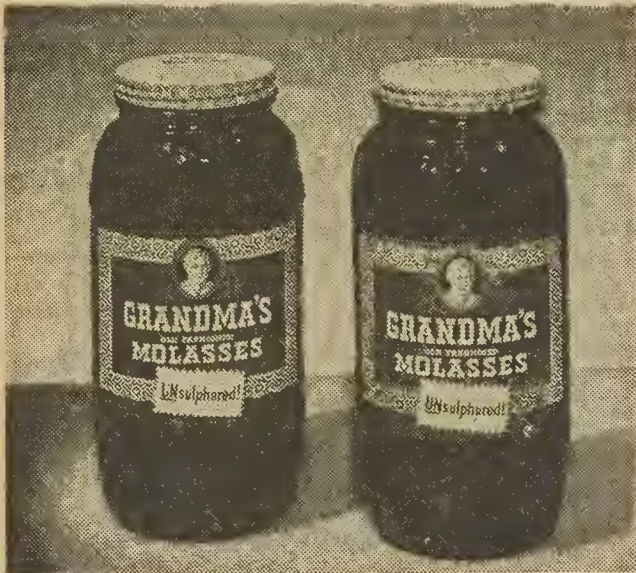
Mrs. Roy Shearman

Co-directors of the Chocolate Cake Contest are Mrs. Mabel Hebel, American Agriculturist's Home Editor, and Mrs. Roy Shearman, Perry, N. Y., State Chairman of the New York State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee.

From AMERICAN MOLASSES CO. ➔

To each of 10 high State winners: 24 12-ounce jars of Grandma's Unsulphured Molasses; from the Sucrest Sugar Division, 25-lb. sack Sucrest Sugar.

To each of 53 Pomona contests: 24-ounce jar of Grandma's Unsulphured Molasses; from the Sucrest Sugar Division, 5-lb. sack Sucrest Sugar.



From COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. ➔

To one of the 4 high state winners: A Tuffy Garden Tractor — 1 h.p. Briggs & Stratton Engine with an A1-Cultivator Attachment.

To each of 10 high State winners: 25-lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour.

To each of 53 Pomona contests: 5-lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour and 5-lb. sack G.L.F. Pancake Mix.



From R. B. DAVIS DIVISION, Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc.

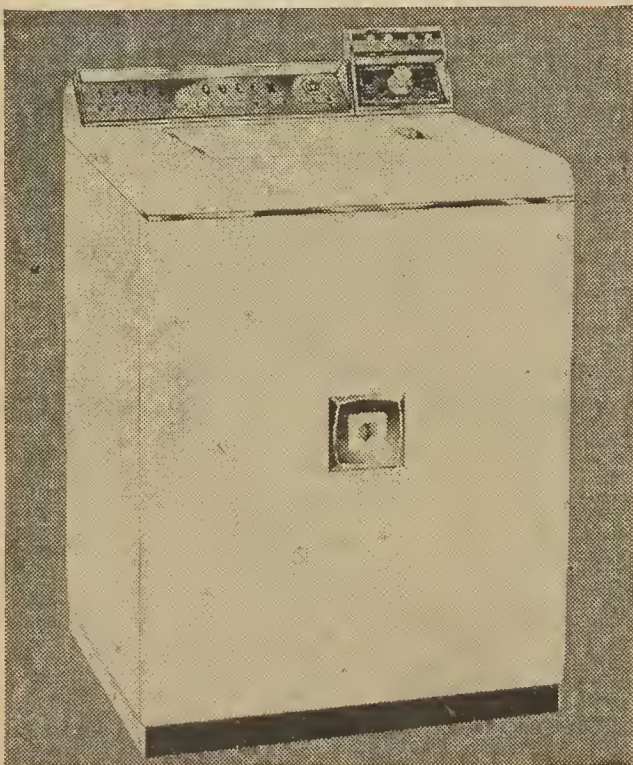
To each of 10 high State winners: 24-ounce can Davis Baking Powder; 1 lb. can Cocomalt; 12-ounce can SWEL Chocolate; 12-ounce can SWEL Vanilla; 1 SWEL Recipe Folder; 1 Davis Cook Book and Quick Mix Charts.

To each of 53 Pomona Contests: 12-ounce can Davis Baking Powder; 1 Davis Cook Book and Quick Mix Charts. ➔



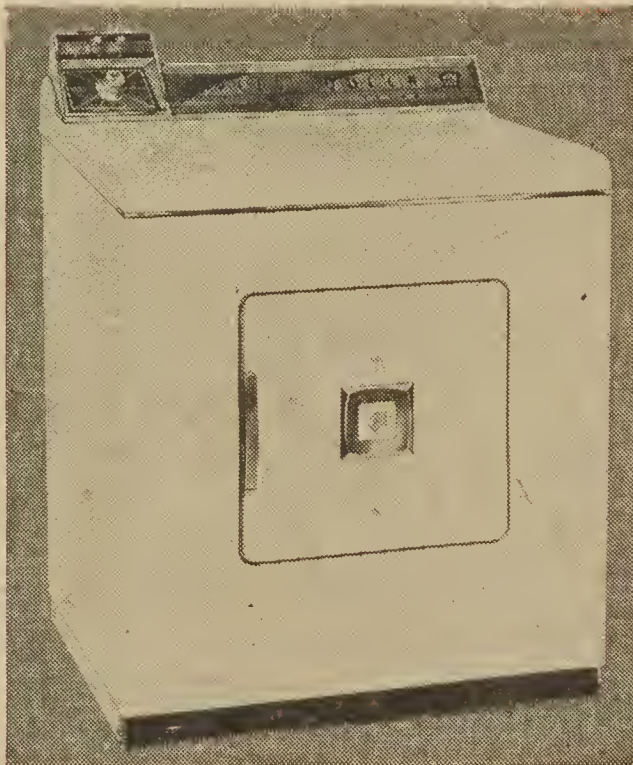
From SPEED QUEEN Corporation

To one of the 4 high State winners: A 1956 Speed Queen model A18 multi-cycle automatic washer ➔



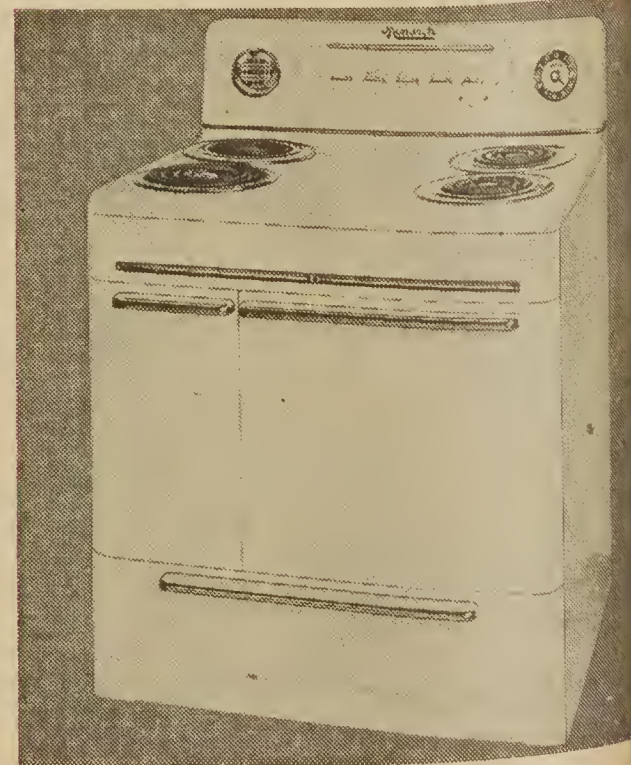
OR

A Speed Queen Deluxe Automatic Electric Dryer Model 105 (below) OR Automatic Gas Dryer Model 130. ➔



From MONARCH RANGE CO.

To one of the 4 high State winners: Monarch 32" Electric Range, Model F118W. ➔



CAKE Contest Winners!

of the 4 Grand Prizes—Tuffy garden tractor from Co-operative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.; General Electric upright freezer from GE-Supply Co., Buffalo, and Gould Farmer Co., of Syracuse; electric range from Monarch Co., and automatic washer or dryer (gas or electric) from Speed Queen Corporation. The No. 1 winner will have first choice of one of these 4 prizes; the No. 2 winner, second choice; and so on.

The No. 1 and No. 2 state winners will receive a set of Gorham sterling silver salt and pepper shakers from the International Salt Co.

The No. 1 State winner will be awarded \$15 in cash by the Quaker Oats Company, and the next ten high state winners will each receive \$5 from Quaker Oats.

Each of the ten highest State winners will receive all of the grocery prizes (see photos on these pages) awarded by the following companies:

American Molasses Company; Walter Baker Division of General Foods Corporation; Ball Brothers Company; Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., R. B. Davis Division of Penick & Ford; Hazel-Atlas Glass Company; International Salt Company; Robin Hood Flour Company.

Each of the 53 county winners taking part in the finals will receive a \$3.00 entry prize from the New York State Grange, a total of \$159 in entry prizes.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will award \$100 in cash prizes to the top 15 state winners, to be distributed as follows:

First prize	\$25.00
Second	20.00
Third	15.00
Fourth	10.00
Fifth	8.00

Sixth	6.00
Seventh	4.00
Eighth	3.00
Ninth	2.00
Tenth	2.00
Eleventh to Fifteenth	1.00

The following AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers are also awarding grocery prizes to qualifying contestants in the 53 county contests:

American Molasses Company; Walter Baker Division, General Foods Corporation; Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.; R. B. Davis Division, Penick & Ford; Robin Hood Flour Company.

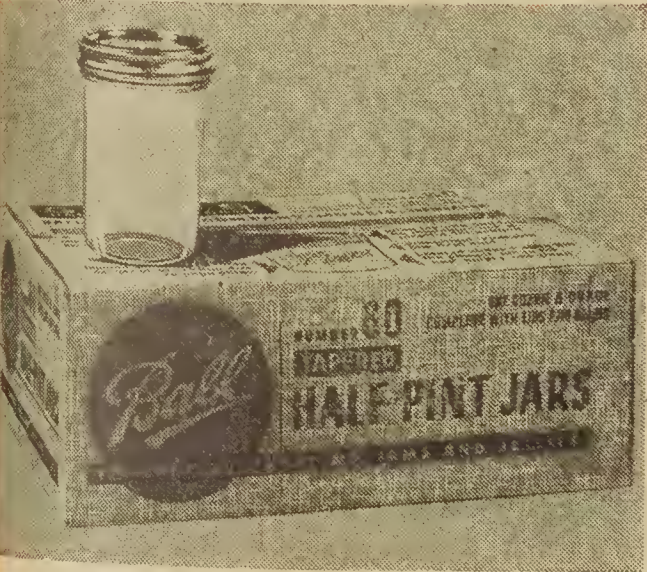
There's always a lot of work in connection with a big statewide contest, and this one is no exception. The chairmen of nearly 1,000 Subordinate Grange Service and Hospitality Committees and of 53 Pomona Service and Hospitality Committees have charge of the local and county contests, under the leadership of Mrs. Roy Shearman, Perry, N. Y., chairman of the State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee, and Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Working with them, also, are two other members of the state committee, Mrs. Gerald Eastman of Ellisburg, N. Y., and Mrs. Eugene Daley of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The prizes for the 53 Pomona contests will be shipped to the county chairmen as soon as possible, and will be distributed by them to qualifying contestants. Watch for names and pictures of the county winners, as we will begin to publish them as soon as the county reports start coming in. And don't miss being present when your Subordinate and County Granges hold their elimination contest. Many of the Granges plan to use those chocolate cakes for refreshments, and others will auction off the prize winning ones!



From QUAKER OATS CO.
To the No. 1 State winner: \$15.00 in cash. To each of the next 10 high State winners (Nos. 2 to 11, inclusive): \$5.00 in cash.

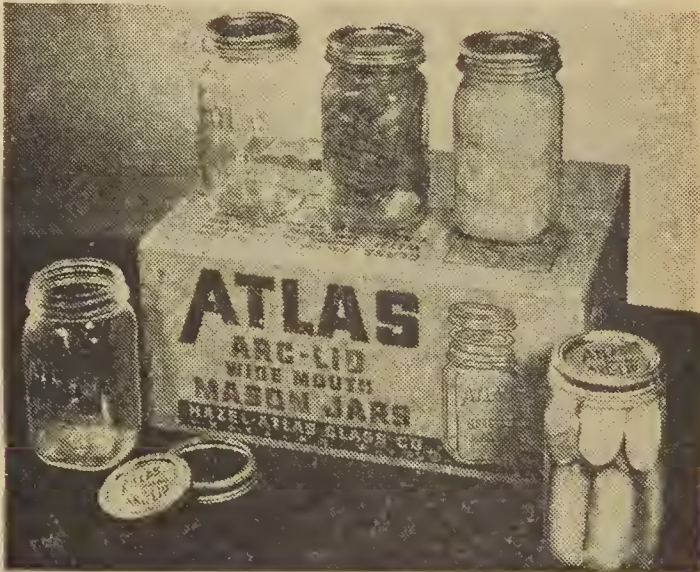
From BALL BROTHERS CO.
To each of 10 high State winners: One dozen Ball Half-Pint All-purpose Jars.



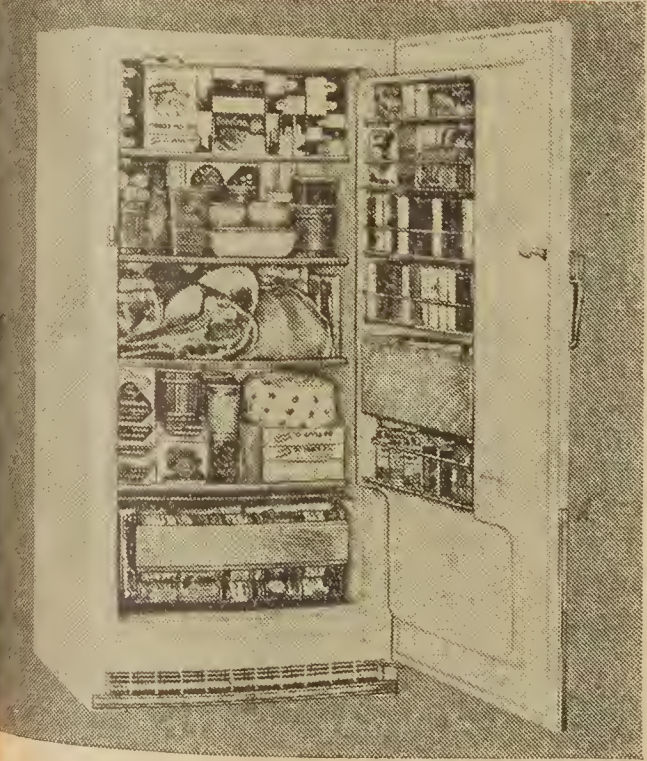
From WALTER BAKER DIVISION, General Foods Corporation
Prizes to each of 10 high State winners and to 53 Pomona contests, to be announced later.



From HAZEL ATLAS GLASS CO.
To each of 10 high State winners: One dozen Quart ATLAS Special Wide Mouth Arc Mason Jars.



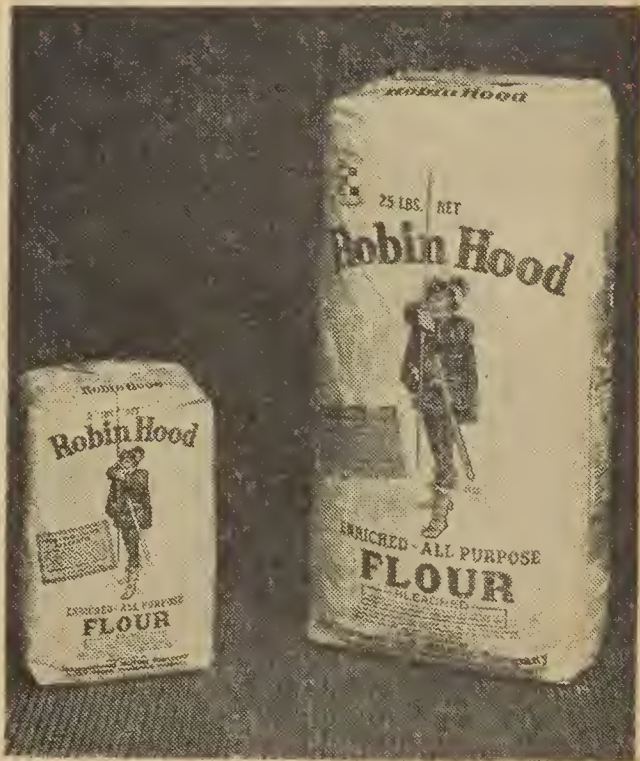
From GENERAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., Buffalo, N. Y. and GOULD FARMER CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
To one of the 4 high State winners: A General Electric 13 cubic foot new "Book-Shelf" Food Freezer, Model HU-13N.



From INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
To the first and second high State winners: A set of Gorham Sterling Silver Salt and Pepper Shakers.
To each of 10 high State winners: 6 packages of Sterling 26-ounce Round Table Salt.



From ROBIN HOOD FLOUR CO.
To each of 10 high State winners: 25-lb. bag of Robin Hood Flour.
To each of 53 Pomona contests: 10-lb. bag of Robin Hood Flour.



NEW YORK STATE GRANGE BAKING CONTEST



Has demonstrated her cooking on television

Auburn Cook Wins Ribbon and Cup at New York State Fair

Daughter Grace gets to hold Mrs. Harold Kent's loving cup along with some of her ribbons—while Mr. Kent and David seem content just to look on. Mrs. Kent won the cup and three of those ribbons just last fall in the New York State Fair's cooking competition.

Mrs. Kent has not only won awards, but a measure of fame as well—she's appeared on a television cooking program. And, in her family, Mrs. Kent is famous for her yeast-raised specialties. Naturally she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It rises so fast," she says. "And it's easy to keep handy."

You'll depend on Fleischmann's too! Yes, like so many prize-winning cooks you'll find it's more convenient to serve yeast-raised specialties when you keep a supply of Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast on your shelf. This grand dry yeast stays fresh for months right in the cupboard so it's always ready to use. And it's easy to use—rises in a hurry every time. When you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.

Get the New
"Thrifty Three"



Now She Shops "Cash And Carry"

Without Painful Backache

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable . . . with restless, sleepless nights . . . don't wait . . . try Doan's Pills . . . get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Get Doan's Pills today!

TOMBSTONES

FREIGHT PAID
GENUINE MARBLE and GRANITE
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Prices include
lettering and foot-stone. Catalog FREE.
ALLSTATES MONUMENT CO.
Box 3, Station F, Atlanta, Georgia



SELL LADIES' HAND LOOMED 100% NYLON
BAGS for CHURCH and GRANGE PROJECTS.
FAST SELLER — GOOD COMMISSION Write:
JOSEPHINE E. GAREAU P. O. BOX 514
GATLINBURG, TENNESSEE

**Now! PREPARE FOR
NEXT Winter**
**INSTALL A DANIELS
CHUNK FURNACE**

ECONOMICAL
Flowing Heat
NO FUEL WASTE
EASY TO CLEAN

Burns the
largest chunks

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION
SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., INC.
HARLOWICK, VERMONT

WALL PAPER

FREE—Big New Catalog
Want lovely home? Do it yourself —
Easy! Big selection, designers' colors,
smart new 1956 patterns. Complete
instruction for measuring. Save 1/3
to 1/2. Wholesale prices. We pay post-
age. Write now supply limited
PENN WALL PAPER MILLS
Dept 76 48th Year Phila., Pa.

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—
Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery. In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

MOVING? So that you will not miss a single issue of the *American Agriculturist*, send your old address as well as your new one to *American Agriculturist*, 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

'Round The Kitchen

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

Rhubarb for Spring Menus

Grandma's "pieplant," (spring's first fruit, or is it a vegetable?) to appear in the market and then the garden, is always welcome. It adds just that colorful, tangy freshness to perk up the appetite after long winter months. You'll want to serve it often, at any meal, while it lasts.

Rhubarb Pointers: Choose firm, crisp stalks, with good color. 1 pound serves about four. A 1½-pound bunch will make about six ½-cup servings. A half cup of cooked rhubarb provides about 1/10 of the daily vitamin C quota. Use promptly, and if you have to keep it, remove leaves and place in storage bags in your refrigerator.

There are lots of delightful ways to serve rhubarb. Try some of these delicious recipes:

RHUBARB VARIATIONS

1½ pounds rhubarb
1 to 1¼ cups sugar
1 to 2 tablespoons water

Baked. Combine rhubarb, sugar, and water and place in 2-quart casserole. Bake covered in a moderate oven (375°) about 30 to 40 minutes until tender. Serve from a pretty glass bowl as relish with main course or as dessert. Serves 4 to 6.

Spiced Baked. Add 2 cinnamon sticks and 2 to 3 cloves and 1 teaspoon grated orange rind before baking. Or use ¼ to ½ cup red cinnamon candies for color and flavor. Some like a dash of nutmeg, too.

Rhubarb and Strawberry or Pineapple Delight. Add 1 package frozen strawberries or 1 pint fresh hulled ones or 1 cup fresh, frozen, or canned pineapple cubes when rhubarb is removed from the oven.

Shortcake. Use any of the above cooled between and on top of your favorite shortcake and serve with sweetened whipped cream.

Dessert Sauce. Use Baked Rhubarb as a sauce for top of simple butter cake or sponge cake.

Rhubarb Cobbler. Prepare either Baked or Baked Spiced Rhubarb and just before it is quite tender, remove cover and drop on top from a spoon your favorite baking powder drop biscuit dough. Sprinkle dough with sugar, and bake in a hot oven (400°) 20 to 25 minutes. Serve warm. If you wish, use about a cup of biscuit mix for the biscuit topping.

RHUBARB CRUNCH

1 cup uncooked rolled oats
(quick cooking variety)
½ cup flour
1 cup brown sugar
½ cup butter
3 cups rhubarb, cut in ¾-inch pieces
1 tablespoon flour
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon water

Combine rolled oats, flour and brown sugar. Cut in butter as you do for pie crust until mixture is crumbly. Place half of this mixture in a greased pan about 8x8x2 inches. Cover with the mixture of rhubarb, flour, sugar, cinnamon, salt, and water. Cover fruit with remainder of crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 40 to 45 minutes. Serve warm, cut in squares and topped with whipped cream or soft vanilla ice cream. Serves 6 to 8.

RHUBARB AND STRAWBERRY PIE

1½ to 2 cups diced rhubarb
1½ cups frozen or fresh strawberries
¾ to 1¼ cups sugar
2 tablespoons flour

Pastry for 8-inch pie pan

Combine rhubarb, berries, sugar, and flour and place in pastry lined tin. Cover with pastry and seal edge in usual manner or cover with lattice top. Bake in a hot oven (425°) 30 to 35 minutes. If you wish, make this a deep

dish pie by placing fruit mixture in a deep pan and covering with pastry cut to fit top plus ½-inch over edge pressed firmly to dish. Cut on top to allow escape of steam.

RHUBARB PUDDING

¾ cup sugar
¾ cup water
3 cups sliced rhubarb
2 tablespoons shortening
½ cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup all purpose flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup milk

Boil the ¾ cup sugar and ¾ cup water five minutes. Add 3 cups sliced rhubarb and simmer until almost tender. While rhubarb is cooking, cream the shortening and the ½ cup sugar. Add the egg. Add the sifted dry ingredients to creamed mixture alternately with the milk. Pour into greased pan about 8x8x2 inches, and then pour the hot rhubarb over the batter. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 30 minutes and serve warm. Serves 6.

RHUBARB BAVARIAN MOLD OR PIE

Soften 1 tablespoon gelatin in ¼ cup cold water and dissolve over hot water. Stir into it 1 cup thick sweetened stewed rhubarb. Chill until mixture begins to set. Fold in 1 cup heavy cream, whipped, and turn into a mold or an 8-inch baked pastry shell.

Cornell Farm-Home Week

The thousands of homemakers who visited the New York State College of Home Economics during the recent Cornell Farm and Home Week got a lot of good tips on better living for themselves and their families. Here are some points from the foods' program:

Your Food Dollar

To stretch your food dollar, do these things:

1. Use foods in season (meats, as well as fruits and vegetables).
2. Compare costs of equal servings of foods (canned, fresh, frozen).
3. Read labels and select the style and type of food you want.
4. Preserve home grown foods.
5. Store food carefully.
6. Serve food attractively.

Use Enough Protein Foods

Recent research, said the specialists shows that it is important not only to have enough protein in your diet, but also to have the right kind of protein in every meal. For most of us, milk, eggs, and meat will furnish most of the protein we need. Cereals and cereal products eaten with milk are another excellent source.

We must have enough of the right kind of protein foods, said the specialists.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Good health and good sense are two of life's greatest blessings.

—Publilius Syrus

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ists, because good health depends upon it. Protein is necessary for growth and also to keep the body in good condition. The place where families are apt to fall down on protein consumption is breakfast (even though we all know that a good breakfast gets rid of that mid-morning slump!).

To emphasize the importance of a good breakfast and to demonstrate how easy it is to make it a well balanced one, the specialists showed five breakfast trays . . . each an adequate breakfast. The protein in each was provided either by milk and egg or meat, or cereal plus milk. One of the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

How to Help Your Child

By DR. MARGARET WYLIE
Cornell Child Specialist

"How can I help my little six-year-old boy get ready for school on time?" mother asked me the other day.

"Has he ever been late for school?" I asked her.

"Oh, no," she said, "we couldn't let him be late. His father is always out in the car ready to get him on his way. Sister gathers up his books for him and I finish dressing him."

So, as a result, John, the six-year-old, has time to play, finishes his breakfast, and gets to school on time without any sense of his own accountability for the doing and with no penalty to pay for not taking his part. Moreover with the help of three responsible people he arrives on time.

It is very tempting to get all the help you can if it gives time for other more interesting things and you do not have to pay a price for not doing your part. A six-year-old will not willingly part with three good helpers who make play possible and enable him to get to school on time with no effort on his part.

But if he is to learn to be responsible, he needs to learn that certain responsibilities are his and that there is a price to pay for not doing his part.

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A good mind possesses a kingdom.
—Seneca

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A child needs to see that it is up to him to get to school on time, and to realize that he can learn the steps in dressing, eating, caring for his books, and how much time he needs for each.

He needs to learn his part by doing it himself. He sees what effort it takes and he gains trust and confidence in his ability. He feels, too, that he is respected and his own sense of self-respect grows. It helps if you praise him for doing a good job and for progress made.

— A. A. —

ROUND THE KITCHEN

(Continued from Opposite Page)

points brought out by the specialists was that every member of the family needs a glass of milk at each meal in order to get enough of the right kind of protein at that meal.

The specialists recommended the following daily meal pattern:

BREAKFAST

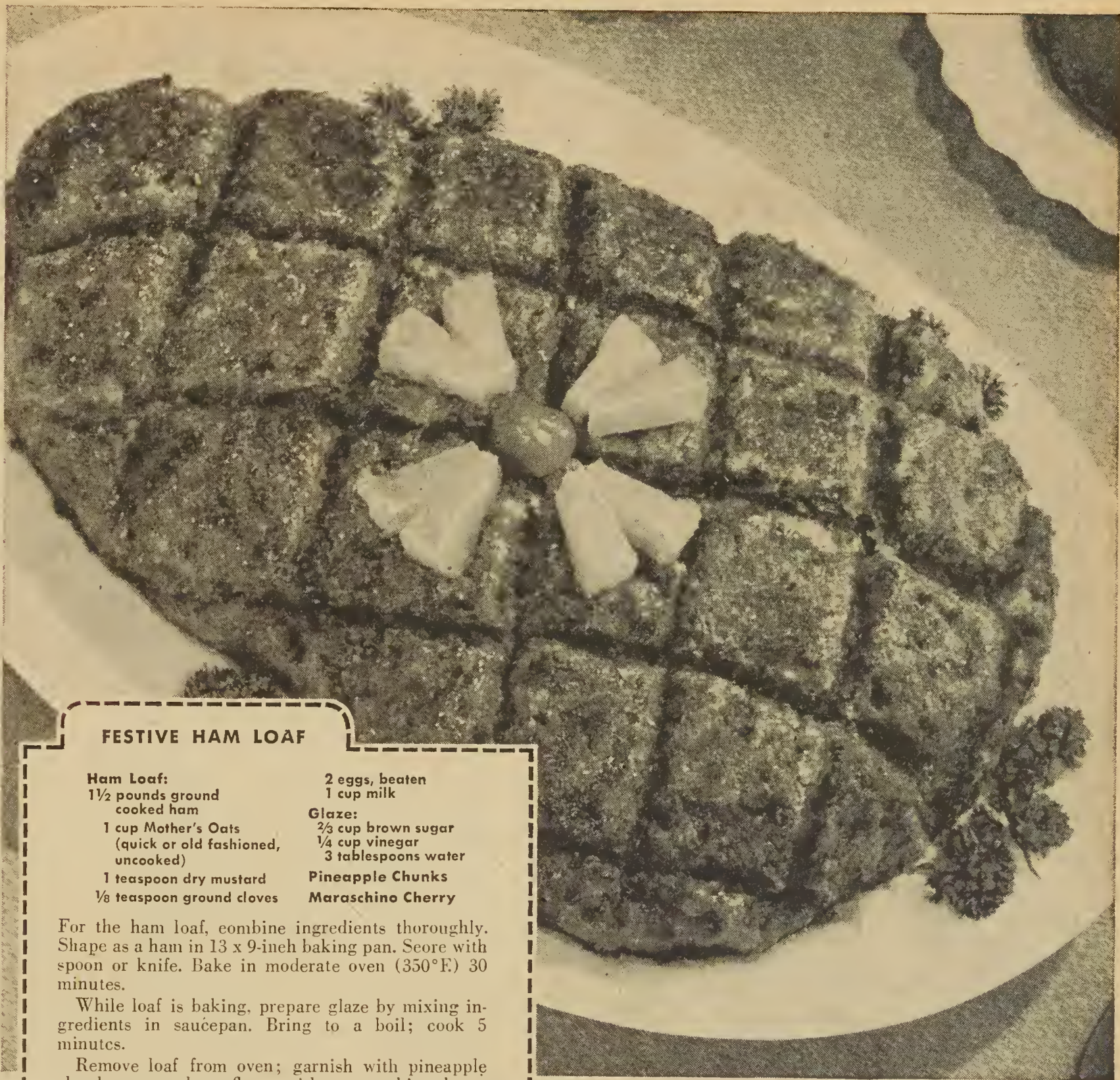
- Fruit or juice
- Cereal and/or egg OR
- Cereal and/or meat
- Bread (whole wheat or enriched)
- Milk
- Beverage for adults

LUNCH OR SUPPER

- Hearty main dish or sandwich made with good protein as meat, fish, poultry, eggs, cheese, beans
- Salad or relish or vegetable
- Bread and butter
- Dessert
- Milk
- Beverage for adults

DINNER

- Meat, fish, or poultry
- Potato
- Vegetable—leafy green or yellow
- Salad or relish, if desired
- Bread and butter
- Fruit
- Milk
- Beverage for adults



FESTIVE HAM LOAF

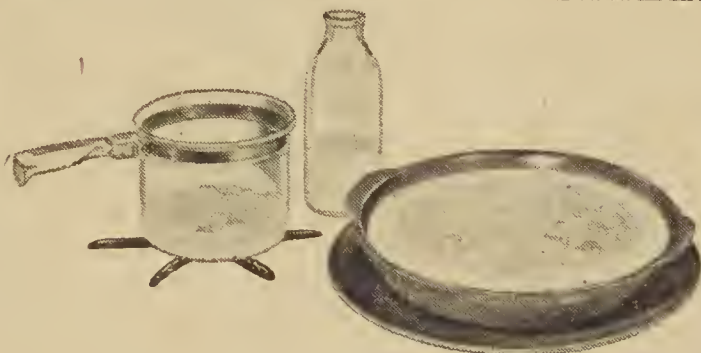
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|---|--|
| Ham Loaf:
1½ pounds ground cooked ham
1 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
1 teaspoon dry mustard
⅛ teaspoon ground cloves | 2 eggs, beaten
1 cup milk
Glaze:
⅔ cup brown sugar
¼ cup vinegar
3 tablespoons water
Pineapple Chunks
Maraschino Cherry |
|---|--|

For the ham loaf, combine ingredients thoroughly. Shape as a ham in 13 x 9-inch baking pan. Score with spoon or knife. Bake in moderate oven (350°F) 30 minutes.

While loaf is baking, prepare glaze by mixing ingredients in saucepan. Bring to a boil; cook 5 minutes.

Remove loaf from oven; garnish with pineapple chunks arranged as a flower with a maraschino cherry in center. Pour glaze over loaf. Return to oven and bake 30 minutes, basting frequently. Makes 8 servings.

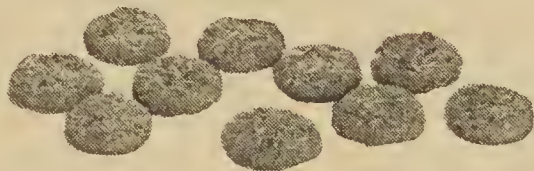
MILK-COOKED OATMEAL



Use milk, in place of half the water, with New Quick Mother's Oats and cook it only 50 to 60 seconds. This one-minute cooking in milk makes the creamiest oatmeal you ever tasted. And it's a wonderful way for adults and children to get the milk and high-protein cereal they need at breakfast every day.

If you prefer the flavor and texture of old-style oatmeal, try Old Fashioned Mother's Oats cooked a mere 5 minutes.

GUMDROP OATMEAL COOKIES



- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 cup sifted enriched flour
½ teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup shortening, soft
½ cup granulated sugar
½ cup brown sugar | 1 egg
1 tablespoon water
1 teaspoon vanilla
1½ cups Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
½ cup gumdrops, cut fine
Grated coconut |
|--|---|

Sift together flour, baking powder, soda and salt into bowl. Add shortening, sugars, egg, water and vanilla. Beat until smooth, about 2 minutes. Lightly stir in rolled oats and gumdrops.

Shape dough into small balls; roll each in coconut. Bake on a greased cookie sheet in a moderate oven (350°F) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 3½ dozen cookies.

3 new food treats all from your package of Mother's Oats

It's surprising how many different ways you can prepare high-protein Mother's Oats for good hot breakfasts—and use it to add tempting flavor to dozens of recipes.

Clip out and try the recipes shown here. You'll find Mother's Oats holds the juices in ground meat dishes. It gives cookies, baked crusts, breads, and crumb toppings a sweet, nut-like goodness. And what other breakfast cereal—hot or cold—tastes as downright delicious as Mother's Oats? Or gives you so much nourishment?

America's Most Popular Cereal
MOTHER'S OATS



Look for China, Carnival Ware, Cup and Saucer, or Aluminum Ware inside the big square packages of Mother's Oats.



HOW WOULD YOU FEEL?



You own a farm. You pay taxes on the land you own and you pay income taxes to the federal and state governments. You've farmed the land for years. Your grandfather cleared it with his own hands. You and your forefathers worked hard to develop your farm, and you're still working hard to maintain the high level of production.

Then one day, down the road comes a Government representative. He buys the farm adjoining yours, paying for it with money raised by issuing tax-free bonds. He pays no taxes on the land. He collects the taxes you and others pay and uses that money for operating expenses.

Now, whom does your new neighbor sell to? He publishes a list of certain "preferred customers" whom he sells to at a price lower than you can sell to your customers. His tax-free financing, tax-free operation and the taxes you pay make it possible for him to undersell you.

Then what does he do? He accuses you of overpricing your product. He points to his operation as a "yardstick" of prices for the product you are both producing.

That roughly is the situation with the new power development at Niagara Falls. Some few persons, including at least one self-professed "conservative," for motives of their own, want the federal or state government to go into the electric business . . . our business . . . at Niagara Falls.

We don't like it any more than you would like the government running that farm next door to you. And we need your help to stop them, to protect our precious heritage of Free Enterprise.

Let your Congressmen and State Representatives know how you feel about this vital issue.

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Fair and Cool!

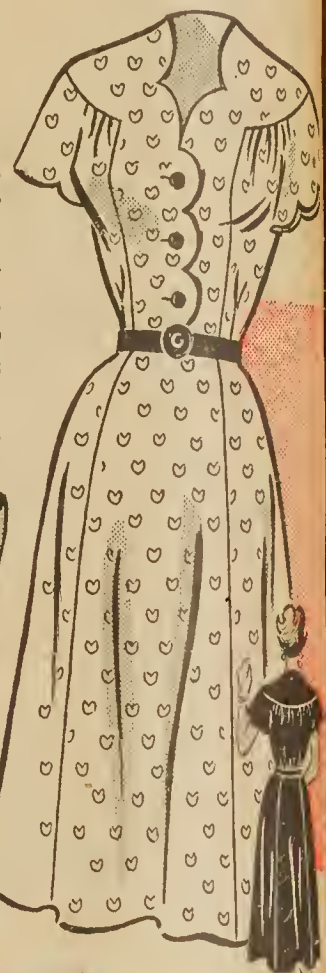


9068. Cool, scooped-neck dress plus cover-up bolero. Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 40. Size 16 dress takes 4 1/4 yds. 35-in.; bolero, 1 3/4 yds.

4512. Perfect style for half sizers. Note cape-like shoulder yoke, soft gathers at front and back, scalloped edges. Half sizes 14 1/2 to 24 1/2. Size 16 1/2 takes 3 3/8 yds. 35-in.

4773. Slenderizing sheath dress with box jacket for shorter, fuller figure. Lovely in cotton, linen, shantung. Half sizes 14 1/2 to 24 1/2. Size 16 1/2 dress takes 3 1/4 yds. 35-in.; jacket, 2 3/8 yds.

9068
SIZES
12-20
40



4512
SIZES
14 1/2-24 1/2



9051
SIZES
12-20
30-42



4773
SIZES
14 1/2-24 1/2

9051. Our favorite classic dress. Depend on it to go everywhere all summer long. Misses sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42. Size 16 takes 4 1/8 yds. 35-in.

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Your Baby Doctor Says:

"An Egg A Day"

By **KATHLEEN BERRESFORD, Nutritionist**

PROBABLY most of you eat eggs often because you like them, you can fix them so many different ways, and besides, they're something substantial to have in place of meat.

Those of you who eat eggs for breakfast know how well they stay by you till lunch time. Good food, they are. In fact, perhaps you never realized how good they are.

That's why eggs are one of the early foods the doctor suggests for your baby—because they give him iron to keep his blood red. And good red blood helps to make his appetite keen so he'll grow like he should.

Babies are born with enough iron in their blood to last several months. After that, for the rest of their lives, their iron supply has to come from certain foods they eat. Healthy blood needs iron. Cereals give some iron.

Meat, especially liver, is a good source—and the leafy vegetables like spinach help too. A little iron from here, little from there—but an egg a day gives your baby a steady, sure supply of iron.

Wait for the doctor, though, to tell you when to start giving egg. Some babies are not able to eat eggs at all, especially if given too early. This difficulty can be caused by an allergy, sensitivity to egg protein which may cause hives, asthma, a runny nose or other symptoms.

Your doctor will tell you to give the baby just a little bit of the hard-boiled yolk the first time you try it—perhaps a teaspoonful. If this agrees with him, then you can try gradually feeding a little more every few days until your baby is eating a whole egg.

I think babies ought to learn the taste of eggs eaten alone, but at first you may want to mix the egg yolk with a little formula, cereal or something else in his diet to help it slide down easier. The egg white is usually not started until a few months later.

Most babies love their egg—luckily—because this helps them to start a "good food habit" toward a long healthy life.

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The Workshop

by
 FLORENCE E. WRIGHT
 and ELSA A. McMULLEN

Aniline Stains

I am having trouble in painting over a mahogany stained piece. Even though we removed the old finish and tried to get off all of the old stain, it still comes through the paint.—R.O.Y., New Jersey

Try a first coat of aluminum paint, then cover this with whatever color you want to use. Aluminum paint is about the most impervious to bleeding of any finish and should keep the aniline dye stain from giving you further trouble. You can buy it mixed, or add dry aluminum bronze powder to a penetrating sealer.

Finishing Maple Floors

I wonder if you could give me some information regarding a maple floor to be refinished. I have removed the finish and would like to put one on that would give it a golden look with the knots showing through. I tried in one spot putting on two coats of orange shellac, covering it with two coats of varnish. This gives it the color I want but I am wondering if this will stand a lot of wear. The filler I used to fill the nail holes didn't take the shellac and remains white. Could you suggest some filler that would?—Mrs. P. N. M.

A widely used type of finish for floors is the penetrating sealer type of finish that contains a large per cent of Tung oil, thus increasing the penetration, hardness, and durability of the finish. There are many good brands of sealer finishes, but as some contain more Tung oil than others, it is a good idea to ask your dealer about the amount used. It will vary from about 70% to over 90%. The first two coats could be a thin type, and the last coats a heavy or "gym" type if very hard wear is expected. It is easier to patch worn spots with a sealer finish without having it show than it is with varnish.

If a varnish is preferred to a penetrating sealer, the first coat should be thinned with turpentine to help it penetrate. Shellac gives a good color and was formerly used a great deal as an undercoat for varnish. However, the two do not expand and contract at the same temperatures, and today it is less thought of than formerly as a combination finish.

You can use your sawdust mixed with the finish as a filler to get a natural color for holes. It is possible to paint a white filler with oil paint mixed with the finish to make it set, applying it with a small brush. A colored first coat of finish might help a little to tint them as well as to give your floor the color you want. Sometimes it is desirable to tint more than the first coat of finish, but the first coat is the one that penetrates best to stain the wood. Oil colors that are used to get wood colors are: Raw Sienna (a brownish yellow), Burnt Sienna (the brownish red), Raw Umber (yellow brown); and Burnt Umber (reddish brown).

For example, for your maple color, you might start with about equal parts of the raw sienna (yellow) and burnt umber (the warm brown). Dull slightly with raw umber (the colder yellow brown). Mix a little of the finish with these oil colors until smooth, then add the mixture to the larger amount of finish you will be using for your floors.

It is best to try a sample of this mixture before doing the whole area. You will find that the natural color of the wood will affect the final color of the finish and you may not need to use too much of the oil colors. If a warmer color is desired for your sample, add a touch of the burnt sienna (the reddish brown).

Did you know?

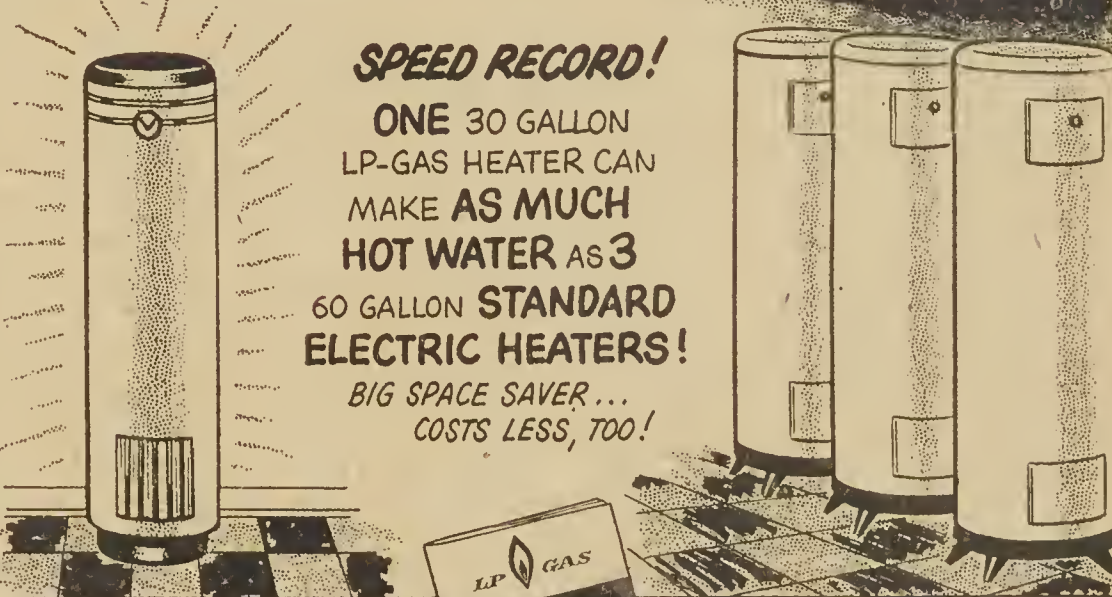


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Show Cows Should Be Producers

By ED HARRISON

ON THIS page in the last several issues I have attempted to present the functional relationship between type and usefulness. I have stressed the importance of a small shapely udder, strongly and firmly attached possessing sponge-like elastic quality because these qualities are associated with quick, easy and dry milking plus wearing and lasting ability.

I emphasized good legs and feet because they reduce the labor necessary to care for them, and regardless of the inheritance of a cow, she cannot produce at top efficiency walking on sore or crippled feet.

Constitutional strength that is associated with depth of the fore-rib and width of the chest floor is important because the high producing dairy cow is working hard. The long thin neck and sharp open angular dairy form suggest efficient use of her feed.

A cow that possesses these qualities can be very useful and efficient even though she may not possess all the finished qualities that would enable her to win in the show ring. I don't say this to discredit the show ring because the show ring has a definite place in any breed improvement program and it probably has contributed more than anything else in directing attention to the importance of type and the relationship of type to usefulness.

I feel, however, that many inexperienced owners of dairy cattle are confused in their thinking of what is show ring type. They are inclined to label any cow that is smooth, strong of top and level over the rump as a show cow. Such a cow is of show quality only, if in addition, she has a good udder, walks on sound legs and feet, and possesses dairy character with feminine refinement. In other words we can have a great dairy cow that lacks in a few points of being a show cow but a truly great show cow should first, last and always be a great dairy cow.

I realize that through the history of the show ring there has been an occasional winner that did not distinguish herself at the pail. These occasional individuals have been singled out and pointed to as positive evidence that there is little correlation between type and production. This is wholly unwarranted because for every one of these low producing winners can be found scores of winners that have outstanding records of performance.

The herd classification program, though not perfect in every detail, is showing a very positive correlation between type and production. Mr. Norton, former executive secretary of the National Holstein Association, recently sent me the results of a study of the 200,000 pound producers of the breed and their classification rating. An overwhelming percentage of them were classified in the three highest classes and there were practically no 200,000 pound producers in the two lowest classes.

This is of significance to every

dairyman whether he is working with registered cows or grade cows. It costs from \$250 to over \$300 to raise a replacement. As one is able to increase the length of productive life of his cows by selection and breeding, for the type that has the ability to wear, he reduces the yearly replacement cost. This in itself may spell out the difference between profit or loss.

Again as the productive life is lengthened the numbers of yearly replacements required decreases. This allows for greater selection of the replacements to be raised and increases the chances of herd improvement.

Yes, type is important to every owner of dairy cattle and the sooner a dairyman becomes a student of type, the more rapid will be his progress in breeding cows that can produce and last. This means that when formulating a breeding program, both type and production must be considered.

Good cows cannot be bred solely by a mathematical study of production figures. They are not bred from the comforts of an office chair. Good cows are bred in the barns, meadows and pastures by men and women who are students of the business.

LET'S USE MODERN MEASUREMENTS

In the past we have all been guilty of rating a farming operation on the basis of the number of cows milked and the number of acres of land farmed. We must stop thinking in these loose terms and begin to rate an operation on the basis of the number of quarts of milk produced per cow and the number of pounds of grain and foodstuff produced per acre.

In this business we are dealing with many fixed costs. Regardless of a cow's productive level she occupies the same amount of space in the barn, has the same maintenance requirement for equal weight, and requires the same amount of labor to feed, milk and care for her. As a matter of fact about the only increased cost is the amount of grain required to produce the additional amount of milk. Thus as the productive level of a herd increases the efficiency of production goes up.

For the purpose of illustrating this point I would like to have you accept the following propositions:

1—A farm of 150 acres of tillable land is available to support a milking herd. Please assume that this amount of land is available over and above the requirement for growing the young stock and other things.

2—This land is capable of the following crops:

- a—12 tons of corn silage per acre
- b—3 tons of hay per acre
- c—50 bu. of oats per acre
- d—65 bu. of shelled corn per acre.

I have chosen these yields because even on our poor sandy soil we have little difficulty in exceeding them.

3—The roughage requirements per cow are as follows:

- a—2 tons of hay per cow
- b—4½ tons of corn silage
- c—1 acre of pasture per cow
- d—Grain to be fed at the ratio of 1 pound of grain to each 3½ pounds of milk produced.

Again I ask you to accept them because the exact figure used is of little significance and if changed up or down would not alter the picture and the lesson I want to develop from this proposition.

Operation No. I

Forty milking cows averaging 15,000 lbs. of milk would produce 600,000 lbs. for the year.

They would have the following feed requirements:

- 80 tons of hay requiring 27 acres
- 180 tons of corn silage requiring 15 acres
- 40 acres for pasture

Thus requiring 82 acres to produce the essential crops and leaving 68 acres for other crops.

Let us use this land as follows:

- 40 acres to oats @ 50 bu.—2000 bu. or 64,000 lbs.
- 28 acres to corn @ 65 bu.—1820 bu. or 101,920 lbs.

Total grain required 600,000 milk divided by 3½—171,430 lbs.

Total grain produced 165,920 lbs. leaving 5516 lbs. to be purchased.

At \$80 a ton it would require the expenditure of \$220 for grain.

Operation No. II

Fifty milking cows averaging 12,000 lbs. of milk would produce 600,000 lbs. for the year.

They would have the following feed requirements:

- 99 tons of hay requiring 33 acres
- 225 tons of corn silage requiring 19 acres
- 50 acres for pasture

Thus requiring 102 acres for the essential crops leaving 48 acres for other crops.

Let us use this land as follows:

- 28 acres of oats @ 50 bu.—1400 bu. or 44,800 lbs.
- 20 acres of corn @ 65 bu.—1300 bu. or 72,800 lbs.

Total grain required 600,000 lbs. divided by 3½—171,430 lbs.

Total grain produced 117,600 lbs. leaving 53,830 lbs. to be purchased.

At \$80 a ton it would require the expenditure of \$2152.

Operation No. III

Sixty milking cows averaging 10,000 lbs. of milk would produce 600,000 lbs. for the year.

They would have the following feed requirements:

- 120 tons of hay requiring 40 acres
- 264 tons of corn silage requiring 22 acres
- 60 acres for pasture

Thus requiring 122 acres for essential crops leaving 28 acres for other crops.

Let us plant this land to oats because the corn land must be reseeded.

- 28 acres of oats @ 50 bu.—1400 bu. or 44,800 lbs.

Total grain required 600,000 milk divided by 3½—171,430 lbs.

Total grain produced 44,800 lbs. leaving 126,630 lbs. to be purchased.

At \$80 a ton it would require the expenditure of \$5064.

Operation No. IV

Seventy-five milking cows averaging 8,000 lbs. would produce 600,000 lbs. for the year.

They would have the following feed requirements:

- 150 tons of hay requiring 50 acres
- 337 tons corn silage requiring 20 acres
- 75 acres for pasture

Thus requiring 153 acres for the production of essential crops leaving no land for the production of other crops.

Total grain required 600,000 milk divided by 3½—171,430 lbs.

At \$80 per ton it would require the expenditure of \$6,856.

We have seen how easy the productive level of a herd can change an operation from an easy and comfortable almost self-sufficient, two-man operation to a difficult three-man operation requiring the expenditure of at least 25% of the milk check for grain.

The owner of an operation such as No. 1 can enjoy a standard of living for himself and his family in keeping with the times. The owner of Operation No. II should be able to go along but he must work harder and he must be careful. The owner of No. III can't afford to be sick nor make a mistake. The operator of No. IV has little chance to survive unless he can improve his operation.

This doesn't mean keeping more cows but fewer cows with higher production.



Any dairyman that has the kind of cows that Ed Harrison is talking about on this page has made a big start toward profitable dairying. Improved pastures help too. Cows with the inherited ability to produce can take full advantage of the kind of pasture shown here.

SERVICE BUREAU

School Meeting Time in New York State

MAY 1st is the date of annual meetings of common school districts in New York State. Following are some of the high points of the school law. If in doubt, consult your District Superintendent.

Officers

Each common school district (New York) shall have from one to three trustees as the district determines, a clerk, a collector except in first-class towns and except as may be otherwise provided by law, and if the district so decides, a treasurer, provided, however, that common school districts situated in whole or in part in first class towns shall elect a treasurer.

Each union free school district shall have a board of education consisting of from three to nine trustees as the district shall determine.

Every school district officer must be able to read and write and must be a qualified voter of the district.

No district superintendent or supervisor is eligible to the office of trustee or member of a board of education, and no trustee or member of a board of education can hold office of district clerk, collector, treasurer or librarian except in some cases of union free and central schools.

A person removed from a school district office shall be ineligible to appointment or election to any district office for a period of one year from the date of such removal.

Not more than one member of a family shall be a member of the same board of education in any school district.

Election of Officers

All district officers shall be elected by ballot, and the trustees shall provide a suitable ballot-box for such purpose.

Two inspectors of election shall be appointed in such manner as the meeting shall determine, who shall receive the votes cast, canvass the same and announce the result of the ballot to the chairman.

A poll-list containing the name of every person whose vote shall be received shall be kept by the clerk.

The ballots shall be written or

QUALIFICATIONS OF A VOTER AT SCHOOL MEETINGS IN NEW YORK STATE

A VOTER MUST:

1. Be a citizen of the United States.
2. Be at least 21 years of age.
3. Be a resident of the district for a period of at least 30 days preceding the meeting at which he or she wishes to vote.

In addition to the above, all voters must have at least ONE of the following qualifications:

1. Must own, lease or hire real estate subject to taxation within the district. (Where the deed or lease is joint, both persons may vote.)

OR

2. Must be the parent of a child or children of school age, providing such child or children shall have attended the district school in the district in which the meeting is held for a period of at least 8 weeks during the year preceding each school meeting. (Both father and mother may vote.)

OR

3. Not being a parent, has permanently residing with him or her a child or children of school age who shall have attended the district school for a period of at least 8 weeks during the year preceding such meeting. (In this case, only the head of the household may vote.)

printed, or partly written and partly printed, containing the name of the person voted for and designating the office for which each is voted.

Terms of Office

In a common school district having three trustees, and in a union free school district the full term of office of trustee shall be three years.

In a common school district having a sole trustee the term of office shall be one year.

The term of office of all other district officers shall be one year.

Thieves Get Jail—Victim Gets Reward

ABOUT 9 P.M. on a Wednesday evening last October, three men entered the General Store of Paul L. Brown at Calverton, New York. Held at the point of a gun, Mr. Brown had a good opportunity to study the men while one of them went to the cash register and emptied it of about \$500.00. After they had left, Mr. Brown called the police and gave them a description of the three holdup men.

Ernest Washington and George Wright were convicted of Robbery 3rd degree in the Suffolk County Court, Riverhead, New York on December 5, 1955.

On January 11, Washington was sentenced by County Judge Fred J. Munder to serve a term of five to ten years in Sing Sing; and on February 1, Wright was also sentenced by Judge Munder to serve a term of five to ten years in Sing Sing.

The cooperation of the State Troopers, District Attorney Harry C. Brenner, Chief Investigator A. Russell Richards, and Judge Fred J. Munder has placed another solved crime on record and resulted in jail sentences for the thieves.

Our \$25.00 reward and congratulations go to Mr. Brown who has been an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber for many years and who has our Service Bureau sign on the front of his store.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.		No 26560	50-262
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y.			213
		February 21	1956
PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS			
TO THE ORDER OF		\$ 25.00	
Paul L. Brown		AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.	
Calverton, New York			
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA		ITHACA, NEW YORK	

HEARD AROUND THE FARM...



"Hush-a-bye, baby, don't you cry. You'll get your Blusalt by 'n' by!"

"I know all the older heifers are getting Blusalt, dear. But just be patient. We've got a really smart boss here. He knows that protection against trace-mineral deficiencies should begin early. That's why he'll let you have Blusalt just as soon as you go on dry feed. Then you'll get all those important trace minerals I've been telling you about—iodine, cobalt, iron, copper, manganese, and zinc. And the finest-quality salt, too! So you'll never have to worry. You know, one of the reasons you're so nice and strong now is that I've been on Sterling Blusalt ever since I was a calf. Now back to sleep and you'll have nice dreams."

- To control internal parasites in swine, sheep, goats, beef cattle and calves...feed Sterling GREEN 'SALT—one part phenothiazine, nine parts salt plus trace minerals.



Feed Blusalt free choice and mixed in feed—for health, efficiency and profit in all your livestock. Mix it in poultry feed, too. In 50- and 100-lb. bags, 50-lb. blocks, 4-lb. Licks.

Note to housewives:



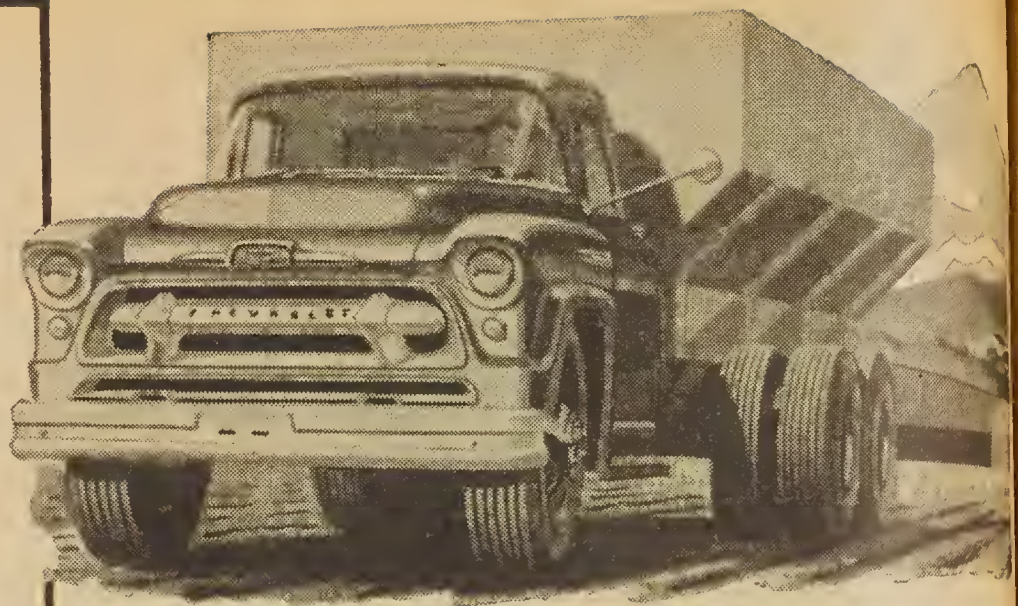
STERLING TABLE SALT
brings out
the best in food!

Sterling Salt's snow-white, extra-pure "sparks of flavor" add extra zest and sparkle to any dish. At your grocer's. Plain or Iodized. Look for the box with the premium offer on the back.

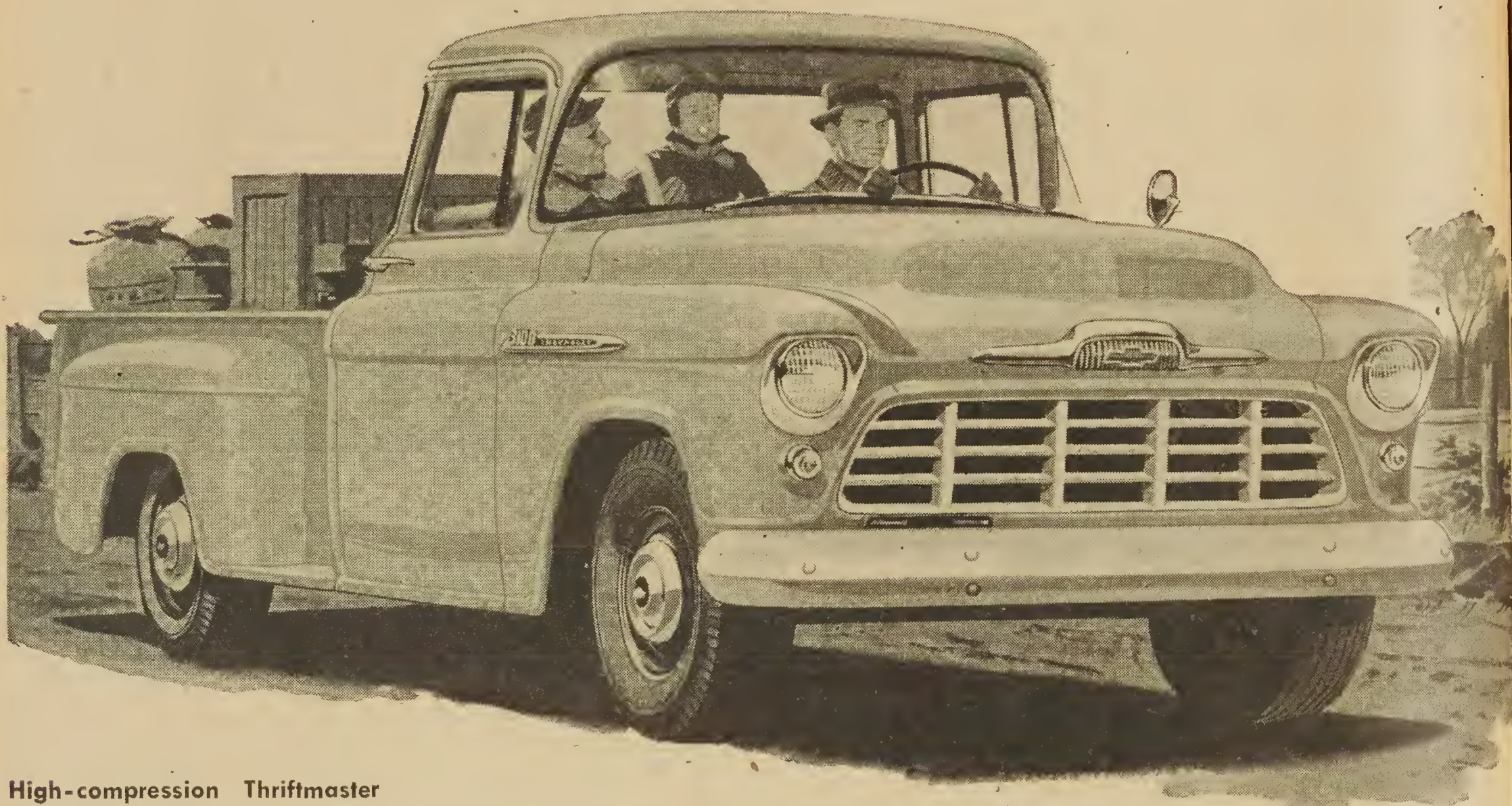
STERLING BLUSALT, GREEN 'SALT and TABLE SALT are products of International Salt Co., Inc.

New horsepower "in harness"
for all farm hauling
jobs!

An ultra-efficient short-stroke V8 for every model... four higher compression, higher powered 6's! New '56 Chevrolet Task-Force trucks put more power to work on every farm hauling job you have!



New 322-cubic-inch Loadmaster V8 is standard in this big new Triple-Torque tandem that's rated up to 32,000 lbs. G.V.W.



High-compression Thriftmaster 235 powers light-duty models. The new Trademaster V8 is available at extra cost.

New Taskmaster V8 is offered in all medium-duty 6000 series trucks, such as this stake, as an extra-cost option.

NEW '56 CHEVROLET TASK-FORCE TRUCKS



Here's more muscle for *every* farm hauling job! It doesn't matter whether you have to move hefty loads of grain or transport baby chicks, there's a Chevrolet truck that'll do it better for less. New higher powered, higher compression engines in all models save your dollars while they're saving you time. And that's just one of the ways you're ahead with today's most modern trucks. See your Chevrolet dealer. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

Anything less is an old-fashioned truck!

IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Look at the Roots	6
More Lime	9
Gas Tax Refunds	10
Machinery Costs	28
Your Wedding	32

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

President's Veto Action Saves Millions For Northeast Farmers

By HUGH COSLINE

VETO OF the Farm Bill and administrative action that followed means \$108,856,000.00 more money to the dairy farmers of nine northeastern states. It also means millions of dollars more in savings to poultrymen who would have been faced with higher feed costs had we returned to 90% of parity support prices.

The be-fuddled Farm Bill, with its 70-odd amendments, would have cost billions of dollars out of all our pockets and smothered us under greater surpluses than ever. In exchange for more dollars in a few farmers' pockets this year, (and the return of a few mid-west politicians to office) the cords of government control would have strangled the independent efforts of those benefiting temporarily. At the same time, it would have put a cost-price squeeze on the rest of us that would have made the past two years of farming seem prosperous.

The veto of the Bill and the administrative actions which President Eisenhower said will be taken within the framework of the present law, will improve farm income and let the Department of Agriculture continue to whittle away at the surplus piles.

The actions taken are:

1 Increased price supports on five basic crops: wheat, corn, cotton, rice and peanuts. Supports will be at not 90% but 82½% of parity. This is expected to result in a national average of \$2.00 a bushel for wheat, \$1.50 a bushel for corn and \$4.50 a hundred-weight for rice. At an early date, a separate support level for corn not under acreage control in the commercial corn area will be announced.

2 For the coming year, the support price of milk for manufacturers will be increased from \$3.15 per cwt. to \$3.25; and the support price of butterfat will be increased by 2.4 cents to 58.6 cents a pound.

3 For the year beginning July 1st, Department of Agriculture funds totalling well over \$400 million will be used for strengthening the prices of perishable farm commodities. In recent months, a \$95 million pork buying program was started to boost hog prices.

4 The President recommended that Congress pass a soil bank bill soon with an added provision. Because of delay, the soil bank in the vetoed farm bill would have given little relief this year. The President proposes

that the soil bank be enacted with the addition that as soon as farmers sign up (after July 1, this year), they be given 50% of government payments; with the balance to be paid when they comply with acreage reserve or conservation reserve provisions of the bill.

It is interesting to see how the vetoed farm bill would have affected the Northeast had it been signed. *Primarily it would have resulted in much bigger feed bills for northeast-*

ern farmers. In the case of poultry, beef and sheep, there would have been no compensating increase in income. In the case of dairymen, there would have been some increase in milk prices, but the increase would have been far less than the added cost of feed.

An economist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington is responsible for the startling, although conservative figures at the top of this page which show, by states, the cash savings for Northeast dairymen brought about by the President's action.

In case you are wondering how this would work out in some midwestern dairy state, the figures for Wisconsin are that dairymen will receive \$15,400,000 more for their milk and will pay \$19,400,000 less for their feed.

In his veto message to Congress, the President expressed disappointment in the long delay, stating that a sound, constructive, nine-point program was submitted to Congress on January 9th with an urgent request for action.

Among the provisions which made the vetoed Bill unacceptable to the President and which would have been particularly harmful to livestock and poultry farmers, were:

1. The return to rigid 90 per cent of parity supports for the basic commodities.
 2. Dual parity for wheat, corn, cotton, and peanuts.
 3. Mandatory price supports for feed grains.
 4. Multiple price plans for wheat and rice.
- The effect of these provisions would be to increase the amount of government control and further add to our price depressing surpluses.

In his message, President Eisenhower said:

If wartime rigid 90 per cent supports were the answer to the problem of our farm families, there would now be no problem x x x x Farm incomes have declined in every year except one between 1947 and 1954, and in all these

Dairymen Save \$108.8 Million!

UNDER THE administrative action taken by the President, New York State dairymen will receive a conservative estimate of \$2,653,000 more for milk in the coming year than they would have if the farm bill had been signed instead of vetoed, and they will pay \$32 million less for feed. For nine northeastern states the figures are:

	More Income for Milk	Less Cost for Feed
New York	\$2,653,000	\$32,000,000
Maine	105,000	5,500,000
Mass.	67,000	6,800,000
Vermont	472,000	4,500,000
Rhode Island	13,000	700,000
New Hampshire	62,000	3,300,000
Connecticut	64,000	6,200,000
New Jersey	208,000	13,300,000
Pennsylvania	1,712,000	31,000,000
	<u>\$5,356,000</u>	<u>\$103,300,000</u>

Thus, the veto of the Farm Bill plus the administrative action, save for Northeast dairymen a total of \$108,656,000. It also will save millions of dollars in feed costs for poultrymen.

years 90 per cent supports were in effect.

To return now to wartime 90 per cent supports would be wrong. Production would be stimulated. Markets would be further destroyed instead of expanded, as must be done. More surplus would accumulate—and surpluses are price depressing. Regimentation by ever stricter production controls would be the end result. It is ineoneivable that we should ask farm families to go deeper into this self-defeating round of cause and effect.

The provision for dual parity would result in a permanent double standard of parity for determining price supports, the President said. Four crops would receive preferential treatment out of 160 products for which parity prices are figured. He added that there is no justification in logic or in equity for such preferential treatment.

Commenting on the multiple-price plan for wheat and rice which would have adverse effects upon producers of other crops, the President pointed out it would also hurt our relations with friendly foreign nations, and our consumers. The President told Congress:

Bad as some provisions of this bill are, I would have signed it if in total it could be interpreted as sound and good for farmers and the nation x x x
Because the good features of the bill are combined with so much that would be detrimental to farmers' welfare, to sign it would be to retreat rather than advance toward a brighter future for our own farm families.

In his message, the President pointed out that Congress had already passed bills to save farmers \$60 million through refunds of the Federal gasoline tax; to increase funds for an expanded school milk program; and to supply funds for eradication of brucellosis.

When it comes to fixing up Farm Buildings

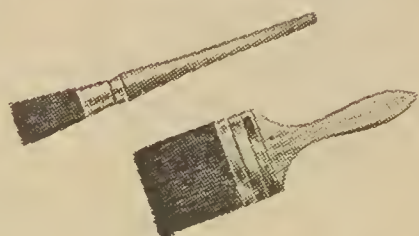
G.L.F. is Headquarters

For maintenance supplies that meet farm operating needs; the service demands of farm buildings; and practical economy . . . select all your farm maintenance supplies from the complete stocks available at your own G.L.F. Service Agency.

Super Barn Red—the fade resistant, long life barn red paint that has proved its worth in years of service.

Unico Zinc Metal Paints—a maintenance paint that has been depended upon to give dependable rust protection and long service on metal roofs.

Paint Brushes—there is a choice of sizes in every grade from the long service professional quality brush to a good working brush at low cost for periodic painting jobs.

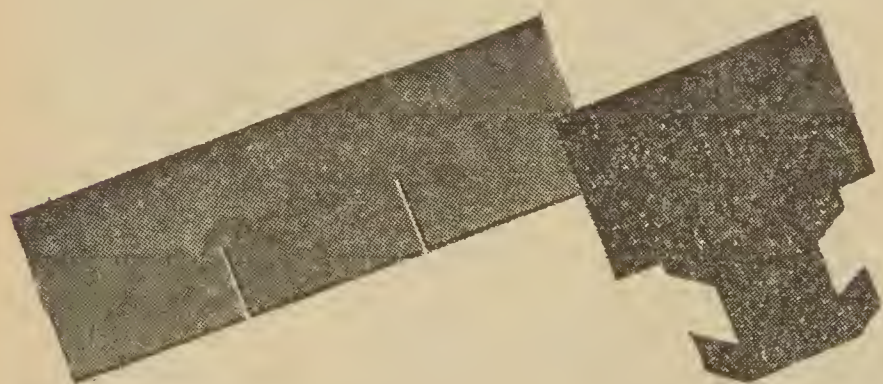


NEW

SUPER WHITE

—a bright, clear white, unexcelled for hiding power and attractiveness. The quality paint for those who want the best.

Another first in the quality line of Unico House and Trim Paints

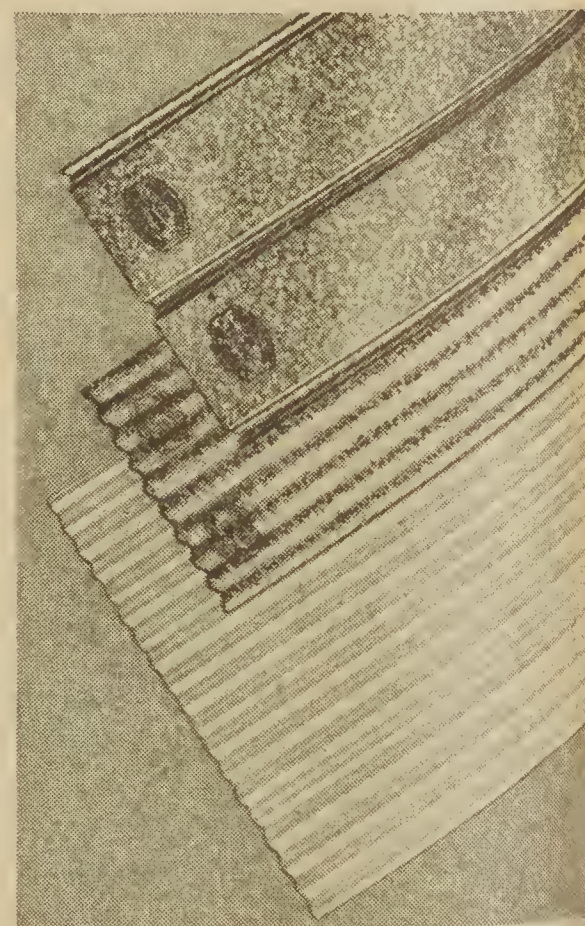


Thick Butt Shingles—the conventional design, heavy weight shingle with the extra thickness at the point of greatest wear, available in a wide color range.

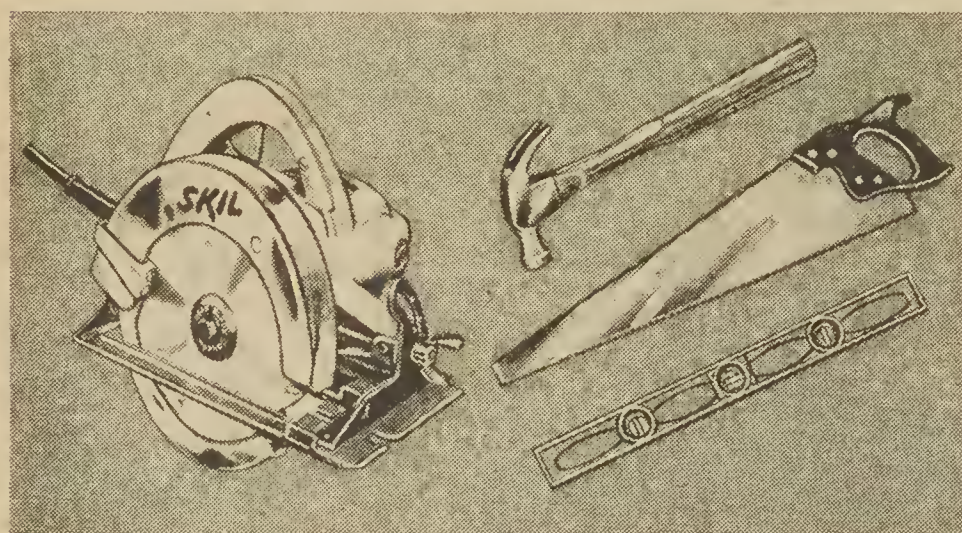
Lockdown Shingles—this shingle is designed to beat wind damage. It stays put in the hardest blow and provides double coverage over the entire roof surface.



Roll Roofing—there is a right weight material for every job and can be laid fast by anyone to give excellent weather protection at low installation cost.



Seal of Quality Steel—the metal roof with the guaranteed 2 ounce zinc protection to prolong the rust free life of your roof. The best in steel roofing material, available in both the Ridge Drain sheet and popular 2½ inch corrugated sheets.



Skil Power Saw—powerful but easy to handle. Accurate and fast to take the hard work out of building and maintenance.

Hand tools—the widest choice of style and weights to give you the tools that suit you best. See the line of hammers, squares,

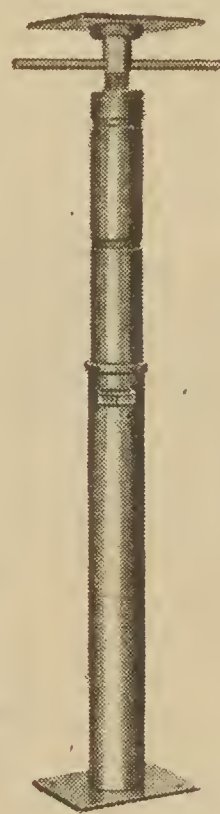
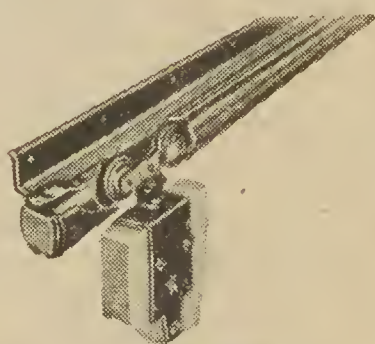
levels, planes, handsaws and the many other building and maintenance tools regularly stocked.

Ladders—straight grained, smooth and built to meet safety standards. Small step ladders for convenience and extensions for height.

Red-I-Post—provides a practical way to shore up sagging floors, add supports when new machinery or equipment is being installed. Easily set in place.

Door Track—it is the self cleaning, tubular track that goes up easily, is rigid and keeps the heaviest of doors in line and rolling smoothly.

Cement Mixer—an excellent 2½ cubic foot farm mixer with the right capacity to keep the jobs moving.



48" Aluminum—taking advantage of the light weight and strength of aluminum roofing, this new 48-inch width speeds up the application job, reduces seams and comes as close to roof permanency as can be done.

G.L.F. Paint & Roofing

...fits farm needs—at realistic values



From the Editor's MAILBAG

HIRED MAN, TENANT, OR OWNER?

What Do You Say?

I READ your paper and find it very interesting, especially the dairy topics, as I work on a large dairy farm. I would like to have you tell me how a young man can figure whether he is better off working out, or if he should try to get a farm on shares or try to buy a farm. Of course, I understand it makes a lot of difference how much his wages are. How does one take this into consideration? I also know that if a farm on shares is to be taken, the amount of cows and how good they are enters into it to a very large extent.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We have answered this letter to the best of our ability, yet we wonder what answers our readers would give this young man.

For the answer of 500 words or less, which, in the opinion of the editors, is the best, we will pay \$5.00. For the second best, we will pay \$3.00 and for others published \$1.00 each. Address your letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Dept. W. E., and mail them to this office not later than May 15th.

— A. A. —

FREEDOM AND REVERENCE

I LIKE TO read a magazine that upholds the Constitution of the United States and tries to promote the four freedoms—freedom of religious conviction; freedom of speech; freedom of the press; and freedom of enterprise.

There are some articles that show a reverence for God and all His wonderful works in this world. These articles help us to keep closer to God, and give me courage to persist in going on in the way of righteousness.—Miss Mildred E. Combs, Riparius, N. Y.

— A. A. —

MORE ABOUT PARSNIPS

WE READ with interest in your April 7th issue an article about keeping Parsnip by Mrs. Lewis Fisher, Afton, N. Y. We think our method very good. In the fall, we dig our parsnips, put them in a box or container with a

layer of dirt in the bottom, then alternate parsnips and dirt, covering the last layer of parsnips with dirt.

We leave the container in our garage or where it will freeze. Then, if we want a mess of parsnips, we go and get them out of the frozen dirt and prepare them the same as if dug fresh in the spring, and they are just as delicious.—Mr. and Mrs. L. O. McEvers, Newfane, N. Y.

— A. A. —

A BULL'S VULNERABLE SPOT

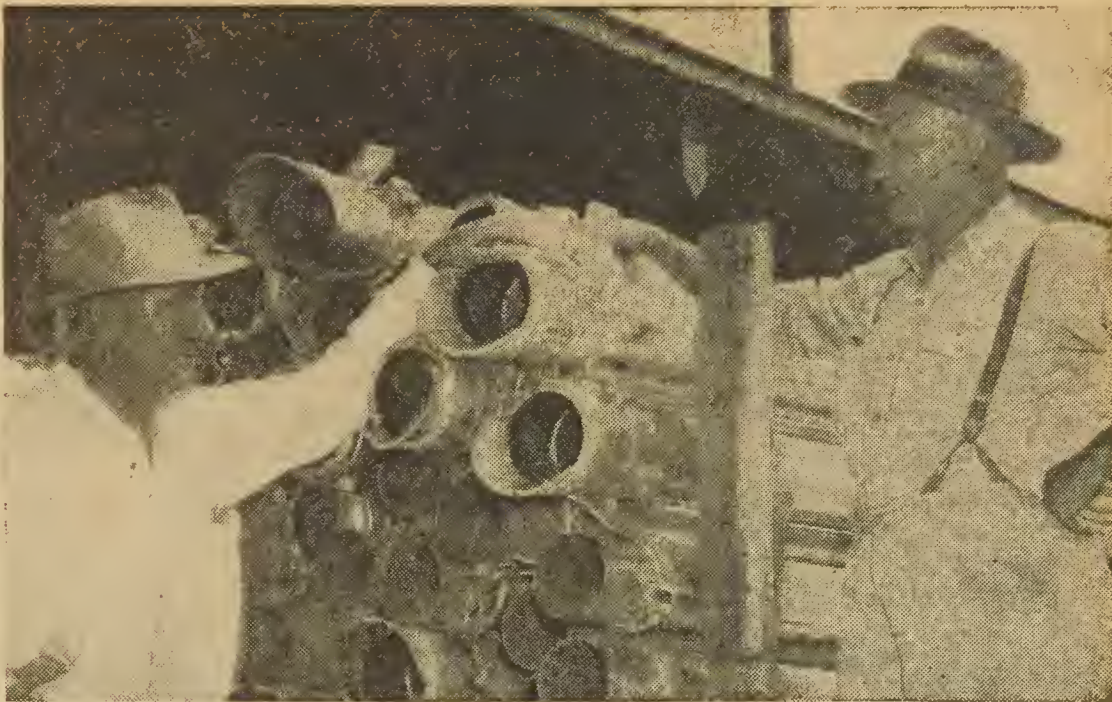
AFTER READING "My Experience With A Bull", I feel impelled to add my two cents worth. Oh, I have been lifted off the ground on the horns of a bull to which I had taken a heifer for service but my observations have convinced me that in dealing with bulls, one should always follow the advice of Teddy Roosevelt: "Speak softly but always carry a big stick".

The big stick in this case should be in the order of a short, weighted baseball bat with a strap to fit over the wrist so that it can not be lost. I have seen pitchforks disregarded or broken so often, I am sure that they are worse than useless.

There is one spot where a bull is vulnerable and that is just above the eyes and below the horn ridge. That is the spot aimed at by the 'slugger' in a meat dressing plant and one blow to that spot as the animal goes by on the moving tread drops it for the other operators to make the execution.

Another thing is to remember that the bull as he makes his charge, lowers his head and shuts his eyes for the last ten feet. That is the time to sidestep and let him have it. A good, sound blow landed anywhere on the head will take ninety per cent of the fight out of him and if you get him in the right spot, he is through for the day and you will probably never again have trouble with that critter.

Every year, there are just so many farmers who fall victim to their vain determination to display their 'miraculous' control over animals. Human life and limb are too valuable to gamble with.—L. T., N. H.



HARVESTS FINEST CROPS DURING DROUGHT

"Be broke today without my sprinkler irrigation system," says truck farmer

Henry Smith, produce grower, says, "I bought my system in '50 and if you don't even count the first years, it paid for itself *During the Drought* in 1954." Mr. Smith tells of getting \$1,500 for collards that he wouldn't have gotten out of the ground without his Alcoa® Aluminum Pipe system.



Mr. Smith hasn't replaced a piece of the rugged Alcoa Aluminum Pipe in over five years of tough service. Full thickness, highly corrosion resistant, it does every irrigation job, doesn't require finicky handling. Mr. Smith also finds its light weight makes it easy to string over his hilly land.

Henry Gramling, Alcoa Aluminum Pipe dealer, was Mr. Smith's adviser. Mr. Smith says, "The Gramling service department gives me sound advice and prompt attention."

There is more Alcoa Aluminum Irrigation Pipe in service than all other brands combined. For the name of your local distributor of irrigation systems using Alcoa Aluminum Irrigation Pipe, fill out the coupon below.

THE ALCOA HOUR
Television's Finest Live Drama
Alternate Sunday Evenings

Look for this label—it's your guide to the best in aluminum value in farm roofing, farm gates, irrigation pipe.



ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA
2140-E Alcoa Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

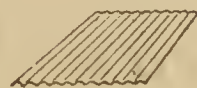
Please send me the name of my Alcoa Aluminum Irrigation Pipe Distributor and a FREE copy of *Pipelines to Profit*.

Name _____

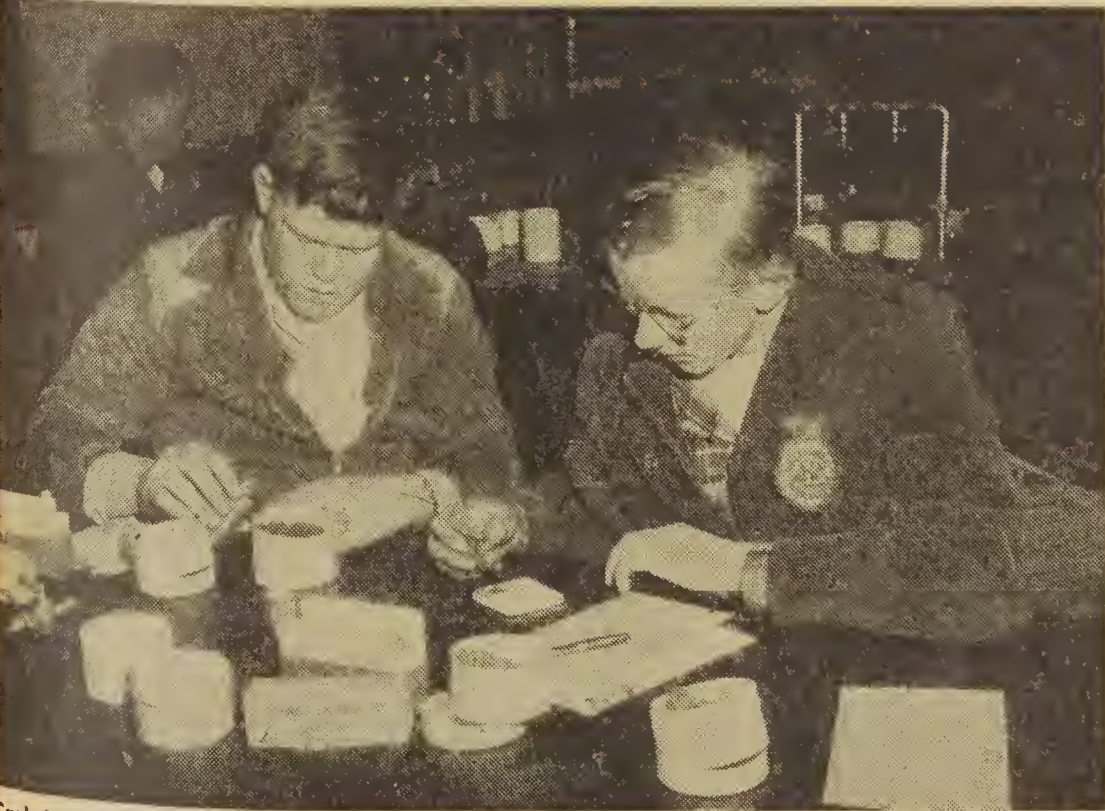
Address _____ City and State _____

ASK ABOUT THESE OTHER ALCOA PRODUCTS FOR BETTER FARMING

☐ Send information about Alcoa Aluminum Farm Roofing



☐ Send information about Alcoa Aluminum Farm Gates



Carl Joslin, left, and James Coe, vocational agriculture students at Boonville Central School, Boonville, New York, are using the Cornell pH test kit to determine the lime requirement of a soil. They were among more than 600 vo-ag students from 70 High Schools who attended land judging sessions conducted by Professors Hugh Wilson and Reeshon Feuer of the Department of Agronomy during Cornell's Farm and Home Week.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

TELEGRAM TO THE WHITE HOUSE

"PLEASE TELL THE PRESIDENT THAT WE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST THINK HIS VETO THE BEST JOB OF STATESMANSHIP IN MANY YEARS. THE FARM BILL WOULD HAVE BEEN OF DISSERVICE TO PRACTICALLY ALL NORTHEASTERN FARMERS, TO EVERY DAIRYMAN AND POULTRYMAN IN AMERICA, AND EVENTUALLY BECAUSE OF PILING UP MORE SURPLUSES IT WOULD HAVE LED ALL FARMERS STILL FARTHER INTO THE DOLDRUMS. HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS!"

READ THE article on the first page of this issue, and see why I felt moved to send the above telegram to the Honorable Sherman Adams, Assistant to President Eisenhower. If enacted into law, this bill would have cost poultrymen and dairymen millions of dollars in higher feed bills, and in the long run would have injured practically every farmer in the United States by piling up more surpluses to depress future farm prices.

Our front page article also explains the constructive steps taken by the Administration immediately to give farmers needed help. Already Secretary Benson has assured the average dairy farmer in the New York milk shed about \$10 additional cash in his May milk check under a farm price increase just announced by the USDA. Producers supplying the New York metropolitan area will receive in May the same price for their Class I fluid milk that was paid in April. Under the prevailing milk Order the price would have gone down for May and June. The Department has also promised to take similar action in June, and has assured dairymen that a hearing will be called to consider increasing milk prices for July and August. Numerous other steps to help all farmers are outlined in our front page story.

DO OATS PAY?

TALKING ON Rural Radio Network, Merrill Knapp said recently that it costs farmers on the average about \$244 to plant 10 acres of oats. The figure covers not only the plowing and fitting of the land but the cost of seed, including grass seed, fertilizer, and lime, not all of which can be charged against the season's oat crop.

Because of the high cost of growing oats compared to the actual dollar return even when there is a good crop, some economists claim that farmers should not grow them. But the actual dollar return from oats is not the whole story. Straw is almost a necessity on most farms, and also oats seem to be the best crop to use in getting a seeding of grass and legumes. If getting a good crop of grass or legumes is a prime consideration, then it is better to use a light rather than a heavy seeding of oats.

Incidentally, as every farmer knows, the earlier oats can be sown the better the crop. But as the weather looks at this writing, oats will have to be sown late or not at all.

"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION—"

CAN YOU think of anything more terrible than the memory of the death of a child from an accident that you might have prevented? More children die from accidents than from a total of the seven leading diseases. Here is a list of the terrible things that happen to children, most of which adults could prevent: burns, drowning, poisoning, falling objects, and of course automobile accidents.

Leaving matches, drugs like aspirin, sugar-coated medicines, and poisonous chemicals with-

By E. R. Eastman

in the reach of young children is criminally careless. Too often kerosene, turpentine and other poisonous liquids are stored in old pop or milk bottles, making a temptation for the youngsters

A little care may save a lifetime of regret.

PLANTING ON THE FURROW?

YOU WILL be interested in Bruce Gaylord's article on Page 25 of this issue about planting corn on the furrow. Maybe I am old-fashioned, but it seems to me that more proof is needed that weeds can be controlled without a thorough harrowing of the ground into good tilth before planting.

One thing is certain, if planting is done on the furrow, then more care must be taken to do a better plowing job than is often done. There simply can't be any "cut-and-cover" or skipping.

What do you think about this method? Maybe it is worth trying on a small acreage. Have you tried it? If so, what has been your experience?

FORESTS PAY

IF YOU have woods on your place, with proper care it can be one of your best crops. The State University of Michigan recently harvested timber from 444 acres of second-growth hardwood forest which it owns. Net returns to labor and management amounted to about \$27 an acre. Moreover, because of good forest management, this tract still has a fine stand of trees, which will continue to bring good returns. Get a forester to look over your woods.

DO COWS SLEEP?

COWS and other ruminants do not lose consciousness in the sense that we humans and other animals do, writes Melvin Scholl in "Hoard's Dairyman." He adds that after a lifetime of working with and caring for cows, he is sure that they never sleep.

"Of course cows rest," says Mr. Scholl, "but I have never been able to approach a cow whether she was lying down or standing in the stanchion and no matter how quiet I tried to be, without her being aware of my presence."

That's an interesting thought. The more closely you observe the habits of your cattle, the better herdsman you are. So what about it? Do cows sleep? For the best short letter giving us your opinion either way, backed by experience, on this interesting question, we will pay \$5, and \$1 for each additional letter that we can find room to print. Address letters to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department CS, Box 367, Ithaca, New York, and have them in our offices not later than May 15.

HATE CROWS?

Do you remember the jingle:

One for the blackbird
One for the crow
One for the cutworm
And three left to grow

Also, do you old-timers remember when we used to plant tarred corn to prevent crows from pulling it up? Probably I'll get dozens of letters now telling me how wrong I am, but although I well know that crows do pull up corn, I con-

fess to a sneaking liking for the rascals. I think we would miss them out of the countryside were they all to disappear, and they do a lot of good.

Based on actual field examinations, Department of Agriculture scientists in Pennsylvania found that birds, including crows, killed 81% of the corn borers that survived the winter.

MISREPRESENTATION

THE completely contradictory features of the Farm Bill which the President has just vetoed is a good example of how foolish politicians can be when they are seeking votes. If you want another example, consider the attitude of both Democrat and Republican leaders in the New York State Legislature in insisting that the State develop the additional electric power from Niagara instead of letting free enterprise do it.

These leaders misrepresent the people of the State. Practically every farm organization, hundreds of business groups, and the New York State Federation of Labor are on record in favor of free enterprise operation of the Niagara project. Yet arbitrarily and arrogantly, both Republican and Democrat State leaders continue to obstruct the will of the people by demanding State operation. The attitude of the Republican leaders is not even good politics, for the balance of power between the two parties rests on the upstate vote. How much enthusiasm can any upstate voter have in supporting legislators who continue to misrepresent him? He might as well stay home from the polls.

FOR MORE MILK VENDING

ALTHOUGH there has been considerable increase in the last two or three years in the number of milk vending machines, there is still only one machine for every 10,000 people. There are, on the other hand, 210,000 chewing gum machines and 695,000 soft drink vending machines.

Returns from the milk sales were \$22,000,000 as against \$65,000,000 worth of coffee from vending machines, \$210,000,000 worth of candy, \$393,000,000 of soft drinks, and \$690,000,000 of cigarettes.

There should be milk vending machines wherever people gather. You can help increase milk consumption by insisting that it be served at every farm banquet, by asking for it every time you eat in public places, and by suggesting that your milk marketing cooperatives put on a campaign to get milk-vending machines everywhere.

* * *

Now that the lawnmower is heard in the land again, make sure that you do not cut your lawn grass too short—not less than 1" to 1½". Without some leaves, grasses and legumes will starve.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

AFRIGHTENED householder reported to the police that he'd been struck down in the dark outside his back door by an unknown assailant. A young policeman was sent to investigate and soon returned to headquarters with a lump on his forehead and with a glum look on his face.

"I solved the case," he muttered.

"Amazingly fast work," his superior complimented him. "How did you do it?"

The young cop explained, "I stepped on the rake, too."

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: The USDA has announced that the May Class IA fluid milk price in the Metropolitan market would be continued at \$4.78 instead of dropping to \$4.51 as expected. Inasmuch as about one third of milk produced in May and June will be consumed as fluid milk, milk producers will get an increase of around 9 cents in the uniform price for May. It is expected that the \$4.78 price will continue through June.

A hearing is being called, the date and place to be announced, to consider the Class IA price for July and August, also a possible change in the Class III price.

Conferences are being held with the governors of New York and New Jersey and with other interested parties by Secretary Benson. The hope is that action can be speeded up on a Milk Order for northern New Jersey plus possible changes in the New York Order. One proposal is to eliminate the Class IC price (which is lower than the Class IA price) by including upstate New York cities in the New York Market Area, thus requiring upstate dealers to pay the full fluid milk price.

Roy Lennartson of the U. S. D. A. recently stated that a separate order for northern New Jersey must insure that producers carry their own surplus, and that market stability be achieved which would prevent disorderly shifting of producers and plants between New Jersey and New York. If stability could be brought to New York and New Jersey markets, it would increase producers' prices by amounts estimated from ten cents per cwt. upward.

SPRAY TOLERANCE: The Miller Bill (Federal) sets tolerances for spray residue on farm products sold for food. Products which carry more than the established tolerance when marketed are subject to seizure by government inspectors.

They are of particular importance to fruit and vegetable growers, but there is a possibility of residues in meat or milk where grass is sprayed incorrectly, and in grain which is treated to prevent insect damage in storage.

What to do? It is extremely important to follow directions on labels in applying sprays or dust. They are intended to prevent too much residue. So far as possible, spray or dust early because residues decrease with time.

POULTRY: As of April 1st, the number of chicks and young chickens on farms was 5% above a year ago, but the rate of increase seems to be tapering off and may run about the same as last year from now on. Also, the increase in potential layers will be somewhat offset by culling out of old layers in coming months.

Next fall, egg production should be only a little higher than last fall. Therefore, the outlook for eggs is better than it was a few months ago, but not quite as good as in 1955.

SOIL BANK: The Soil Bank plan may yet become law. The House Appropriations Committee voted to appropriate \$1,200,000,000 to spend as a substitute for the Soil Bank under existing farm laws, but Secretary Benson believes present law is inadequate. A specific Soil Bank bill is also being considered but without the provision to pay farmers up to \$500,000,000 as soon as they sign up.

BRUCELLOSIS: Sales of cows for dairy replacements in New York State for the first three months of this year are down about 50% compared to last year. Cows sold for slaughter are about the same as last year. Where are the replacements? Are farmers keeping them on the farm or are they being moved illegally?

It is rumored that a considerable number of cows are being sold (and bought) for dairy replacements without a health certificate. Even at some inconvenience and expense, we urge New York State dairymen to work with the Department of Agriculture in cleaning up brucellosis. Buying a cow without a health certificate may introduce the disease in your herd. Obviously, no dairyman can sell an animal without a certificate so long as all dairymen refuse to buy her!

—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

WHATE'ER aspersions I have cast about my neighbor in the past, I really should confess that he ain't near as bad as he could be. There's just two habits that annoy me very much 'bout that old boy: His love of work is much too great and he keeps far too up-to-date. These things both tend to make me mad, they've caused most fights we've ever had; since they are habits I ain't got, they're used in ev'ry verbal shot that neighbor likes to send my way, and, worst of all, 'most ev'ry day Mirandy grabs them with a vim to ask, "Why can't you be like him?"

Right now, for instance, that big jerk is in the field and hard at work an hour before I'm out of bed; and when, at five p.m., I head for home, that guy is apt to say, "It's just the middle of the day!" Then when he's got his work all done 'fore mine is more than just begun, he loves to throttle down and scream 'bout folks who still farm with a team. He's just too dumb to realize which one of us is really wise; while he is taking me to task, I just smile quietly and ask, "Who's growing all the surpluses and making himself ulcerous?"



THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY

Did you know there are over 100 varieties of cheese made in the U.S.?

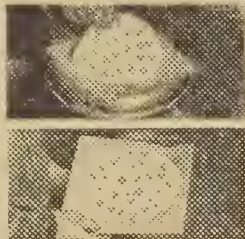


...if you want to make money from milk...

Consumers of dairy products are shoppers, too. They want the best quality at the lowest price. Flavor, appearance, keeping quality, all are important. If dairy products taste better and look better, consumers will buy more and that means more money for you.

Better quality is the key. The Rapid-Flo Quality Program is helping producers make more income when they follow these few simple steps:

FIRST • Use the Rapid-Flo Check-Up regularly. Here it is:



1. After filtering each con of milk (10 gallons or less) the used filter disk is carefully removed from the strainer and placed on a cardboard to dry.

2. Examination of the used filter will indicate precautionary steps necessary to secure clean milk.

SECOND • Filter the milk promptly.

To be sure of a reliable Rapid-Flo Check-Up every time, be sure you use genuine Rapid-Flo Fibre-Bonded Filter Disks—preferred by a majority of dairy farmers from Coast-to-Coast—proved more reliable, more retentive.

Fibre-Bonded Rapid-Flo Filter Disks are engineered by Johnson & Johnson for greater safety and reliability. Constantly improved in quality—yet with no increase in price since 1950.



Filter Products Division

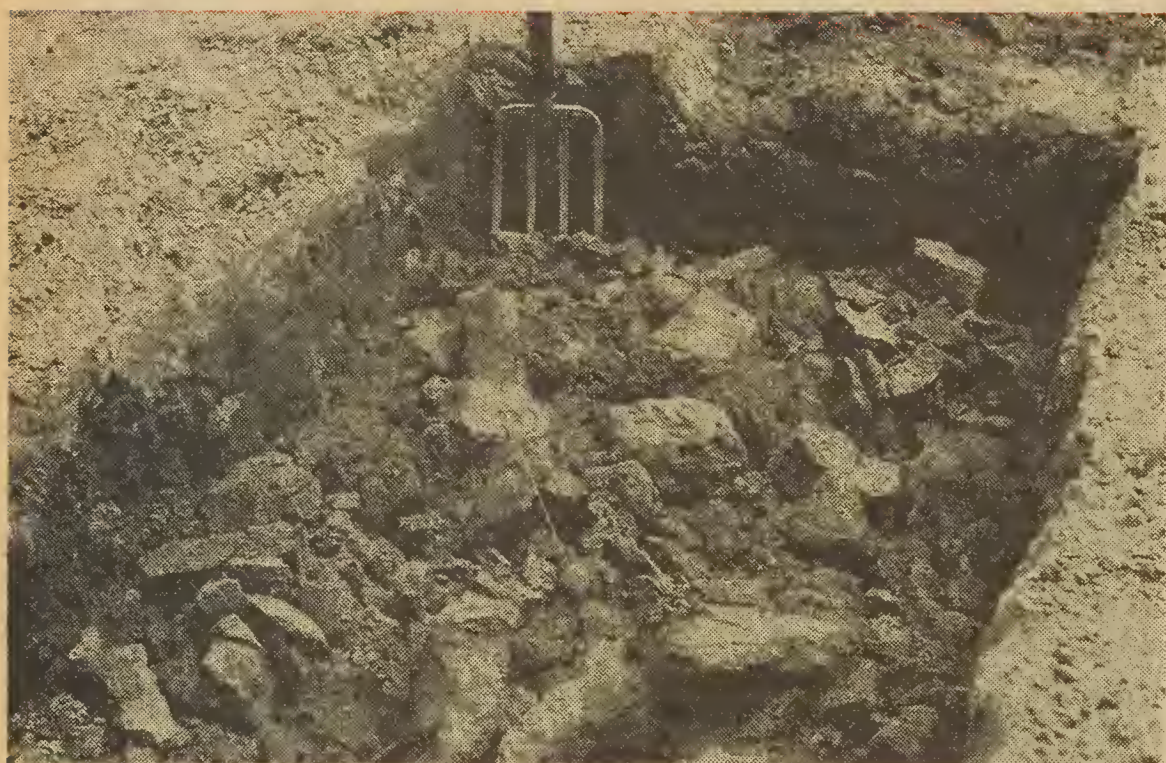
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Let's Look At The Roots*

By HENRY C. deROO

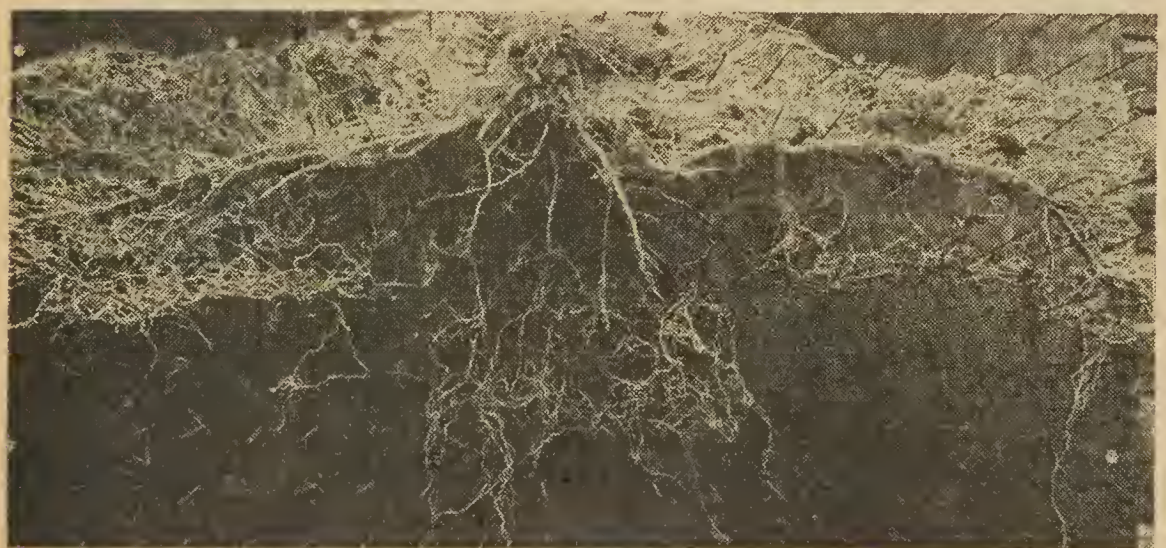
Windsor, Connecticut Tobacco Laboratory



Top photo shows an experimental method of loosening the compaction pan and deeper subsoil. Topsoil was replaced and regular field treatment given the Havana Seed tobacco seedlings. Below, the root system of a plant grown on such a loosened soil. Deep and well developed system penetrated the soil readily to a depth of two feet.



Top photo shows the wall of a pit dug across a row, 3 inches from the stem of a harvested Havana Seed tobacco plant. The profile shows compactness and root development in the different soil horizons. The biggest portion of the root system is in top 6 inches of the hilled and cultivated part of the plow layer. Only one root showed in the hardpan (11 to 18 inches). Profile below shows root system in a 6-inch slice from the same profile. Most roots are in top 6 inches; root growth in lower part of plow layer was inhibited by repacked soil condition. Few roots extend below plow depth.



FARMERS AND gardeners, even though wise in the ways of plants, may sometimes forget that about half of a plant lives below the surface of the soil.

In spite of this failure to appreciate the importance of the plant roots, most of our efforts to promote growth are directed to the below-ground parts. Exceptions, of course, are plant breeding and control of plant pests and weeds.

It is well known that each plant species has a more or less characteristic root system which, however, can be modified by soil conditions. In most species, as shown by J. E. Weaver of the University of Nebraska, a vigorous plant above ground depends upon a well developed, healthy root system.

The volume of soil suitable for root development is an important factor in soil productivity. Increasing the root zone is the most effective way, in many soils, for enlarging water storage capacity and for making more plant food available for crop growth.

An ideal soil is deep and well structured, with plenty of room for the root system of the plant to grow and develop.

Root room may be restricted by solid bedrock at a shallow depth, by a high water table which results in lack of oxygen, by compaction pans which interfere with aeration and resist root penetration, and by poor structure which affects pore size distribution.

Drainage, shattering of the compaction pans, and practices designed to improve soil structure are some of the means to make possible better root growth. Excessive concentrations of salts may be removed, and lime or plant foods, or both, added to the soil below plow depth.

Physical soil condition now seems to be an obstacle on many soils where drainage, irrigation, better varieties,

and adequate fertilization and pest control are the rule. Farmers and research workers find evidence that the problem becomes more serious as tractor and implement traffic increases on cultivated land. In brief, the mechanized farmer seems to be tilling the surface and packing the plow-depth layer, thereby rather permanently affecting soil structure.

At this Station we are experimenting with various crop rotations, soil treatments, and implements to learn more about this problem.

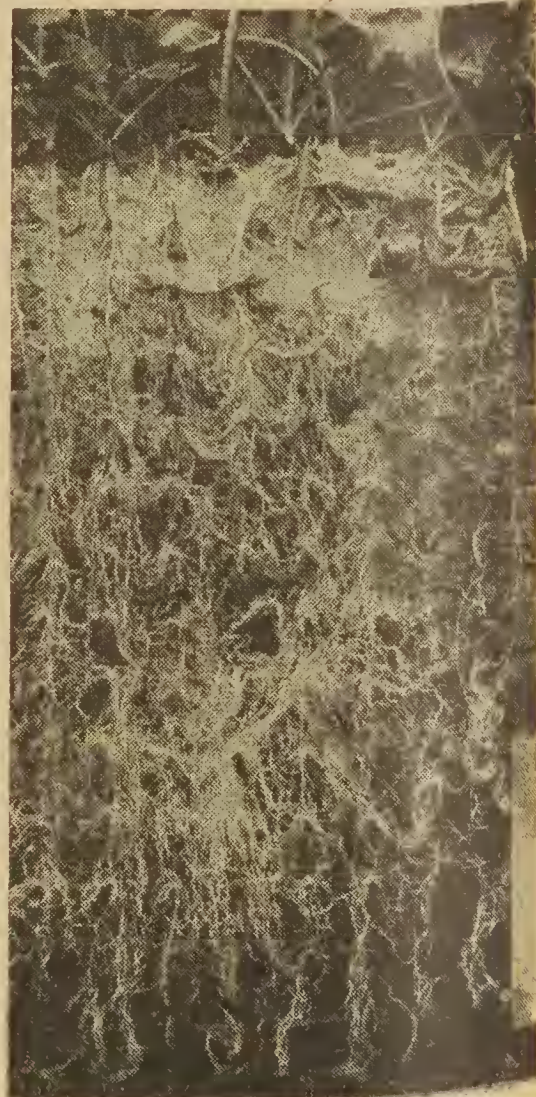
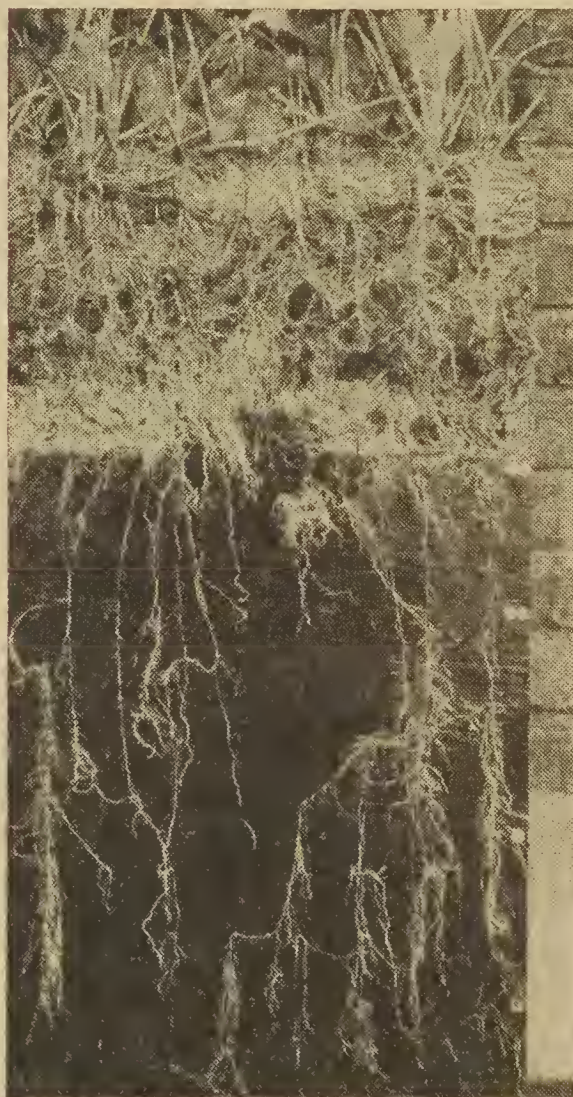
We find, so far, that deep tillage, reduction of machine traffic, and plowing under special rotation and cover crops—mostly grasses or legumes—generally overcomes the traffic and tillage pans and avoids excessive surface-soil pulverization by intensive cultivation.

More recently we have made careful studies of the relationship between soil conditions and root growth, especially of tobacco and its cover crops. These studies begin with examination of the root pattern. We must then try to interpret the differences we find, with careful attention to the soil profile, especially its physical resistance and aeration.

Core sampling helps us to measure some of the properties of soils, the eye and the hand make possible more rapid evaluations.

A root study, however, is often needed to show soil disturbances otherwise almost undetectable. Different methods of deep tillage and management are measured first by root penetration and distribution. More conventional measures of performance, such as yield and physical soil properties, are also used extensively. But the direct response of plants to such practices is best shown by their root systems.

*Courtesy "Frontiers of Plant Science"



Left, root systems of rape plants restricted by compacted layer at plow depth. Photo at right shows uninhibited root growth in soil loosened by hand with a fork.

Selective Breeding for Herd Replacements

By FRED J. NUTTER

Commissioner Maine Department of Agriculture

IT HAS been generally accepted that efficient, high producing cows are the key to profitable milk production. Better feeding and management will result in increased production and income in many cases but they are no substitutes for good cows.

Go into almost any herd and examine the net income per cow and you will find that the net income from the herd would be more than doubled if all cows produced as much as the best cow. Thus, if we are to operate a dairy herd successfully, it is essential, not only to apply good herd management, but to have cows with the inherent potential for high production.

Given a herd of cows, as most of you now have, what can be done to improve this ability to produce? No constructive job can be done without production records on the individual cows. First, get into some kind of a testing program if you are not doing it now. The use of records is the only way you can find out where to start. Learn which cows, and, still more important, which cow families are worthy to be the mothers of your future herd.

It has often been said that the bull is half the herd. From the standpoint of future progress, the bull to which you mate your cows is all important.

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Ideas have much in common with rubber balls. The way they bounce depends on where they start from, the force with which they are thrown, dropped, tossed or pushed, the character of the surface on which they hit.—Norman G. Shidle

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Whether he is your own herd sire or is owned by an artificial bull stud, you should study carefully what possible offspring might result from mating him with your herd, or with particular cow families in your herd. Remember there has never been but one perfect man, and, by the same token, there has never been a perfect cow.

Consequently, all matings result in a reshuffling of both desirable and undesirable characteristics. Study your cows which you have selected as the mothers of your future herd. Analyze them carefully. Which characteristics do you want to perpetuate, and which do you want to get rid of? Then you must mate these cows with a bull which will accomplish this. You must know a great deal about the transmitting ability of the sire.

Regardless of high-powered advertising, regardless of good provings published, there are a few points to keep in mind:

1. No animal can transmit anything he didn't inherit. He transmits exactly what he got from his sire and dam.

2. The price paid for an animal is no guarantee of his breeding value.

3. It is very important to know all you can about the characteristics of the family he comes from even if he has daughters in production. Remember, his daughters are only one-half his. Half their characteristics come from their mothers. Don't give the bull credit for all their good points and blame their mothers for the bad ones.

Even with careful study mistakes will result. That is one reason the business of building better animals is so interesting. It is a constant challenge to the person with courage and imagination.

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see your local newspapers
or call your Purina
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Feed on pasture for
more milk,
better cow condition.



Take advantage of our May
"Grass Opportunity Special" on Purina

CHECK-R-BOARD DAIRY 16%

Helping you cut feeding costs to the bone is the business of Purina Dealers. We believe you farm folks are entitled to this service if we are to deserve your business. To help your herd make milk at even lower cost this summer, we have cut CHECK-R-BOARD DAIRY 16% to the bone. Throughout May it is priced e-x-t-r-a low. Available in 14%, 18% and 20% at big savings, too. Cows love this nutritious feed. It's one of the best dairy feed buys available even at regular prices and it's made by PURINA... known for quality.

PASTURE FEEDING GAINED US 15,752 POUNDS OF EXTRA MILK FROM 9 COWS

Purina scientists proved how important grain feeding is during the pasture season. Two matched groups of 9 cows each were turned out on pasture in late April. One group continued to get a 16% Purina milking ration, fed 1 lb. ration to 3 lbs. milk. The other group got no grain.

Despite the fact the "grass-only" cows were put back on the same grain feeding program the check group received in early October, they trailed the grain-fed group by 15,752 lbs. (1,750 lbs. per cow) by February... real proof that pasture feeding PAYS OFF BIG in the fall and winter when it counts most!

CHECK-R-BOARD DAIRY AVAILABLE ONLY IN NEW YORK AND PARTS OF PENNSYLVANIA

This "special" is confined to areas of New York State and the northern fringe counties of Pennsylvania where Purina Check-R-Board Dairy is sold. Check your newspaper for local prices.



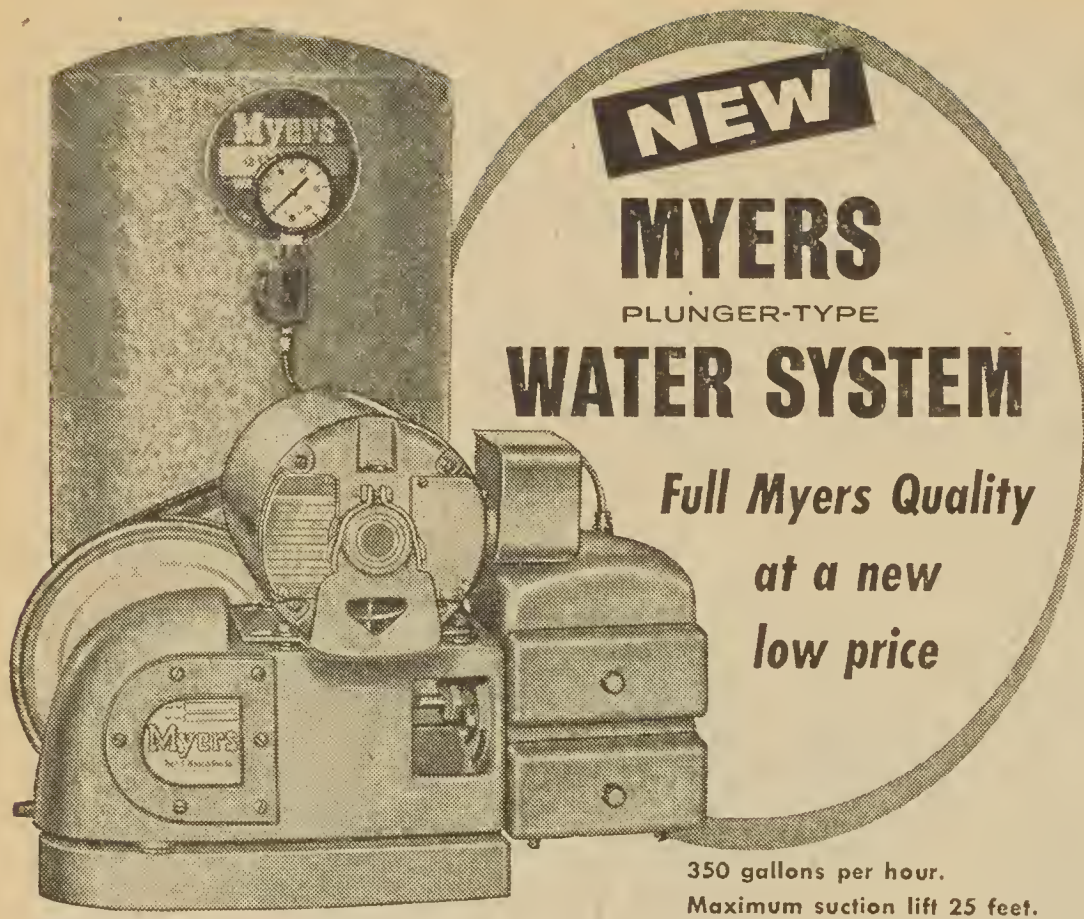
HERD AVERAGES 12,781 POUNDS ON CHECK-R-BOARD DAIRY 16%

Harvey N. Alford, Marcellus dairyman, writes: "I have used Check-R-Board Dairy 16%, and Check-R-Board Dairy 30% and my own grains, for the past year with very good results. My herd average on 20.3 milkers was 12,781 lbs. milk and 440.4 lbs. fat.

"Last June I started using Purina Nursing Chow, Calf Startena, D & F Supplement and oats and got the best calves and heifers ever. Photo shows Harvey Jr. with his 2-year-old heifer. She won first prize at Onondaga County Black & White Show, made 10,720 lbs. milk, 393 lbs. fat in 286 days."

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
BUFFALO, N. Y.





This all-new Myers electric water system has all the high-quality features engineered into an attractive, streamlined, compact unit. It's ideal for small homes, summer cottages . . . wherever price is important and you need dependable, automatic, shallow-well water service.

NEW PERFORMANCE FEATURES

NEW—Attractive, compact design requires minimum floor space for such high-capacity, automatic water service. **NEW**—Rubber mountings insure whisper-quietness. **NEW**—Automatic self-oiling cuts wear, prolongs trouble-free operation. **NEW**—Easier access to vital parts facilitates regular inspection . . . easier maintenance. **NEW**—Automotive-type oil seal is leakproof and replaceable . . . lowers maintenance cost. **NEW**—Drain plugs permit easy, complete draining without disassembly. **NEW**—Longer-lasting, steel-backed, bronze bearings continuously lubricated automatically for long quiet performance.

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NEW YORK STATE An Agricultural Empire

By Averell Harriman
Governor of New York State

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are excerpts from a talk given by Governor Averell Harriman at Farm and Home Week at Cornell on March 21st, 1956.

I WANT to take this opportunity to congratulate President Malott and his staff here at Cornell, on behalf of the people of New York, for the fine, comprehensive program of instruction they are carrying out—in agriculture, veterinary medicine, home economics, and many other fields. This great institution rightly holds a national—indeed a worldwide—reputation as a center of research and education. Our State is proud of Cornell and of the records which Cornell graduates have made as leaders in our Nation.

In recent years, the increase in the productivity of agriculture has been phenomenal. We produce twice as much, per person engaged in agriculture, as we did twenty-five years ago—50 per cent more than a decade ago. This exceeds even the rise in industrial productivity. To the farmers of our Nation and of our State, and to the advances they have made, we owe much of the progress and prosperity of our whole community.

I find when talking to people from other States that they think of New York as a commercial and industrial State and as the financial and cultural center of the Nation, but I constantly have to tell them that New York is one of the great agricultural states of the Union as well.

Close to the Top

We rank second among the States in milk and other dairy products. We are fourth in total vegetable production, and here is something I'm proud of—we're first in onions, because my own Orange County is the Number One onion-producing county in the Nation. New York is a big producer of a lot of other things—we're first in ducks, and second in apples and grapes and maple syrup. And we rank high in poultry.

New York farmers, in short, have proved themselves as production experts. The bigger problem now is marketing—and I am glad to see that the Extension Service, which has contributed so much to our production records, has launched a long-term program to improve the efficiency of agricultural marketing.

A lot has been done, and can be done, with better packaging, and better displays in the markets, of eggs and dairy products and fruits, and I'm glad to see the emphasis on this in the Extension Service program.

The value of research and extension work is well illustrated in the control of brucellosis in our dairy herds. Thanks to the leadership of the Veterinary College here, the proportion of cattle affected has dropped from 17 per cent in the 1930's to five per cent today. We are stepping up our State program this year—with the aim of finally eradicating this disease by 1959.

Research Pays Dividends

After years of research here at Cornell on artificial insemination, we have reached the point where they claim that one bull could produce 100,000 calves in one year. Artificial insemination makes possible tremendous and widespread improvements in the productivity of our dairy herds.

These are examples of the progress that is in store for agriculture. But before we can realize the fruits of our progress, we must solve another and

over-riding problem that faces every farmer, every businessman who sells to farmers, and in fact the whole country. We must overcome the present situation whereby, as the farmers produce more and more efficiently, they get less and less for their day's work.

It just is not right that one group among us—and one of our hardest working groups at that—should be taking a licking at a time when our country as a whole is prosperous. We mustn't stop fighting until the farmers get a fair break.

This is more than a question of justice and of sound economics. What is at stake is the very conception of the family farm, that is one of the basic values in American life. These values must be preserved—they are worth fighting for.

Last month I called a group of State dairy leaders to Albany and they agreed that the best solution is to extend the New York City order—which is a joint Federal-State order—to cover the heavily populated areas up-State which are not now regulated. This would eliminate the Class I-C price. We telegraphed Secretary Benson requesting him to take prompt action.

"Drink More Milk"

Our campaign to increase consumption of fluid milk, in which everybody is working together, is bringing results. Fluid milk consumption in the New York City area rose 3 per cent last year over the year before—largely attributable to the promotion campaign. We are making progress in sales to the great untapped market reached by milk-vending machines. These machines ought to be on all the subway platforms and at service stations and in the office buildings wherever there

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The imperative need of this nation at all times is the leadership of the uncommon men or women . . . who cannot be intimidated, who are not concerned with applause meters, nor those who sell tomorrow for cheers today.—Herbert Hoover

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are soft-drink machines. By getting New York City officials to remove obstacles in their regulations, we have increased sales through vending machines 14 per cent in the last three months.

This shows how farmers and city people alike can benefit through better cooperation between down-State and up-State New York—which is one of the things I am seeking to achieve as Governor. The interests of all New Yorkers are interdependent—New York State is one.

Fruit growing in our State has now become a \$50 million industry. More than half of these receipts come from apples. Unfortunately, today the price of the earlier varieties of apples is severely depressed—just half of what it was in 1954. To provide some relief, I asked the State institutions to buy more apples, which they have done. This strengthened the market to some extent.

One thing everybody agrees on is that we must find wider uses for surplus farm commodities. To this end, as well as to help our low-income families, we have already started the distribution of surplus foods to people on relief. If the Legislature acts on my recommendation, we will extend the distribution to other needy families. The

(Continued on Opposite Page)

When, Where and How to Lime

TESTS CONDUCTED at Cornell University by two of its soils specialists on a silt loam soil which tested a pH of 4.8, showed that best results were obtained and the pH raised to 6.5 by adding two tons of lime per acre before plowing and another two tons per acre after plowing. This level is most satisfactory for growth and production of legume crops and hay.

These soils specialists also found that when limited amounts of lime — such as one or two tons per acre — were to be applied, the best results were obtained by application after plowing and then working the lime in to the top three inches of surface. This, however, is only a very temporary measure and farmers attempting to meet the soils requirements for top production and quality of crops must remember that the roots do not remain in the top three inches of soil. They go down in search of plant food nutrients and moisture. However, when the plant food is present only in a very shallow top layer of soil, the roots tend to remain there and then crops suffer in every dry spell and frost heaves in the winter. The best results are obtained when soils receive all the minerals—calcium, magnesium, phosphate, potash and other plant foods needed by the growing crops.

In most cases where soils are tested the samples are drawn from the plow layer, usually about six inches in depth. Liming recommendations therefore, are based on soil conditions in these top six inches. When plowing

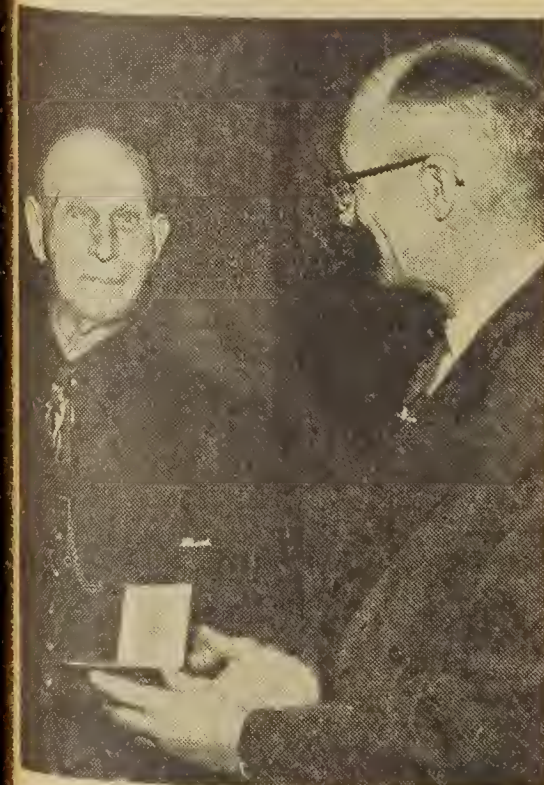
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Every man ought to be inquisitive through every hour of his great adventure down to the day when he shall no longer cast a shadow in the sun.—Frank Moore Colby

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

deeper than usual, farmers need to take into account that more acidity needs to be neutralized. In Illinois it has been found that for each additional inch above the first six, an extra 1,000 pounds of liming material must be applied to correct the added acidity.

Liming whenever soil conditions permit spreading is advocated by most agronomists. This includes late fall and winter spreading—even in snow where the land is not too rolling or steep. It is not necessary to wait until planting time, especially on land to be seeded.



Douglas Moorhead, right, president of the National Grape Cooperative Association, presents a gold watch to Henry W. Pettit of Brocton, New York. Mr. Pettit is known as the Dean of U. S. grape growers, having harvested his 70th consecutive crop of grapes last fall. Mr. Pettit is still taking care of 10 acres of Concord grapes near Brocton.

since the best results are obtained when lime is applied from six months to a year prior to seeding.

— A. A. —

NEW YORK STATE AN AGRICULTURAL EMPIRE

(Continued from Opposite Page)

bounty of our God-given abundance of food could also be used more effectively in fighting communism around the world. It could be one of the most effective weapons we have in the cold war.

Better Roads

When we talk of rural progress, we have to talk of roads—town, county and State. This year we are going to do

something more for our town roads. Since 1930, despite the great increase in costs, the State-aid program for maintenance of town roads has continued to be based on \$37.50 a mile. This year we're going to double this—to \$75 a mile. State-aid per mile under the ten-year improvement program is also being increased, which will allow for the use of suitable binding materials to improve and extend the life of the town highways. Through these two measures, \$4.5 million a year more will be available for town roads.

As for State highways, two years ago the Diefendorf Commission reported that 8,000 miles of State highways—more than half the total mileage—was in "less than tolerable" condition. You all know that, since that time, conditions have gotten worse. Construction has not kept pace with our needs, and we've got to have an ade-

quate long-range program, or the growth of our State will be throttled.

It has been a pleasure to meet people from all parts of the great farming industry of our State and to talk about our problems and what we have accomplished together. We have it within our power to provide abundantly for all Americans, to attain and to perpetuate an expanding economy of full employment and growing opportunity, in the cities and on the farms alike. We have it within our power to assure that every group shares fairly in our prosperity. If our efforts and our vision measure up to the resources and the potentialities of this great land of ours, there can be no limit to our achievements.

Most self-made men refuse to let their sons have that privilege.
—Ruth Smeltzer

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How To Get

GAS TAX REFUNDS

YOU will be able to obtain a refund of the Federal excise tax on gasoline which is used on a farm for farming purposes under the law approved by President Eisenhower on April 2, 1956. The present Federal tax rate is 2 cents a gallon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Russell C. Harrington announced that under the new law the first refund payments will be made after June 30 with respect to gasoline purchased and used during the first six months of 1956. Thereafter, refunds will be made for a one-year period from July 1 to June 30.

To get your refund, you will have to file your claim after June 30 and before October 1. Claims are to be made on Form 2240 and are to be filed with the United States District Director of Internal Revenue for your district. The

form will be available after June 1 at Internal Revenue offices, county agricultural agents, and many banks and post offices.

Refunds will be limited to the Federal tax on gasoline which is used by a farmer for farming purposes on a farm located in the United States. A farmer may also request a refund of the tax on any gasoline which is used on his farm by a custom operator or a neighbor in connection with cultivating the soil, or raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity.

In general, the new law provides that gasoline shall be treated as used for farming purposes if it is used:

1. By the farmer or any other person in connection with cultivating the soil, or raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including the raising of livestock, poultry, etc., on a farmer's own farm.

2. By a farmer in the operation, management, conservation, improvement, or

maintenance of his farm or its tools or equipment.

3. By a farmer in handling, drying, packing, grading, or storing any agricultural or horticultural commodity in its unmanufactured state, but only if the farmer produced more than one-half of the commodity which he so treated.

4. By the farmer in connection with the planting, cultivating, caring for, or cutting of trees, or the preparation (other than sawing into lumber, chipping, or other milling) of trees for market, but only if the planting, etc., is incidental to his farming operations.

No refunds of tax are allowed on gasoline used off the farm, such as gasoline used on public roads or highways in transporting family members or workmen, equipment, livestock, crops, feed, etc. Also, no refunds are allowed for tax on gasoline used in processing, packaging, freezing, or canning operations.



Farmers are also given special relief from the Federal excise tax on diesel fuel and special motor fuels used on a farm for farming purposes.

Be sure to keep sufficient records so the Internal Revenue Service can verify the accuracy of your claim.

Down Youthful Pathways

of Dreams and Promise

to What Stern Realities

of an Unknown Tomorrow?

Youth and spring go hand-in-hand, especially in the country. For each is a season of budding life and the promise of a smiling new world.

But beyond, lurk the realities of tomorrow: The scorching suns of successive summers . . . the parched fields and grain-fed herds . . . the dwindling milk checks and mounting costs that throw shadows of gloom over once-bright meadows.

What does lie ahead for our promising young people of the northeast dairyland? Will their future be bright? . . . based on a sound dairy economy that will enable them to rear other promising youngsters in the traditions of their fathers? Will they continue to enjoy the neighborliness, the peace of mind, the self-respect and independence of the farm way of life? Or will they become unhappy and embittered . . . displaced persons among the restless masses of the city?

The Dairymen's League hopes and believes they will stay on the farm. It is working hard to insure their future . . . to improve their way of life. It offers them the en-



couragement and inspiration of understanding fellowship . . . the security and stability of strong organization, of trained and experienced leadership. It offers them resources and facilities unequalled elsewhere in the milkshed. It is the organization that for half a century has helped their fathers to advance and prosper.

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

Chemical Weeding of Vegetables

By PHIL. MINGES

Department of Vegetable Crops, Cornell University

W EED-FREE fields are usually the most productive and the ones most likely to return a profit. This is true even though it is often rather expensive to control weeds. In many cases the use of chemicals for weeding has helped either to improve weed control or reduce the cost of weeding. Even so, weed control chemicals must be considered a supplement to, rather than a replacement for, the cultivation of weeds.

Unfortunately there is no general weed control chemical for vegetables. Accordingly, one must select the correct chemical for the job to be done. Some of the factors to consider are; the kind of vegetable and sometimes even the variety, the species of weeds most prevalent in the field, the time of year, the type of soil, and whether there is any danger of residual effects on the crops that are likely to follow.

It is also essential that spray equipment suitable for doing the job properly be available. If the sprayer is to be used for other type of work as well,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some.
—Poor Richard's Almanac

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

the farmer should be sure the material he is to use for controlling weeds will not leave a residue in the sprayer that may cause trouble later.

After the proper chemical has been selected there still are other things to do or learn. These include deciding on the proper rates to use, the best time of application in relation to the growth of the plant, how to properly mix the material in the spray tank and last but not least how to adjust the nozzles to give the desired coverage and rate. With certain weed chemicals it is necessary to watch the temperatures during the time of application. A poor job in any of these respects may mean that the weeds will not be killed or that the crop may be injured.

It is apparent that the job of killing weeds requires knowledge and a willingness to take necessary precautions. Because of these demands some growers have thrown up their hands in despair and have decided that it is easier to keep weeds out with the older methods. This apparently is somewhat true of potato growers.

Potatoes

A water soluble dinitro material such as Sinox P. E. or Premerge can be used in upstate New York as a weed spray just before the potatoes come up, which is usually about 2 weeks after planting. The dinitro spray kills the small weeds that have germinated after the time of planting. This application usually will keep the weeds in control until the potato vines pretty well shade the row or until the crop is killed.

This practice may be particularly useful to those growers with large acreages. With long spray booms it is possible to cover a field much faster than can be done with cultivation equipment. This may permit growers to devote more time to other jobs during the busy planting period.

The recommendation is to apply 3 pounds (1 gallon) of Sinox P. E. or Premerge in 50 gallons of water per acre. A regular potato sprayer adjusted to cover all the ground may be used. The sprayer should be washed out carefully once or twice before using it again for other purposes.

This recommendation is for mineral soils in upstate New York where annual broad-leaves constitute the main problem. The cost for the material will be approximately \$5. to \$6. per acre.

Pre-emergence weed sprays on muck soils are generally ineffective nor are they recommended on Long Island where nitrogen sidedress applications are made soon after come-up.

Beans

The same dinitro sprays have proved to be quite useful to lima bean, snap bean and dry bean growers. They are particularly effective in bean fields plagued with such annual weeds as mustard, pigweed, ragweed and the like. The dinitro is used at the same rate as suggested for potatoes and is applied just before the beans come up or as they first begin to emerge from the soil.

With beans it is often satisfactory to treat only a narrow band 8 to 12 inches wide over each row which can reduce the costs greatly. For example, when the bean rows are 32 inches apart and an 8 inch swath is sprayed, only one-fourth of the total area is treated. The middle of the rows, is of course, weeded by normal cultivation.

Some growers prefer to treat at time of planting. This has two advantages: (1) The spraying and planting can be done in one operation and (2) There is less danger of rains upsetting the schedule. When treating at planting time the rate of DN applied per acre should be increased from 3 to 4½ pounds. There seems to be little difference in the control of annual weeds between spraying at emergence or at planting, provided this rate adjustment is made.

Sweet Corn

Sweet corn is another important New York vegetable where chemical weeding often can help cut costs. When sprayed at the proper time, 2,4-D can be used safely on most varieties of sweet corn. Again the greatest value is in an area where broad-leaf weeds predominate and where grasses are of minor importance.

The recommendation is to apply ½ pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre anytime during the period after the corn starts emerging until it is 3 to 4 inches high.

Since the 2,4-D can cause the corn to become brittle for a time after spraying, it is wise not to cultivate for 10 to 14 days following an application. 2,4-D presents some hazards, particularly if it is to be used near other vegetable fruit or ornamental crops. For this reason where there is a possibility of injury to other crops either through drift at time of spraying or from residue in the spray equipment, it may be desirable to use an alternate chemical.

Again the dinitros as suggested for beans and potatoes can be used as a pre-emergence on sweet corn. The dinitros at the rate of 3 to 4½ pounds per acre will be more expensive but this cost can be reduced considerably if only a band is sprayed over the row.

There are several forms of 2,4-D such as sodium salt, amine salt, and the esters. The ester forms are more volatile and are, therefore, more dangerous from a drifting standpoint. Hence the sodium or amine salt forms are safer to use where drift hazards exist.

The recommendations given in general are for average conditions and usually a fair margin of safety is allowed. Growers may wish to make minor changes in their methods or rates in order to develop the best weed control program for their particular situation. County Agricultural Agents can often give details of the best procedures based on experience in their counties. In testing any new practice, however, the growers should leave "control" strips so that they can make valid comparisons as to both weed control and crop injury.

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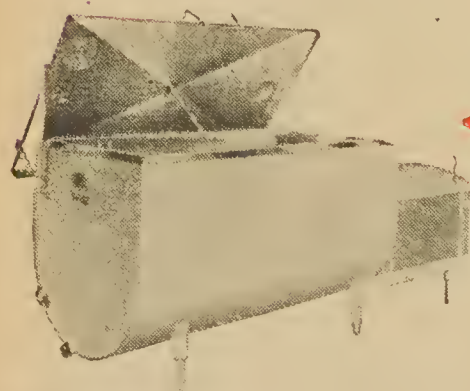
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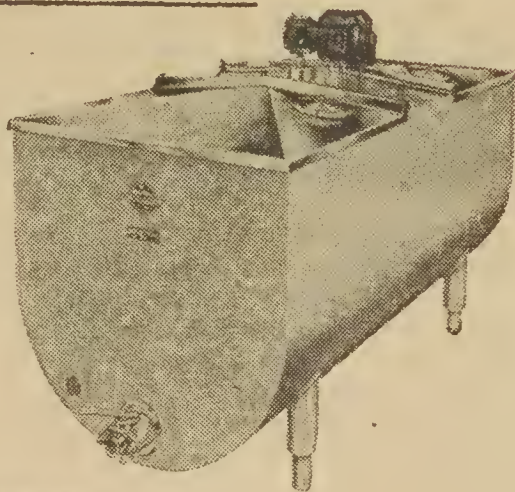


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Some of the Schuyler County farm folks gathered for the Kitchen Conference were, from left: Ralph Ward, host, and president of the County Farm Bureau, Mrs. Howard Drake, Charles Richards, Mrs. Amos Hall, Mrs. Rex Richards and Mr. Drake. Mr. Drake runs a feed mill.

Kitchen Conferences

Farm Bureau Neighbors Meet Monthly to Study
Problems That Affect Their Living and Business

By JIM HALL

RALPH WARD, broiler grower of Alpine, New York, invited me over to his home one night in late March when he and Mrs. Ward were to be hosts to their local "Kitchen Conference" group of Farm Bureau members. By eight o'clock, seven of the eleven members in the group were gathered in the living room with their wives while their children settled down upstairs — to read, study or to bed, depending on their ages.

Poultryman Amos Hall, chairman of the group, got through the formalities of opening the meeting in jig time; had Ralph, as legislative chairman, present a boiled down report on what legislative action affecting farming had taken place in Washington and Albany since the February meeting; and then turned the meeting over to neighbor Rex Richards.

Rex, a dairy farmer, had been appointed at a previous meeting to dig up facts and lead a discussion to find out whether there was any general unfairness in the assessments on farms as compared to urban property.

With his wife's help, he had really dug. Three simple, homemade charts

made very clear how tax rates were determined to raise necessary funds for the operation of a town; how assessed valuations affected the amount of taxes property owners had to pay; and how equalization rates were applied to each town in order that everyone would pay only his just share of county taxes.

It became apparent that taxes are of deep concern to all of us when the discussion got down to actually comparing assessments on property in the area. Everyone in the room knew, for instance, that property in the town was supposed to be assessed at 26% of true valuation. Comparisons were made of assessments on farms, on summer cottages and permanent homes on the shores of nearby Lake Cayuta, and of both new and old homes and business properties in villages.

When it was announced that several new non-farm homes in nearby Odessa village were assessed an average of only \$1,500, it seemed to most of those present that here, indeed, was something unfair, and lots of questions were asked.

"This indicates that the assessors put a full valuation on those homes of only \$6,000," said one of the group. "They are obviously worth more than that." Someone else added, "As our assessors are elected and have to remain popular with voters in order to get re-elected, perhaps we should recommend to the Town Board the appointment of one man with good sense, fairness and backbone."

As one man started to propose that they ask the State to check assessments on all properties in the town, three or four people got the same



Refreshments are an important part of any Kitchen Conference. Here, Mrs. Ward serves Kenneth Weiss.



Dairyman Rex Richards, left, as discussion leader at Kitchen Conference on Disparity in Assessments, shows through simple charts how assessed valuation affects taxes. In center is poultryman Amos Hall, chairman of the group, and, at right, Frank Zeigler who raises poultry and sheep.

idea at once. "How do the assessors' true valuations of these new homes compare with the true valuation they must set on our farms?"

I believe it was Mrs. Frank Ziegler who posed the question that brought the group to unanimous agreement. She said, "Our assessments are supposed to be roughly a quarter of full valuation. Those village homes are worth more than four times their assessed valuation, but what about our own? Is there anyone in this room who would sell his farm for four times its assessed valuation?"

That did it. After some quick mental arithmetic, everyone agreed that his farm, like the village home, was worth more than the assessment figures indicated; and that the comparative differences in assessed values were fair.

The Kitchen Conference discussion of assessments concluded with this recommendation which the group secretary, Mrs. Ward, was asked to forward to the Schuyler County Farm Bureau:

"There are some cases where assessments seem unfair, but these are so few that we feel the owners should get them straightened out themselves by appealing to the Board of Assessors or to the courts.

"Our Kitchen Conference group is agreed that there is no general inequality in assessments on farms as compared to rural homes of city people or between country and villages as far as our towns of Catharine and Cayuta are concerned."

Present at this Kitchen Conference meeting of neighbors in Cayuta and Catharine townships were: Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Hall, Mr. Charles Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Weiss and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ziegler. Other members are: Oscar Hall, Clarence Hosenfeld, Laverne Rogers, and Phillip Chaffee.

Ralph Ward, host at the meeting I attended, is also president of the Schuyler County Farm Bureau. He told me that each of the 165 Farm Bureau members in the county belonged to one of the 13 Kitchen Conference groups in the county.

The idea for Kitchen Conferences was born when members of the New York State Farm Bureau decided they would like to get together with a few neighbors to discuss mutual problems. According to Ed Foster, secretary of the State Farm Bureau (who is often called upon to supply legislative information and to help discussion leaders locate information), the ideal "KayCee" group is one composed of 12 neighboring farmers, meeting each month in a different member's home.

Each local group picks its own subject for discussion at its next meeting

and, according to Foster, they cover everything from taxes to roads, marketing, legislation and school problems. Oftentimes one topic such as assessments, takes several meetings. Recommendations from these groups are forwarded to the county Farm Bureau president for action at the county level if of general interest. From there, these truly grass roots recommendations may go on to the State and even the National Farm Bureau and lead to new legislation.

The recommendations from these Kitchen Conferences are important, of course, but it seems to me there are other great benefits. Too often we get so involved in our own work and problems that we may not have a real visit with a neighbor from one year to the next. These Conferences give neighbors who are operating under similar conditions, in the same market, and under the same local government, the opportunity to talk shop. That the wives attend is definitely helpful because they are quite apt to be better read on some of the subjects than the men.

Once the assessment subject was settled, most of the group at Ralph Ward's chewed over several mutual problems including who would make a good man for the new highway superintendency job, the kind of "service" they were getting from the local telephone company, and the spread of prices from the farm to the consumer. From this discussion, the price spread was chosen as the topic for the next monthly meeting. Chairman Hall named a poultryman, a dairymen, and a sheep grower as discussion leaders.

When Ralph Ward said he'd like to find out why the broilers he got 21 cents a pound for at the farm were selling in stores for more than double, a volunteer suggested that it was taxes. He pointed out that from the time a truck driver picked up the broilers, and they went through a processing plant to a wholesaler until they got to the retailer and consumer, every employee and employer all along the line had to pay income taxes and social security. "By the time 4% social security and 15 or more per cent income tax is taken from the four or five people who handle your broilers, it's a pretty chunk of change and it all has to come from your broilers!"

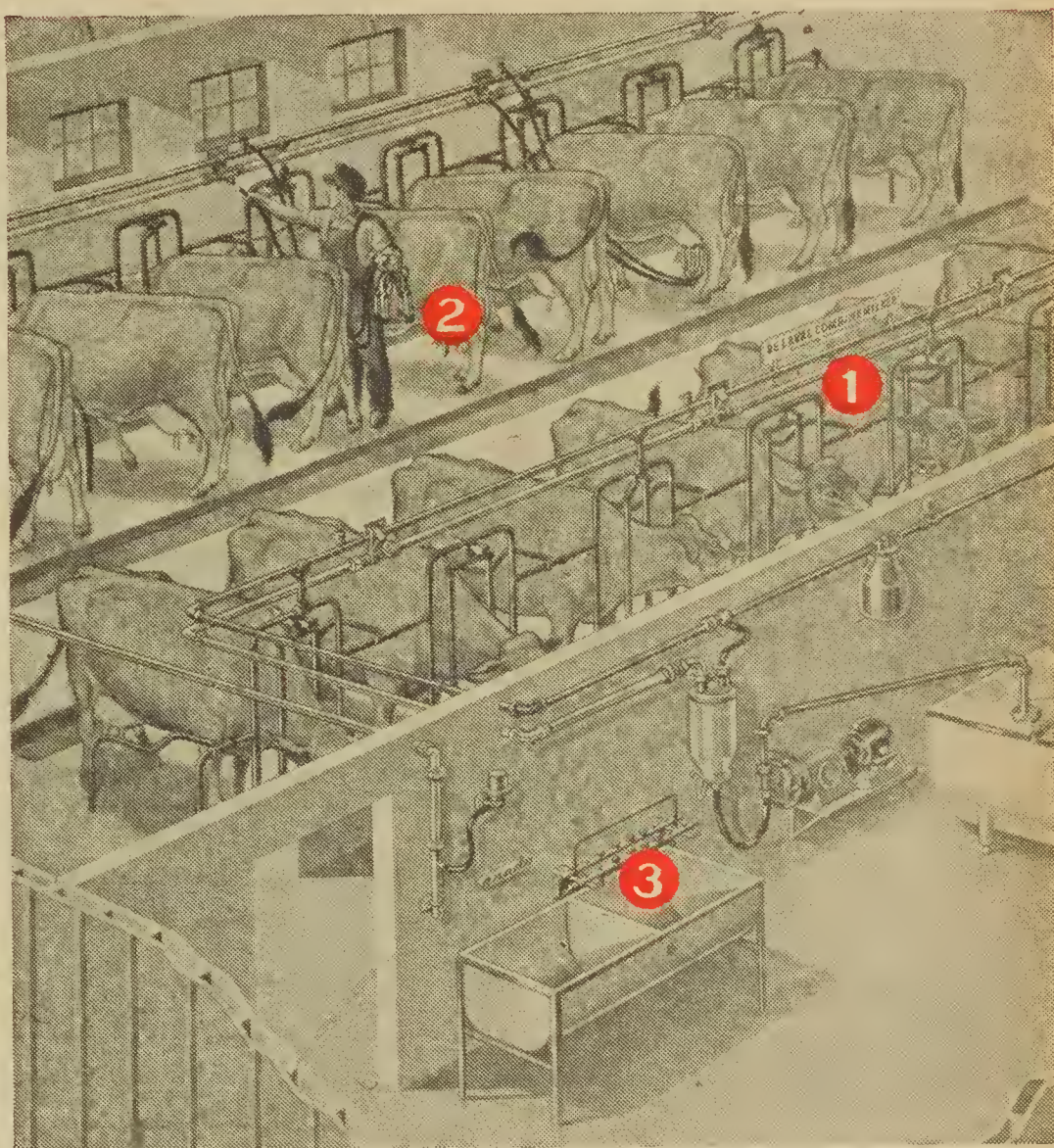
Ken Weiss got in the last word: "Ralph, I should think you'd be ashamed to eat one of your own broilers. Just think how much tax you're cheating the government out of when you do!"

The next Catharine-Cayuta Kitchen Conference should be a lively one!

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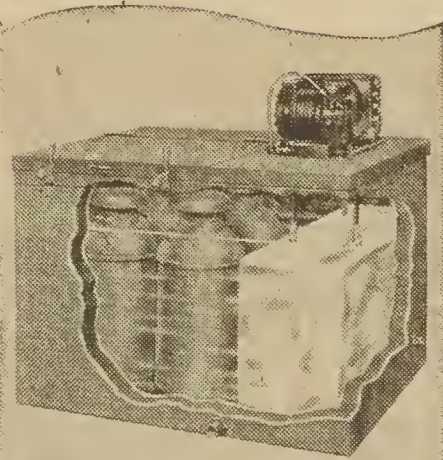
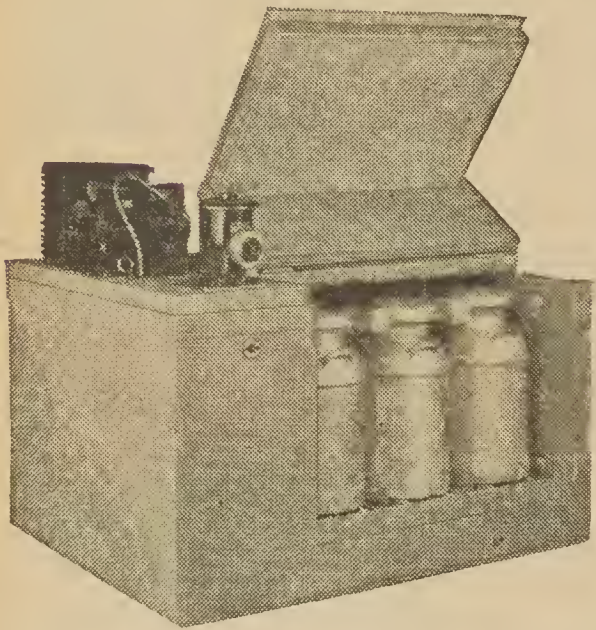
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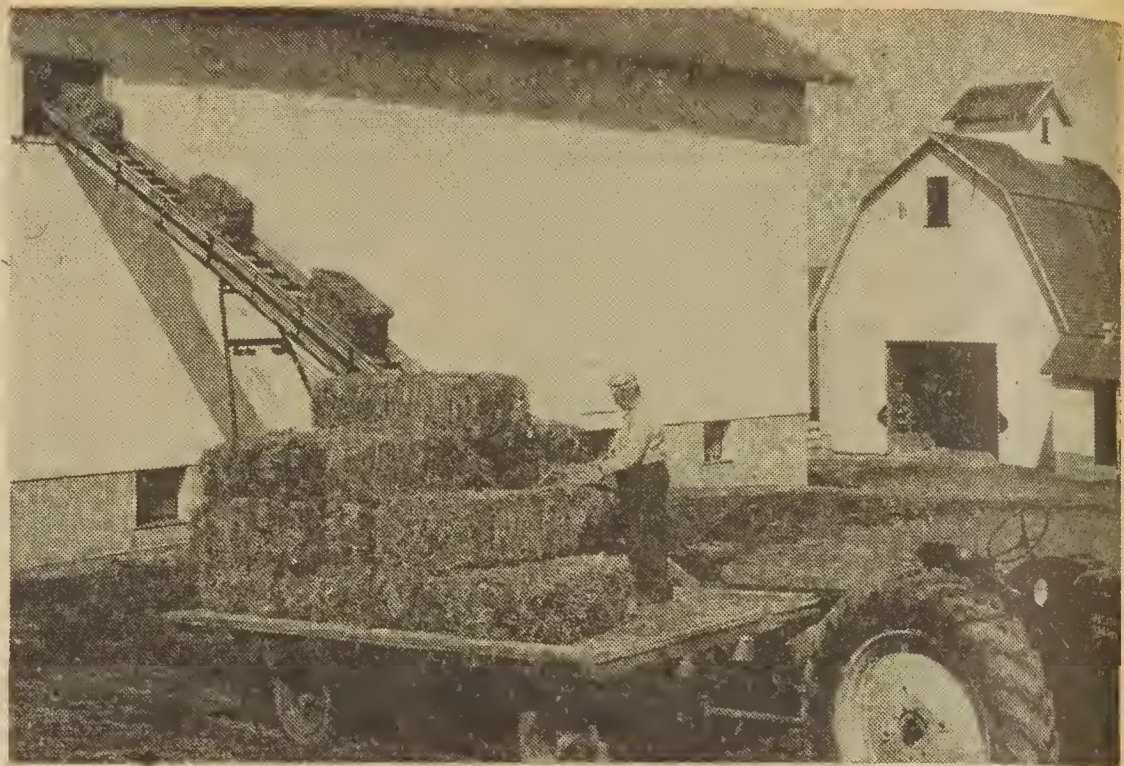
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Why Be Old Fashioned ?

Let Mechanical Power Do the Lifting

ON A farm these days, when you carry, pull or push any weight very far, very often, you are increasing your production costs.

Hired labor gets nearly five times the wages it did in 1910. Of course, you can say that your own labor is not a cash cost, but it still is not profitable to compete with an electric motor working for a few cents an hour! You are likely to get better paid for using your head to manage than you are for using your muscles to lift.

Compared to pre-World-War I years, gas and oil costs you considerably less than twice as much as it did then, and electric current in many cases is actually cheaper than it was in those years. Labor costs have doubled, then doubled again, and are still on the way up!

The possibilities of moving weight with power have increased tremendously since 1910 and the increase has been particularly rapid in the last two years. The applications of power on the farm are almost endless, but let's remind ourselves of a few relatively recent developments.

Take the feeding of farm animals. Some cows, both beef and dairy, eat their way into trench silos, and eat hay at self-feeding hay mows. Progress has also been made with self-feeding silos. In other cases silo unloaders deliver silage directly to conveyor feeders or to self-unloading wagons which deliver it to feed bunks. In the case of grain, it is elevated by power to overhead bins, and then comes to the feeding alley by gravity. Hens and broilers in many cases eat mash from automatic feeders.

What about milk? It is now feasible with a milking parlor and a pipe line milker to deliver the milk from the cow to the cooler. Then, if you have a bulk tank cooler, the milk is again pumped by power right into the milk tank truck. As the young bicycle rider says, "Look, no hands."

I can well remember in my teens how I spread lime with a shovel. First it was loaded on a wagon by hand and hauled 6 miles over dirt roads by horse power. Then it was unloaded by hand and the bags dumped the right distance apart on the field to give the desired quantity per acre. It was then lifted, shovel by shovel, and spread on the land, of course, not too evenly.

Now, ground limestone is put into a huge spreader truck and is quickly applied to the land without any lifting.

Exactly the same story can be told of harvesting methods. Not so many years ago, oats, wheat and buckwheat were harvested with a binder (which

was considered a wonderful improvement over the drop reaper), but then each bundle was picked up by hand and made into a shock. Later it was put on a wagon by hand, pitched off the wagon again by hand onto a stack and then again from the stack to the thrasher. But even this was not all. The straw was stacked or mowed away by hand and too often the bags of grain were carried on a man's back and dumped into the bin. These days, a combine, in one operation, delivers the grain to a truck and a power elevator takes it from the truck to an overhead bin. You who have done these jobs by hand, can recall the equally slow haying methods of some years ago.

This substituting of mechanical power for muscle is not just a matter

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Showers and sunshine bring,
Slowly, the deepening verdure o'er
the earth;
To put their foliage out, the woods
are slack,
And one by one the singing-birds
come back.—William Cullen Bryant

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of taking life easier, although that is important. Almost invariably, it is sound economics to use an electric motor or a gasoline driven engine wherever it can be substituted for muscles.

The net profit in any business is most simply defined as gross income minus production cost. Gross income can be increased in two ways: by selling more or by getting a better price per unit. It does not help, of course, if selling more results in more than the market will take at a reasonable price. For many years, attempts have been made by government to boost prices, so far with little success.

A great many people believe that any individual, whether he be farming or engaged in some other business, can do more for himself than the government can; that one of the most promising ways of increasing net income is to cut production costs; and that one method of reducing production costs is to accomplish as much or more with less labor. On the farm, this boils down pretty much to less effort by muscle and more by motor and engine.

No matter what type of farming you follow, you will find it interesting to check your practices to see how much muscular effort you and your hired man now use and to figure how much of that effort could be done with profit by using gasoline or electricity.

NITROGEN From Legumes or Commercial Fertilizers

WE ARE in the process of a great increase in the production of nitrogen fertilizer, with a corresponding reduction in cost. But "we may not be quite ready to write a Declaration of Independence from legumes."

At the U.S.D.A. Research Center, at Beltsville, Maryland, experiments were started in 1947 to compare the returns from grasses grown with a legume with the returns obtained from nitrogen fertilization of these grasses. Orchardgrass, bromegrass, and tall fescue were grown without nitrogen and with nitrogen in a mixture with Ladino clover. Rates of applying the nitrogen were 80, 160 and 240 pounds per acre.

Some of the more important observations made in the study are as follows:

- 1. The grass-Ladino mixtures held up in production better throughout the season than nitrogen-fertilized grass.
- 2. The grass-Ladino mixtures gave a greater total production for the sea-

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If you have known how to compose your life, you have accomplished a great deal more than the man who knows how to compose a book.
—Michel de Montaigne

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son than the fertilized grasses, unless relatively large amounts of nitrogen were used.

- 3. Ladino alone was not satisfactory. It needs a companion grass; if the grass is not there, weeds are.
- 4. Adapted grasses can utilize large amounts of applied nitrogen and produce yields of protein comparable to those from mixtures of grasses and legumes.
- 5. Under the conditions at Beltsville, more than 160 pounds per acre of nitrogen applied annually to orchardgrass

or tall fescue were needed to equal the season's protein production from Ladino-grass mixtures.

6. The mixtures produced nearly one-half of their annual yield of protein after the July harvest. Protein production from nitrogen-fertilized grasses after the July cutting was only about one-fourth of the annual yield.

7. Ladino clover in mixtures with the grasses fixed an average of more than 150 pounds per acre of utilizable nitrogen each year—or the equivalent of 450 pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate.

— A. A. —

TRANSPLANTS FOR THE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN

THE SHORT, stocky plant is the one that will give the best results when transplanted into your garden. This applies to all plants, including tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower or flowers. If you buy them, that is the kind you should

pick, but if you grow them, either in a hotbed or in a kitchen window, there are a few things you can do to get that kind of plants.

Do not fertilize the soil in which the plants are grown too heavily, particularly with nitrogen.

Do not water them too profusely. The best time to water is in the morning of a sunny day so that the surface of the soil will dry off quickly.

Do not crowd them too closely together.

About a week before you transplant, cut in both directions with a knife between the plants in the flat so that you tend to get a square block of soil which can be lifted out with each plant. During the time before transplanting, some roots will develop to hold the soil together.

About a day before you transplant, soak the soil with water, so that the soil will hold together when you transplant. You cannot do this satisfactorily just before you transplant, as the soil will get too wet and will fall away from the roots.

If transplanting is done this way, plants will need little protection. When

it is very hot, it will help to shade tender plants such as tomatoes. Of course, it helps to do your transplanting in the evening rather than in the middle of the day.

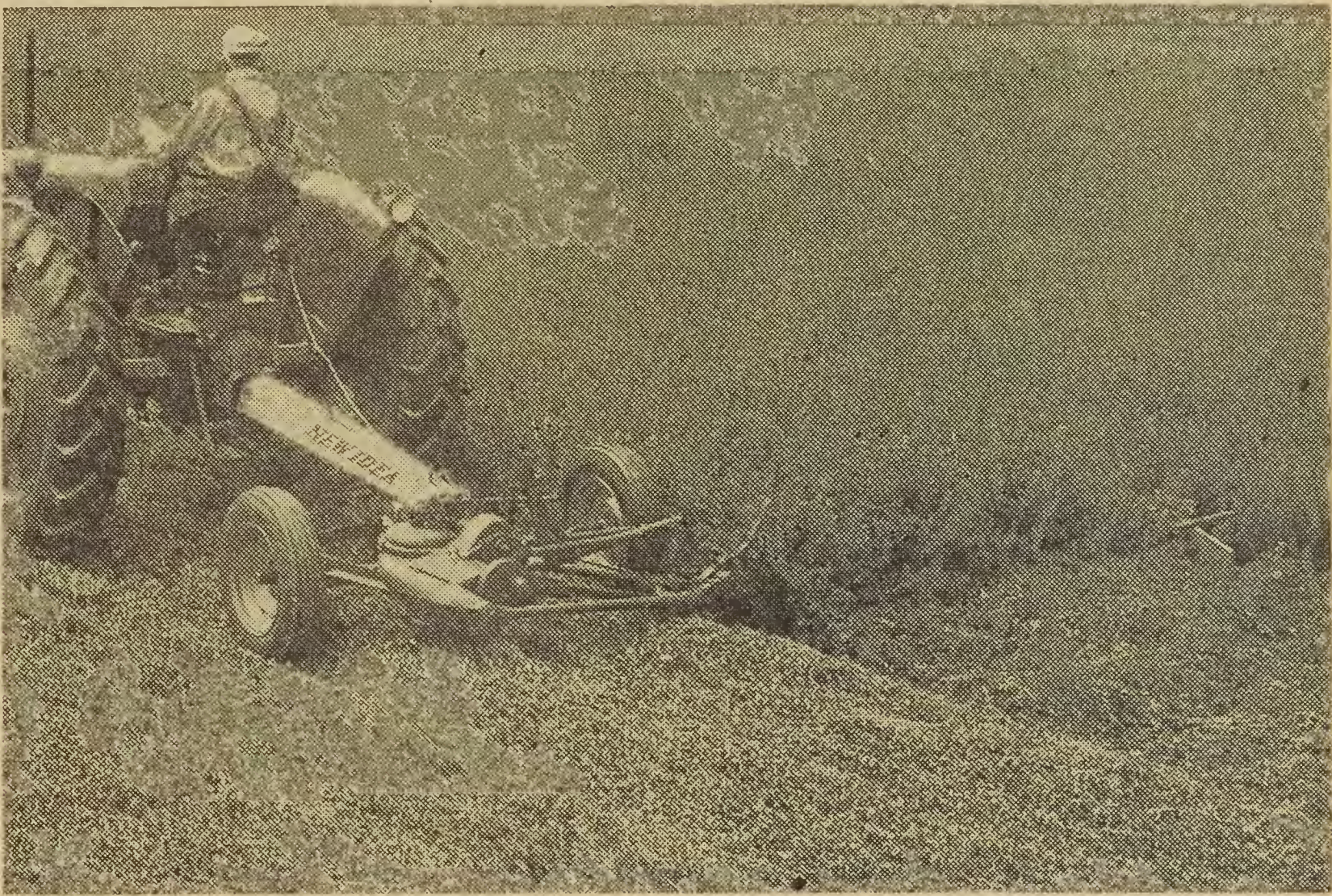
Another good idea is to water the plants immediately after transplanting and, even better than that, is a solution containing soluble complete fertilizer. You can buy this fertilizer, which is labeled "Starter Solution" at garden stores; use it according to directions on the package and the plants will get off to a good start.

— A. A. —

ICED SWEET CORN IN PAPER BAGS

After four years of testing the merits of using wet-strength bags, instead of crates, for packing and marketing sweet corn, the New Jersey Experiment Station at Rutgers has reached the conclusion that the wet-strength paper container "fits the needs of the New Jersey marketing area at the grower, wholesale, and retail levels.

"There is definite proof that a saving can be made on the cost of the container and that a premium is paid at the market place."



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This mower is fast, smooth, reliable

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smooth, quiet in operation. Fly wheel is shielded. In every detail, this mower is built to be stronger than necessary, to last longer.

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NEW IDEA Farm Equipment Co., Division AVCO Distributing Corp., Dept. 1759, Coldwater, O.



There is a tremendous difference in the root growth of different varieties of corn. Naturally, more roots extract more plant food in the soil, but in addition, good roots lessen wind damage.

While the roots from both plants shown above went down about the same depth (34 inches) the amount of roots was vastly different. Obviously, the corn plant on the left, which is PA. 54, will give better results than the one on the right.

Grant Case Decision

A Victory for Cooperatives

BY REFUSING to review a decision made December 8th, 1955, by the United States Court of Appeals in the famous Grant case, the United States Supreme Court upheld cooperatives. It was an important victory for dairymen and settled permanently a court case which began March 11, 1952.

This case, which everyone refers to as the Grant Case, challenged the con-

stitutionality of a provision in the Federal State Milk Marketing Order for Metropolitan New York. This provision called for the payment of money to dairy cooperatives for furnishing certain services for all dairymen, whether or not they belong to a dairy cooperative. Those who brought the action, maintained that an individual non-member could not be required to contribute to this fund against his will.

The claim of dairy cooperatives, which has been sustained, was that the activities of cooperative associations benefited the entire milk shed including all producers and therefore, that all producers shipping milk to the Metropolitan market should contribute to them. While the case has been going through the courts, deductions made from the checks of non-members were held in escrow and at the time of the decision, the amount was approximately \$2,700,000. Now that the case has been decided, this money will be distributed to approximately 34 dairy cooperatives in the milk shed.

The decision establishes a number of

principles which are extremely important.

1. The inference is that for milk marketing orders to function properly it is necessary to have strong cooperative associations of producers. These

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If you confer a benefit, never remember it; if you receive one, never forget it.—Cicero

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associations support the Order and take the lead in bringing about amendments when needed to correct weaknesses.

2. The decision establishes the fact that cooperative associations should be reimbursed for the services they give to producers in connection with Order activities.

3. It reaffirms the fact that all producers shipping to the market do profit from the activities of cooperatives and therefore that they should share in the cost.

It is important to remember that the money represented by these deductions does not belong to cooperatives without strings. It is entrusted to them for the performance of certain services, and every penny of it must be accounted for according to stringent rules and regulations.

Now that cooperatives have won the case, there is some feeling that the rules and regulations governing the use of this money may be tightened and that all cooperatives will be asked to show definitely that the money spent is used for activities connected with the Order which do benefit all producers.

In the long court battle, cooperative service payments were supported by the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency of which the Dairymen's League is a member; by the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives; by the National Milk Producers Federation and by a committee of experts headed by Dr. G. W. Hedlund, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell. The payments to cooperatives were opposed by dealers, by the Farmers' Union and by the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, Inc.

COUNTRY STORIES

Good Show For A Penny

By LILLIAN STICKNEY

WE LIVE in a rural section so far from church that pastors used to come out and hold religious services in the schoolhouse.

Everyone was glad to attend, except one family. However, the woman in this family would attend occasionally, just to "be in the social swim."

Her menfolks worked on the Sabbath, the same as any day, but she would attend, bringing two boys with her, age 7 and 12.

One Sunday she had given each boy a penny to put in the collection box, thinking thereby folks would notice they had contributed. The smaller boy dropped his penny during the service, and it skillfully rolled down the aisle and stopped right in front of the minister. Everyone could feel a laugh rising in their sleeve.

However, the climax came later when after the service everyone had gone out into the yard on their way home. This woman stopped to chat with some of the other women and remarked, "I didn't call that much of a sermon, did you?"

Then her older boy piped up so everyone around heard him. "Maw, I thought it a pretty good show for a penny."



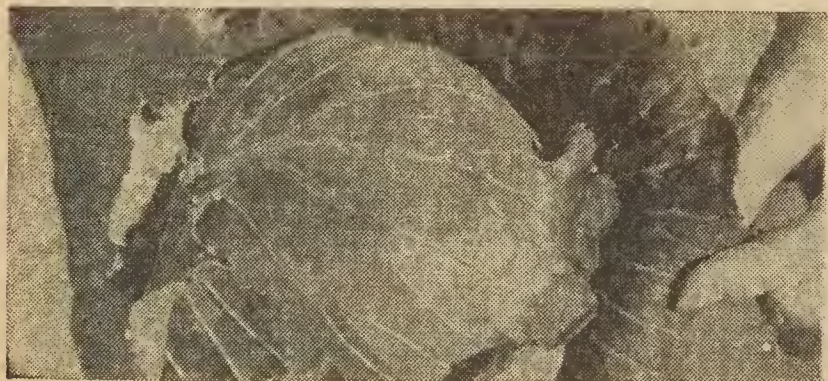
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This 45% UREA Nitrogen Fertilizer in free-flowing pellets gives your crops the nitrogen they need fast and easy. ARCADIAN® UREA 45 packs the biggest wallop of nitrogen growing power you can buy in a bag. It is all high-quality Urea nitrogen, quick-acting and long-lasting. Get UREA 45 today to make your crops pay!



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Fruit needs nitrogen all through the spring and UREA 45 makes quick work of supplying this plant food essential to good leaf and shoot growth and good fruit set and sizing. UREA penetrates to the roots fast. The firm, concentrated pellets make easy spreading in any equipment.



Vegetables need plenty of nitrogen for the fast, strong growth that makes big, early-maturing yields. UREA 45 feeds crops quickly and resists leaching to feed crops well all season long. You can add UREA 45 to irrigation water and let water do the work of spreading.



Grass pastures and haylands produce more feed rich in protein when you top-dress with ARCADIAN UREA 45. You save work because fewer bags of UREA 45 cover your entire grass acreage. For best results apply UREA 45 early, and also apply lime. Get UREA 45 today!

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Ask your dealer for high-nitrogen ARCADIAN products: ARCADIAN UREA 45, the most nitrogen you can buy in a bag; ARCADIAN 12-12-12 Granular Fertilizer, made to make crops make money; ARCADIAN Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions, the easy way to make crops pay.

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Does Your Tractor Have Spring Fever?

By E. W. FOSS

IN THE days mostly gone by, sulphur and molasses was often given (but taken reluctantly) as a spring tonic to rid the human system of the winter time accumulation of what shouldn't be there. We won't argue here the merits (or demerits) of such action, but will state that a spring check-up is probably wise for both humans and tractors. Because tractors are used but little during the winter and are now beginning their hardest period of work (plowing and harrowing), they should be in top notch condition. The old adage of "an ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure" goes double for your tractor at this time of year. A few hours wasted due to a broken hose clip or plugged fuel line can cost many times the minutes taken to check these things beforehand. At the earliest available time go over the following:

Fuel System

1. Remove gasoline sediment bowl and clean both inside and outside. Replace bowl, check for leaks, and see that gasoline runs at full flow.
2. Remove and clean screens in carburetor or fuel pump fuel line.
3. Check carburetor idle rate and air screw mixture and adjust according to tractor manual. If air screw change fails to accomplish result, use compressed air or a fine wire to clean out the orifice.
4. Load adjustment of carburetor must be made while tractor is under load, but should not vary markedly from tractor manual recommendation. If difficulty is encountered, a new or rebuilt carburetor replacement is usually a wise choice.
5. A carburetor that frequently overflows should be exchanged or repaired at your service station. Remove air cleaner and replace oil of correct viscosity—clean with kerosene or gasoline, if needed.
6. Check all joints and shut-offs for leaks and either tighten or replace lines if line continues to leak or is badly damaged. Tighten nuts or cap screws holding carburetor and fuel pump.

Ignition System

Nine chances out of ten — if your tractor does not start easily or misfires under load, the electrical system is at fault.

1. A solid battery case and clean sound cables and terminal junctions are needed to enable your battery to give its best performance.
2. Replace your ignition switch or other electrical switches if they have been "touchy" or faulty.
3. Replace ignition points or hone down the old ones and regap to recommended opening. Bright, smooth points are needed for snappy starting and full power.
4. Remove spark plugs, wipe grease and dirt off the outside, and check the gap of the electrodes. Adjust gap to recommended clearance and replace plugs if electrodes are burned down to the porcelain or have broken porcelains. Wiping off the outside of the plug helps to prevent shorts (and poor starting) when the engine is cold and moisture has condensed on the plugs.
5. If spark plugs tend to foul up with oily carbon, a piston ring job may be in order.
6. If you can not secure a spark jump of $\frac{1}{4}$ " or more between plug and screwdriver (and engine block), either the plug is faulty or you should have your service station check coil and condenser.
7. Your ammeter should indicate

charge for a short time after starting the tractor, if your tractor is equipped with a voltage control regulator. These units often need replacement or adjustment. Generators with manually adjusted charging rate should be set for recommended rate.

8. Check all wiring for bare wires, frayed ends, and poor connections. Replace or tighten where needed.
9. Clean lights—or be sure to install lights if your tractor is to be on the road at dusk or after dark.

Cooling System

1. Remove anti-freeze and flush with clean water.
2. Follow tractor manual suggestion regarding thermostats (if present).
3. Clean (blow out with air or garden hose) radiator core and check operation of shutters (if present).
4. Inspect radiator hoses and clamps. If hoses are spongy and clamps are rusty—replace them.
5. Check fan belt for correct tension and replace belt if frayed. Remember, your fan belt also operates the water pump and generator (on most tractors).

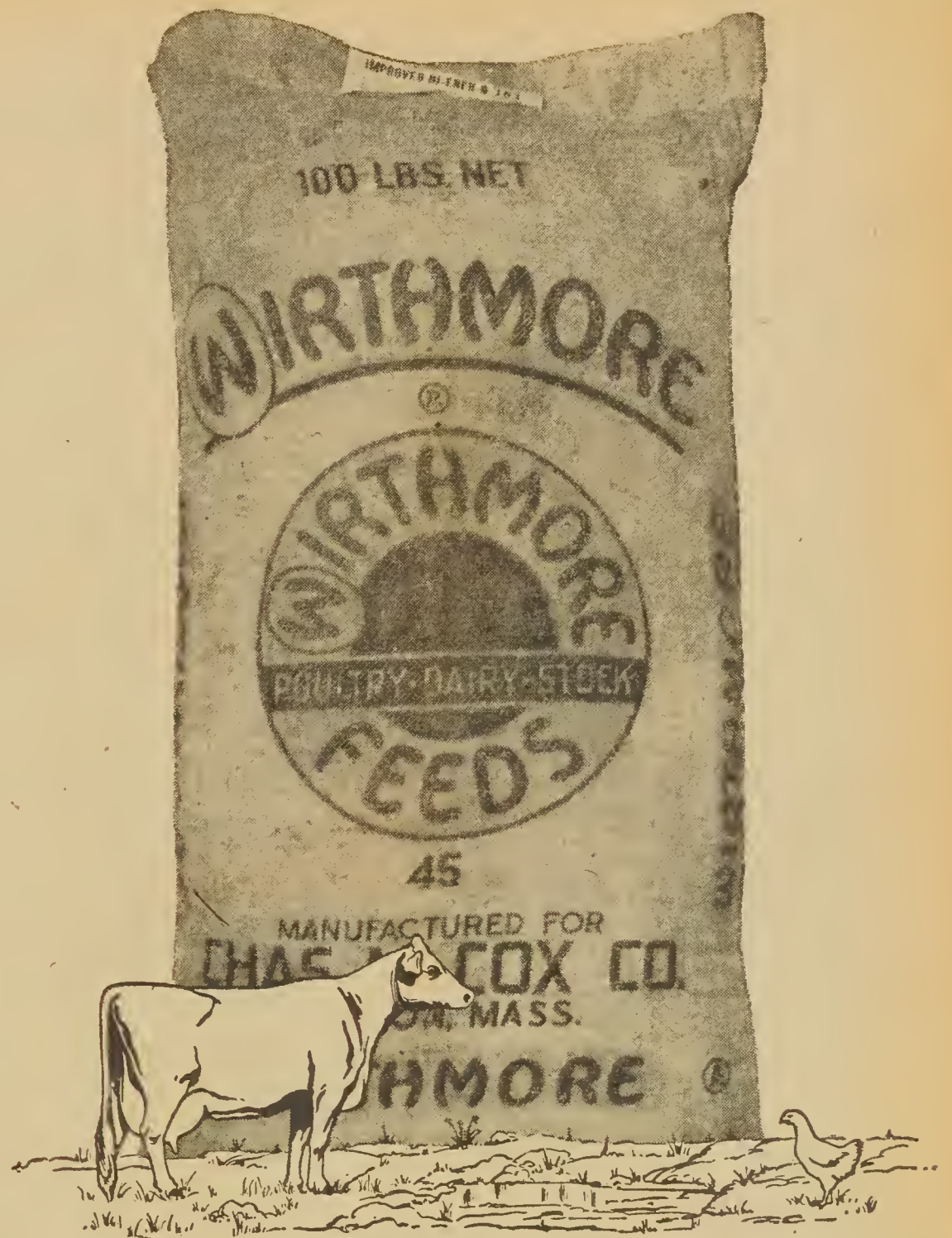
Lubrication and Hydraulic System

Clean oil and clean hydraulic fluid are a must for any engine or power unit. Oil not only lubricates, but it also cushions and removes heat. Dirty oil or insufficient oil will quickly cause difficulty.

1. Replace oil in the crankcase as directed by your operator's manual and check oil and pressure gauge reading.
2. Replace or wash the oil filter element as directed—drain the sump (if present) or otherwise remove sludge from below the oil filter.
3. Use the correct grade of chassis grease at points suggested on your operator's manual.
4. Oil, with oil can, generator and other points requiring such.
5. Check hydraulic lines for leakage—tighten connections and replace hoses where needed.
6. Tighten or replace packing on rams or cylinders.
7. Check hydraulic reservoir and bring to correct level.
8. If cylinders or rams are spongy — remove air by bleeding out hose or cylinder into a clean container and replace oil into reservoir.
9. Check oil level in transmission, steering post, and differential — bringing to correct level with recommended gear oil.
10. Clean, repack, check, and adjust front wheel bearings.

General

1. Check steering linkage—tie rods, drag links; excessive looseness or play should be corrected.
2. Purchase or borrow a compression tester and check compression in each cylinder at starter speed with a warm engine. A difference of ten pounds between cylinders (or from recommended figure) indicates trouble with valves or rings—this needs attention.
3. Check tire inflation and tires for cuts or cracks. Valve stem should not be pulled (from running tire with too little air).
4. Last, but not least—your local machinery dealer is in business to keep your machinery going at its best as well as to supply you with new equipment as you need it. Use his facilities and his skill as needed — it will pay off in smoother operating equipment and better farming.



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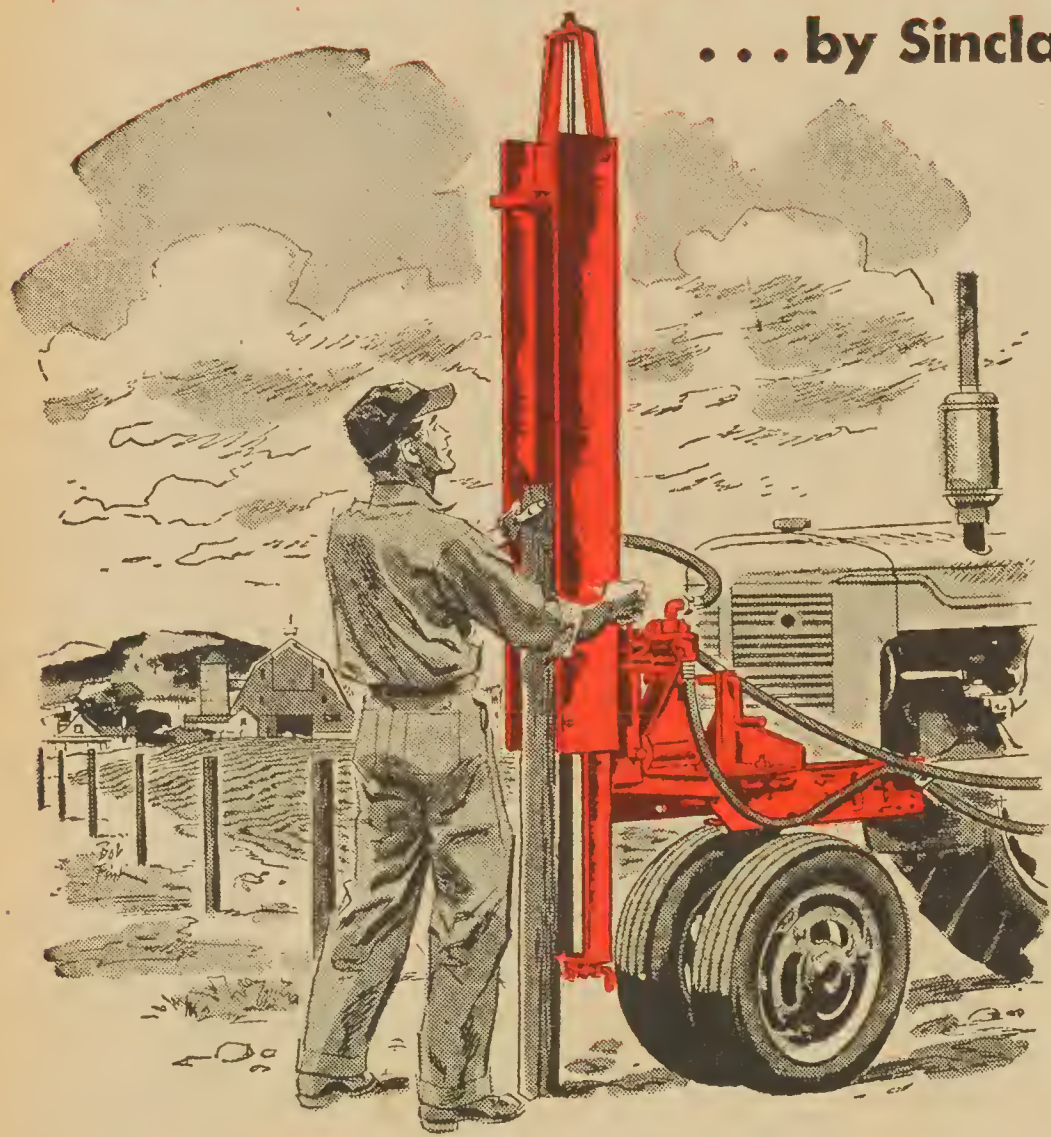
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New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery. In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place. Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Some Boyhood Memories of AN AGING FARMER

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

ONCE UPON a time" (this is the phrase with which all old-time tales are supposed to begin) I was one of a group of four men who were making a little railroad journey together. I happen to have a precise memory of the occasion and it was just thirty-five years ago. Some one had turned over a seat so that we four



Jared Van Wageningen, Jr.

could sit facing. One of the party was "Ed" Jenks, at that time Assemblyman for Broome County. Somebody asked a very unusual question: "Ed: Do you mind riding backwards?" His reply: "Not in the least. I'd just as leave see where I've been as where I'm going"; seems to me to embody a good deal of whimsical humor along with a certain amount of contemplative wisdom.

In my thinking it appears to me that I have now come to the point where I have more to give concerning the past than I can possibly offer relative to the future. There was a period covering a good many years when I was foolish enough to attempt to give agricultural advice. This I no longer do.

One article of my faith I delight to proclaim: That the innate capacity and soul of a man is infinitely greater than

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Our youth now love luxury. They have bad manners, contempt for authority. They show disrespect for elders and love chatter in place of exercise. Then contradict their parents, chatter before company, gobble up their food, and tyrannize their teachers.

—Socrates in the 5th century B.C.

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any education that can be poured into him. In a word, I have a vast respect for the self-made man. Understand me: I am not belittling education. I am merely saying that it is a way of giving some added powers to the man who intellectually is already well-born.

Look around you here in this New York milk-shed. All up the road and down the road and where you live are farmers possessed of the wisdom that comes from years of association with cows and exercise with the ensilage fork and the milking machine. A lot of these men care for cows so liberally and skillfully that I would not for a moment attempt to tell them how to do better. That is the reason why I now refrain from all efforts to tell other people just how to farm.

About the only agricultural advice I now venture to give is to beg men not to go chasing after the strange doctrine that Government can permanently (note that I say permanently) regulate the price of agricultural commodities.

So it is, that like Ed Jenks, I have come to the point where I am happier remembering the years that have gone than trying to chart a course for the uncertain years that are to be.

I was born on this farm more than eighty-four years ago and I have never known any other home. Even at the date of my birth it had already been the family farm for more than seventy years. My father was one who cherished and retold old tales and traditions, and so as a matter of course, I am the custodian of a good deal of folklore and

tales relative to earlier years. So I feel that by something akin to hereditary memory, I am familiar with the story of this farm for more than a full century.

Certainly my father, who came on the scene thirty-six years before me, knew the farm when it was still a pioneer institution—a self-contained, self-sufficient enterprise—supplying the wants of a thronging family very largely from within the farm fence lines. He in his boyhood lived close to the pioneer age. However by the time I appeared on the scene, the old order was definitely passing and the machine age was coming in. Even so; when I was a small boy just learning to run the fields, things in general were wonderfully different from today. So out of the mists of my adolescent years—say seventy or seventy-five years ago—come these memories.

In the days which I am recalling every typical farm in this region had a farm apple orchard. I think it was a universal conception of farm management. On this farm there were three separate plantings. One of these was the "Young Orchard" which had been set about in the years of my very earliest memory. Then there was a smaller planting always referred to as the "Little Orchard" which had been set in my father's youth but before I came on the scene. Then there was the "Old Orchard" which had been set by my great grandfather, presumably soon after his arrival here in 1800. None of the three were at all extensive. As a guess, the aggregate area of the three may have been six or seven acres.

At the time when I first began to take note of such things, the trees in the Old Orchard were well past middle age and some of them were getting decrepit and some were of unusual size. I have an idea that these old natural seedling trees lived longer and grew larger than modern trees budded on different stocks. If I am wrong in this supposition, will some horticulturist please correct me.

There was one tree in particular that I cannot forget. The hollow trunk of unbelievable diameter branched close to the ground and leaned somewhat so that a small boy could easily scramble into it. Moreover it had a singular spreading rather than an upright habit of growth so that once in it, there was offered unusual opportunities for adventure in tree-climbing. As for fruit, it was entirely worthless, a little soft, yellow autumn apple. I can hardly understand how it was allowed to cumber the ground for such a great number of years.

I think there is no doubt that this orchard was originally seedling trees but somewhere around the middle of the last century, it had been "top-worked" to the varieties popular at

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"Mind if I tune in on the world news, dear, while you're getting the local side?"

The FARM TRACTOR — The Real “Iron Horse”

THE tractor, far more than the railroad engine, deserves the name “iron horse.” The coming of the railroad had little effect on the horse population. The automobile and motor truck displaced some horses—fewer than one would think. But the tractor in a little over 20 years time has driven the horse from his ancient stronghold the farm, and deprived him of his livelihood.

Tractors began to come in about the time of the first World War. The horse held his own pretty well for a while. But once the tractor was mounted on rubber tires, the horse was doomed. Farmers bought tractors for the obvious reasons. Riding a tractor is a lot easier than walking behind a plow. Few farmers, in scraping together the money to buy a tractor, had any idea of revolutionizing agriculture. But the sum of their action has been the greatest revolution in food production since animals were put to work six thousand years ago.

The tractor has not only made it possible for one man to farm more acres, for fewer people to produce more food. It has also added to the food supply in two other important ways. Farm power used to be grown on the farm in the form of colts and oats and hay. Now it comes from the iron mines and the oil wells. The decline in the horse population—from 25 million in 1920 to about

5 million now—has released more than 45 million acres that were formerly needed for growing horse feed. This land now feeds people, or feeds the cattle and sheep and hogs and chickens that people eat.

More than that—the tractor has done something about the weather. A man doing his spring work with horses had to have almost perfect weather conditions in order to get his oats in the ground by the first of May and the corn planted by the middle of June. Plowing at the rate of an acre a day, he couldn't miss many days or the work would get behind. But the tractor will do 10 acres a day. If the weather is bad for a week, there's still a good chance of catching up. If you get too far behind, you can run the tractor half the night—and many farmers do, for tractors don't get tired like horses. So the crops are pretty sure to get in. We could have a crop failure from drought or other causes, but a crop failure because of a late or wet spring is almost out of the question now.

So the farmers who are out now with their tractors getting the land ready, getting the crops into the ground, are not only doing their best to see that America will be well-fed for another year. They are writing, with their tractors, a crop insurance policy.—Merrill Knapp, Rural Radio Network.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

that period. As a matter of fact, it was a good deal of a museum of varieties; some of them still popular and more of them forgotten.

Fortunately there were several trees of Esopus Spitzenburg—which I consider the absolutely summit of quality—the unapproachable standard of excellence with which all other varieties must be unfavorably compared. Then there were a number of trees of that splendid sort—the Rhode Island Greening. There were two or three different types of Russetts valued for their long-keeping qualities along with a special reputation for the excellence of their cider. There were big red “Ox Apples” and “Punkin Sweets” and “Peggy Sweets” and of course the big, smooth, fragrant “Pound Sweets” found in all old orchards.

It would seem that our grandsirs esteemed sweet varieties in a way that we have quite forgotten. There were two large, thrifty trees which we call-

exhaustive list of varieties does not include Cortland and gives only passing mention to McIntosh and Yellow Transparent.

The number of varieties of apples is simply infinite. It is not too much to say that every apple-seed is potentially a new variety. For many generations we have had enthusiastic pomologists and many hundreds of sorts have been described and propagated and given names but I wonder if we shall ever have any kinds superior to Spitz, R. I. Greening and Fall Pippin. Right here is a place where modern scientific research seems unable to provide any special miracle.

Then one thing more growing out of my boyhood memories of that ancient and now forgotten orchard. Sometimes it gave us a lot of apples and I insist that some of them were first class specimens. We still have about a half dozen apple trees on the farm and it is needless to say that they are unsprayed—just as were the trees of my earliest years. It does seem that things are different now.

Time was when we got at least some good specimens. Nowadays, it seems that the unsprayed tree yields nothing fit for use. Can it be that we have actually developed codling moth and fungus troubles which have a virulence they did not possess in the old days.

In the years 1887-1891 I was a student in the College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Even then, Dean Bailey was lecturing on horticulture. There was a great deal to be said about varieties and pruning and fertilization, but it was in the very earliest days of spraying and the recommendations and practices were exceedingly primitive. It is my memory that a hand pump squirting water containing about three ounces of Paris Green in each forty gallons was the official recommendation. Today it is hard to believe that it had any measurable usefulness but it was soberly advised.

The ancient orchard of which I am writing has gone into fire wood forty years ago but I can still see it clearly when I shut my eyes and something of the flavor and fragrance of its fruit will linger with me until the end.

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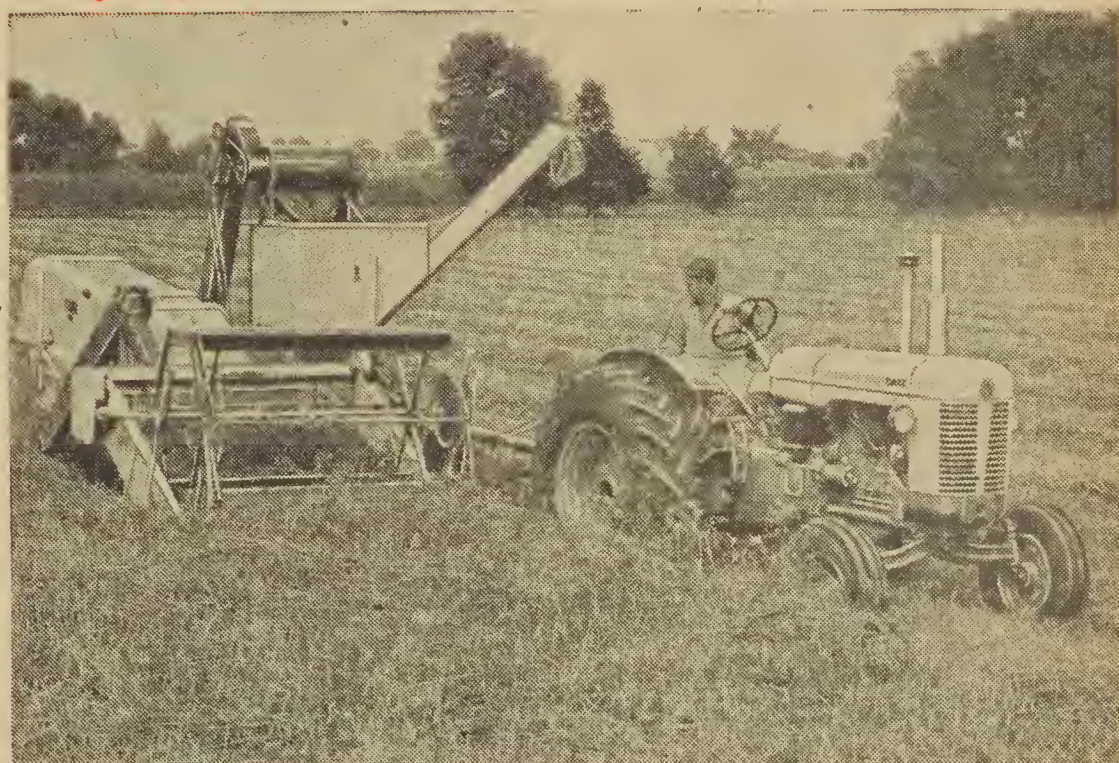
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LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter X — Growing

LITTLE thought is needed for physical growth. Your parents have, I hope, provided you with enough plain, tasty food carrying the right vitamins, minerals, and nutrients. From now on, while proper nutrition needs some attention, your chief concern may be to avoid growing too much — not in height but in circumference!



Hugh Cosline

But that is another story. It's mental and spiritual growth I have in mind. Obviously a brain is essential to mental growth; an idiot cannot grow, and a moron has distinct limitations. Fortunately, most people have a capacity for learning beyond what they are likely to attain.

In a moment of discouragement, a friend remarked to me that the chief trouble with the world is that too few people have brains.

My reaction was that most people have them, but too few work at using them. I have been, and still am, guilty of failure to think about a problem. So have you. Too many problems are solved almost automatically. Too often someone has a ready-made solution to offer.

In a general way, we humans look much alike. We all have two legs and two arms and the same facial features. But we are not alike and the difference is largely caused by what we do or do not think.

An idiot is doomed to life-long dependency on others; a moron may be able to support himself by physical labor. With those exceptions, few people support their families without adding thought to physical labor.

Yet the person who thinks only of his work is unlikely to be an interesting companion. Have you ever noticed a person on the street or in a crowd and thought, I would like to know that person? Of course you have if you are in your teens, but the characteristics I have in mind may be found in persons of any age, boy or girl, man or woman.

What is it that distinguishes such people from the ordinary run of humans? Even without talking to them you sense that they are alert, pleasant, interesting, happy, and glad to be alive.

How do you suppose a person develops in that way rather than into a boring dissatisfied, discontented individual? We can point to certain characteristics that make the difference.

1. Curiosity

Young people are naturally curious and we who are older sometimes discourage that curiosity because we do not want to be bothered with questions we cannot answer. Nevertheless, a person who remains perpetually curious is continually finding interesting things and becoming acquainted with interesting people. They learn many facts, most of which they will find valuable some time, and through learning facts they also learn how to do many things, some of which help to earn a living, though others merely help to make life interesting. Herbert Hoover once said he never learned a fast that he did not find useful later in his career.

2. Integrity

So far I haven't said much about integrity, but it is an exceedingly important characteristic. It could be defined in many ways, a simple one being

to say that a person who has integrity obeys the law whether a policeman is looking or not. He pays his debts whether or not the debtor can prove the obligation. A person of integrity observes the rules of the game and "his word is as good as his bond."

There is something about this characteristic of integrity which is closely related to a person's spiritual development. It is a characteristic which shows in a person's face and is a characteristic which, along with others, attracts the interest of others.

3. Generosity

A person who accepts responsibility cannot be entirely lacking in generosity. Generosity is a word which covers a lot of territory. We could restrict it to money but that would be a very narrow definition. Rightfully it includes generosity in judging the acts of other people and generosity in giving of your time to be of help to other people.

4. Humility

If you read history, particularly biography, you will find that great men and women are humble. I think that the characteristic comes from an honest, self-appraisal which must bring the realization that no one individual can really accomplish great things unaided. I think it is also closely associated with the spiritual development of the individual.

5. Self-Respect

Finally there is self-respect which is the result of the characteristics already mentioned. Certainly, to have self-respect, a person must work; a man must "pull his own weight in the boat," and if he accepts responsibility and looks ahead he must necessarily practice thrift so that misfortunes will not make him a burden on society.

As with other good qualities, self-respect can be overdeveloped to the point where it becomes unbearable to others. Yet there is no merit in humility carried to a degree where there is no self-respect.

I believe that everyone would like to be the attractive kind of person I have described. I believe that it is possible for you to develop those characteristics. You might, however, ask what is the final purpose of trying to "grow?" No one is likely to develop into that kind of person without effort.

In a broad sense, the purpose is to become a well-balanced individual with the capacity to enjoy life to the full. Is that selfish? Are you trying to develop certain characteristics for your own satisfaction? Perhaps, but if so, you will also add immeasurably to the satisfaction of all with whom you associate.

Much of life is concerned with getting along with other people and it is easy to see that people who have developed the characteristics I have outlined to a high degree could live together in a family or as neighbors without friction.

I have suggested that what you think, rather than how you look, indicates what kind of a person you really are. Have you ever wondered how two people with approximately equal amounts of school training can study the same facts, yet arrive at entirely opposite conclusions? Have you wondered why some people are optimists while others are pessimists, why some people are kind to others while an occasional person appears to enjoy an-

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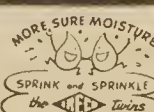
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(Continued from Opposite Page)
noying others or causing them pain?
Perhaps you have thought of an acquaintance who is liked and respected and have wondered "Why can't I be more like him?" You can be if you understand what factors develop certain attitudes within you and then use those factors to develop those attitudes.
Let's take a look at some of them:

1: Inheritance
Some young people seem naturally to be happy and optimistic; others seem to see the dark side of each situation.

Undoubtedly each one of us tends to inherit a tendency toward certain

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If we are to achieve a victorious standard of living today we must look for the opportunity in every difficulty instead of being paralyzed at the thought of the difficulty in every opportunity.—Walter E. Cole

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

characteristics, as well as physical looks and features. You can do nothing about your inheritance except to refrain from blaming it for all your shortcomings. You can, on the other hand, realize that some poor attitudes may be the partial result of inheritance, and you can strive to overcome them.

2. Illness
It is difficult for a person in continual poor health to be a cheerful optimist, yet some have succeeded in doing it. Many times I have visited the Reconstruction Home in Ithaca, New York, the purpose of which is to retrain the muscles of victims of polio. In spite of the serious handicaps

which afflict the boys and girls, there is more cheerfulness and less gloom than I have seen in many groups of healthy persons.
Illness can, of course, dampen happiness. A physical handicap which causes no pain or discomfort can result in "feeling sorry for one's-self" and can be used as an excuse for failure. On the other hand, many times a physically handicapped person will be happier and more successful than one who is normal, simply because he has to try so much harder.

3. Imitation
We see or know someone we admire and we seek to become like him. We read the biography of a great man and we are encouraged to follow in his footsteps.

But the tendency to imitate can work for ill as well as for good. Everyone has the desire for recognition. If we fail to develop admirable qualities, perhaps we can become noted as a bad example—a bully, a swindler or a gunman.

When parents and friends approve good attitudes and good behavior, it pleases us and we try to win approval.

4. Past Experiences
When a child is burned, the sensation is painful and the experience is likely to be avoided in the future. When an experience is unpleasant to our mental and emotional make-up, we tend to avoid that also.

More important is the fact that misfortune—real or imagined—can develop in us a discouraged attitude. We may come to feel that trying is useless because we are sure to fail. However, the more probable result is that we use "hard luck" as an alibi for our own laziness.

(To Be Continued)

ICE CREAM



I FEEL SORRY for the present-day boy who will never experience the soul-satisfying joy of turning the crank of an old-fashioned ice cream freezer.

When I was a youngster, making a freezerful of ice cream was a family project. Dad lugged into the kitchen a big hunk of ice in a wet gunny sack. While Dad pounded the wet sack with the flat of an axe to pulverize the ice, Junior set the two-gallon ice cream freezer into a big dishpan; meanwhile Mom and the girls were stirring up the cream and milk and sugar and eggs.

Whack, whack, whack went the axe against the ice! Mom poured the cream into the can. Junior fastened down the top, and then all hands packed the crushed ice around the can till the old freezer was filled to overflowing.

No boy was ever so lazy that he wouldn't turn the crank of an ice cream freezer. Around and around the crank went—slowly. One arm becoming tired, Junior shifted to the other, pausing now and then to pack in a bit more ice and to sprinkle salt over it.

Then at last came the time when the crank turned ever harder and harder. Dad said, "Son, let me have a try." He gave the crank a couple of turns. "You've done it, boy! The ice cream is made."

The big moment had arrived. The can was opened. Mom lifted hard on the dasher. Because Junior turned the crank, it was his privilege to lick the dasher. Ice cream colder than an iceberg in January! Junior's tongue and the roof of his mouth were soon numb with cold. He stopped to blow. Mom chided him: "If you didn't eat like a pig!"

My friend, if you have eaten ice cream out of an old-fashioned freezer until you shivered so hard it took three cups of steaming coffee to bring your body back to its normal temperature, then you know what it means really to live.

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I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



I'm getting to be a real FATSO . . . ever since I turned the farm over to the boys. Trouble is, I still eat like I was doing a full day's work, starting with the stack of wheat cakes in the morning. Pretty soon they'll be carting me off to market along with the rest of the pigs.

Two years ago I had an operation, and the doctor put me on what we laughingly call "my diet." (I diet whenever I'm not hungry.) But the doctor gave me a little diet book and said, "Cy, you count your calories! (SHAKING HIS FINGER.) You're always telling folks how to make pigs gain . . . now I'm going to show you how to lose! I can eat anything I want, just so it doesn't total more than 1800 calories a day. (Gazooks!)

The Doc was right about one thing though, NUTRITION is about the same, whether it's getting a fatso like me down to fighting weight, getting a porker up to market weight, or getting all the milk that's bred into a cow.

Take milk, for instance. There's a lot of things that influence milk output. A cow's top output is usually set by how good a cow she is; and secondly, whether she gets "the makings." (And her needs don't change by the season . . . she needs so many calories, specific amounts of protein, minerals, vitamins and water.) Sitting here, I can't tell you how much of each a certain cow needs, but this is sure . . . she needs the same, winter or summer.

The point is this. Beware when you move your herd onto lush pasture. You're making a big mistake if you think that that beautiful pasture can give a modern, high-producing cow all the "makings" she needs to get maximum milk. True, some herds give a short-lived spurt of higher production when they get onto new pasture. That's partly because the cows eat more and partly because they may not have been properly fed in the barn.

Some dairymen think that once a herd is on good pasture, they can let the supplement go, but the facts are that **MOST PASTURE DOES NOT SUPPLY THE NUTRITION TO KEEP A MODERN COW IN TOP PRODUCTION.** You may not believe that, but I hope you'll take my word for it . . . at least until you prove it to yourself.

Here are some of the things that are wrong with pastures as the only feed for your cows:

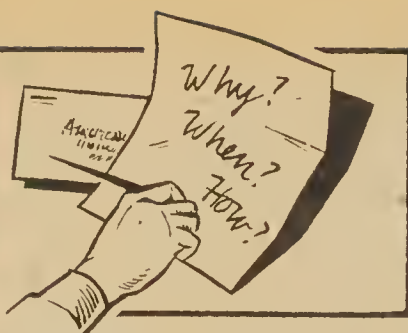
1. Minerals "leached" out of the soil.
2. Too much water in proportion to the carbohydrate; cow may lose body weight and production.
3. Summer pasture short of vitamins, especially Vitamin "A."

In a nutshell, if you want to keep your milk production UP, you'll still have to feed a supplement in the summer . . . not so much, but it's still necessary and profitable.

Before you say "NO," do this . . . talk it over with your Watkins Dealer. Let him show you how to mix dairy supplement from Watkins Min-Vite for Stock. See how it helps make the best use of your pasture.

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The QUESTION BOX



Is the alfalfa acreage in New York State likely to decrease?

The chances are that alfalfa acreage will increase. If the proper variety is selected and if the land is adequately limed and fertilized, alfalfa can be grown on areas once thought to be unsuited. However, birdsfoot is now being grown in many areas that never will be suited for alfalfa.

Why do common house flies rub their legs together every two or three seconds?

—W.E.D., Maine

The above question stumped your editors and we would like to have some answers from readers before turning to the experts. Why do you think they rub their legs together?

I have heard of cases where mules gave birth to offsprings. Are there any cases where it is certain that this has been the case? Are Jacks and Burros related?

There are several reports of female mules that have had foals and in one such case the fact was thoroughly authenticated. In all the reports that I have seen a stallion or Jack has been the sire, never another mule. I have never come across a record of a fertile male mule.

The "Burro" is a donkey. This is a term for them that is used in the Southwest.—S. A. Asdell, Prof. of Animal Physiology, Cornell University

What is the best way to control yellow rocket in legumes?

We think the best practical solution offered so far is to cut the legume and put it in the silo. At that time, the seeds will not be fully formed and will not mature enough to germinate after they have gone through the silo and through the animal's digestive system.

I am thinking of planting soy beans in with corn to improve the protein content. Can you tell me if this is advisable?

It will step up the protein content somewhat from corn alone. To get the best results, you should have about one corn plant about every 9 to 10 inches and 3 soybeans. The Lincoln soybeans would be a good variety to plant with corn. I feel I must warn you though, that if you have been using 2,4-D type weed killers to control weeds in your corn, you are also likely to kill the soybeans. A contact weed killer such as Sinox PE may be used between the time the corn and soybeans are planted and when they emerge.

—George H. Serviss

How can I control smut of sweet corn in the home garden? Are there any varieties that are resistant to the disease?

This is an old disease in the vegetable garden as well as in field corn. Until recently, there have been few things that could be suggested to control smut since it is wind-borne and cannot be controlled by using the usual fungicides or seed treatment materials.

Recently, corn breeders have been making considerable progress in developing varieties of corn resistant to smut, and I am sure that more will be made in the near future. Tests made last year by members of our Geneva staff indicated that certain new varieties of sweet corn are showing considerable resistance to smut.

They are Mellowgold, Foremost Y 1, Tenderblonde, Golden Hybrid 2057, and Victory Golden. The use of these may give you considerable control of this disease. We know that smut is generally more serious during seasons in

which we have dry weather in the late spring and early summer. The spores of the smut fungus live over winter in the black galls that fall from the corn in the fall of the year.

In small gardens it may be helpful to pick up and burn or bury deeply these galls, but this is impractical on a field scale. Smut is liable to be more serious in ground that has been planted to corn the previous year than if it is on new ground; however, we know these spores can blow for a considerable distance. It is common to find more smut on the very early varieties of corn than those which take longer to mature.

—Arden F. Sherf, Extension Plant Pathologist, Cornell University

What is meant by the term "Thermotolerant Bacteria"?

The term refers to a type of bacteria which is very difficult to kill by heat. Sometimes they build up in milk utensils, and chemicals rather than heat must be used to bring them under control.

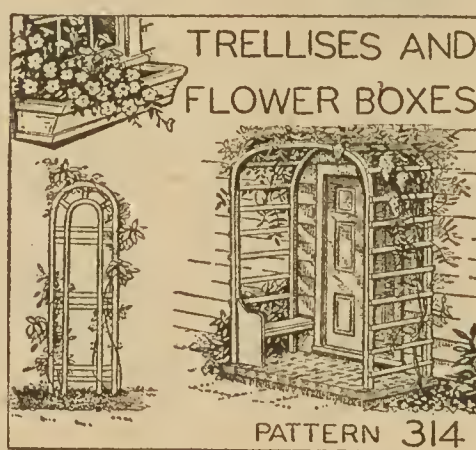
How can I remove Kemtone from a ceiling?

The straight Kemtone is a water base paint which can be removed by scrubbing the ceiling with any good detergent dissolved in hot water—using a sponge for the cleaning. The Super-Kemtone is a rubber base or latex base paint which is most difficult to remove. About the only method to remove it is to use a disc or belt type sander.

In practically all cases the rubber base paint is left on and painted over. Before painting, the surface of the old paint should be roughened with a light sanding of No. 1/2 or No. 0 sandpaper.

If you have further difficulty, your local paint store should be able to help you out.—E. W. Foss, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Cornell University.

Easy to Make



TRELLISES may be used in various ways to add charm to the house exterior. The above sketch is an example. Across the end of a porch to give privacy or to soften the corner of a garage, a door or window are other uses.

The pattern shows views of four styles of trellises and three designs for flower boxes. As tracing patterns are required only for the shaped parts space has been found on the pattern for directions to make the door-side seats and an interesting garden gate that is easy to make.

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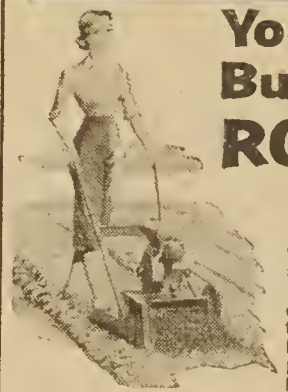


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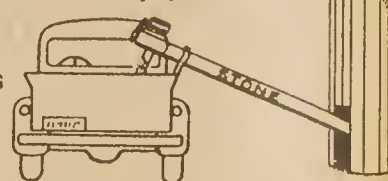
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WRITE TODAY! HONEYE 3, New York

Your Veterinarian Discusses:

Telling the Age of Cattle By Their Teeth

W E RECENTLY visited a farm where the owner was having trouble getting one of his cows bred back and settled with calf. He had bought her a few months earlier and didn't know anything about her past breeding history, but he was wondering if I couldn't give her some kind of a "shot" that would help.

It's true that there are various kinds of hormone preparations that will sometimes help in such cases, but an investigation led us to believe that they didn't have much chance of helping this particular cow.

Opening her mouth showed that her front teeth had worn down until they were little more than white spots on the gums, and I estimated that the animal was at least fifteen years of age. A cow that old naturally couldn't be regarded as a very good breeding prospect, regardless of what was used.

The owner was a bit hot under the collar when he discovered this, for the cow had been sold to him as a six-year old. It was too bad that he didn't look in her mouth before closing the deal, for the teeth offered positive proof that she was much older.

Teeth will tell the age of cattle. It must be pointed out, though, that generally accepted rules don't apply in all cases, and that the teeth aren't completely reliable in this respect. Some animals develop faster than others so that the teeth make them appear a year or two older than they really are. As a general rule, though, the various front teeth appear at regular intervals to indicate age quite accurately up to the time cattle are five years old.

Calves have a full set of "baby" teeth within a few days after birth, and these are carried until the animals are about two years old. At that time the first big pair of permanent teeth is completely developed in the middle

of the mouth, with three of the much smaller "baby" teeth remaining on each side. Another pair of permanent teeth crowds out a couple of "baby" teeth every year after that for the next three years.

Accordingly, at three years there are four big teeth in the middle of the mouth, with two bead-like "baby" teeth on each side of them. At four years there are six of the big teeth, and there may not even be any "baby" teeth left at that time. At five years there are eight of the permanent teeth, and at this age the animal is commonly said to have a "full mouth".

No more permanent teeth appear after the fifth year and age is then generally estimated according to the way the teeth are worn down. This practice isn't completely reliable, either, for some cattle have harder teeth than others to account for considerable variation in wear.

Heavy milking dairy cows in particular may have teeth that wear down exceptionally fast, probably because of the large amounts of minerals that are drawn off to be used for the manufacture of milk.

The type of feeds and pasture lands may also influence the wearing of teeth, for muddled roughage and sandy pastures may act like powdered emery stone when animals are chewing.

Unlike those of people, the teeth of cattle grow out of the jawbone as animals become older. Since each front tooth tapers off to a sort of rounded point at the tip of the root, this outward growth causes the teeth to be increasingly further apart at the gum line.

In extremely old animals the teeth may assume the appearance of thin-stemmed wine glasses to result in a so-called "peg-toothed" condition. Eventually they may be worn down completely level with the gums like the non-breeding cow we described.

Visit Europe This Year!

THE OTHER day a man and his wife came into our offices to make a reservation for our European Tour this summer. They said they had never gone on an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour, but had heard about them from friends who went on our 1955 European Tour. "When we heard about the wonderful time they had on your tour, we knew it was just what we have been looking for," said the wife.

People do have wonderful times on our tours . . . times that they remember all their lives. And that will be true again this summer on our European Tour, which leaves from New York City on August 15 and returns September 25. Just think of it . . . they will board the beautiful Cunard liner, the Queen Elizabeth, and have a completely carefree, happy, fascinating six weeks' trip that will take them to England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Monaco, the French Riviera, and finally Paris.

Our tour escort will travel with them and look after all the details. They will

have nothing to do but follow the leader! No worries about luggage, or tips, or foreign languages. Nothing to do but enjoy every single moment of this wonderful experience.

We have a very congenial party going on the trip, and we cordially invite you to come along. The price of the all-expense ticket is most reasonable, and everything is included in it. Why don't you fill out the coupon below and send for the printed itinerary today? It gives complete information, including a day-by-day account of our trip and the cost of the all-expense ticket.

As soon as you make your reservation, we will send you a mimeographed bulletin that will give you all the information you need . . . about getting your passport, how much luggage to take, clothes, etc. You'll find it's as easy as pie to travel with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and just about the most delightful experience you could ever have.

In parts of Holland we'll see the Dutch people in picturesque native costumes.

E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-E, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your European Tour, Aug. 15-Sept. 25.

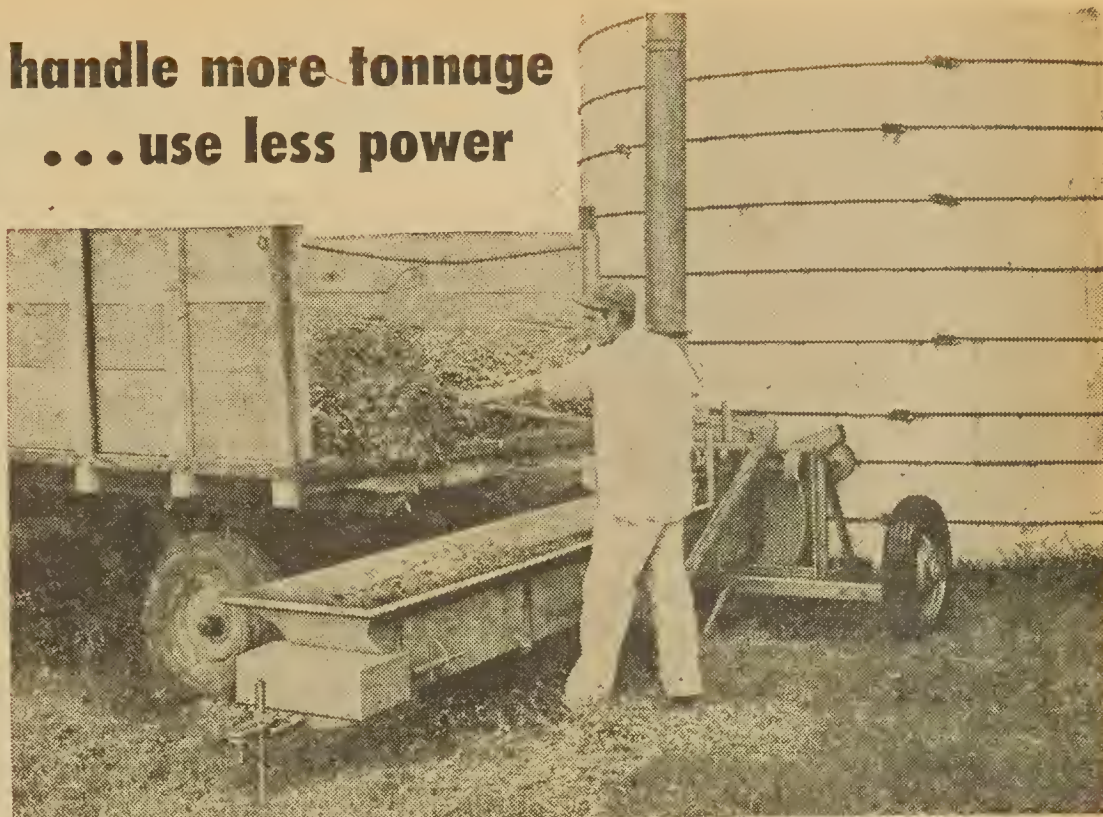
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The Allis-Chalmers Blower fan has six wide, curved blades that blow and throw the material up the pipe. Cupped blades reduce friction, avoid wedging, prevent backlash, save power.

Nine-inch blower pipe gives 65

percent greater capacity than seven-inch pipe.

Long, low hopper with rubberized conveyor belt accommodates wide truck beds or low-wheeled wagons. Unload from either side. Same hopper handles grain with equal speed and efficiency.

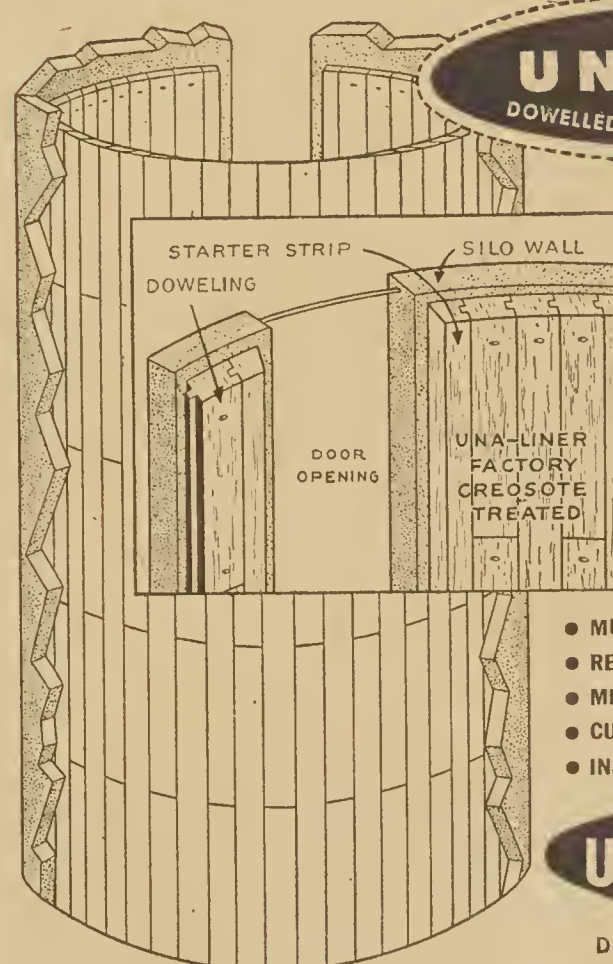
Additional features: easy-lift, hinged hopper; wagon unloading attachment (optional equipment); air-tired transport wheels; clamp-ring connectors — easy to hook up pipe sections. See it at your Allis-Chalmers dealer's.

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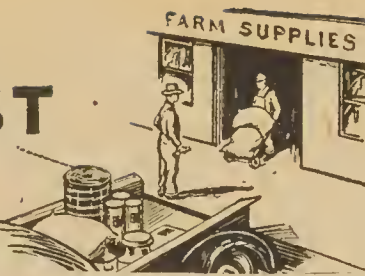
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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



Every day we hear of new uses being made of plastics. The latest to come to our attention is the development of rolls of polyethylene film to protect late-ripening tomatoes from adverse weather. Made by BAKELITE COMPANY, 260 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

The Pharmaceutical Department at the ANCHOR SERUM CO., St. Joseph, Missouri, says that the problem of cattle bloat which has baffled scientists for years has been solved. They say their new product, Anchor Anti-Bloat, will "positively prevent bloat in cattle." The product is a dry powder that is mixed in the feed of dairy and beef cattle and all young stock once daily during the bloat season. For more information, write them at St. Joseph, Mo.

The JOHNSON & JOHNSON CO. has announced a new First Aid Cream to be used for treatment of cuts, abrasions, burns, chapping, sunburn and insect bites. This new cream means that a farmer can be equipped to treat the usual cuts and scrapes he suffers without burdening his First Aid Kit with an assortment of antiseptics and ointments. In fact the new tube is tough enough to carry around in a pocket without danger of its leaking.

Forward-mounted McCormick Blackland planters for Farmall tractors are described in detail in a catalog just released. From one to four row planters for use on tractors ranging from the Farmall Cub to the Farmall 400 are illustrated. Copies of Catalog CR-302-F may be obtained from dealers or by writing INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO., 180 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Ill.

If your dealer doesn't have copies of a new catalog covering ALLIS-CHALMERS tractor-mounted 8½ ft. Double-Action Disc Harrow, you can get one by writing Carl F. Meyer, Allis-Chalmers Company, Box 512, Milwaukee 1, Wis. This harrow, No. 109 is for WD and WD-45 tractors.

Rust prevention has been made easier than ever. KRYLON, INC. now has on the market, "Rust Veto" which comes in aerosol dispensers. Finger pressure releases a spray which forms a soft, dry and waxy film that resists oxidation.



The AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT MFG. CO., now has on the market a new automatic roller mill. As a combination krimp roller and batch mixer, this automatic mixer handles dry or moist mixing and molasses blending. Prices and all details may be secured from Automatic Equipment Mfg. Co.



The Do-It-Yourself Metal Parts Kit for building a self-unloading P.T.O. forage box is now available from GEHL BROS. MFG. CO., West Bend, Wisconsin. This all-purpose forage box with a side-delivery chute unloads automatically into a blower, trench silo, or into feed bunks where chopped feed is brought to the cattle. You can get full particulars from your dealer or from Gehl Brothers.

A catalog on WALDOR GREENHOUSES is available to those interested by writing Robert E. Bertram, P. O. Box 188, Salem, Mass. Waldor Greenhouses were the first all-aluminum ones to be offered in this country.

A milk shake at home in less than a minute is one description of Kool-Shake, a new product being introduced this spring that should help sell more milk. This new powder-type mix will be a product of PERKINS PRODUCTS CO., Chicago, Ill., a subsidiary of General Foods. Kool-Shake is an "in-envelope" product which, when mixed with sugar and a pint of milk, makes two tall glasses of thick and foamy milk shake. It will be sold in three flavors, chocolate, strawberry and vanilla.

"The Harvestore Farm Profit Plan" is the title of a new booklet which may be obtained by writing to the A. O. SMITH CORPORATION, Harvestore Division, Kankakee, Ill. The Harvestore plan starts with land use, stresses good management, but mainly deals with the use and feeding of the crops that are grown.

BABSON BROTHERS COMPANY of Chicago has just announced a new stainless steel weighing device called the "Weighpail" to solve the problem of weighing and test-sampling each cow's production in milking parlors. When the milk is weighed, the Weighpail is tipped and milk flows into the main milkline automatically.

More and more interest is being shown in feeding hay to cows on pasture. If you would like to have plans for building a hay bunk for pasture feeding, drop a post card to the BEACON MILLING COMPANY, 10 Lake Street, Cayuga, N. Y.



A new Ford 79 standard farm loader dumps manure into a spreader in a typical operation. The new loader, designed to mount on any Ford tri-cycle tractor in less than two minutes, features "step-on" design and has 1,000 lb. load capacity. The compact loader is now available through Ford tractor and implement dealers.

Suggests Forest Tree Nursery In Western New York

SEVERE losses in trees planted in 1955 in western New York have pointed up a longfelt need for a forest tree nursery in that section. The New York State Christmas Tree Growers' Association has taken the lead in petitioning the Conservation Department to establish such a nursery. Location and development of the nursery would be left to the experts in the Department who would decide on the basis of soil, exposure, water supply, shipping facilities and other factors.

Before the war, there was a State nursery at Horseheads which was most convenient for the western counties even though it never produced much over 5,000,000 trees per year. This nursery was closed after the big demand of the CCC days was closed off, and of late years all of the trees have

been produced at Saratoga and Lowville, localities which are up to 300 miles away from the counties farthest west.

Some of the reasons for this new nursery have been stated by Lester Stutzman of Rochester and James D. Pond of Ithaca, Co-Chairmen of a Nursery Committee, of the Christmas Tree Growers, as follows:

1. Frost leaves the ground in western New York and Southern Tier counties usually by March 20, yet trees cannot be dug in these northern nurseries before April 10, a loss of three weeks to tree planters.

2. Shipping trees long distances leads to delays in planting; to reduction of survival due to drying out and heating of seedlings in transit; and to extra costs for return of crates. A nearby nursery would allow hauling of trees in bundles to be planted the same day as hauled.

3. Farm labor can be used efficiently for reforestation in late March and early April. In May fields must be fitted and crops planted.

4. Late shipment of trees has resulted in heavy losses, since trees were not planted before dry weather set in. In 1955

BOYS AND GIRLS. DO YOU WANT A PUREBRED CALF?

FOR THE third year, the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association will present one purebred calf of each of the six dairy breeds at the State Fair to some farm boys and girls. In addition, 100 artificial breeding certificates will be offered by the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

New York farm youth who are under 20 years of age may try for one of these calves and a breeding certificate by filling out an application blank. Blanks may be secured from 4-H Club agents, agricultural teachers, local leaders, technicians or by writing to H. A. Willman, Wing Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

The six calves which will be presented at the State Fair on September 3 by the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association will be selected from some of the leading herds of dairy cattle in the state. Last year's calves, for example, came from the following herds—the Ayrshire calf from Craigy Burn Farm, owned by S. N. Stimson, Spencer, New York; Brown Swiss, Stewart Benedict of Massena; Guernsey, W. T. Ryder and Son of Fredonia; Holstein, Alson D. Weller and Son of Lowville; Jersey, Ralph Young, Union Springs; and the Milking Shorthorn calf from Wesley J. Youngs and Sons, Cherry Creek, New York.

Since the program was started, the winners of the calves have been from farms in Madison, Delaware, Otsego, Tioga, Niagara, Yates, Livingston, Onondaga, Greene and Cattaraugus Counties.

Even though boys or girls have completed a year or two of project work with a purebred, they may apply for one of the calves or one of the 100 breeding certificates.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
He is a fool who leaves certainties for uncertainties.—Hesiod

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
losses in western New York are estimated at 75 per cent, since most trees did not arrive until late May.

5. Over half of trees planted in the State are set out in 21-county area west of Syracuse. The three year average 1951-53 shows a yearly average of 18,103,000 trees planted out of total of 35,234,700, of which 31,302,300 trees were planted on private lands each year.

6. Supplies of most trees are exhausted by February 1st, so that another nursery could supply the extra trees which are needed over the whole state, but which present nurseries cannot furnish.

7. Recent technical advances, particularly in irrigation, will reduce the costs of establishing a new nursery.

Persons interested in such a new nursery, which would produce trees for lumber, fence posts, pulpwood and Christmas trees, should contact their assemblyman and senator.

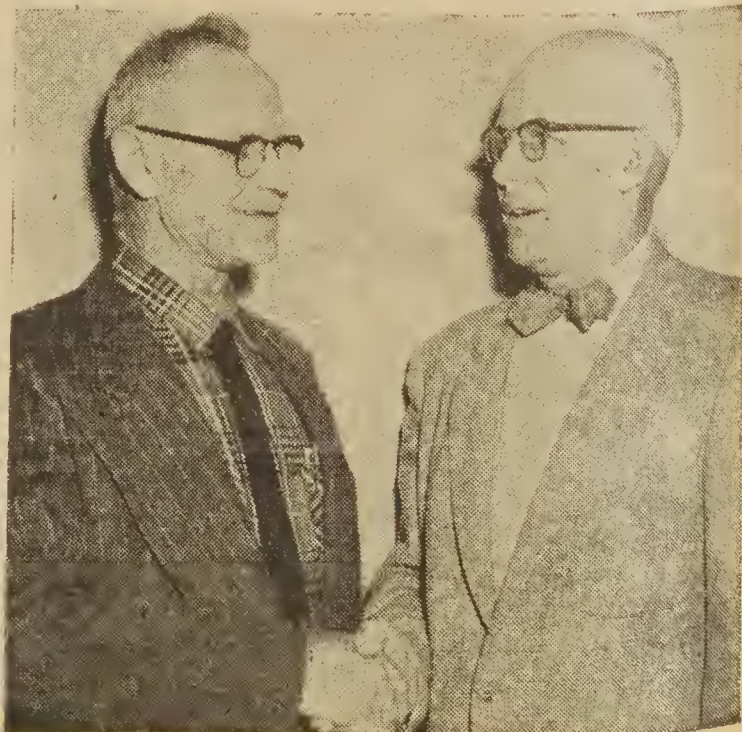
— A. A. —

STORING APPLES ON TREES

It is a fact (sometimes overlooked) that apples are likely to mature more rapidly after they are picked than they are when left on the tree. To put it another way, leaving fruit on the tree unless it can go immediately into cold storage is often the best method.

Color is one of the things desired in fruit and often deciding when to pick was a choice between some drop and some lack of color. To some extent this has been changed by sprays which prevent drop and help apples to develop better color.

Left: Mr. Albert Harrington of Barker, Niagara County, outgoing president of the Canning Crop Growers' Cooperative, shaking hands with George Strasburgh of Morton, Orleans County, recently elected president of the Cooperative.



Saves Time and Costs: Plants Corn on Plowed Land

By BRUCE GAYLORD

O SURELY will use the same method next year!" These were the enthusiastic words of Richard Walker, a New York dairy farmer, after he had harvested silage corn from land that was plowed but received no further fitting.

Dick Walker plowed seven acres of rye stubble with a 14 inch, three bottom plow—but he didn't harrow it at all. The same day, he planted the corn right on the plow furrow with a two-row planter. He figured that this took five hours, making a total of 14 hours

of labor to prepare land and plant seven acres of corn.

This method is similar to the plow-plant method of corn planting in which the planter is trailed along right behind the plow. Walker did the job in two operations but still saved time. The idea of plow-planting is a recent development, and it offers real possibilities to farmers in cutting down on machinery operations and costs in planting corn.

Time is nearly as important as money to Dick Walker when spring's work begins to pile up. He saved about seven hours of harrowing, or around \$21.00, in fitting the seed bed for that seven acres of plowed ground corn.

Dick follows a grass silage program and likes to start chopping grass as soon after May 30 as possible, and no later than June 10. In early May, this Tompkins County dairyman chopped rye off a seven-acre piece, and fed it to his 40-cow herd in feed bunks. The second crop of rye that came along, he chopped and blew into one of his tile silos for grass silage.

On June 18, Dick plowed and planted the seven acres to corn, using 250 pounds per acre of 10-10-10 fertilizer in the planter. He put two bushels of seed corn on the seven acres, which he claims "thickened up the stand and helped reduce weed growth." According to Dick's hired man, the dust billowed up so thick from the plows and tractor wheels on that silt loam that he needed a bath twice that day!

Walker cultivated his plowed ground corn only once, and didn't spray it for weeds. Usually he cultivates his corn twice, and also sprays for weed control. There were weeds in the rows with the corn, but between the rows, the ground was surprisingly bare.

Dick also raised 23 acres of corn using land fitting practices that he normally follows, plowing and then harrowing it three times with a spring-tooth harrow trailing behind an eight-foot disc harrow.

But even though these conventionally planted 23 acres were planted on May 21, Walker maintains that this corn didn't "ear out" any better than the plowed ground corn that went in nearly a month later on very dry ground. In fact, Dick figures that the tonnage per acre was about the same with both practices.

Walker also said that he doubted that the field was any rougher for his field chopper on the plowed ground piece than on any of his other corn ground. Perhaps the field was smoothed by weathering during the summer months.

Cornell agronomists have five years of experience with plow-plant corn under their belts, and are now in the process of summarizing the results of their experiments. According to them, these points are listed on the advantage side of the plow-plant corn ledger:

1. Cultivation time is reduced.
2. Soil tilth is maintained for better aeration.
3. Less erosion because the furrows catch running surface water.
4. More rain is soaked into the field because the surface is rough.
5. Fewer roots are pruned because they are not concentrated near the surface.
6. Better stands of corn will result if it is planted properly.

Dick Walker has cut a corn planting job of five operations down to two and may cut to only one operation by plow-planting. Based on some practical results obtained, this method may well be worth trying—at least on one field as Dick Walker did.

Reflections of a Country Pastor

From My Window

By FLOYD W. MORRIS

A CROSS the fields and along a fence row is where my neighbor cuts the wood for his cooking fire. I am glad that he has left some clumps of wild cherry. They make a pretty sight—shrubs to edge the wide expanse of field. It is strange how unwittingly common men turn artists.

My neighbor is not artistic. He loves flowers, but he plants them as he would cabbages, row on row. He is a practical person and spends long evenings working over his garden of vegetables. He spends little time watching sunsets or arranging the flowers he grows in some vase for the table.

Nevertheless he has a keen sense of order and neatness of things. Perhaps this sense of fitness stayed his hand from a complete slaughter of the hedge-row in the interests of firewood, and as a result there are just enough clumps of cherry left to set off the pasture fields. I wonder if he thinks of it, looking as he must over his one view to the east.

All the world is the work of an artist, if we but knew; and nature's paintings are commonplace to the sight, which no doubt is the reason that so few see them. I am glad that I can look from my window out on a field where grasses wave in summer and snow lies straw-pierced in winter. Beyond this, trees mark a border of woodlot. It is a pleasant picture and one that is always at hand with various and changing tints of color.

Frequently I travel a lane that connects this roadway before me with the distant wood. It is a pleasant lane with a trickling stream crossing it at one place. Gentle winds have a wide reach to it, and a mile or more away there is the sight of a country road with low-lying farm houses.

I know the people that live in these houses. I can picture the interior of each house with its occupants. I have passed the time of day with them, the weather, the crops, and the fall elections. I have shared their joys and sorrows and talked of the meaning of life and death.

There is a sense of well-being in looking out over a landscape and being able to see pictures of people and places and sit down with them as if it were in their own kitchens within taste of golden brown cookies hot out of the oven. The aroma of baked things and green wood drying before the fire quickens one's sense of appreciation in being alive.



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The full 5 horsepower makes quick work of any kind of cutting — felling, bucking, notching, limbing, boring, undercutting. It cuts through 8" Oak in 5 seconds and 18" Pine in 14 seconds, and handles trees up to 3 feet in diameter.

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Never before so amazing a value as these DOUBLE-EDGE LYN BLADES — made of finest steel honed to surgical sharpness! LYN Blades give you FOUR times the value of ordinary blades — they cost less than half as much and give you DOUBLE the service. Send NOW for 10 blades to TRY AT OUR RISK. Use 10—if not MORE than delighted, return unused 100 for FULL REFUND. ONLY \$1 postpaid—or C.O.D. plus postage.

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R. Willis Stout of
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A Belt Harvest-Handler can do a two-man job on your farm, too... pay for itself fast in time and labor saved. Handles ear corn, small grain, ensilage, poultry litter, cotton seed, nuts and vegetables. Double Duty Model 65C also handles bales. One-man operation frees help for other work... handy extensions, accessories add versatility. Lightweight, all-bolted aluminum construction. Chain or rubber belt.

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BABCOCK'S

Healthy Chick News

MAY 1956

COME TO
FREE BABCOCK
BARBECUE
July 10, 1956



Many poultrymen like yourself, all over the country, have asked — "Babcock — when are you going to have another barbecue at your farm?" We have made arrangements to hold our barbecue at the time of the New York State Poultryman's Get-Together at Cornell July 10 and 11. The Poultry Department at Cornell is setting up a fine educational program for you. The late afternoon and evening of July 10th are "open house" here at Babcock's. See our main hatchery building, our incubators, IBM machines, our egg grading and cooling rooms, and our automatic egg vending machine for retail customers. Between now and July 10th, we plan to erect a Florida style hen cage plant which you can see in operation. We plan to operate these cages in warm weather only. Also, we'll have "floor birds" an display with various types of water troughs and feeders. After the barbecue, the New York State Poultry Council will put on a whiz-bang zippy program for you here at our farm.

I'd like to emphasize that the Poultry Department at Cornell and the New York State Poultry Council do not necessarily endorse Babcock Poultry Farm or its products.

So many poultrymen said they enjoyed our 1952 barbecue so much that we are holding this one by popular demand. It costs a lot of money, but the pleasure of having you stop here, whether you ever buy a Babcock chick or not, will make it worthwhile to us. We sure like visitors!



Babcock's 1952 Barbecue. We served 3,000 Guests in 70 min.

Please write us for tickets to the Big Free Babcock Barbecue. It's free to our customers, feed salesmen, county agents, and to all poultrymen who attend the Cornell Poultrymen's Get-Together, whether they are Babcock customers or not.

FREE TRUCK DELIVERY ON BABCOCK CHICKS

We are now pretty well set to deliver your order of chicks right to your door in our own trucks. This is on orders for 500 or more pullets. We are now setting up delivery schedules for various States. Would you like to raise Babcock's Healthy Leghorns if we deliver them to you?

May Prices Lower

We always reduce our prices in May, June and the summer months. We offer you bargains now to save you money and keep our breeders busy.

Please Write Us: For FREE barbecue tickets, catalog, prices, delivery schedules.

Sincerely,

Monroe C. Babcock
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, Inc.
Route 3G, Ithaca, N. Y.



Specialized profit-bred egg and meat strain chicks. Available every week.

FREE—New Color Catalog

"Superior Profit-Making Poultry Thru Crossbred Breeding." Send for yours!

HUBBARD FARMS

Box 20, Walpole, N. H.
Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

21,000 Breeders Under ONE ROOF

By CHARLES STRATTON

MANY poultrymen walk many footweary miles through the years traveling between their poultry buildings. At one of the well known Arbor Acres breeding farms, this one located in New London County, (Mail address: North Stonington), Conn., 21,000 Arbor Acres White Rocks are housed under one roof. This triple deck 28 x 750 henhouse is one of the largest in the country.

Under the expert direction of farm manager Albert Links, the entire building operates smoothly under an efficient system that requires the services of only three men. The building contains 84 pens and has nine grainrooms. Each man has his own block of pens, nine to the floor and three stories high, totaling 27 pens. Each floor has three separate grainrooms, but due to the spacing the middle man has an extra pen on each floor or 750 extra birds.

All nine grainrooms are equipped with automatic feeders, each taking care of one sectional unit. Every man is checked out on minor feeder and waterer float adjustments and repairs.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

For the doctors who are poor in spelling, it helps a lot if their handwriting is terrible too.

—Ithaca Rotary News

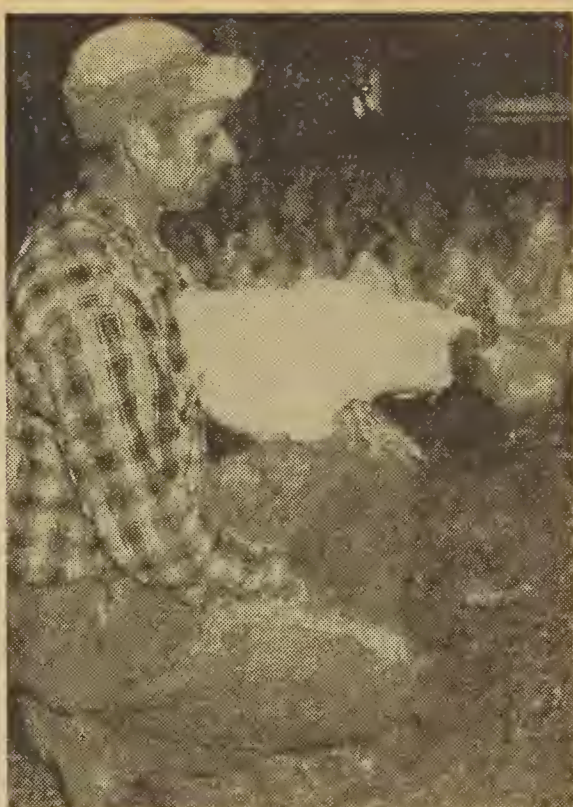
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

In order to eliminate waste of time, the men are instructed to inform Links when any plumbing or machinery breaks or equipment needs a major overhauling.

This building was once used as a broiler plant by another firm. Since Arbor Acres took over less than two years ago every piece of equipment on the place has been put into operation to make the set-up as efficient as possible. A 25 x 225 foot gas heated brooder house and a 2½ story 25 x 325 foot hot water equipped brooder house start Arbor Acres candidate breeding flocks that go on a sod range across the street at 8 to 9 weeks during warm weather.

Cockerels are separated and go into their own shelters on the same range as the pullets. The entire flock rotation set-up is staggered in order to enable top egg production and a continuous supply of replacement birds around the calendar. All eggs go directly to an Arbor Acres hatchery right on the farm.

Local farmers clean out the litter and Links puts in a few extra helpers to aid the regular men in scraping and brush-



Albert Links, farm manager, shows one of the Arbor Acres White Rock breeders in the large triple deck building. Eggs from the birds in this building are moved by truck across the driveway to a modern Arbor Acres hatchery that has a capacity of nearly one-half million eggs.

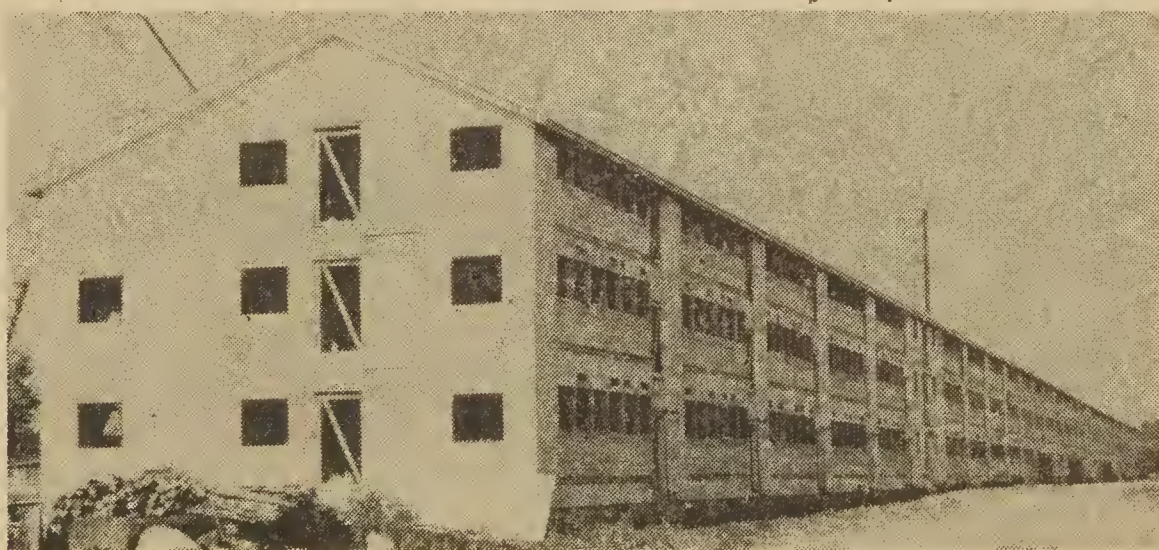
ing out the pens. All pens and equipment are thoroughly disinfected. A combination of rice hulls, peanut hulls, and sawdust in a deep litter system is built up during the winter until it is about 10 inches deep by April. It is then cleaned down to 2-inches and allowed to build up to 6-inches by fall.

A 300 gallon wash tank comes in mighty handy for washing and disinfecting utensils. No gambling with chance infection is the rule and everything gets a thorough washing. In inclement weather the tank is moved inside and its use is continued. Automatic feeder track is cleaned out with a vacuum cleaner and thoroughly disinfected and dried.

Filling pens with birds on the third floor is easy the way Links does it. He places a 10 foot section of roller track from truck to doorway of pen and with a hook on the end of a rope slides the loaded crates up the track. Two men work on the truck, one pulls the rope, one man stacks the crates in the pen and a fifth man removes the ten birds from each crate. It only takes 30 minutes to unload 650 birds by this method.

Once a week Albert Links checks the 50 KVV auxiliary power plant that takes over in case of power failure.

It is the job of Albert to see the entire program on this Arbor Acres breeding farm operates smoothly from brooder house to range and into one of the largest laying houses in the country. The hatchery with its nearly one-half million capacity is a job in itself and another manager takes over. But it's a job well done that makes the business operate smoothly. Greater chance of disease in a house of this size? They don't just talk about it — neither do they take chances — they have a complete immunization program and vaccinate for everything.



This laying house, 28 x 750 feet, is one of the largest in the country and is operated by only three workmen. Building was once used for a broiler house. Poultry equipment in foreground was being washed in a 300 gallon tank of disinfectant when photo was taken.

Now It's Easy To Grow Deluxe "PLUM SIZE" STRAWBERRIES HAVE THE BIGGEST IN TOWN!

Stern's deluxe "Empire" Strawberry Plants produce berries so huge they'll be the talk of your neighborhood! Extra red, firm, juicy sweet strawberries **BIG AS PLUMS!** Easy to grow, hardy, resist drought, thrive even in hot weather. Strong, well-developed crowns and roots withstand even severe winters. Yield deluxe berries by the thousands, go on producing for years!

Actually as big as a plum!



From Each Plant

6 Pints of Berries A Year!

Enormous producers! During 3-year field tests each plant proved itself a little "strawberry factory"—yielded an average of 6 pints a year! Take advantage of these low prices. Order in quantity. For as little as 2½¢ per plant, have all the luscious "plum size" berries you want for shortcakes, jams, to serve with cream. Recommended for freezing. Plant enough so you can enjoy them all year!

BEST PLANTING TIME NOW— MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

Official: Our "Empire" Strawberry plants are largest No. 1 size—best and biggest grade. Produce deluxe berries in abundance. You must be completely satisfied. Otherwise receive free replacement or your money back. That is our absolute guarantee.

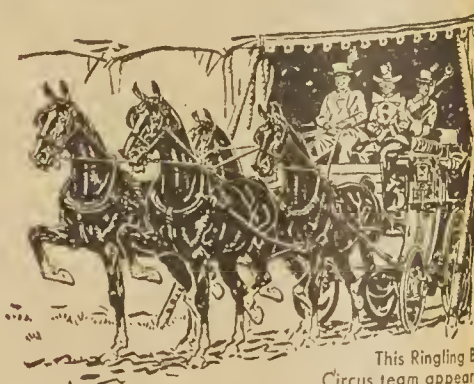
Have plants for as little as 2½¢ ea.

More You Order, More You Save!

50—\$2.50 100—\$4 500—\$15 1000—\$25
All Prices Postpaid

Stern's Nurseries

FIELD M-2, GENEVA, N. Y.



This Ringling Bros. Circus team appears in the Greatest Show on Earth

Famous teams
keep fit with

ABSORBINE

It's not coincidence that famous exhibition teams and weight-hauling champions are treated regularly with Absorbine. This world famous liniment works while the horse is on the job, helps prevent a simple bruise or swelling from becoming a more serious Bog Spavin or Bowed Tendon condition. Does not blister skin. Only \$2.50 for a large bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

SPRING SPECIAL

New Hampshire
COCKERELS

Order Now at \$10 per 100

HATCHING EVERY WEEK

FREE CATALOG

Ebenwood Farm

Box 14, West Bridgewater, Mass.

STOP KEEPING CHICKENS

Let SHRAWDER'S ANCONAS Keep You The breed that lays more large white eggs on less feed Day Old and Started. Catalog FREE. Phone 4511 SHRAWDER'S ANCONA FARM. RICHFIELD 8, Pa.

SAY that you saw the product advertised in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
when calling on your local dealer.

Purebreds Vs. Crossbreds

Forty years ago when I first did extension work in New York State we worked hard to get every one to keep purebred poultry. This was because there were many farm flocks of mongrel chickens of unknown breeding that did not produce too well. The well-bred strains of pure breeds laid much better and the eggs, as well as the birds themselves, were much more uniform. Today crossbred chickens are coming to the fore again but they are a different kind of crossbreds. They are the result of scientific breeding. Several investigators have presented information that shows that the crossing of carefully developed pure strains of the same breed and variety, crossing of breeds with superior qualities, and the crossing of two well-selected inbred lines of the same breed and variety give higher and more efficient production.

Professor Dewey McNiece of the Poultry Department at Cornell University has compiled some interesting information from the 5th New York Ran-

dom Sample Test and the 1st Western New York Random Sample Test comparing purebreds with the various crosses. This information is shown in the following tables and is for the period from the time the chicks were hatched until the pullets were 500 days old. The data are the average of all pure strains, strain crosses and the combined incrosses and incrossbreds.

To make the comparison more interesting the average income of the five top pure strains and the entry with the highest income per net chick started is given for each of the groups.

Certainly the chick buyer of today needs to know something about breeding to buy chicks intelligently and the breeder must have a good working knowledge of breeding and conduct a superior breeding program to develop an outstanding strain or strains. It is no wonder that there are fewer and fewer breeders as the years go by for a good breeding program is an expensive operation and requires considerable capital to execute it successfully.

—L. M. Hurd.

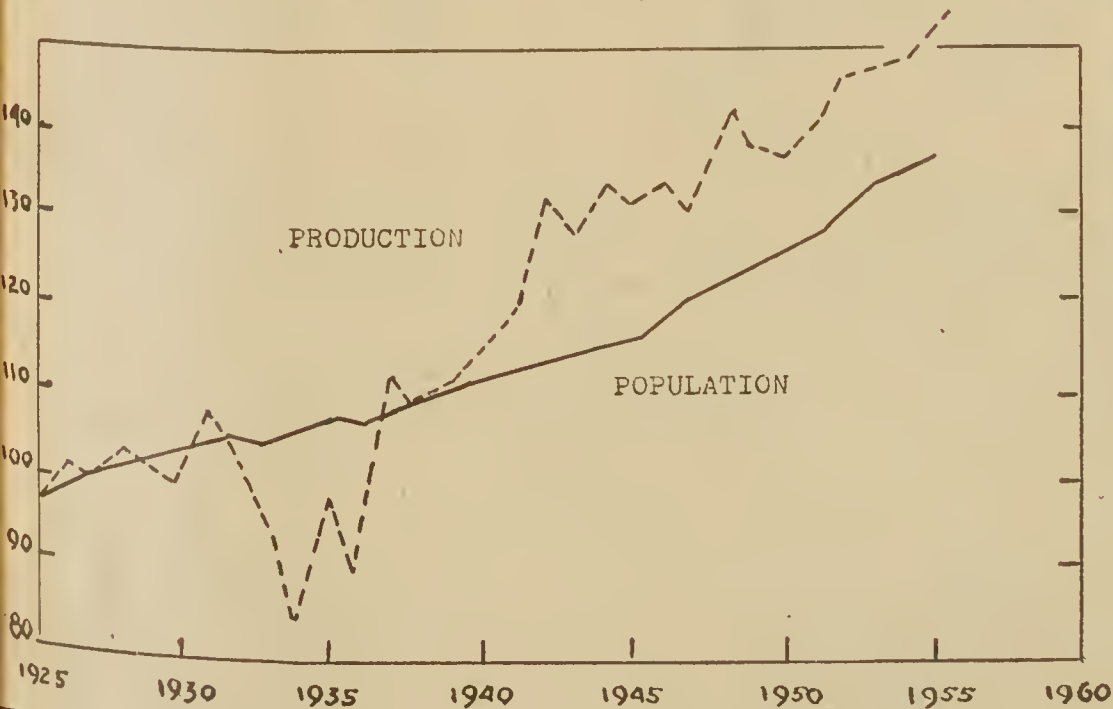
Table I. 5th New York Random Sample Test, Horseheads, New York
March 13, 1954—July 29, 1955

Factor	Pure Strains	Strain Crosses	Incrossbreds & Incrosses
Income per net chick started	\$1.32	\$1.68	\$1.11
	1.80*		
Ave. Days to 50% production	203	199	188
No. eggs per pullet housed to date	187.7	208.1	187.6
Hen-day eggs per bird to date	206.4	219.5	210.1
Ave. March body weight	5.80 lbs.	4.96 lbs.	4.86 lbs.
Lbs. of feed per doz. eggs	5.62	5.09	5.17
March egg weight	26.36 oz.	26.48 oz.	26.16 oz.
Ave. mortality	13	7	13
Income over feed & chick costs from top strain in each category:			
(1) Total for pen	\$97.81	\$107.28	\$68.59
(2) Per net chick started	1.96	2.15	1.33
(3) Per pullet housed	2.04	2.19	1.35

Table II. 1st Western New York Random Sample Poultry Test
April 16, 1954—August 29, 1955, Stafford, New York

Factor	25 Pure Strains	5 Strain Crosses
Income per net chick started	\$1.54	\$2.48
	2.62**	
Ave. days to 50% production	212	194
No. eggs per pullet housed to date	169.4	200.1
Hen-day eggs per bird to date	194.4	215.4
Ave. March body weight	5.45 lbs.	4.65 lbs.
Lbs. of feed per doz. eggs	5.60	4.99
March egg weight (oz. per dozen)	25.92	26.54
Ave. mortality	19	9
Income over feed & chick costs from top strain in each category:		
(1) Per net chick started	\$2.72	\$3.47
(2) Per pullet housed	2.90	3.54

* Ave. of high five. ** Ave. of high five.



THIS shows how food production in recent years has increased faster than population. The graph emphasizes several angles of our farm problem.

1. In some way, production must gradually be brought into line with consumption, and government-owned farm products must be whittled down before we can expect a real solution to our farm price problems.

2. Past attempts by government to control production (as shown by the graph) have had little success. The chances for future success are no better unless we are willing to accept exceedingly rigid government controls with stiff penalties.

3. Population increases offer little hope of balancing supply and demand in the foreseeable future.

Plan now to exhibit at the
NYABC 6th Annual Cattle Show
August 3-4

\$5,413 in prizes and awards awaits owners of daughters of NYABC sires at the 6th annual Cattle Show. And there'll be another popular showmanship contest for junior exhibitors, too.

Make plans now to show your NYABC daughters at this great show. Complete premium lists, rules and regulations are printed in the April issue of the NYABC Coöperator. If you don't have a copy, write to NYABC, and the rules booklet will be promptly sent you.

BOX 528-A



ITHACA, N. Y.



I cut my FEEDING COSTS IN HALF
—got better results with GROW-EM

SEEMS LIKE FEEDING COSTS KEEP GOING UP—AND MY INCOME'S DOWN

I'M STARTING MY CALVES ON ISF GROW-EM MILK REPLACER. SAVES MONEY TO BEGIN WITH—AND MY REAL PROFITS COME LATER.

HOW COME, ED?

WELL, GROW-EM GETS THEM OFF TO A HEALTHIER START, AND RUMEN CULTURE IN GROW-EM PUTS THE CALF ON ROUGHAGES SOONER—INCREASES CAPACITY. SO YOU'RE AHEAD ALL WAYS WITH ISF GROW-EM

COMPARE COSTS...COMPARE RESULTS

if your whole milk costs	\$3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50
you save per calf in 3 months	\$7.37	10.67	14.37	17.27

International Stock Food Corp., Delhi, N. Y.



HEREFORD AND ANGUS
GROUP HEIFER SALE

Over 100 head of females and six bulls selected as foundation and replacement animals for quality beef herds. Mostly open or bred heifers — a few heifers with calves at foot. All bulls and most of the heifers are purebreds.

SATURDAY, MAY 12— Altamont New York Fairgrounds
EDUCATIONAL SHOW 10:00 A. M.—Sale 1:00 P. M.

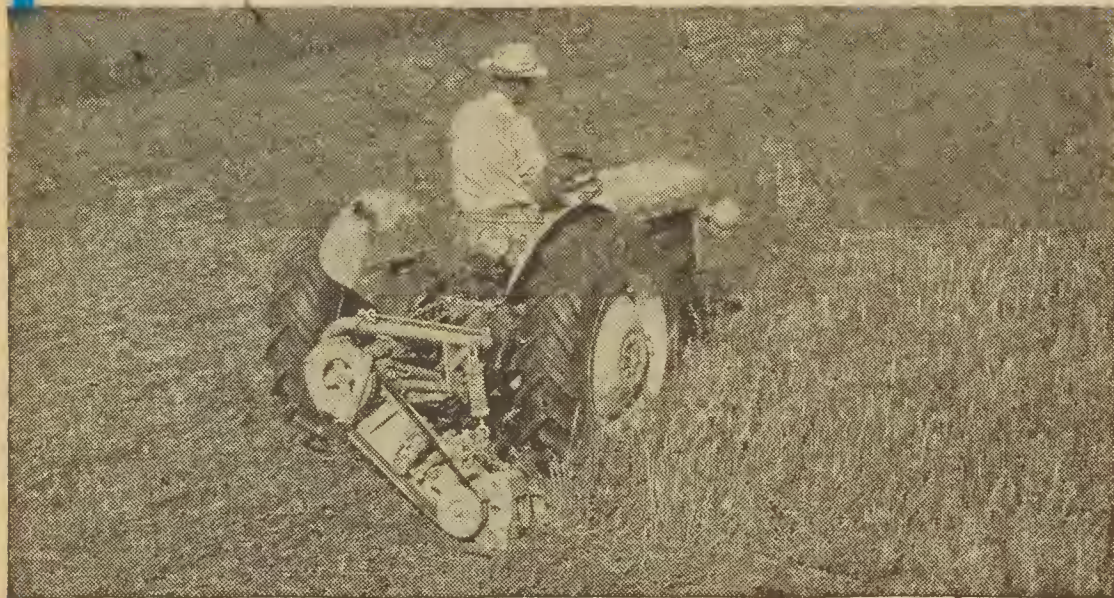
JAY BONTECOU, Millbrook, N. Y., Sales Manager
Write for Catalogue—

Sale sponsored by the New York Beef Cattle Breeders and Feeders Improvement Project.

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MOWER EVER BUILT

- Dyna-Balance Drive • No Pitman
- No Vibration • Lead and Register Factory Set



No clattering, nerve-shattering pitman on this Ferguson Mower. In its place is a new, balanced, ground-level drive. It eliminates noise and vibration, even at top tractor speeds. You can safely mow up to 30% faster because there's no vibration to tear your mower apart. Easier on the tractor and you, too. All in all, the Ferguson Dyna-Balance Mower is the first major change in mowers in 100 years. Available in 6 and 7-ft. sizes. Ask your Ferguson Dealer for a field demonstration.

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RAKE ON THE MARKET

- The Original "Side" Rake • 6-Bar Design
- Rakes Anywhere • Fully Mounted • 8 Ft.



Rake safely . . . with no leaf shattering . . . with no roping of windrows . . . at speeds up to 10 miles per hour with a Ferguson PTO Rake. Side-delivers hay from swath to windrow in half the distance of ordinary rakes. And with a new Ferguson Tractor, the rake turns at the exact correct speed regardless of how fast you're traveling. Your Ferguson Dealer can show you why it will outperform, outlast any rake on the market. Also available in 7-ft. size.

Ferguson

Cutting Costs With Farm Machinery

By D. H. HUNTINGTON

Assistant Professor, Agricultural Engineering, University of Maine



RECOGNIZING the factors which enter into the cost of machinery use, (See chart), a good manager will attempt to minimize the factors listed under the debit side of machinery ownership and capitalize on the items listed under the credit side. Following are several suggestions for reducing costs of ownership and operation, and for increasing labor efficiency.

1. When purchasing a machine, consider all factors and make a wise investment.
 - a. Consider carefully whether the ownership of the machine is justified. Estimate reductions in labor costs, improvements in quality, etc., and compare against the estimated increase in ownership and operating costs. Investigate the possibility of having the job done by a custom operator. It might be cheaper.
 - b. Decide what is the best size machine for the job. Consider what labor is available, the acreage to be worked, the size of tractor available, the size of other equipment owned, and the difference in cost between various sizes and models. Keep in mind possible future expansion of acreage, anticipated changes of tractors, and likelihood of doing any custom work.
 - c. Consider the possibility of purchasing a second-hand machine. The required investment is less, and therefore, ownership costs will be reduced. Success with used equipment requires good judgment, a wise sense of value, and a desire and ability to keep the machines in repair.
 - d. Consider buying equipment that will make use of tractor power-take-off. This eliminates the cost of an additional engine. A large tractor equipped with "live" PTO is essential for successful operation. Powering with PTO will reduce field capacity and maneuverability somewhat, however, the reduced investment may offset this if you already own a suitable tractor.
 - e. Buy from a reliable dealer. Break-downs are inevitable, so consider the dependability and quality of

service available. Availability of parts is equally important. The dealer should maintain a reasonably good supply and should have quick access to additional parts from distributors.

2. Consider ways to make optimum use of your machinery. Ownership costs are nearly constant, regardless of the amount of usage, so increased acreages will reduce cost per acre.
 - a. Consider joint ownership. Two or more farmers with small acreages can split the ownership cost so that the investment is reasonable. However, be able to agree when the various owners will have the use of the machine.
 - b. Consider the possibility of doing custom work.
 - c. Consider possible use of the machine for more than one crop. For example, a field forage harvester may be justified if it will be used for harvesting hay and corn silage in addition to grass silage.
3. Prolong the useful life of your machine.
 - a. Keep the machine adjusted properly. Read the instruction manual carefully and keep it available. Most adjustments are relatively simple and require only a few minutes time, but will often improve operation appreciably.
 - b. Keep machinery properly serviced and lubricated. Quitting time is a good time to grease the machine. It will then be ready for the next day's operation and protected from rust during the idle period.
 - c. Exercise good judgment when operating your machinery. Farms in the Northeast contain fields with all kinds of natural machinery-breaking conditions. Stones, wet spots, hillsides, and small fields make necessary a wide-awake operator who uses good judgment.
4. Plan your operations to obtain maximum machine and labor efficiency.
 - a. Check over and repair machinery during the winter months when time isn't quite so pressing. This also will enable your dealer to obtain parts without preparing a rush order.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF MACHINERY USE UPON PRODUCTION COSTS AND PROFITS

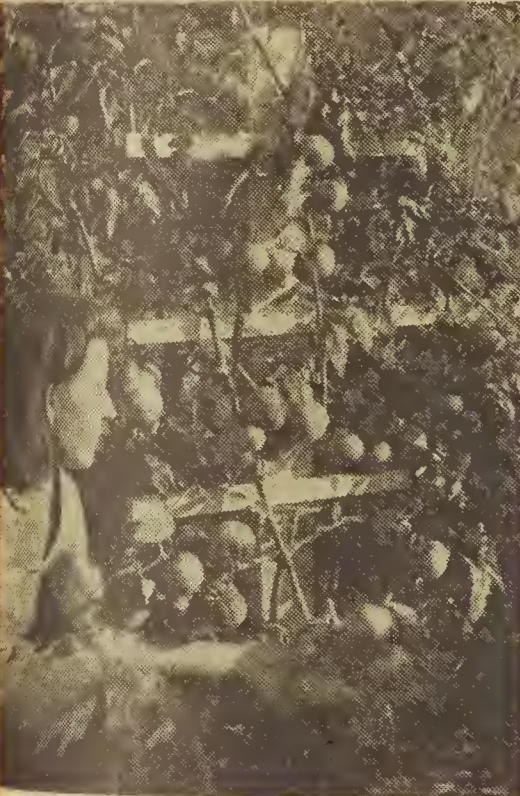
Debits	Credits
I. Increased machinery ownership costs. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Depreciation2. Interest on investment3. Taxes and insurance4. Cost of housing	I. Reduced labor costs* <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Improved labor efficiency2. Possible lower rates of pay
II. Increased machinery operating costs. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Fuel and oil2. Repairs3. Supplies	II. Possible improved crop quality
III. Possible reduced crop quality	III. Possible increased crop yields
IV. Possible reduced crop yields.	



EASY WAYS TO STAKE TOMATOES

These clean, easily accessible, tripod-grown tomatoes are beginning their ripening procession. Some gardeners prefer pruning vigorously to remove almost all foliage. These have been pinch-pruned, keeping foliage along main stem but discouraging side shoots to bring more light and air into the clump. This speeds ripening and lessens danger from blight fungi which thrive in excessive moistness. See picture below for details of tripod.

—Photos: Eleanor Gilman



Tomatoes, grown the post-trellised way don't send their vines roaming over valuable garden space, and produce bountifully. They can be either a special trellis variety or, as shown here, simply a standard variety, John Baer. Fruit this way ripens better, is cleaner, easier to pick.



Growing tomatoes up tripod-type trellis shown here allows placing three plants in a group to save space, keeps them from sprawling and facilitates harvesting ripened fruit. Legs here are simply prunings off trees around the grounds, tied together up top, tentpole style.

Cutting Costs With Farm Machinery

(Continued from Opposite Page)

- b. Anticipate possible field breakdowns and order spare parts to have on hand. This may save a lot of time during the critical season and pay for itself many times over.
- c. Analyze your operations and consider changes to improve efficiency. "A chain is as strong as its weakest link" and an integrated farm operation will be able to operate only as fast as the slowest machine. For example, a field harvesting operation may be limited by the harvester, the facilities for hauling the crop, or the equipment for putting it into storage. A larger harvester, an additional truck, or changes in storing methods might appreciably speed up the whole operation. Additional men in "bottleneck areas" or merely switching jobs of a few men might increase overall efficiency.
- d. Consider ways to reduce lost time from field breakdowns. Breakdowns are inevitable so be prepared for them and minimize the shut-down time. Keep on hand a supply of parts that frequently need replacement. Consider investing in a portable welding outfit for quick repairs. Keep a well supplied tool kit available. Carry nuts, bolts, keys, chain links, wire, etc., in the kit as well as a good selection of tools. If a breakdown, which might leave idle a ten man crew for a half day, could be repaired in an hour by one of the above precautions, a saving of 30 man hours could have been realized. The value of this labor can go a long way toward paying for a tool kit, or a welder, or a supply of parts.

EASIEST

BALER TO OPERATE

- Side Mounted • "Self-Propelled"
- Fast Maneuvering • Look-Ahead Baling



With the new Ferguson Baler you turn faster on the headlands : : : get around easier in small or irregular fields. Baling is done right at your elbow where you can watch it without getting off course. If a miss should occur, you see it before it leaves the chamber. Twin feeder fingers prevent plugging and minimize leaf loss. Hooks up in less than 2 minutes. There's *nothing* like a Ferguson Tractor-Mate Baler. Ask for a demonstration on your farm.

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FORAGE HARVESTER THERE IS

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ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum \$1.50. Blind Box Number, \$1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

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COWS FOR SALE—1 B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in earload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

24 CHOICE, large early fall heifers. All black and white from the best of cows. All negative two time blood test. Ready now for third test. Kenneth O. Ward, Route 96, Candor, New York. Phone 9-2175.

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FOR SALE: on Strathbran Farm, Cayuga, N. Y. on Highway 90. Telephone Union Springs 77660 —Strathbran Zigmund; Born May 28, 1935 Sire, Fre-Mar Pharaoh; Dam, Strathbran Zella 11,812M. 611F —Strathbran Norseman, born July 1, 1935, sire Fra-Mar Pharaoh, dam Strathbran Madusa 13,205M. 672F—Strathbran Marcus, born August 17, 1935, sire Weymere Leader's Caroler, dam Strathbran Golden Rod 11,582M. 671F.

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REGISTERED Herefords for Sale: 15 yearling, 3 two year bulls and 30 yearling heifers, sired by three great herd sires. The kind that produce 500 pound calves at weaning. We have also for sale 100 yearling heifers of extra fine quality. Eugene P. Forrestel, Medina, New York.

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REGISTERED Hereford for sale. Yearling bulls and heifers. Priced to sell. Herd accredited. Chillaway Farms, Wyalusing, Pa.

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ARE YOU Interested in beef cattle? A farm income with less labor? Then write New York Hereford Breeders' Association; Wing Hall, Ithaca, New York for Directory of Breeders and Cattle for Sale and information.

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FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers Write: Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

FIVE Heifers built right, well bred, priced low. One bull calf. Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.

TWO 1935 Husky Registered Angus Bulls —Bardolliermere Breeding. Once seen, you'll want one. Reasonable. Ral-Mo Angus Farm, East Aurora, Nw York.

FOR SALE: Registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls. From certified Brucellosis Free Herd. For appointment call Prospect 6-3281, Bath. If no answer, call Victor 3938, Heckman Farm, Bath, New York.

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SHEEP FOR SALE: Hampshires. Pure bred registered heavy wool and lamb producers, 3 to 5 years old. Must reduce our flock. Also, our prize winning herd ram in prime condition. Write E. I. Hatfield, Quaker Lane Farms, Hyde Park, New York.

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GERMAN SHEPHERD AKC silver pups. Ray Y. Leonard 76 Main Denville, N. J. Phone Rockaway 90156.

GREAT DANE Puppies, black. A. K. C. registered. \$75.00. Rowe Dane Kennels, Newport, Maine. Tel. EMPire 8-4711.

BEAGLE Male Pups, 13 inch. Parents great hunters. \$25.00, guaranteed. Ralph H. Carver, West Leyden, New York.

A. K. C. COLLIE Puppies, pedigree. Color and marked exactly like Lassie on T.V. Worth \$100.00, reduced for quick sale \$35.00 each. Ralph H. Carver, West Leyden, New York.

COLLIE PUPPIES—Tris and Sables. Beauties. Registered. Carlu Colles, South Vernon, Mass.

GREAT DANES: Championship bred puppies. Unusual quality. Trimmed, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Ithaca, New York.

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SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

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ZIMMER'S Farm Proven Leghorns. All chicks hatched from our own breeders. 100% pure Mt. Hope. Also our new farm proven strain cross. Good livability and persistent layers of large eggs. Write for details and prices. Zimmer Poultry Farm, Box C, Gallupville, New York.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pulorum clean. Write for older and prices. Rich Poultry Farms. Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability Babcock Poultry Farm Inc., Route 3A, Ithaca, N.Y.

BABY CHICKS all Heavies, Rocks, Red Crosses. \$7.75—100. \$15.00—200. Ship at once COD. Table assortment \$2.50—100. \$4.00—200. Plus postage. Kline's Poultry Farm, Strausstown, Penna.

WHITE Rock Chicks and Hatching eggs. Contest proven strain for eggs and meat. Pullorum Clean. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N. Y.

MONEY Making Chicks! Pullorum typhoid clean. Bred for big profit eggs or meat production under ordinary farm conditions. Many matings sired by R. O. P. males. Day old or started chicks. Ducklings. Turkey poulters weekly. Write Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

SURPLUS! AAAA Rocks—Reds—Wyandottes—Hamps—\$7.95-100. All pullets, \$14.95; mixed heavies, \$6.95. Light mixed, \$2.95. Broilers, \$1.95. Baby ducklings, \$24.00-100. F. O. B. Nearest Supply Hatchery. Economy Chicks, Lockland, Ohio.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapezoidal and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm, Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

McGREGOR'S Farms Leghorn Chicks produced from breeders selected from our 18,000 layers. Our Leghorns are of the top strains in New York State. Our business is 9/10 repeat orders from satisfied customers. Write for prices. McGregor Farm, Maine, New York.

BABY CHICKS \$5.75—100 COD. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Also 3-week-old Chicks 25¢ each. Prices at Hatchery Bellefonte Poultry Farm, Bellefonte 14, Pa.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611

CAPONS

CAPONS are the choicest of poultry meats. There is always a good market for them. Always bring highest premium prices. We have thousands of these heavy breed cockerels—all surgically caponized—4 and 6 weeks of age. Their sexed life is spent quietly. They do not crow—do not fight—they just eat and grow big rapidly—frequently weigh 9 pounds for market in 5 months or so. Very tender—very tasty—easily picked—economic to raise. Priced very low. Write, wire or phone us today. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

SURGICAL White Rock or Silver Cross Capons. Our four week old capons are very easy to raise, for your own eating pleasure and profit. Available now. Free Capon Facts and prices. Alan Rhodes, Box A, Kingsley, Penna.

TURKEYS

BROADBREASTED White Hollands and Beltsville White poults. Available April, May, June. Sebago Lake Turkey Farm, Sebago Lake, Me.

BROAD Double Breasted Bronze Lovelace strain, also Broad Thompson's Whites. Big profitable turkeys. Pullorum typhoid clean. 12—\$11.50; 25—\$22.25; 50—\$43.50; 100—\$82.95. Immediate shipments. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

GEES

GOSLINGS or Hatching Eggs. Chinese, each \$1.00—Eggs \$4.00; White Emden, \$1.25—Eggs \$5.50; Toulouse, \$1.35—Eggs \$6.00. Order now! 20% down, Bal. C.O.D. Maple Valley Farms, Wells, Vermont

PILGRIM Goslings—large, fast growing strain. Live delivery guaranteed. \$1.50 each. Postpaid 4 or more. Fred Wilson, Easthampton, Mass.

WHITE Chinese Goslings \$1.00 each, ten for \$9.00. Jenson Strain. Khaiki Campbell ducklings, fabulous layers, 35¢ each in lots of 25 or more. Howard Butler, Otego, New York.

DUCKS

MALKIN (Wild Mallard Cross) Ducklings. Beautiful, Delicious, Circular Free. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2 Penna.

DUCKLINGS: Giant Pekins \$21.95-100. Less than 100 add 2¢ each. Toulouse, White, Brown, China Goslings. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL Rouen Ducklings, 100—\$45.00, 20—\$10.00, prepaid. A few choice drakes. Joseph Nicholas, Mansfield, Pa.

DUCKS

MONEY makers! Giant white Pekin ducklings. Fast growing—ready for market in 9 weeks. 12—\$3.75; 25—\$7.25; 50—\$13.25; 100—\$24.50. Send money order for quick shipments. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

RABBITS

BEAUTIFUL Angora or New Zealand Rabbits for sale. Bardy's Rabbitry, Thompson, Conn.

VETERINARY SUPPLIES

ATTENTION Farmers: Fight Mastitis with Dr. Hess & Clarks Pen-Fz (Penicillin & Nitrofurazone). Two tubes free with 10 (\$7.90) Prepaid. Satisfaction or money refunded. Kensington Veterinary & Poultry Supply, Box 73, Kensington, Conn.

MASTITIS Special—C A MYCIN in the 12cc syringe containing 500,000 Units Penicillin, 200 mg. Dihydrostreptomycin, 50 mg. Neomycin, 10 mg. Cobalt at \$6.00 per dozen. Carlat Pharmacal Co., Box 1, Bardonia, New York.

MUSHROOMS

SPAWN ("Seed") Plus complete instructions, manureless, various, growing, marketing \$1.00. Free Literature, gladly. Luxor-AA 641 South 19th, Newark 3, N. J.

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AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox, Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

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SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25¢, 12-35¢. Young Photo Service, 62C Schenectady 1, New York.

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WANTED. Dry, wild ginseng roots. Price list free. H. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, N. H.

WANTED: Wild Ginseng. Highest prices paid. Adelphi International Co., 7 East 15th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

HAY

TIMOTHY, Timothy and Alfalfa mixed. Second cutting Alfalfa, Wheat Straw. Ear Corn, James Kelly, 137 East Seneca Turnpike, Syracuse, New York. Phone 92885.

FLOWERS and BULBS

HARDIER Chrysanthemums — Earlier. Vigorous field grown plants, 10 gorgeous colors, \$1.00; 30 (10 colors), \$2.00. Postpaid. Instructions included. Burnett Gardens, 28, Assumption, Illinois.

DAHLIAS: Hardy old-fashioned dahlia tubers. Mixed. Mostly purple. 12—\$1.00. Postpaid. Howard Snyder, Lisbon, New York.

CHOICE dahlias, 8 assorted \$1.00. Augustus Beneke, Mexico, New York.

GLADIOLUS Bulbs, mixed colors, 100 Large size \$3.50, 100 medium size \$2.50. Prepaid. State Inspected. M. R. Meekler, Frankfort, N. Y.

GLADIOLUS, mixed, about 15 varieties. Large \$3.95 hundred, \$18.95 thousand, medium \$12.95 thousand. Bulblets \$1.00 quart, all postpaid. H. E. Gordon, Southold, New York.

PLANTS

STATE Inspected Vigorous Strawberry Plants. Howard: Catskill; Fairfax; Sparkle; Robinson; Temple, 25—\$1.50; 50—\$2.35; 100—\$3.50. Postpaid. Free Catalog. Franklin Roberts, Boxford Mass.

ONION PLANTS — Choice Select White and Yellow Bermuda, White and Yellow Sweet Spanish. 500—\$2.10; 1,000—\$3.50; 2,000—\$5.45; 3,000—\$8.90, 6,000 (crate) \$10.50; prepaid. Austin Plant Company, Box 31, Austin, Texas.

MAY SPECIALS: Virus Free Brilliant; Superfection; 20th Century; Gem; Streamliner Everbearing strawberry plants—\$4.00-100. Premier; Dunlap; Robinson; Armore; Sparkle—\$3.00-100. Postpaid. Latham raspberries—\$7.00-100. Perkins Berry Farm, Hudson Falls, New York.

STRAWBERRY-raspberry plants. Highest quality. State certified. Strawberries from virus free foundation stock. Howard 17, Catskill, Sparkle 50—\$2.25; 100—\$3.50; 200—\$6.50; 300—\$9.00. 500—\$12.50; 1000—\$23.00. Latham raspberries 25—\$3.50; 50—\$6.00; 100—\$12.00; 500—\$50.00. Postpaid. Folder. Rev. Kenneth W. Berry, Randolph, Vermont.

STRAWBERRY Plants: Essentially Virus Free Howard 17, Catskill, Sparkle, also regular stock of Howard 17, Catskill, Empire, Robinson and Temple; 100—\$2.50; 200—\$4.50; 500—\$8.50; 1000—\$16.00. Superfection and Streamliner (Everbearers) 50—\$2.00; 100—\$3.50, Asparagus Roots (Mary Washington). Large one year roots, 100—\$2.50; 500—\$8.00; 1000—\$15.00. Giant Washington, 100—\$3.00; 500—\$11.00; 1000—\$20.00. Rhubarb (Red Goliath). Large roots, 35¢ each, 3—\$1.00. Horseradish. 15—\$1.00. All plants freshly dug, State Certified. Fred Drev (Nursery) Agawam, Mass.

BERRY Plant Special. 24 Premier Raspberry Plants, bearing age. 75 Premier Strawberry Plants, June bearing. 25 Gem everbearing strawberry plants. Above collection \$4.75. Also Premier Strawberry Plants \$1.90-100. Gem everbearing \$1.50-50. \$2.50-100. 2 year asparagus roots, \$1.75-25; \$3.75-100. Latham Raspberry Plants, \$1.75 dozen. All state inspected. Postpaid. Emmett Jennett, West Chazy, New York.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

May 19 Issue.....Closes May 4
June 2 Issue.....Closes May 18
June 16 Issue.....Closes June 1
July 7 Issue.....Closes June 22

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY Plants—Vermont grown from virus free stock. Howard 17 (Premier) and Catskill 50—\$2.00; 100—\$3.15; 250—\$7.00; 500—\$12.00; 1000—\$21.00. Trimmed ready to set from heavy rooted plants. Red Raspberry Plants Large 2 yr. Latham and Durham fall bearing 25—\$3.25; 50—\$5.50; 100—\$10.00; 500—\$40.00 1000—\$75.00. Medium size—½ price. Raspberries are very profitable easy to grow. Instructions included, postpaid. Glenn Thompson, Johnson, Vt.

STRAWBERRY and Raspberry Plants, 44 Varieties Spring Dug. Free Price List and catalog. How to grow them Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pa.

NURSERY STOCK

PLANT Xmas Trees. Big return from waste land. Special on Balsam trees from 12 to 24 inches. \$5.00 per 100, \$45.00 per 1,000. Address—Xmas Trees, Box 384, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750. Walker-Gordon Lab Company, Plainsboro, N. J.

WANTED, salesman with few lines, to sell complete Crop Drying and Forage Harvesting lines. New England and Eastern New York. Chester I. Frederiek, Distributor, Mendon, N. Y.

MARRIED man for general dairy farm. House and privileges. Opportunity for advancement. References required. Partridge Hill Farm, Box AA, Barneveld, New York.

BUY A Skarie Chain Lightning Chain Saw for only \$178.00 less big dealer discount! Use it yourself and its outstanding performance will make your friends and neighbors want one too! Sales result automatically. Many exclusive features. Exceptionally low price for four horsepower eighteen inch capacity chain saw. Responsible parties write to Skarie, Inc., Dept. AA-4, 707 North Howard Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland now for details and descriptive literature.

A DRESS SHOP In Your Home. No Investment. Good commissions selling better dresses. Write Modern Manner Clothes, Hanover WG, Penna.

WOMAN: Permanent place for mature person who wants pleasant home, responsible job. General helper in small school for retarded. No experience needed, but should like children. Soundview School, Yorktown Heights, New York.

WANTED: Not just a hired man, but one who is capable of assuming full responsibility and care of a moderately small dairy herd. I am willing to pay a manager's wages to one who meets my requirements. He must be over 25 years old, with a small family and have good references. I desire a man who is content with farm life, enjoys working with animals, and would prefer one that has had experience with a purebred dairy on test. William B. Hunter, Box 422, Monroe, Orange County, New York.

EXPERIENCED dairy farmer with helper preferred. Barn cleaner, modern house, good wages. Kurt Simon, Dolsontown Road, Middletown, N. Y. Phone 5156.

\$1,000 Monthly-Selling direct sensational garden cultivator. Hoes between plants and rows. Nothing like it. Big commission advanced. Sample furnished. Pierson Sales, DePere, Wisconsin.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FARM Manager—Wants position in Northeast, 9 years experience in dairying and cash crops. Family. Capable of accepting full responsibility. Best of references. Box 514-WR, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Catalog—Free—Farms. Homes. Businesses. Coast-to-Coast, 34 States. 3,046 bargains described. World's Largest! 56 Years Service. Strout Realty, 251R 4th Ave., New York 10, New York.

FOR SALE: 80 Acre Dairy-Chicken Farm, 6 room house, \$25,000. Wilson-Broker, 24 Bank Street, Sussex, New Jersey.

BARGAINS—Farms, homes; \$3300-\$30,000. Free list. Write Bill Rawlings, West's Representative, R. 4, Rome, New York.

150 ACRE dairy farm, 35 acres tillage. Barn for 30 head. Tractor, baler, all farm equipment. 28 head. Milk bottled, sold retailed. Priced reasonably. Matti Pollari, RD 2, Box 200, Newport, New Hampshire.

POULTRY-Hatchery-Fruit Farm, 45 acres. Independent business, well established, fully operated. Breeding capacity 3500. Producing R. I. Reds, Sex-link Cross; White Leghorns. Hatching eggs and baby chicks. 20 acres fruit—cherries, peaches, grapes. Ideal location. 14 room colonial home. Excellent opportunity. Write or call for listing. Cold Springs Poultry & Fruit Farm, Valois, New York.

FOR RENT, in Central New Jersey, excellent dairy farm. Modern barns and silos. 50 acres of alfalfa, 30 acres mixed hay. For sale, certified and accredited 70 cow milking herd, full line of farm machinery, including barn cleaner and ensilage unloader guaranteed class 1. Fluid milk market on premises. Owner will finance part of cost. Box 514-DM, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

260 ACRES, 50 cow dairy, stocked, equipped spring watered pastures, woodland, pondside fruit trees, 8 room house, bath, electricity, telephone, mail, school bus, churches, deer hunting, \$33,000. Jesse Palmer, Sherman, New York.

FOR SALE: Nelson Frank Farm of 235 acres, 12 room house. Large barn, new wagon house. Plenty of water both hot and cold in house and barn. Located ¾ of a mile from Deposit.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, \$5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, \$7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, \$13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 20th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc. Binghamton, N. Y.

PATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade-ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

DOZER Blades and Loaders for D2, D4, TD6, TD9, HD5, HD6, Oliver A. B., OC6, OC3, John Deere 40C. Write for literature and prices. Wayne R. Wyant, New Bethlehem, Penna.

FOR GREEN FEED, Grass Silage, complete Forage Harvest! Shred stalks or straw for bedding, clip pasture, use the M-C Chopper. For information write Chester I. Frederick, Distributor, Mendon, New York.

DON'T BUY protein, save your hay and grain. It is worth more dried with American Air Fans or Heated Crop Dryers. For information write Chester I. Frederick, Distributor, Mendon, N. Y.

BALER Twine, knotless. This twine sold with money back guarantee. Prices—less than 50, \$6.95 per bale; 50 to 100, \$6.40 per bale; 100 to 300, \$6.00 per bale; 300 to 600, \$5.75 per bale; 600 to 1000, \$5.50 per bale. Send \$6.50 for one bale sample, or larger order at above prices to: Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Phone GRidley 8-6291.

SURPLUS Steel Quonset Huts, 21'6" wide and 43'2" long or longer \$595.00. Free delivery first 150 miles. After that \$.50 per mile. Nelson, Croton, New York.

SPRING Sella-bration. You can drive a bargain at Casellini-Venable Corporation, your Caterpillar Dealer! Caterpillar D2-50" Tractor, 5J Series with hystor winch, a Certified Buy at \$3350. Caterpillar D2-50" Tractor, 5U Series, with hyd. angledozer and hystor winch, 1950 machine, as is, \$3900. Allis-Chalmers HD5 wide gauge tractor with Gar Wood hyd. angledozer and Carco winch. A buy for only \$4300. Teratract GT25 Tractor 48" gauge, new 1951, electric starting and lighting, very good condition, \$1200. Allis-Chalmers HD5 Tractor with Gar Wood hydraulic angledozer, good condition, clean, \$4455. Caterpillar D-8 Tractor with LeTourneau cable bulldozer, rear drum PCU. Very good running condition. A real buy for the money, \$4950. International TD18 Tractor with Isaacson hydraulic bulldozer, reconditioned in our shop, a tremendous buy at \$6300. Caterpillar D4-60" Tractor with LPC hydraulic bulldozer, reconditioned and painted, \$4950. Many other good buys! Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corporation, Barre, Vermont. Tel. Granite 6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are Registered Trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

CHECK THESE Great Buys In Used Equipment at Houghton-Arnold, your Caterpillar Dealer! Model M. Farmall, with plenty of attachments. Ideal for farmer expanding his acreage or just starting in. Has half-tracks. Hydraulic Snow Plow, Metal Cab, Cultivator, Mower with 7-foot blade, and 2-way plows—to Buy and Try. Caterpillar D4 Tractor with Cat Angledozer. Thoroughly reconditioned, a good machine to buy and try. International TD6 with Bucyrus-Eric Angledozer. Repairs complete, unit in fine shape. A great value, Certified buy. International TD9 equipped with Bucyrus-Eric Angledozer. In good shape, price reduced to \$2600. BG Cletrac in excellent condition, with Heil Angledozer and Carco Winch. In first class shape, a Certified Buy. Send a postcard for complete listing. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company, 59 Pre-sumpscot St., Portland, Maine. Tel. Spruce 5-3121. Caterpillar and Cat are Registered Trade-marks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

DEPRESSION prices—we sell cheap—save 75%—new and used tractor parts—150 makes and models—1956 catalog ready—send 25¢, refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

KNIVES: Field Harvesters and Silo Fillers \$4.50 each. John Deere, Case, Skyline, McCormick, Pape, New Holland. Most baler knives \$5.50 each. Highest quality. Money back guarantee. Postpaid. C. O. D. add \$1.00. Agricultural Knives, Baldwinville, New York.

MORE FORAGE LESS GRAIN

DAIRYMEN may be giving their cows too much grain. Grain feeding has increased about 25 per cent in the past 7 years—a change that has added materially to the cost of producing milk. USDA dairy nutritionists believe feeding costs—normally at least half of the total cost of milk production—can be cut 20 to 25 per cent by using more forage.

But the savings depend to a large extent on the quality of pasture, hay, or silage used. Income over feed cost and rate of milk production are more favorable when the quantity of good forage fed is about 2½ times the weight of grain used. The cost of producing milk turns sharply upward when forage makes up only a little more than half of the total ration.

Dairy nutritionists have found that pasture is the most efficient form of forage for offsetting heavy grain consumption. Maintenance of high quality is a greater problem in harvested forage crops than it is in such crops used

as pasture. Harvested forage—whether hay or silage—must be of good quality so cows will eat plenty. And the supply must be abundant.

Much of the quality of a forage crop can be lost by harvesting it at the wrong time. Grasses and legumes make better hay and silage if harvested at an early stage of maturity. At that time, they provide top levels of digestibility and nutrients. The greatest milk-producing value is provided by early-cut hay, the least by late-cut hay.

Experiments show that with usual grain feeding, cows should consume 2½ to 2¾ pounds of hay—or its equivalent in pasture or silage—per day per 100 pounds of body weight. To do this, they must have good forage.

— A. A. —

OUTSTANDING YOUNG FARMERS

The Junior Chamber of Commerce all over the country have been selecting outstanding young farmers by states and nationally. None of the four national winners come from the Northeast, but following are state winners as chosen by Junior State Chambers of Commerce:

Connecticut—John Mark Bishop, 35, Cheshire Street, Cheshire, Connecticut.

Maine—Arnold A. Davis, 35, R.F.D., Presque Isle, Maine.

Maryland—G. Gorman Brittingham, 32, Parsonsburg, Maryland.

Massachusetts—George R. Medeiros, 30, Sodom Road, Westport, Massachusetts.

New Hampshire—Emerson Lloyd Moore, 25, Route 3, Concord, New Hampshire.

New Jersey—Fred G. Rasweiler, 28, Route 1, Pennington, New Jersey.

New York—Carl Yunker, 32, Transit Road, Elba, New York.

Pennsylvania—Robert C. Boyd, 34, Route 1, North East, Pennsylvania.

Rhode Island—Everett I. Cornell, Jr., 27, Burlingame Road, Oaklawn, Rhode Island.

Vermont—Harold R. Beebe, 27, East Dorset, Vermont.

— A. A. —

A CALF FROM EVERY COW

EVERY successful dairyman knows that he must keep his cows bred. His goal should be a calf per cow per year.

Dr. James Wadsworth, Vermont extension animal pathologist, cautions that, "Under farm conditions—especially during the winter—cows should be let out twice daily to observe heat."

"You'll notice a big difference in conception rate if you do this," he says. "Three out of four cows show first signs of heat in the morning. Half of them go out of heat during the afternoon. Every time you miss a cow in heat and don't breed her, you get kicked in the pocketbook to the tune of a dollar a day."

"Cows should not be bred until 60 days after calving. After that she costs a dairyman \$30 for every barren month."

"Here are three other important tips—record all heat periods; provide lots of light and exercise; and, consult your veterinarian if a cow does not conceive to three services."

"Above all, turn the cows out twice a day and give them a 60 day rest between calving and breeding."

— A. A. —

PIG FILM

The Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, Iowa, has prepared a film called "Probing for Profits." It discusses the selection of breeding stock to build a breed of meat type hogs. If you know of a farm group which might be interested in seeing this film, drop a post card, requesting it, to Mrs. Jean Wallin, Print Sales Manager, The Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

SILOS—Fair Prices. Prompt service. Write Don Mac Ewan, 462 Borden Ave., Norwich, N. Y.

FOR SALE: One Case Grain Thresher, size 28.47. One Pioneer Bean Thresher, size 26.40. Both in very good shape. Abram Nevelezer, Williamson, New York. Phone 4282.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED: Indian Head cents very good. State quantity and price in first letter. H. A. Wood, 150 Montague Road, North Amherst, Mass.

\$3,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel, Dimes 1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D. Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S, we pay \$5.00 to \$1500.00. Certain dates—Lincoln Cents, \$60.00. Indian-heads, \$60.00. Large Cents, \$500.00. Eagle cents, \$200.00. 2c Pieces, \$45.00. 3c Pieces \$60.00. Half-dimes \$500.00. Shield Nickels, \$100.00. Old Dimes \$300.00. 1875 Canadian Quarter, \$50.00. Hundreds of others worth \$5.00—\$500.00. Wanted Half dollars, dollars, gold coins, paper money etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated guaranteed buying-selling catalogue, giving complete all coin information—Send \$1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Catalogue money refundable. Worthycoin Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations, (K-132C) Boston 8, Mass.

WANTED to buy old post cards, envelopes. Chur, Box 117, Williamsville, New York.

CEDAR POSTS

50,000 CEDAR POSTS and rails, best quality, price list on application. Deliver anywhere. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vermont.

7 FT. CEDAR Post 3" to 6" top diameter. 25¢ each. Donald Macagg, Harrisville, New York.

CEDAR POSTS and poles, all sizes. Sturdy 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving, 15 cents at yard. Penta treated barn poles. Phone 683121. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcelus, New York. Closed Sunday.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

"MULTIFLEX" Pastry Lifter. A sensational help in the kitchen. Free literature. H. M. Kellogg, Dept. A, Box 155, Stratford, Connecticut.

WHOLESALE gift, appliance catalog, offering double S&H Green Stamps with all purchases. Send \$1., refundable Pollack, Akron, N. Y.

SWITCHES \$2—Baby Booties 50¢. Eva Mack, Union Springs, New York.

QUILT PIECES! Beautiful Colors! 1½ lbs., \$1.00; 3½ lbs., \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Patterns, Ward, 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Massachusetts.

COLORFUL Ribbon Remnants. Good lengths, widths. 100 yards \$1.00, postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

FUND RAISING

CLUBS, Churches, Auxiliaries, etc. Earn \$100 to \$500 cash, plus 24 handsome sturdy card tables for your club! Nothing to pay, no risk. Write for details about the Mathers Advertising Card Table Plan. F. W. Mathers, Dept. AG, Mt. Ephraim, New Jersey.

MISCELLANEOUS

CLOGGED Septic Tanks, Cesspools, Grease Traps, cleaned quickly by amazing Sea-Cal Enzymes. Eliminates odors, overflowing, back-ups, pumping, digging. Safe, guaranteed results. Average 6 months supply, \$4.95. Order today or write for booklet. Suburban Products Company, Department 25 Box 6531, Philadelphia 38.

WOOL WANTED: Send your wool to the Blanket Mill for nice warm blankets, comfort batting and knitting yarn. Write for particulars. Shippensburg Woolen Mill, Shippensburg, Penna.

BUSINESS Cards, \$2.98 per thousand postpaid. Inquiries invited. John C. McGrath, Feely Road, Caledonia, New York.

QUALITY hickory stockmen's canes postpaid \$1.50 each. Harold Jones, Box 54, West Winfield, New York.

PROTECT Your Berry Crops. Cheese cloth, 100 yards by .52", in 10 yard convenient lengths. \$6.50 prepaid. Renist Hein, Thornwood, N. Y.

50 **ENVELOPES,** 50 Letterheads printed, postpaid \$1.00. 200 of each \$3.00. Snell Printery, Red Lion, Pennsylvania.

EMPIRE NEWS

It's Easy to Market Dairy Replacements through Empire

There are plenty of good buyers for dairy replacements at all seven Empire Stockyards across the state. The demand is tremendous, so it will pay you to market dairy replacements now at your Empire Stockyards. Yes, dairy replacements do require the health certificate signifying that they are free of Brucellosis, and blood tests are now being processed promptly by the State. Empire can help you get the health certificates if you have the proper papers. There's no reason to delay the marketing of dairy replacements. The buyers are at your nearby Empire Stockyards, ready to pay good prices for dairy replacements. Let your Empire Stockyards manager make arrangements for you. Call him today.

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Sat., May 19

1 P. M.—Fairgrounds
PALMYRA, N. Y.

50 HEAD

Selling will be one proven bull, whose daus. have made 500 lbs. as 2 yr. olds, and 2 outstanding yearling bulls. Featured will be recently fresh and heavy springing cows and cows and heifers for early fall freshening. A few outstanding show prospects and heifers for 4-H Club work. Many of the leading breeders in N. Y. State are consigning to this sale—it is probably the best group of cattle to sell in these annual sales! Mostly calf. vac. Many from accr. herds.

Other Jersey sales include: May 17 Mrs. FLORENCE BROWN; Conneautville, Pa. Farm located 12 miles northwest of Meadville, Pa.

75 head of reg. Jerseys, mostly close up Island breeding. Calf. vac. Accr. herd. A complete line of farm machinery sells in the morning.

May 31—6th Annual SLAGLE QUALITY SALE. Marion, Ohio. 45 head carefully selected from many of the leading breeders in Canada and eastern U. S. herds.

For catalogues on any of the above sales, contact: GENE SLAGLE, Auctioneer and Sales Mgr. P. O. Box 89, Marion, Ohio.

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Time—12:00 Noon, Saturday, May 12.

Cows, Bred Heifers, Yearlings, Calves, and two exceptionally well bred Bulls. Norman E. Magnusen, Brown Swiss Sales Service, Pedigrees.

Auctioneer, Don Bradley, Mechanicsburg, Ohio. For Catalog write: Frank L. Jewett, West Road, Oneida, New York.

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ency to spread. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla and salt and blend in. While using frosting keep bowl covered with damp cloth to prevent drying.

Frosting the Cake: Place the 12-inch layer on large flat plate or tray from which it is to be served. Frost the top of the layer generously and spread a thin layer of frosting on sides of cake. Top with the 10-inch layer, centering evenly, and frost top generously and the sides thinly. Adjust the 8-inch layer, covering top and sides with a thin layer of frosting. Spread remaining frosting on top and sides of cake making a smooth base for decorating. Decorate with the following frosting:

FROSTING FOR DECORATING

- 4 tablespoons butter or white shortening
- 2 cups sifted confectioners' sugar
- 1½ tablespoons milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- Dash of salt

Cream shortening, add cup of sugar gradually, blending after each addition. Add remaining sugar alternately with

Your WEDDING RECEPTION

IF YOUR wedding bells will soon be ringing, you probably have the wedding reception on your mind. Have you thought about making it a "do-it-yourself" affair? You and your family can do it easily with careful planning and by making use of such aids as prepared mixes and frozen fruit juice concentrates.

Refreshments for a wedding reception may be as simple or as elaborate as you desire. Adequate for the loveliest of weddings are a beautiful bride's cake, punch, salted nuts, and mints, with or without fruit cake or fancy sandwiches. Perhaps a buffet of cold or hot foods or a more elaborate sit-down service may be your choice, but in any case, don't try to do more than you can do easily.

For a cold buffet, a double ring chicken salad mold (see picture on this page) or chicken salad (dressed up with cubes of fresh pineapple and toasted almonds), assorted fancy sandwiches, ice cream molds, bride's cake, punch, coffee, mints, and nuts might be served.

For a hot buffet, substitute for the chicken salad either chicken or turkey a la king, or lobster or shrimp Newburg, in patty shells or on fluffy rice with toast almonds. Serve with buttered finger rolls instead of sandwiches, and add a double ring fruit salad.

Traditionally, the cake served at the wedding reception is a tiered fruit cake, also known as the Groom's Cake, but nowadays most people prefer to serve a tiered white bride's cake as the wedding cake . . . and then possibly offer thin slices of fruit cake (light or dark and probably made from a family recipe) from a large cake tray, or give each guest an attractively wrapped small piece of fruit cake (to dream on). A piece of the fruit cake is also stored for future anniversaries.

The bride's cake may be a pound, or sponge, or angel cake as well as a white butter cake. The cutting of it is the highlight of the reception and is not done until all the guests arrive. For this ceremony, a silver serving knife is decorated with white ribbons and dainty flowers. The bride and groom cut the cake together, the bride holding the knife in both hands or just the right one with the groom's left hand over hers. The bride and groom eat the first slice together, and then the rest of the cake is cut by friends of the mother of the bride and served to the guests.

To cut a three-tiered cake, first

By
ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

carefully remove the top layer to a plate. (It is nice to put this part away in the freezer for the couple's return from the wedding trip if enough servings have been provided otherwise.) Using a sharp slender knife, cut a circle approximately 6 inches in diameter in the center of the second tier. Cut the outer ring in wedge-shaped pieces. After these are served, cut the six-inch center circle in pie-shaped pieces. Repeat cutting the larger bottom layer in the same way with the inner circle measuring about 8 inches in diameter. Cut the top layer last (if it is not to be saved).

Here are directions for making two delicious wedding cakes. The first comes from a manufacturer of cake flour. The second one is smaller and prepared from a commercial cake mix. Either of these cakes may also be used as an anniversary cake.

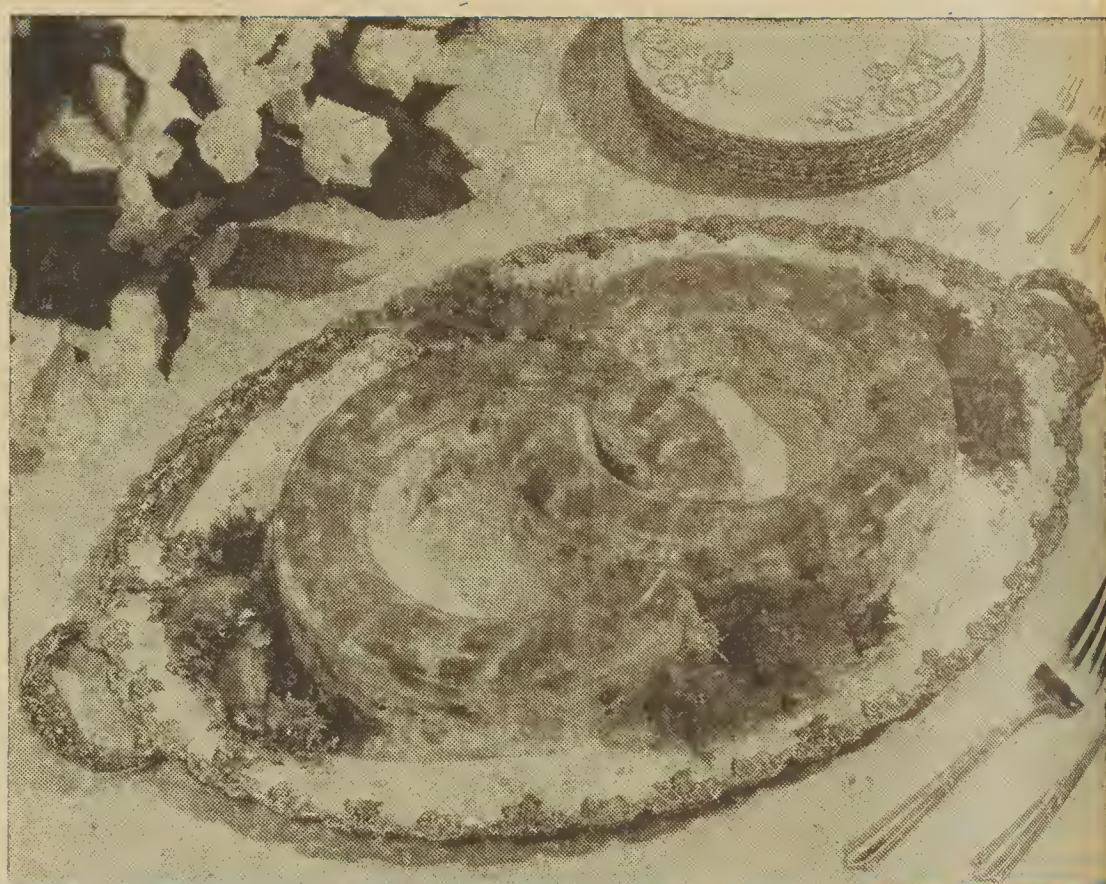
BRIDE'S CAKE

(Three-tiered for 150 people)

For this cake you will need 3 round layer cake pans 3 inches deep: one 12 inches in diameter, one 10 inches, and one 8 inches. Line the bottom of each pan with paper. You will need to make the recipe below twice, but mix and bake each separately. With the first recipe, fill the 12-inch pan; with the second recipe, divide batter between the 10-inch and 8-inch pans, filling each pan half full.

- 5½ cups sifted cake flour
- 2 tablespoons double acting baking powder
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 10 egg whites
- 1 cup sugar
- 1½ cups butter or shortening (use a white shortening for a WHITE cake)
- 2½ cups sugar
- 1¾ cups milk
- 2 teaspoons vanilla

Sift cake flour, baking powder, and salt together three times. Beat the egg whites until foamy, add 1 cup sugar gradually, and continue beating until mixture stands up in soft peaks. Cream shortening, add 2½ cups sugar gradually, and cream until light and fluffy. Add flour mixture alternately with the milk, a small amount at a time, beating after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla and beaten egg whites and beat thoroughly into the batter.



This romantic Double Ring Chicken Mold is a two-layer gelatin salad made in two ring molds, then unmolded and cut to interlock the rings.

Photo: Courtesy General Foods

Bake the 12-inch cake in a moderate oven (350°) 1 hour and 15 minutes or until done. (Do not open door during first hour.) Bake the 10- and 8-inch cakes in a moderate oven (350°). Put the smaller cake at front of oven for easier removal when done, and bake the 10-inch cake 1 hour and 10 minutes, and the 8-inch cake about 1 hour or until done.

Cool cakes in the pans on racks for 15 minutes. Then loosen from sides with spatula, turn out, remove paper, and turn right side up on racks to cool, at least 2 hours. Brush cake to remove loose crumbs. Frost and decorate as below.

FROSTING FOR BRIDE'S CAKE

- 1 cup butter or shortening (white for all white frosting)
- 8 cups sifted confectioners' sugar
- ¾ cup milk (about)
- 4 teaspoons vanilla
- ½ teaspoon salt

Cream shortening, add part of sugar gradually, blending after each addition. Add remaining sugar alternately with the milk until just the right consist-

the milk. Beat after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla and salt and blend in.

A small cake decorating set with metal gun and four or five tips can be bought for about \$1.70 and is handy for decorating if you are not adept in making a paper cone for the frosting and cutting the tip for the decorations desired. Instructions for decorating usually come with the gun. The decorations do not have to be elaborate . . . they might just be a simple shell design at the base and top edges of each layer. On top of the cake, use a small bouquet of fresh flowers—your own or from a florist. If you do decorate elaborately, start decorating the bottom layer with larger designs near bottom and smaller ones near top.

If you cannot do the decorating of the cake yourself, maybe you have a friend who would enjoy doing it. For more detailed decorating suggestions, send for Cornell bulletin 877, "Cake

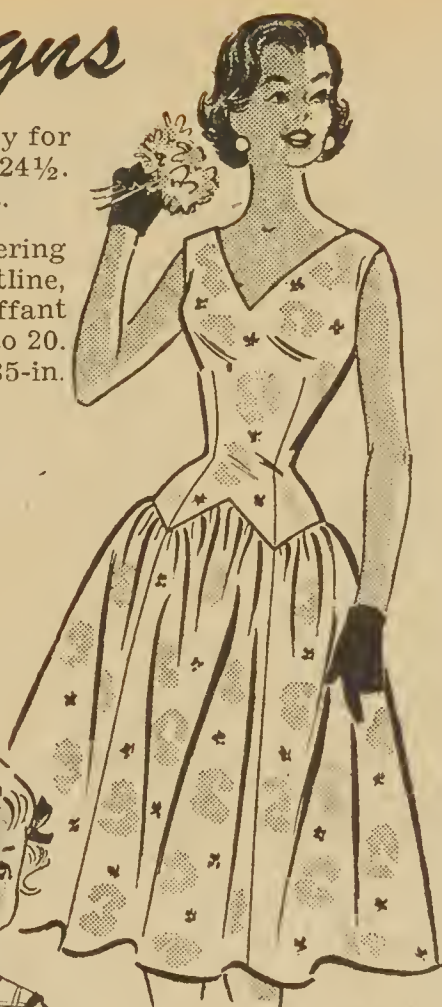
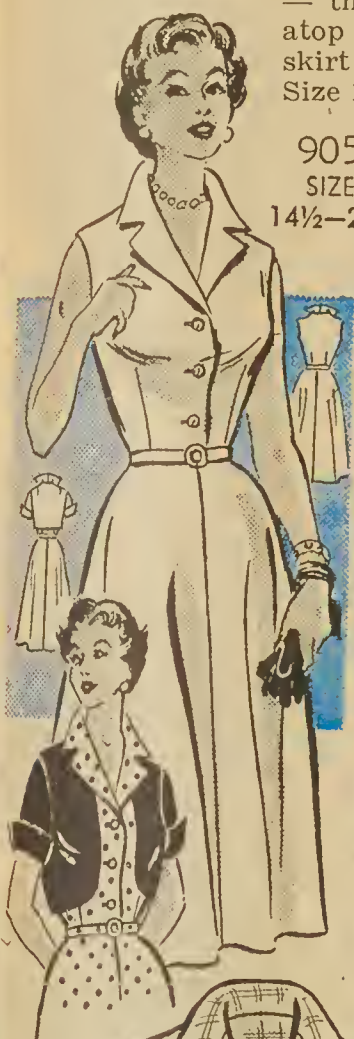
(Continued on Page 35)

Summer Designs

9053. This becoming ensemble is cut especially for the shorter, fuller figure—in half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ dress, 3¾ yds. 35-in.; bolero, 1¾ yds.

4827. So very flattering—the lowered waistline, atop a whirling bouffant skirt! Misses' sizes 10 to 20. Size 16 takes 4¾ yds. 35-in.

9053
SIZES
14½–24½



4827
SIZES
10–20



9306
SIZES
2–8

9306. Neat, sweet, three-piece playset! Smock with roomy pockets to hold toys; shorts and pedal pushers! Children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8. Size 6 smock and shorts take 2 yds. 35-in.

9238. Easy to sew and irons in a jiffy! This is a dress you'll live in all summer long! Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42. Size 16 takes 4 yds. 35-in.

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9238
SIZES
12–20
30–42



Your Baby Doctor Says:

"A Green or Yellow Vegetable"

By **KATHLEEN BERRESFORD**
Nutritionist

JUST about everyone knows what a vegetable is. And, to many people it's a simple matter to say that a green vegetable is one that's a green color. But when doctors say to eat a "green vegetable," they usually mean a dark green leafy one.

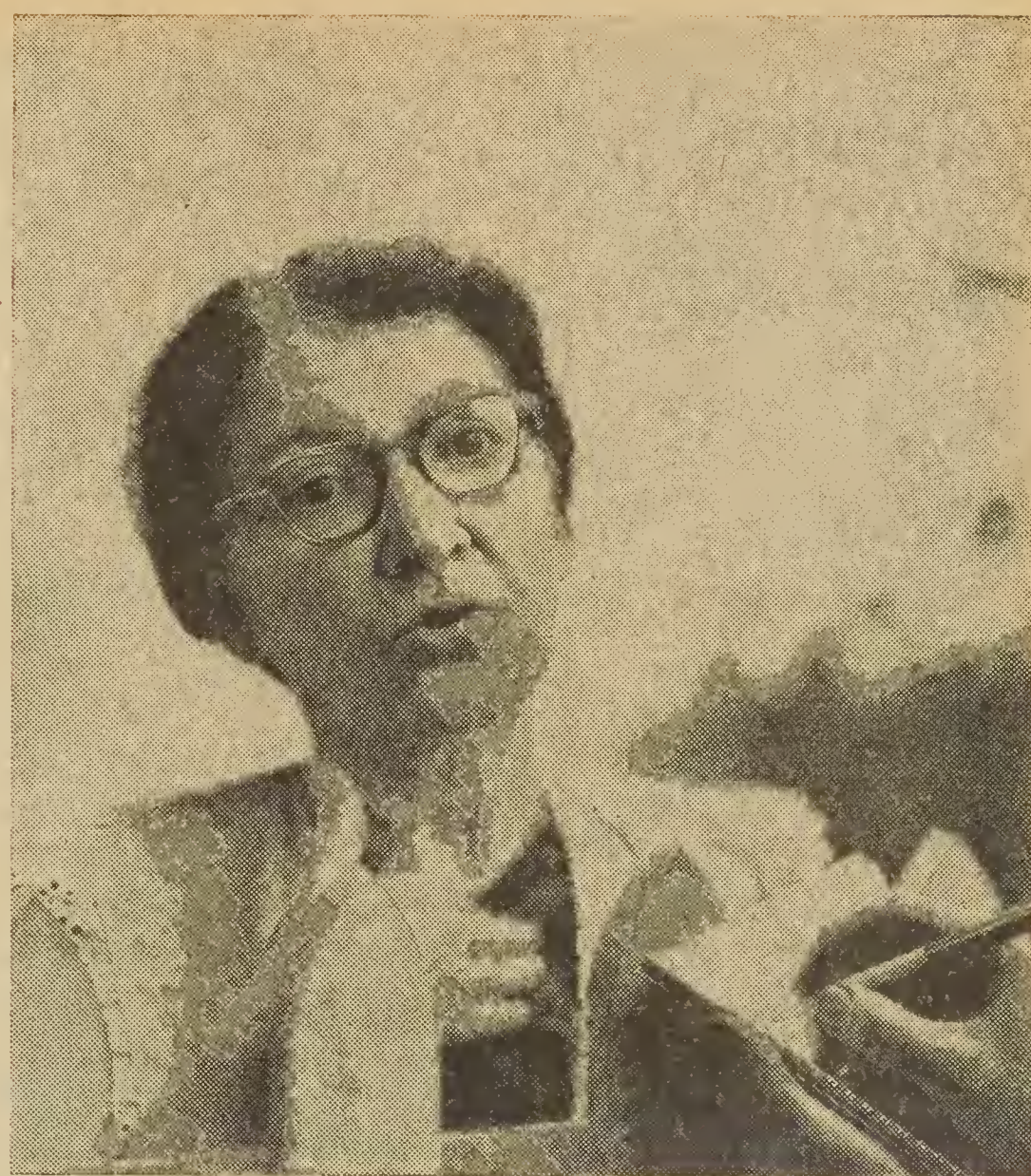
The other day at the close of a meeting when some mothers were asking questions about foods, one of them complained, "I can't get my little boy to eat salad. What should I do?" When I asked her why she especially wanted him to eat salad, she replied, "The lettuce—for the green vegetable."

This mother hadn't understood the whole story. Sometimes I think in order to be really clear, we should just call this kind of food "dark green leaves." You can think of many kinds yourself—turnip and beet greens, spinach, Brussels sprouts, collards and kale. Even broccoli has dark green leaves. This particular shade of green means

"lots of vitamin A." And enough of vitamin A means better growth and healthier skin for babies. Vitamin A is in the deeper yellow vegetables too—like carrots, winter squash and yams. The deeper the yellow, the more vitamin A—just like summer butter.

Now getting back to our mother's question about salad—lettuce makes any meal more appetizing. And in summer the leaves may be fairly dark green, too. But little people don't often eat enough lettuce to have it really count as a "green vegetable." All vegetables are good food, of course. It's just that it takes at least one dark green or yellow one every day in meals to help keep that Vitamin A storehouse filled up.

And one last word—if your baby is just starting to eat vegetables, your doctor will know from experience which ones most babies like best. Popular foods are good ones to start off with.



"Competition gives me more for my money

—my refrigerator is a good example!"

Inquiring Reporter: There are bills in Congress that would give *regulated* forms of transportation, such as railroads and some trucks and barges, more freedom to price their services in competition with each other—and with unregulated trucks and barges, too. What's your opinion of that?

Housewife: Well, what I want to know is—will competition in transportation benefit me? When I bought my refrigerator, three different stores competed for my business—and I got a mighty good buy!

Inquiring Reporter: According to a Cabinet Committee appointed by the President, if the various kinds of transportation were allowed greater freedom to compete with one another in rates, it would mean savings for everyone.

Housewife: I thought so. I remember reading that railroads are often required to set their rates higher than would otherwise be necessary—just to protect their competitors.

Inquiring Reporter: That's right—and the Cabinet Committee recommended that each form of transportation should be allowed to make rates related to its own costs and needs, so long as the rates are not below cost and are not discriminatory.

Housewife: Well, in that case I'm all for competitive freight rates. After all, I pay the freight on everything I buy!

For full information on this important subject, write for the booklet, "Why Not Let Competition Work?"

Association of American Railroads

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Glee and your HOME

by Kay Eichelberger

Housing and Design Specialist, Cornell University

Furniture Woods

One of my unit members in extension has a dining room finished in knotty pine. Will you kindly suggest what furniture wood should be used in it?—Mrs. D. H.

There is no rule for combining woods. Different colored woods are being used together today. The style of a room may determine the wood design for your furniture. For example, a room with walls of knotty pine is an informal one and rustic in appearance. Therefore, furniture of pine, maple, or cherry might be more appropriate than other woods.

The finish of the walls and wood may be similar, of course, and would make the room appear more spacious. If the color of the furniture wood is in contrast to the color of the paneling, it may make the room appear smaller.

Refinishing Bedroom Set

I am interested in making my bedroom set an antique white. It is now a light maple finish. Can you give me the formula and the best paint to use?

—Mrs. N. Q., New York

You can paint over the maple finish or remove it. To refinish the set, the following steps should be followed:

1. To remove the old finish, use a commercial paint and varnish remover. Follow directions on the container.
2. Use #2/0 aluminum oxide abrasive paper to sand the surface, followed by #4/0 paper. Sand with the grain and dust well.
3. After dusting surface with a tack rag, paint it with a good grade of alkyd resin enamel paint (white).
4. After the paint is thoroughly dry, apply the following formula for an antique finish over the enamel:
3 tablespoons turpentine
1 tablespoon varnish or boiled linseed oil
1 teaspoon of raw turkey umber oil

Spring Needlework

7186. Cool scooped-neck pinafore becomes a pretty party dress by adding the separate collar. Children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 included. Pattern, embroidery transfer, directions. 25 cents.

738. Easy-to-crochet new doily in pineapple design for your home. 19-inch doily in mercerized crochet and knitting cotton; smaller one to match. Directions, 25 cents.

787. Make this pretty apron for serving guests. Add flower embroidery, contrast binding. Use remnants too! Embroidery transfers, directions for apron 17 inches long. 25 cents.

7338. Chair or buffet set in graceful bird-and-rose design formed by filet crochet. Charts, directions for set in No. 50 mercerized cotton. Chair-back 13 x 16 inches; arm rest 6 x 12 inches. 25 cents.

7042. Inspired by Grandmother's fan, this gay scrap quilt is easy to put together. Repeat the same scraps in every block, or make them as they come to your hand. Pattern, directions, color chart for quilt. 25 cents.



color or raw sienna, if a warmer tone is desired.

Mix the above. A very small amount goes a long way. Prepare in a small amount as it is best to discard any portion unused.

5. Apply the above finish with an old paint brush to a thoroughly dried enamel surface, starting at the center and working toward the edges on flat surfaces.

6. Wipe off with a soft cloth in a circular motion. Ordinarily the center of a space is left light with darker edges and most of the glaze is wiped off the raised parts. Oftentimes a cloth sprinkled with turpentine may be used if the glaze does not wipe off easily.

7. Blend further by patting the surface with clean cheesecloth and finish blending with a dry paint brush, wiping off the brush on a cloth often.

A Family Room

Everyone is talking about a family room these days. Will you please explain what this room is used for, and how it is furnished?—Mrs. L. T.

Many new homes have a family room or study, and many owners of old ones are using their second parlor as a family room. Sometimes it doubles as a living-room or kitchen; in larger houses it is an easy to care for extra living-room used primarily by the children or for entertaining.

Furniture should be chosen on the basis of activities that take place in the room. These activities probably include games, children's homework, tele-viewing, informal conversation, sewing, snacks, and dining. The furniture should be easy to move, sturdy and soil resistant, and should include snack tables and dining table harmonious to living-room furniture (if family room is adjacent to living-room). Desks and a variety of storage pieces would also be suitable and useful.



Your Wedding Reception

(Continued from Page 32)

WEDDING PUNCH

(About 80 4-oz. punch cups)

- 3 12-ounce cans frozen orange juice concentrate
- 4 6-ounce cans frozen lemonade concentrate
- 3 6-ounce cans frozen limeade concentrate
- 2 large cans (46-ounces each) canned pineapple juice
- 6 quart bottles ginger ale

Combine frozen concentrates and pineapple juice (do not add any water). Refrigerate. When serving punch, add to punch bowl 1 quart of this mix to every quart of ginger ale. Mix as needed so the punch will keep its ginger ale tang. Decorate punch bowl with slices of fresh or whole strawberries. During serving time, keep a large chunk of ice in punch bowl (it won't melt as fast as cubes).

DOUBLE RING CHICKEN MOLD

- 1 package lemon flavored gelatin
- $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups fat-free chicken stock OR strained, canned chicken broth OR bouillon cube
- Dash each of cayenne and dry mustard
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon grated onion
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 2 teaspoons sour pickle vinegar
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup cubed, fresh tomatoes
- 1 tablespoon finely chopped sour pickle
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup mayonnaise
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely diced celery
- 1 cup cooked, diced chicken

Dissolve gelatin and salt in hot stock. Add cayenne, mustard, onion, and lemon juice. To $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of this mixture, add pickle vinegar. Chill until slightly thickened. Fold in $\frac{1}{3}$ of the tomatoes. Pour into a 1-quart ring mold. Chill until almost firm.

Chill the remaining gelatin until slightly thickened. Fold in the pickle,

mayonnaise, celery, chicken, and remaining tomatoes. Pour onto the gelatin in the mold. Chill until firm.

For double ring mold, prepare 2 quart molds as above. To serve, unmold rings on a large platter on bed of greens. Cut through each ring once and interlock to form a double ring (see picture). Makes 12 to 14 servings. To serve a large number, borrow as many ring molds as necessary from your friends. This same idea may be carried out with any molded fruit gelatin mixture.

Wedding Sandwiches

Here are tips for easy sandwich making:

Allow 3 to 4 fancy sandwiches per person.

Use fresh bread for pinwheels and rolled sandwiches. Use day-old bread for open sandwiches and others.

Slice bread with a thin, sharp knife. A 3-pound sandwich loaf cuts about 65 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch slices. Allow 1 slice bread for 2 to 3 open sandwiches. For economy in making open sandwiches, slice bread lengthwise.

Use soft but not melted butter for spreading.

Season fillings well and chill to improve flavor. Keep them moist, but not wet.

Keep bread slices in damp towel to prevent drying out. A thin film of soft butter on the bread keeps the fillings from soaking.

To make ahead (not freeze), wrap sandwiches in wax paper or foil and then in damp towel and keep in refrigerator. Your vegetable crisper is handy for this. For open sandwiches, lay close together, without stacking, in wax paper-lined shallow pans and cover with wax paper and damp towel.

To make ahead and freeze: Place closed sandwiches in layers in paper-lined pan or box with paper between and overwrap in freezer paper. Place open sandwiches on foil or paper-covered cardboard for support and freezer wrap. Freeze rolled, ribbon, and other loaf types uncut. Allow about 2 hours for sandwiches to thaw (the open ones thaw quickest.) Partially thaw sandwiches in wrappings and refrigerate if

not used right away. Do not refreeze.

Ribbon Sandwiches. Cut white and whole wheat bread in thin slices. Make 3-decker sandwiches, using 2 slices of white and 1 of whole wheat, and vice versa. Spread with desired fillings and wrap and store as above. At serving time, remove crusts and cut in finger pieces.

Pinwheel Sandwiches. Remove crusts from all sides of an unsliced loaf of bread. Slice bread lengthwise into about 8 strips. Spread with desired filling. Roll each, starting at one end of the long slice. Seal with a little butter or fasten with toothpicks. At serving time, cut in $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch slices. A row of stuffed olives may be laid along edge of bread when beginning to roll.

Open Sandwiches. Cut thin slices of day-old bread into fancy shapes, spread lightly with softened butter and top with desired mixture. Decorate with olive slices, bits of pimiento, or green pepper.

BRIDE'S CAKE FROM PREPARED MIX

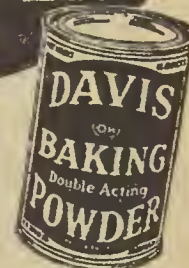
(65 to 75 servings)

You will need four boxes of a white cake mix and 3 oblong pans, paper-lined, somewhere near these sizes: 13x9x2, 9x6x2 inches, and 7x3x2-inch (bread tin). Prepare 2 boxes of cake mix (mix each separately) for the large pan and bake at 375° for 35 to 40 minutes. Prepare one box of cake mix for the medium sized pan. Divide the mixture from the fourth box between the smallest pan and about 6 muffin cups. (Use the cup cakes for supper.) Bake the smaller cakes at 375° about 25 to 35 minutes or until done. (Note: For a round cake, use round pans of similar capacity.)

Follow directions under BRIDE'S CAKE for cooling, removing from pan, frosting, and decorating, using $\frac{1}{2}$ the frosting recipes. Frost the cake on an oblong tray from which it is to be served.

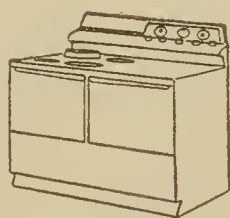

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MOHAWK

EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great
North Country and the kind
of people that we know.

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER XV

SOMETHING woke me in the dark of the night. There was a rustling sound in the room. I raised my head a bit and listened. It was the black curtain that hung in the corner. I imagined somebody striking it violently. I saw a white figure standing near me in the darkness. It moved away as I looked at it. A cold wind was blowing upon my face. I lay a long time listening and by and by I could hear the deep voice of Trumbull as if he were groaning and muttering in his sleep.

When it began to come light I saw the breeze from an open window was stirring the curtain of silk in the corner. I got out of bed and, peering behind the curtain, saw only a great white owl, caged and staring out of wide eyes that gleamed fiery in the dim light. I went to bed again, sleeping until my host woke me in the late morning.

After breakfasting I went to the chalet. The postman had been there but he had brought no letter from Hope. I waited about home, expecting to hear from her, all that day, only to see it end in bitter disappointment.

New York was a crowded city, even then, but I never felt so lonely anywhere outside a camp in the big woods. The last day of the first week came, but no letter from Hope. To make an end of suspense I went that Saturday morning to the home of the Fullers. The equation of my value had dwindled sadly that week. Now a small fraction would have stood for it—nay, even the square of it.

Hope and Mrs. Fuller had gone to Saratoga, the butler told me. I came away with some sense of injury. I must try to be done with Hope—there was no help for it. I must go to work at something and cease to worry and lie awake of nights. But I had nothing to do but read and walk and wait.

No word had come to me from the *Tribune*—evidently it was not languishing for my aid. That day my tale was returned to me "with thanks"—with nothing but thanks printed in black type on a slip of paper—cold, formal, prompt, ready-made thanks. And I, myself, was in about the same fix—rejected with thanks—politely, firmly, thankfully rejected. For a moment I felt like a man falling. I began to see there was no very clamorous demand for me in "the great emporium," as Mr. Greeley called it. I began to see, or thought I did, why Hope had shied at my offer and was now shunning me.

I went to the *Tribune* office. Mr. Greeley had gone to Washington; Mr. Ottarson was too busy to see me. I concluded that I would be willing to take a place on one of the lesser journals. I spent the day going from one office to another, but was rejected everywhere with thanks. I came home and sat down to take account of stock. First, I counted my money, of which there were about fifty dollars left. As to my talents, there were none left. Like the pies at Hillsborough tavern, if a man came late to dinner—they were all out. I had some fine clothes, but no more use for them than a goose for a peacock's feathers.

I decided to take anything honorable as an occupation, even though it were not in one of the learned professions. I began to answer advertisements and apply at business offices for something to give me a living; but with no success. I began to feel the selfishness of men. God pity the warm and tender heart of youth when it begins to harden and grow chill, as mine did then; to put away its cheery confidence forever;

to make a new estimate of itself and others. Look out for that time, O ye good people! that have sons and daughters.

I must say for myself that I had a mighty courage and no small capital of cheerfulness. I went to try my luck with the newspapers of Philadelphia, and there one of them kept me in suspense a week to no purpose. When I came back reduced in cash and courage Hope had sailed.

There was a letter from Uncle Eb telling me when and by what steamer they were to leave. "She will reach there a Friday," he wrote, "and would like to see you that evening at Fuller's."

I had waited in Philadelphia, hoping I might have some word, to give her a better thought of me, and, that night, after such a climax of ill luck, well—I had need of prayer for a wayward tongue. I sent home a good account of my prospects. I could not bring myself to report failure or send for more money. I would sooner have gone to work in a scullery.

Meanwhile my friends at the chalet were enough to keep me in good cheer.

I was soon near out of money and at my wit's end, but my will was unconquered. In this plight I ran upon Fogarty, the policeman who had been the good angel of my one hopeful day in journalism. His manner invited my confidence.

"What luck?" said he.

"Bad luck," I answered. "Only ten dollars in my pocket and nothing to do."

He swung his stick thoughtfully.

"If I was you," said he, "I'd take anything honest. Upon me wurred, I'd rather pound rocks than lay idle."

"So would I."

"Ah ha!" said he, rubbing his sandy chin whiskers. "Don't seem like ye'd been used t' hard wurruck."

"But I can do it," I said.

He looked at me sternly and beckoned with his head.

"Come along," said he.

He took me to a gang of Irishmen working in the street near by.

"Boss McCormick!" he shouted.

A hearty voice answered, "Aye, aye, Counsellor," and McCormick came out of the crowd, using his shovel for a staff.

"A happy day t' ye!" said Fogarty.

"Same t' youse an' manny o' thim," said McCormick.

"Ye'll gi' me one if ye do me a favor," said Fogarty.

"An' what?" said the other.

"A job for this lad. Wull ye do it?"

"I wull," said McCormick, and he did.

I went to work early the next morning, with nothing on but my underclothing and trousers, save a pair of gloves, that excited the ridicule of my fellows. With this livery and the righteous determination of earning two dollars a day, I began the inelegant task of "pounding rocks"—no merry occupation, I assure you, for a hot summer's day on Manhattan Island.

We were paving Park Place and we had to break stone and lay them and shovel dirt and dig with a pick and crowbar.

My face and neck were burned crimson when we quit work at five, and I went home with a feeling of having been run over by the cars. I had a strong sense of soul and body, the latter dominated by a mighty appetite. McClingan, a fellow boarder, viewed me at first with suspicion in which there was a faint flavor of envy. He invited me at once to his room, and was amazed at seeing it was no lark. I told

him frankly what I was doing and why and where.

"I would not mind the loaning of a few dollars," he said, "as a matter o' personal obligation I would be most happy to do it—most happy, Brower, indeed I would."

I thanked him cordially, but declined the favor, for at home they had always taught me the danger of borrowing, and I was bound to have it out with ill luck on my own resources.

"Greeley is back," said he, "and I shall see him to-morrow. I will put him in mind o' you."

I went away sore in the morning, but with no drooping spirit. In the middle of the afternoon I straightened up a moment to ease my back and look about me.

There at the edge of the gang stood the great Horace Greeley and Waxy McClingan. The latter beckoned me as he caught my eye. I went aside to greet them. Mr. Greeley gave me his hand.

"Do you mean to tell me that you'd rather work than beg or borrow?" said he.

"That's about it," I answered.

"And ain't ashamed of it?"

"Ashamed! Why?" said I, not quite sure of his meaning. It had never occurred to me that one had any cause to be ashamed of working.

He turned to McClingan and laughed.

"I guess you'll do for the *Tribune*," he said. "Come and see me at twelve to-morrow."

And then they went away.

If I had been a knight of the garter

THE STORY THUS FAR

EBEN HOLDEN and his young orphan friend Will had found a home on Dave Brower's farm. Will and little Hope Brower grew up together, and as the years passed Will's affection for Hope deepened into love.

On the way to and from the harvest dance Will and Hope declare their mutual love, but Hope decides that nothing must be allowed to interfere with Will's education.

In Will's second year at college Hope left to stay with the Fullers and continue her studies in New York City. Will graduated from college and he and Eben journey to New York to see Hope and hear her sing.

Hope believes Will loves some other girl. Mrs. Fuller is determined to keep them apart.

I could not have been treated with more distinguished courtesy by those hard handed men the rest of the day. I bade them good-by at night and got my order for four dollars. One Pat Devlin, a great hearted Irishman, who had shared my confidence and some of my doughnuts on the curb at luncheon time, I remember best of all.

"Ye'll niver fergit the toime we wurrucked together under Boss McCormick," said he.

And to this day, whenever I meet the good man, now bent and grey, he says always, "Good day t' ye, Mr. Brower. D'ye mind the toime we pounded the rock under Boss McCormick?"

Mr. Greeley gave me a place at once on the local staff and invited me to dine with him at his home that evening. Meanwhile he sent me to the headquarters of the Republican Central Campaign Committee, on Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel. Lincoln had been nominated in May, and the great political fight of 1860 was shaking the city with its thunders.

I turned in my copy at the city desk in good season, and, although the great editor had not yet left his room, I took a car at once to keep my appointment. A servant showed me to a seat in the big back parlor of Mr. Greeley's home, where I spent a lonely hour before I heard his heavy footsteps in the hall.

He immediately rushed upstairs, two steps at a time, and, in a moment, I heard his high voice greeting the babies. He came down shortly with one of them clinging to his hand.

"Thunder!" said he, "I had forgotten all about you. Let's go right in to dinner."

He sat at the head of the table and I next to him. I remember how, wearied by the day's burden, he sat, lounging heavily, in careless attitudes. He stirred his dinner into a hash of eggs, potatoes, squash and parsnips, and ate it leisurely with a spoon, his head braced off with his left forearm, its elbow resting on the table. It was a sort of letting go after the immense activity of the day, and a casual observer would have thought he affected the uncouth, which was not true of him.

He asked me to tell him all about my father and his farm. At length I saw an absent look in his eye, and stopped talking, because I thought he had ceased to listen.

"Very well! very well!" said he.

I looked up at him, not knowing what he meant.

"Go on! Tell me all about it," he added.

"I like the country best," said he when I had finished, "because there's sec more truth in things. Here the liars has many forms—unique, varied, ingenious. The rouge and powder on the lady's cheek—they are lies, both of them; the baronial and ducal crests and the fools who use them are liars; the people who soak themselves in rum have nothing but lies in their heads; the multitude who live by their wits and the lack of them in others—they are all liars; the many who imagine a vain thing and pretend to be what they are not—liars every one of them. It is bound to be so in the great cities and it is a mark of decay."

I made no answer and the great com-moner stirred his coffee a moment in silence.

One of his children—a little girl—came and stood close to him as he spoke. He put his big arm around her and that gentle, permanent smile of his broadened as he kissed her and patted her red cheek.

"Anything new in the South?" Mrs. Greeley inquired.

"Worse and worse every day," he said. "Serious trouble coming! The Charleston dinner yesterday was a feast of treason and a flow of criminal rhetoric. The Union was the chief dish. Everybody slashed it with his knife and jabbed it with his fork. It was slaughtered, roasted, made into mincemeat and devoured. One orator spoke of 'rolling back the tide of fanaticism that finds its roots in the conscience of the people.' Their metaphors are as bad as their morals."

He laughed heartily at this example of fervid eloquence, and then we rose from the table. He had to go to the office that evening, and I came away soon after dinner. I had nothing to do and went home reflecting upon all the great man had said.

I began shortly to see the truth of what he had told me—men licking the hand of riches with the tongue of flattery; men so stricken with the itch of vanity that they groveled for the touch of praise; men even who would do perjury for applause. I do not say that most of the men I saw were of that ilk, but enough to show the tendency of life in a great town.

I was filled with wonder at first by meeting so many who had been everywhere and seen everything, who had mastered all sciences and all philosophies and endured many perils on land and sea. I had met liars before—it was no Eden there in the north country—and some of them had attained a good degree of efficiency, but they lacked the candor and finish of the metropolitan school. I confess they were all too much for me at first. They borrowed

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)
my cash, they shared my confidence, they taxed my credulity, but I saw the truth at last.

Those were great days in mid autumn. The Republic was in grave peril of dissolution. Liberty that had hymned her birth in the last century now hymned her destiny in the voices of bard and orator. Crowds of men gathered in public squares, at bulletin boards, on street corners arguing, gesticulating, exclaiming and cursing.

A sense of outrage was in the hearts of men. "Honest Abe" Lincoln stood, as they took it, for their homes and their country, for human liberty and even for their God.

I remember coming into the counting room late one evening. Loud voices had halted me as I passed the door. Mr. Greeley stood back of the counter; a rather tall, wiry, gray headed man before it. Each was shaking a right fist under the other's nose. They were shouting loudly as they argued. The stranger was for war; Mr. Greeley for waiting. The publisher of the *Tribune* stood beside the latter, smoking a pipe; a small man leaned over the counter at the stranger's elbow, putting in a word here and there; half a dozen people stood by, listening. Mr. Greeley turned to his publisher in a moment.

"Rhoades," said he, "I wish ye'd put these men out. They holler 'n yell, so I can't hear myself think."

Then there was a general laugh. I learned to my surprise, when they

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There are two things needed in these days: first, for rich men to find out how poor men live; and, second, for poor men to know how rich men work.—E. Atkinson

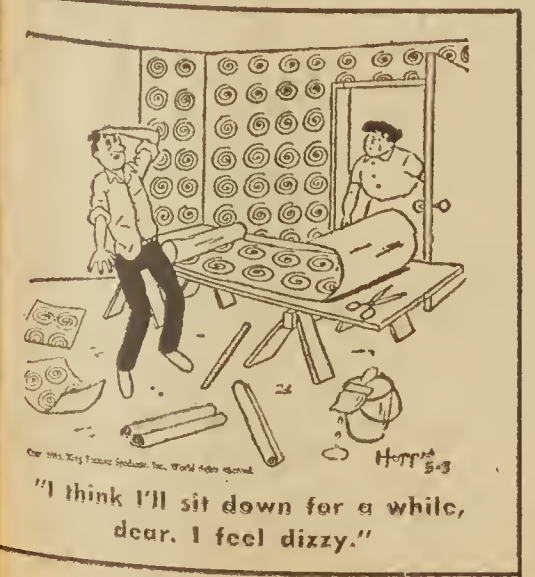
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had gone, that the tall man was William H. Seward, the other John A. Dix. Then one of those fevered days came the Prince of Wales—a Godsend, to allay passion with curiosity.

It was my duty to handle some of the latest news by magnetic telegraph, and help to get the plans and progress of the campaign at headquarters. The Printer, as they called Mr. Greeley, was at his desk when I came in at noon, never leaving the office but for dinner, until past midnight, those days. And he made the *Tribune* a mighty power in the state. His faith in its efficacy was sublime, and every line went under his eye before it went to his readers. I remember a night when he called me to his office about twelve o'clock. He was up to his knees in the rubbish of the day-newspapers that he had read and thrown upon the floor; his desk was littered with proofs.

"Go an' see the Prince o' Wales," he said. (That interesting young man had arrived on the Harriet Lane that morning and ridden up Broadway between cheering hosts.) "I've got a sketch of him here an' it's all twaddle. Tell us something new about him. If he's got a hole in his sock we ought to know it." Mr. Dana came in to see him while I was there.

"Look here, Dana," said the Printer,



in a rasping humor. "By the gods of war! here's two columns about that performance at the Academy and only two sticks of the speech of Seward at St. Paul. I'll have to get some one t' go an' burn that theatre an' send the bill to me."

In the morning Mayor Wood introduced me to the Duke of Newcastle, who in turn presented me to the Prince of Wales — then a slim, blue eyed youngster of nineteen, as gentle mannered as any I have ever met. It was my unpleasant duty to keep as near as possible to the royal party in all the festivities of that week.

The ball, in the Prince's honor, at the Academy of Music, was one of the great social events of the century. No fair of vanity in the western hemisphere ever quite equalled it. The fashions of the French Court had taken the city, as had the Prince, by unconditional surrender. Not in the palace at Versailles could one have seen a more generous exposure of the charms of fair women. None were admitted without a low-cut bodice, and many came that had not the proper accessories. But it was the most brilliant company New York had ever seen.

I saw Mrs. Fuller in one of the boxes and made haste to speak with her. She had just landed, having left Hope to study a time in the Conservatory of Leipsic.

"Mrs. Livingstone is with her," said she, "and they will return together in April."

"Mrs. Fuller, did she send any word to me?" I inquired anxiously. "Did she give you no message?"

"None," she said coldly, "except one to her mother and father, which I have sent in a letter to them."

I left her heavy hearted, went to the reporter's table and wrote my story, very badly I must admit, for I was cut deep with sadness.

Then I came away and walked for hours, not caring whither. A steeple clock was striking two, when I heard some one coming hurriedly on the walk behind me. As he came near I felt his hand upon my shoulder.

"Better go home, Brower," he said, as I recognized the voice of Trumbull. "You've been out a long time. Passed you before tonight."

"Not keeping good hours yourself," I said.

"Rather late," he answered, "but I am a walker, and I love the night. It is so still in this part of the town."

We were passing the Five Points.

"When do you sleep," I inquired.

"Never sleep at night," he said, "unless uncommonly tired. Out every night more or less. Sleep two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon—that's all I require. Seen the hands o' that clock yonder on every hour of the night."

He pointed to a lighted dial in a near tower.

Stopping presently he looked down at a little waif asleep in a doorway, a bundle of evening papers under his arm. He lifted him tenderly.

"Here boy," he said, dropping coins in the pocket of the ragged little coat, "I'll take those papers—you go home now."

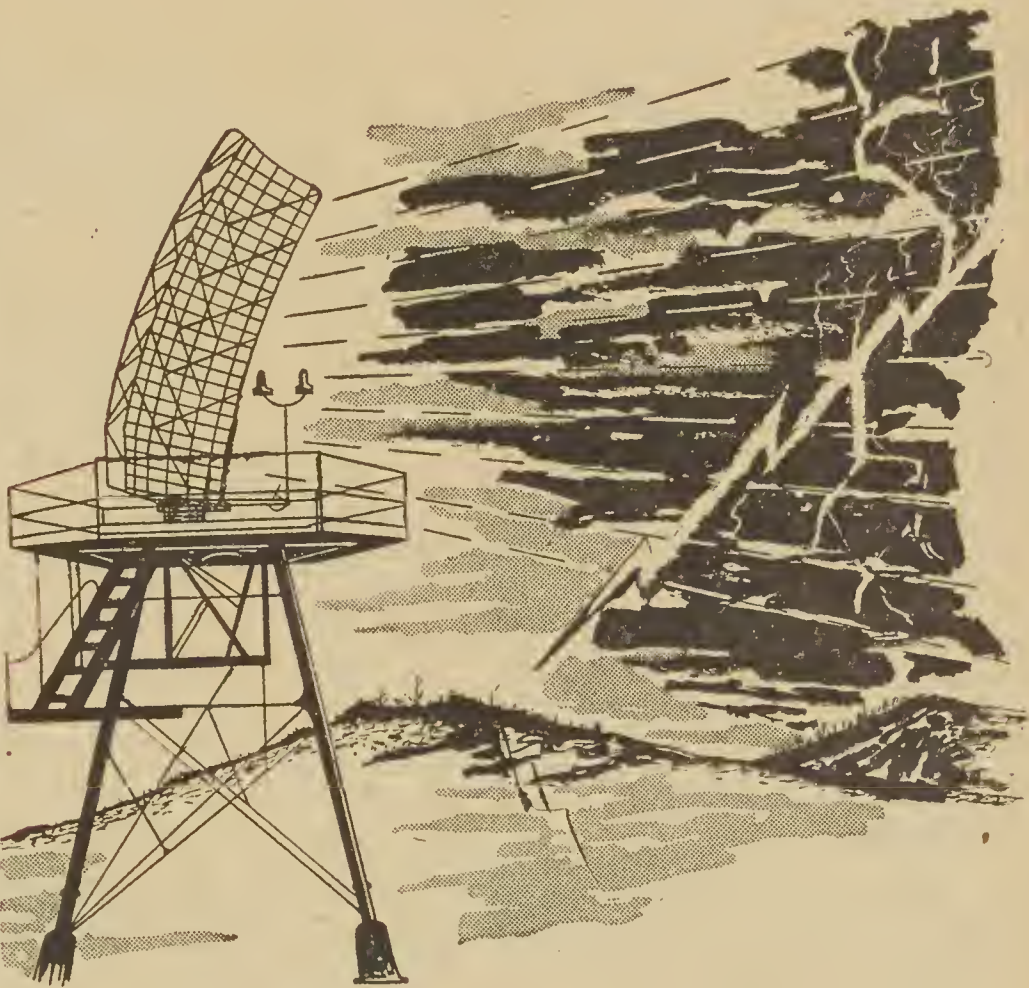
We walked to the river, passing few save members of "the force," who always gave Trumbull a cheery "hello Cap!" We passed wharves where the great sea horses lay stalled, with harnesses hung high above them, their noses nodding over our heads; we stood awhile looking up at the looming masts, the lights of the river craft.

"Guess I've done some good," said he turning into Peck Slip. "Saved two young women. Took 'em off the streets. Fine women now both of them—respectable, prosperous, and one is beautiful. Man who's got a mother, or a sister, can't help feeling sorry for such people."

(To be continued)

R A D A R

and weather

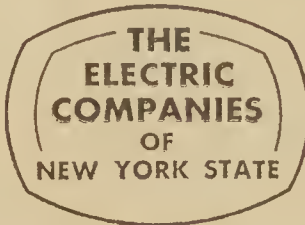


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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By TOM MILLIMAN

At Hayfields

Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

KENNEDY ON GRASS SILAGE

AGAIN THIS year, I've asked Dr. W. K. Kennedy of Cornell to summarize on grass silage. He knows it thoroughly, not only in the Northeast but in the State of Washington from which he came. What he says below is as sound as a dollar. I would add that filling a silo with grass in grass season, and refilling with corn in the fall, provide much greater use of silo space, in some cases as much as 50% greater use. Since silos are expensive, why not get greater mileage out of them?

Although in our 20th season of grass silage at Hayfields, we shall not use preservative. I believe preservative is worthwhile for any farmer who has doubts on getting good silage without it. Putting up grass silage with preservative is far enough ahead of the usual result on first cutting field-cured hay to pay for the preservative and leave a good margin of feed value as profit. It is the grass silage rather than the preservative which pays, however.

Now Keith Kennedy

"The digestibility of grasses and legumes drops ½ per cent each day cutting is delayed. Delayed cutting also means lower palatability. High producing dairy cows need forage that is high in both digestibility and palatability. Otherwise, extra grain must be fed to supply the nutrients that they should get from roughage.

"How do you make early-cut field-cured hay and beat the weather? You don't most years. Why fight against impossible odds? Store the early-cut forage in the silo, rain or shine. More nutrients will be preserved from an acre of forage when it is put up as silage than from field-cured hay. Make barn-dried or field-cured hay later in the season when the weather is stable.

"Making grass silage is not difficult but there are a few tricks that have to be learned. A year's experience is better than reading a dozen articles. Following a few suggestions, however, may be the difference between success and failure the first year.

"Good packing is essential for making good silage. If not properly packed, silage will mold, or it will heat and become caramelized and even charred. Poor packing always results in high losses of nutrients and in extreme cases complete loss of the crop. Learning to recognize what forages pack well and what ones do not pack easily is the first step in silage making. Legumes pack better than grasses. Early-cut crops pack better than late-cut crops, unwilted forage packs better than wilted, and fine chopped better than long chopped.

Moderate Wilting

"Crops must contain enough moisture to assure good packing, but an excess of moisture is harmful. Excessively wet silage may be strong smelling and frequently is not palatable to animals. Also, 5 to 10 per cent more of the total dry matter ensiled may be lost when early-cut legumes are stored without wilting. Ideally, any succulent forage should be wilted to the point where no juice loss will occur but yet be wet enough for good packing.

In striving for this ideal, it is better to under-wilt and have some juice loss than it is to over-wilt and have mold-ing and heating.

"Legumes can usually be wilted to

good advantage while grasses such as timothy, smooth brome, or Sudan should not be wilted after they are headed. Legume-grass mixtures fall in between. Constant checking is required when wilting forage. A handful of chopped material is squeezed tightly together. If juice runs or if it stays packed when pressure is released, it is too wet; if it expands slowly, it is about right; if it fluffs out, it is too dry. If the crop seems over-wilted, cover with a load or two of unwilted forage. Always top off a silo with several loads of fresh forage.

"Preservatives are not necessary for properly wilted forage. They may help to reduce or prevent silage odors that are offensive to humans in unwilted legume silage. No preservative yet tested has decreased dry matter loss nor has it improved the feeding value of the silage enough to pay for its cost. Unless a farmer is having a serious odor problem, the use of a preservative is questionable. Even then, a wilting program may be a better solution to this problem than the use of some preservative."

ANGUS ARTIFICIALLY

THE August 7, 1954 issue reported on this page the use of Angus by 10 artificial breeding organizations serving the Northeast, in terms of the percentage Angus service bears to their whole number of services. Again in 1955, all 10 groups responded to my questionnaire. The column on the left below shows the beef bull percentage in the fiscal year previous to Aug. 7, 1954 and the column on the right shows the same for the calendar year 1955.

	1954	1955
1st Penna. Art. Breeding Co-op., Lewisburg	10 %	12.5 %
West Penna. Art. Breeding Co-op., Clarion	9.1 %	11.7 %
Conn. Art. Breeding Assn. Woodbridge	8.5 %	11.0 %
N. E. Penna. Art. Breeding Assn., Tunkhannock	9.07 %	10.75 %
Mass. Selective Breeding Assn., Shrewsbury	7.7 %	10.3 %
Amer. Breeders Service Ithaca, New York	5.4 %	8.5 %
S. E. Penna. Art. Breeders Co-op., Lancaster	6.3 %	8.6 %
Lehigh Valley Co-op. Allentown, Penna.	6.7 %	8.37 %
N. H.-Vt. Breeding Assn. Concord, N. H.	5.0 %	7.0 %
N. Y. Art. Breeders Co-op. Ithaca, N. Y.	2.9 %	5.6 %
Average of 10	7.0 %	9.33 %

The use of Angus gained about a third during the period of 18 months, and all 10 bull studs reported increases. Even though New York remains at the bottom in per cent of use, the greatest rise percentage-wise and in numbers was N.Y.A.B.C., with a jump from 2.9% to 5.6% for 21,500 first services to Angus in 1955. Northeast Penna. (NEPA) reported 10.75% for a total of 9406 first services to Angus.

No Promotion

A curious angle appears in the fact that all 10 organizations admitted they had not promoted Angus or other beef service. Insofar as I can find out, all agricultural colleges and their extension services in the Northeast have either ignored or passively noted the artificial use of Angus bulls to poorer dairy cows. The same is true of milk marketing companies, including farmers' co-operatives.

That it is a movement of commercial dairymen acting on their own rather

than promotion by breeders of purebred Angus or Hereford, is made clear in the fact that registration is denied to purebred beef animals sired artificially except as the owner of the cow also owns the bull. It is dairymen who have created this movement, all by themselves, under conditions which in some instances required pressure upon the management and directors of artificial breeding co-operatives. The directors are generally leading farmer breeders of registered dairy cattle. Credit is due them for responding to the demand of commercial dairymen for Angus service.

Is the movement, a grass roots development if there ever was one, really sound for men who make all or much of their living from dairy cows? Why start up cross-breeding of dairy cows to Angus when we've so far merely gotten started on breeding superior cattle? Why introduce half blood Angus beef cattle into dairy herds which are beginning to receive, or will soon receive via "Father Zero" (frozen semen), the service of the most outstanding proved dairy bulls in U.S.A.? Isn't there danger that half-blood Angus females will be palmed off on farmers who buy dairy replacements?

Why should a dairyman mess around with two kinds of cattle on the same farm, upsetting the cherished color scheme of his herd, with each kind requiring a different system of management? Why did dairymen themselves wedge this contrary thing into a clear-cut system of using a few good dairy bulls to artificially breed great numbers of dairy cows? These are some of the questions to be asked, and answered.

Some Background Reasons

Greater yields of hay and pasture is the main answer. We are now producing reserve quantities of hay, and hay of better quality. The yields of pasture are rising on those fields which are given care. A great reservoir of untended pastures awaits future attention, and we have the knowhow to make it productive.

Meanwhile dairymen see and feel in their pocketbooks the effects of a rising tide of surplus milk. Increasing numbers of dairymen are realizing that trouble lies ahead in endlessly increasing milk production faster than either the rise in population or greater per

capita consumption of milk products will absorb it. A few half blood Angus critters, black and blocky, can be raised from roughage without appreciably adding to the grain bill.

To increase the number of dairy cows on many farms where hay and pastures are improving, requires, at high expense, more barn room, generally in the form of stanchions. But keeping 2 to 6 growing half blood Angus on the typical dairy farm can usually be managed without spending money for buildings. These hardy animals possess hybrid vigor. They are good consumers of roughage and after the calving stage will grow without grain. A dry shed open to the South will do in winter. A quick grain finish will fairly well plump them out for marketing at 15-18 months.

When the black half blood Angus (99½ % are black) hits the market, auction or otherwise, he or she will sell more nearly to the price of purebred Angus than to the price of a dairy animal of same age and weight. This is on the testimony of experienced cattle market managers. But some will not be sold. Why, with so many farm freezers now in use, should not the farm family cat better beef right at home?

The particular point about these animals is that of early fleshing. By early is meant one year or more sooner than straight dairy animals intended for beef. A young dairy animal will utilize grain feed to grow faster, but a half blood Angus will plump out on the same quantity. At Hayfields we've a blocky black steer of 18 months, which will be in the freezers before this is printed, after 75 days of grain feeding. We've an older steer, a straight dairy animal of great size that is still growing at 3 years. We will pasture him in the hope he'll be ready to begin fattening in early fall. Too long a time — much, too long.

Farmers know best. They've taken the lead in use of Angus to get a little added income, and some better beef at home. A few use Angus for easier first calvings, and some fatten the black half-bloods for veal. As for the farmer who would buy as a dairy animal, a black heifer sired by an Angus, there is no such farmer, contrary to academic opinion. I've too high an estimate of the intelligence of farmers to believe there is even one man who would mistake the blocky all black heifer for good dairy replacement.



Where Birdsfoot Trefoil takes hold it will fill in and stay to provide long season grazing, a good quality late cut hay or grass silage that cattle will clean up. The trefoil blanketed meadow on the Raish farm indicates why 85 to 100 head of stock can be carried successfully on his 140 acres of meadow and improved pasture land.

EMPIRE BIRDSFOOT FOR HAY

AT AN elevation of 1800 ft., Edgar Raish of Tioga County, N. Y., finds that Empire does extremely well for him, even on Lordstown and Volusia soils. This picture, taken by W. C. Black on Sept. 1, 1955, shows a fine meadow of second growth Empire on Raish's high hill. It is ready for grazing as shown, or within 7 days of prime condition for mowing. The white dots

are bright yellow Empire blossoms rather than daisies.

Slightly lower yielding than Viking birdsfoot, Empire holds the priceless advantages of (a) being longer lived than any other perennial legume and (b) coming into maturity for higher feeding value of first cutting hay weeks later than alfalfa. It lets the farmer have prime first cutting hay when he can get to it.

SERVICE BUREAU

CLEVER SALESMAN

"I have been wondering if you would be able to advise me what to do in this situation.
"About one year ago I was out of work when I saw an ad in the newspaper for a person to service bubble gum and charm machines. Very foolishly I answered same. A very smooth gentleman came to call on me. He said if I would buy the machines and gum he would have a man come and set them up, and if they didn't 'pan out' he would come back and replace them. He also claimed the machine would be emptied at least once per week.
"When the machines arrived in town no man came to set them up and I also found the city full of such machines. I have sent registered letters and telegrams to him but he has never answered or sent anyone to set them up. I set up one and it has taken one year to empty it twice. I had to go in debt for 20 of these machines. The agent promised to take them off my hands if I could not make a go of it, but the company says they will not take them back or place them for me.
"If you can't do anything to get my \$1,223.00 back, you can advise others not to make my mistake."

Editor's Note: We certainly sympathize with our subscriber. We wish we could get his money returned but what he did was to buy the machines without a written money back guarantee. He bought from a clever salesman, who, in our opinion, was definitely misleading!

10-POINT WARNING FOR HOME OWNERS

- When arranging for repairs to your home:
1. Deal with a contractor of known reliability.
 2. If you are personally unfamiliar with the contractor and his work, (a) ask him for the addresses of two or three completed jobs, (b) check his reliability through your local Better Business Bureau.
 3. Get estimates from several reliable local contractors—all based on the same specifications.
 4. Find out the exact financing terms.

REWARD CHECK GOES TO MAINE

OUR MOST recent \$25.00 reward goes to John O. Bates and his son, Walter, who operate a farm at North Leeds, Maine. On March 19 they began missing food from their farm freezer. On March 23 they noticed tracks leading from a hen house down across a field into the road. They studied the prints and found out next day to whom they belonged.
They were afraid that any evidence might have been destroyed by then so they waited for a fresh snow and on March 28 found new tracks. They phoned Deputy Sheriff J. L. Sanborn, who came with another Deputy to investigate. Mr. Bates and his son directed the officers to the camp where the boys were living. When they arrived the boys had four laying hens all part-

5. Do not do business with any firm which engages in "bait and switch" techniques of advertising and selling.
6. Beware of the "display house" pitch.
7. Before agreeing to a mastic paint job, demand names and addresses of at least a dozen nearby owners who had similar jobs performed by the same contractor with the same product three or more years ago.
8. Do not authorize any contractor or repair man to do any work on your home or to have access to your furnace, until you have completed all necessary preliminary checking and are prepared to proceed on the terms mutually agreed upon.
9. Read and understand all contracts before you sign; demand a legible copy of contract at the time of signing and see that it contains all the promises of the salesman.
10. Be sure that all guarantees are in writing, and that you thoroughly understand their coverage and limitations.—Buffalo Better Business Bureau, Inc.

INEFFECTIVE THREATS

A subscriber complained about livestock he purchased. When he took it up with the sales manager he reported that the man had said he was going to ruin their business unless his money was returned and they informed him that they do not respond to threats.

We are mentioning this to point out that making threats is not a good way to effect a settlement of a dispute. If you deal with reliable concerns, they are glad to make an adjustment if a mistake has been made. In general they feel that yielding to threats is an acknowledgement of guilt. At the same time if you deal with someone who is not reliable, they are used to threats and not likely to be worried by them.

ADDRESS WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:
Any of the family of Leitte Claire White who was born in Albany County April 23, 1927 and was placed for adoption shortly after by her mother.

ly dressed and some frying. They had taken a total of eleven hens along with other food from the freezer and also kerosene.
The boys, Louis Goudreau, 20, and Francis Palmer, 22, were tried in the Lewiston Municipal Court and are serving 30 day jail sentences in the Androscoggin County jail. In his letter to us Mr. Bates said, "These boys had been here a month without work and were hungry. I believe money is not the root of all evil. Idleness plays a big part in it."
Our congratulations to John and Walter Bates, who have been subscribers for a number of years and who have a Service Bureau sign posted prominently on the front of their stable.



AGENT KIRBY LEWIS HANDS MRS. BEEBE A CHECK IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1000.00.

Alfred Beebe, a Vernon, N. Y. farmer, was removing the body of a cat from the highway in front of his house. While bending over the cat, an auto came over the brow of a hill 300 feet away and bore down on him. Before he could get clear, the car struck him. Mr. Beebe was instantly killed.

MRS. BEEBE SENT THIS LETTER

*I want to thank the North American Accident Insurance Company for the check I received covering the sudden death of my husband who was killed by a car only seven months after taking out the policy.
I do not know what I would have done without it as it helped out so much paying the funeral expenses and other bills.
I recommend everyone should take out one of these policies as they are so inexpensive.
Anna E. Beebe*

OTHER BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Thomas Fox, Conewango Valley, N. Y.	65.00	Barbara Pahl, Lockport, N. Y.	60.00
Auto accident—cuts and bruises		Auto accident—fractured nose, bruises	
George Nunn, Weedsport, N. Y.	80.00	Clyde Jones, Cohleskill, N. Y.	226.06
Auto accident—cuts and bruises		Auto accident—fractured vertebrae	
Lew Palmer, Erin, N. Y.	181.43	Chester Okula, Wading River, N. Y.	100.00
Truck-car collision—injured knee, back		Auto accident—injured head, shoulder	
Walter Meade, Oxford, N. Y.	43.81	Addie Danzer, Swan Lake, N. Y.	42.86
Auto accident—multiple bruises		Auto accident—injured knee cap	
Charles Ryan, Hillsdale, N. Y.	105.72	Wilfred Brant, Perry, N. Y.	110.00
Auto accident—injured neck, spine		Auto accident—injured	
Laura Strever, Pine Plains, N. Y.	31.43	Mark Youmans, Mansfield, Pa.	17.86
Auto accident—fractured ribs		Auto accident—bruises	
Marion Mayer, Buffalo, N. Y.	52.86	Roland Eaton, Mansfield Center, Conn.	107.14
Auto accident—cuts and bruises		Auto accident—injured knee	
Walter Mayer, Buffalo, N. Y.	90.00	J. Arthur O'Brien, Waterville, Me.	130.00
Auto accident—fractured pelvis		Auto accident—fractured knee, bruises	
Kathryn Smallman, Batavia, N. Y.	73.57	Joseph Winegardner, Smithfield, Mo.	200.00
Auto accident—multiple cuts and bruises		Hit by auto—fractured leg, bruises	
Ethel S. Fisher, Hunter, N. Y.	51.43	Charles A. White, North Abington, Mass.	34.28
Auto accident—injured ankle and bruises		Auto accident—fractured rib	
Florence Annutto, Herkimer, N. Y.	178.57	Marion Morin, Windham, N. H.	31.43
Auto accident—concussion, injured legs		Auto accident—cuts and bruises	
Harry Bingle, Carthage, N. Y.	25.00	Gaylord Baldwin, Hinesburg, Vt.	125.00
Auto accident—injured ribs		Auto accident—injured chest, knee	
Clifford Case, New Woodstock, N. Y.	221.42	Foster Benson, Vergennes, Vt.	161.43
Truck accident—fractured rib, bruises		Auto accident—multiple bruises	
Harold Markham, Brockport, N. Y.	81.43	Robert L. Greene, Wilmington, Vt.	74.28
Auto accident—cut forehead, hip		Auto accident—injured	
Isfried Katzenstein, Middletown, N. Y.	115.70	Evelyn Richards, Ogdensburg, N. J.	36.57
Auto accident—injured neck, back		Auto accident—injured finger, knees	
Durward Weaver, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	149.00	George Richards, Ogdensburg, N. J.	101.43
Truck accident—shock, bruises		Auto accident—concussion, bruises	
George Face, East Nassau, N. Y.	170.00	Madelyn Richards, Ogdensburg, N. J.	120.86
Auto accident—fractured jaw, injured arm		Auto accident—cuts and bruises	

Keep Your Policies Renewed
North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

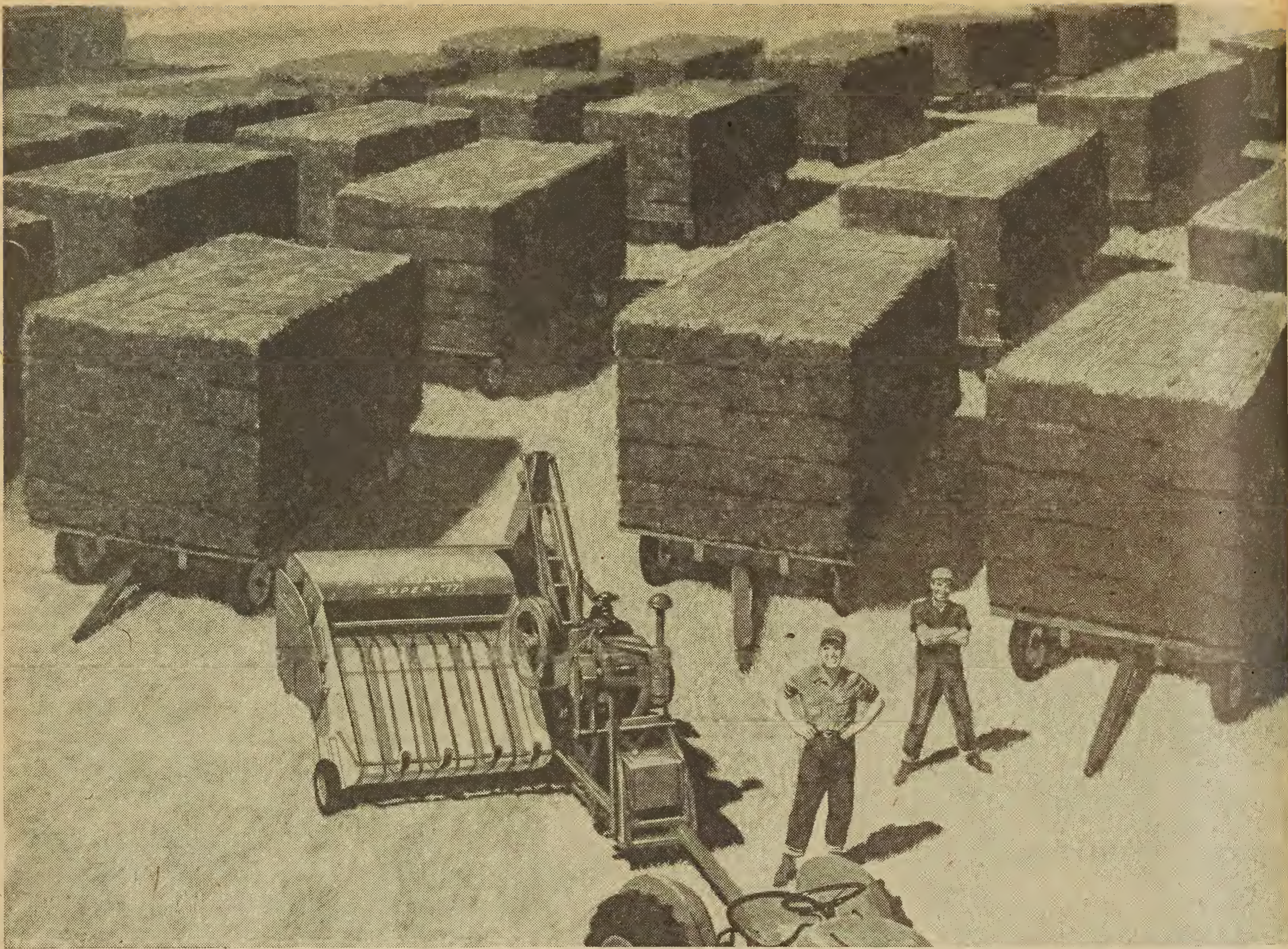
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc. No 27113 50-262
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N. Y. 213

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS April 10 1956

TO THE ORDER OF \$ 25.00

John O. Bates
North Leeds, Maine

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
E. R. Estman
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK



The Super "77"—the professional's baler—bales up to 12 tons an hour, all day long.

Just a normal day's work for a New Holland baler

Here's real baler performance! Not that you're likely to line up your wagons this way, but an average day's work with the Super "77" could fill 21 of 'em . . . about 2000 bales of good, rich hay.

Ask your neighbors what they think of New Holland's famous balers. After all, there are more New Holland balers at work than any other make. Look at them working in the fields around you. Then see your New Holland dealer. He's ready to put the big Super "77" custom baler through its paces just for you.

Whether you prefer a twine-tie or wire-tie, nothing beats the time-saving and convenience of having your *own* New Holland. It's the baler that keeps going . . . bale after bale, day after day, season after season. You put up better hay, too.

* * *

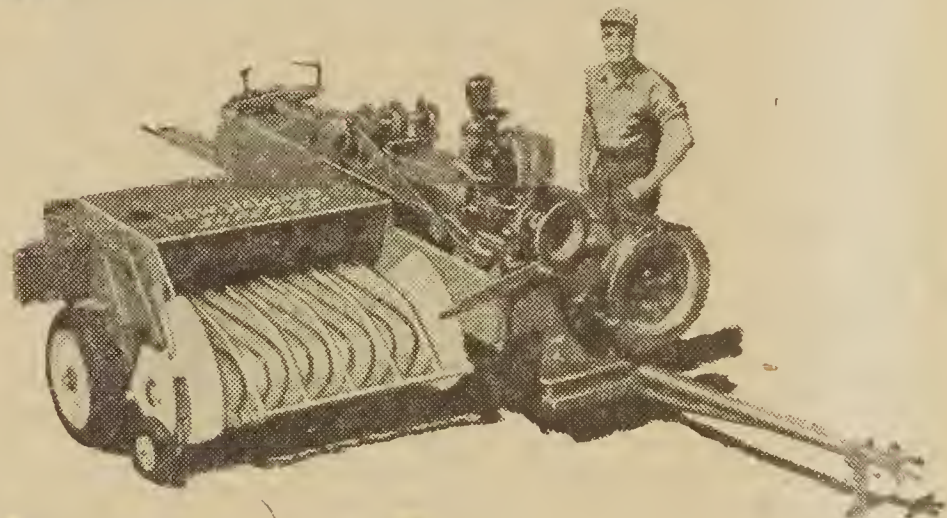


Start your new baler off with New Holland Twine, certified by U. S. Testing Co. for full strength and length . . . 325-lb. average tensile strength and 9,000-ft. length. New Holland Machine Company, a subsidiary of Sperry Rand Corporation, New Holland, Pennsylvania.

New *Metermatic* control of bale weight and size

The new Super "66" (at right)—America's favorite baler—and the Super "77" both feature the *new Metermatic bale control*. Now you can build firm bales from 12" to 52" in any crop you want to bale, in any weight you want to handle. Light or heavy, your bales are as

tight as you want them. And if you're baling green for barn curing you can tighten up your bales as the day wears on by shortening the setting *in seconds*. Because each bale starts from "zero" setting with *Metermatic*, you get bales that are uniform—just right for stacking.



NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"

New Holland, Pa. • Minneapolis • Des Moines • Kansas City • Columbus • Fresno • Charlotte • Lockport • Denver • Nashville • Syracuse • Brantford, Ontario

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Feed Legumes	6
Garden Pests	10
Birdsfoot Requirements	12
Brucellosis Going	14
Buying Curtains	24

A Family Farm PARTNERSHIP

By Hugh Cosline

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

THE MEHLENBACHER potato farm in Livingston County, New York, is a family partnership of seven people. In 1946, George Mehlenbacher, who had been growing certified seed potatoes for 25 years, took his son, Leon, into partnership with him. In 1948, Walter, Quentin and Mrs. George became partners. Quentin is not married, but the wives of the other men are also partners on equal footing. The three boys are graduates of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell.

"How does the partnership operate?" I asked on a recent visit to the family.

"The three farms which make up the real estate are owned by the three sons", Mr. Mehlenbacher replied. "Equipment is owned by the partnership and inventoried annually. Interest and depreciation on all investments are paid as a production expense before the profits or losses are divided among the partners. Each partner has definite duties to perform. I am easing up on my responsibilities, but I still put in part of my time.

"Leon is the mechanic. He not only keeps the machines in repair, but has designed and built various additions to the equipment and buildings we have purchased. Walter is the sales manager and Quentin has charge of spraying and certification work. Elta, my wife, cuts seed potatoes and works on the grader. Edna, Walter's wife, does the secretarial work and helps grade potatoes. Jeanne, Leon's wife, is the bookkeeper and also helps grade.

"Obviously, not all of the jobs concerned with growing potatoes are mentioned, but at least this will give you some idea of the division of labor".

Here is how the returns are divided. Each one of the seven partners keeps a record of days worked excluding vacations and all time not actually put in on the farm business. Then the total days worked are added up, the percentage of the total put in by each partner is figured and that is the basis on which the profits, if any, are divided.

The result of the partnership is a rather large farm business with all the advantages of size. Yet, in terms of each individual's share, the farm certainly is not big business. In fact, the entire operation is still a family size farm with hired help consisting of one man practically full time, a boy in the summer and some extra help at harvest.

"One advantage of our plan", said Leon, "is that it provides a fair, logical method of passing on the business to coming generations".

Certainly it would be a tragedy to break up



this operation into several independent small units.

As is the case on many farms, production per man has increased with the years and the partnership has helped in this development. For example, the latest and best equipment permits the growing of more acres of potatoes per man. Single row planters and diggers have been replaced by two-row; farm ponds have been constructed near the potato fields. With water handy and with improved equipment, one man can now spray twice as many acres per day as two men were able to cover in past years. Lifting has been eliminated wherever possible. For example, elevators are used to put the potatoes in the bins in the fall.

Production per man has also been increased by larger acre yields. This is important because total costs per acre of growing an acre of potatoes have increased. Last year the average yield of potatoes was 600 bushels per acre with some fields going over 800.

The land operated totals between 900 and 1,000 acres with somewhat less than 300 acres tillable. The hills that are not tillable are being planted to Christmas trees, a venture started back in 1944 as a 4-H project. Now, with a mechanical tree planter, two men can put in 1,000 trees per hour, and 31,000 trees

The Mehlenbacher family. From left to right, front row: Jeanne, Leon's wife, George, holding Chris, who is the son of Leon and Jeanne, and Mrs. George Mehlenbacher. Back row: Quentin, Leon, Edna, Walter's wife, and Walter Mehlenbacher.

were set out last season. 50,000 are intended for 1956. Of the tillable land, 74 acres is in potatoes, about 100 in certified Garry seed oats and as much wheat as the government will allow.

For years, some experimental work has been carried on with varieties and cultural practices of potatoes. Also, there has been some investigation as to other cash crops that might be grown. Last year, an attempt was made to harvest seed from crimson clover grown to plow under, but for various reasons, including weather, the venture was not especially successful.

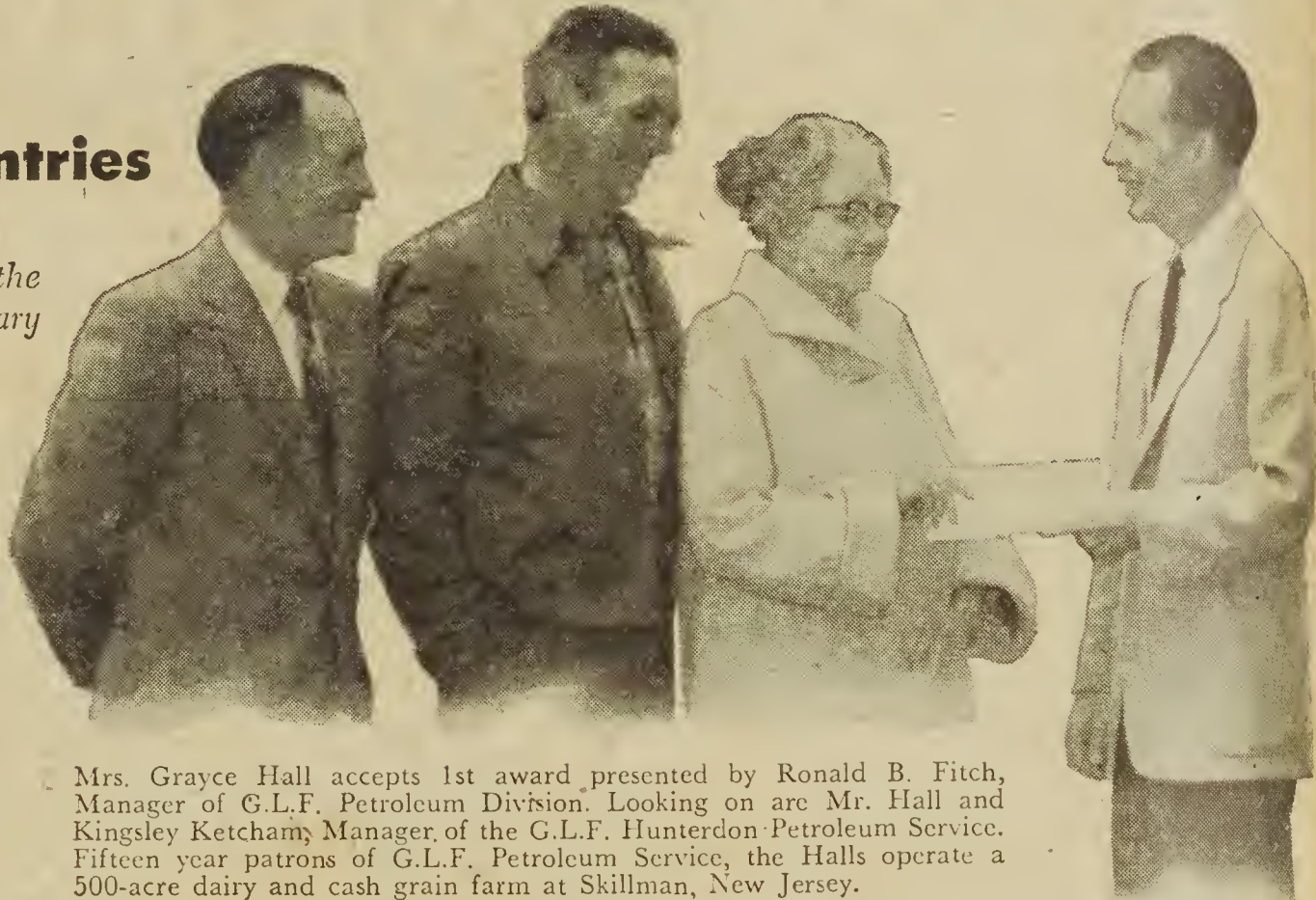
Consideration is now being given to the possible growing of 30 to 40 acres of Viking birdsfoot trefoil for certified seed. The potatoes, all grown for certified seed, are sold in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and, according to Leon, they have never had enough volume to satisfy the demand.

After we had discussed various angles of the partnership and crop production, we started discussing govern- (Continued on Page 11)

Announcing the Winners! OF THE G.L.F. GASOLINE CONTEST

Chosen from over 10,000 entries

Here are the folks who won the top five prizes in the naming contest that celebrated the 20th Anniversary of the G.L.F. Petroleum Service.



Mrs. Grayce Hall accepts 1st award presented by Ronald B. Fitch, Manager of G.L.F. Petroleum Division. Looking on are Mr. Hall and Kingsley Ketcham, Manager of the G.L.F. Hunterdon Petroleum Service. Fifteen year patrons of G.L.F. Petroleum Service, the Halls operate a 500-acre dairy and cash grain farm at Skillman, New Jersey.

FIRST PRIZE was won by Mrs. Grayce M. Hall of Skillman, New Jersey. Of the five prizes offered the first place winner, Mrs. Hall chose the American Agriculturist Alaska Cruise for two. The Halls will leave August 8 from New York City for a 30-day tour through Yellowstone National Park, Mt. Rainier, Seattle, Washington, British Columbia, cruising by steamship up the Pacific Coast to Juneau, the capital of Alaska, on to Skagway and then inland to Carcross in the Yukon country. The return trip will follow another scenic route.

SECOND PRIZE—A Unico 16 cu. ft. freezer goes to Mr. Thomas L. Stevens of Danville, Pennsylvania. A user of G.L.F. petroleum products, he farms a 142-acre poultry and

stock farm and markets his eggs through the G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service.

THIRD PRIZE—Planet Jr. "Super Tuffy" garden tractor was awarded Mrs. Ellen Hawley of Batavia, New York. The Hawleys operate a 400-acre poultry and stock farm where they fatten around two thousand feeder lambs each year and raise about 40 black and white cows for sale at freshening. They also raise about 100 hogs each year, hatch 400,000 chicks, and keep 10,000 laying hens.

FOURTH PRIZE—A Wilson Gasboy Pump won by John R. Robb of Turbotville, Pennsylvania. Father of four, Mr. Robb farms a 170-acre dairy and poultry farm. He is a patron of Lycoming G.L.F. Petroleum Service.

FIFTH PRIZE—250 gallons of G.L.F. Gasoline goes to Rolland D. Young of Arkport, New York. A muckland farmer, Mr. Young is a potato and onion grower. He is served by the Arkport G.L.F. Service Store.

100 ADDITIONAL PRIZES OF A 5-GALLON CAN OR 1 CASE OF G.L.F. MOTOR OIL GO TO THE FOLLOWING WINNERS:

NEW JERSEY

BLAIRSTOWN
Russell M. Cornine
BRIDGETON
Howard A. Hayes
FREEHOLD
Nothan P. Forman
FREEHOLD
Kurt A. Jodossahn
LONG VALLEY
Bernard Davito
MONROEVILLE
Rolph P. Harris
PRINCETON
William J. Cortelyou
STOCKTON
William S. Affleck
WHITE HORSE PIKE
William Shendock

NEW YORK

BAINBRIDGE
Mrs. Chester B. Egnoczak

BAINBRIDGE
R. Loucks
BALDWINVILLE
Maude Mumper
BELMONT
Henry Snyder
BERGEN
Milton Solisbury
BROCTON
George R. Erickson
CALVERTON
Gordon E. Stubbings
CAMERON MILLS
Rolph Johnson
CANISTEO
Leonard Campbell
CENTRAL SQUARE
Adolf Koehler
CHERRY CREEK
R. Hugh Pickup
CLINTON
Dominick Colidanno
DEPOSIT
David E. Frank
DUANESBURG
Josephine B. Stanton

DUNDEE
Roger C. Wheeler
ELLENBURG DEPOT
FRED S. Porter
ESSEX
Edward Gardner
FALCONER
Mrs. George Burkland
FLEISCHMANN
Russell Morrison
FORESTVILLE
Mrs. Arthur Becker
GOSHEN
Joseph Foremny
GREENE
Donald Horrington
GREENWICH
Agan F. Howard
GREENWICH
Thomas J. Louder
GROTON
Paul D. Edwards
HALL
Bruce P. Jones
HAMDEN
Paul Moody

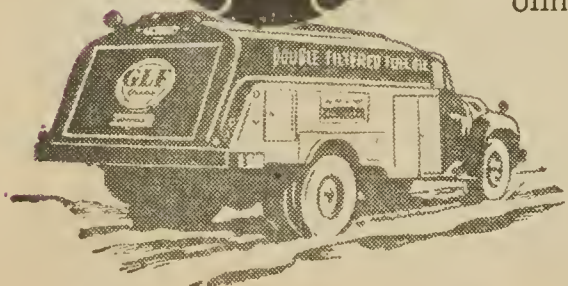
HARPERSFIELD
Leland J. Davenport
HOLLAND PATENT
George Yutzler
HOOSICK FALLS
Stanley Rimkus
HORSEHEADS
Alfred Dalrymple
HOUGHTON
John S. Bobbitt
JAY
Charles H. Phelps
JORDAN
Ivon K. Cole
KENNEDY
Leon H. Covey
LIMA
Horman B. Groy
LINWOOD
Adalyn McIntyre
LIVONIA
Don L. Beecher
LODI
H. Percy Voorhees
MARLBORO
Steve Conte

NEWARK
Frank Tonge
NEWFIELD
William Holub
NORFOLK
Mary Jondrew
NORTH ROSE
Robert L. Coves
OWEGO
E. J. Anderson
PLATTSBURG
Clayton R. Stone
POUGHOUAG
Grant H. Kendall
ROME
Lawrence T. Carr
ROSSIE
Fronzy E. Gardner
SACKETS HARBOR
Edward N. Bronche
SALEM
Robert B. Thompson
SCHENEVUS
Richard K. Hansen
SCHOHARIE
John Kump

SELKIRK
John Hillmann
SILVER CREEK
Erwin Petersen
SMYRNA
Fred Sprogue
SODUS
Mrs. Lloyd Benton
STONE RIDGE
Ralph Stella
TROUBSBURG
Kenneth Nudd
UTICA
Mrs. Harold Donnoffield
VALATIE
Hugh Davidson
WALTON
Mrs. Betty J. Butler
WALTON
Thomas D. Henderson
WALTON
Frank W. Seely
WATERVILLE
Mrs. Joyce Pierson
WEST BERNE
Paul Zuk

WILLIAMSTOWN
Royol S. Wright
WOLCOTT
Fred Hyde
WOODVILLE
B. J. Otis
PENNSYLVANIA
BENTON
Mrs. Buddy Savoge
BLOOMSBURG
Mrs. Dole M. Stiner
CLARKS SUMMIT
Chas. H. Steinboch
COCHRANTON
W. G. Love
COVINGTON
Frank A. Higgins
ELDRED
Raymond J. Wright
GENESEE
Mrs. Charles E. Burrell
LACEYVILLE
Glenn F. Bennett
LAKE ARIEL
Mrs. Russell Faller

LAKE ARIEL
Adam Korchelski
LAKE ARIEL
Clifford Swingle
MEADVILLE
Mrs. Lewis Wall
MUNCY
Gordon L. Hiller
MUNCY
James S. Nicholson, Jr.
NORTH EAST
Mrs. Joyce J. Kloss
RINGTOWN
Woodrow Lindner
SEELYVILLE
Robert G. Turano
STROUDSBURG
Donald Reish
TUNKHANNOCK
Charles O. Adams
WYALUSING
Denton O. Parler
WYALUSING
Rolph Shoffer
WYALUSING
Mrs. Lewis Sterling



These winners are typical of the thousands of farm folks who use G.L.F. Gasoline in their cars, trucks, and tractors. For the top performance from *all* engines, you can't buy a better gasoline than high-quality G.L.F. Gasoline. That's why today, better-than-ever G.L.F. Gasoline

is bought by more farmers and used on more farms than any other gasoline in G.L.F. territory. There is a G.L.F. Petroleum Plant located near you, for dependable service and top quality gasoline, your local G.L.F. Petroleum Service today.

G.L.F. PETROLEUM SERVICE

"Dependable—Come Hail or High Water"

From the Editor's MAILBAG

A CHALLENGE FOR YOUTH

RURAL young people have an opportunity today which was not in existence a few years ago. This is the opportunity of becoming the teachers of tomorrow with a sizeable salary. Through the efforts of various organizations, including Teachers' Associations, salaries are being advanced to point where a young person who enters a Teachers' College, will be assured a decent salary four years hence.

The challenge to teach the children of the nation should be an incentive, and when the challenge embraces also the guidance of our future generation in the principles of liberty and righteous thinking, it becomes a task or privilege equal to the ministry.

Rural youth, in general, are equipped with health. Living so close to nature seems to endow them with a high standard of character acceptable and adaptable to cope with the adversities of life.

Why should teachers be any different from other people? This is the question we hear today. In a profession of this type, a high standard of ideals must always be evident. How many parents want to trust the future impressions of the mind of a child to instructors of low moral character? Even unseen in the schoolroom, it rubs off. Children sense hypocrisy and insincerity.

The challenge is beckoning. Accept it, young people and become leaders of tomorrow.—Subscriber

— A. A. —

PICTURE TOO SMALL

I AM MUCH interested in the drainage story on page 6 of the April 21 issue of your paper. Incidentally, the aerial photo shows less than two thirds of the "Big Ditch" as we call it. It includes part of my farm, almost all of the Walter Klafehn farm and a little of the George Allen farm—but none of the Warren and George Collamer farms.

Some of my friends scattered over the state are going to suspect I have been kidding them about the extent of my fruit acreage. Some fifty acres of apples are situated beyond the lower right hand corner of the picture.

—Ralph G. Palmer, Hilton, N. Y.

— A. A. —

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

WOULD like to know the opinion of your readers on the following subject. I have a very nice Holstein heifer which has had one calf at 24 months of age, giving 70 pounds of milk fresh, now giving about 20 pounds, calved last August. I did not breed her back. I wanted extra growth and I expect her to be very large.

I should like to know if I should continue milking for a time or dry her and what will be the effect either way in the opinion of someone other than myself.

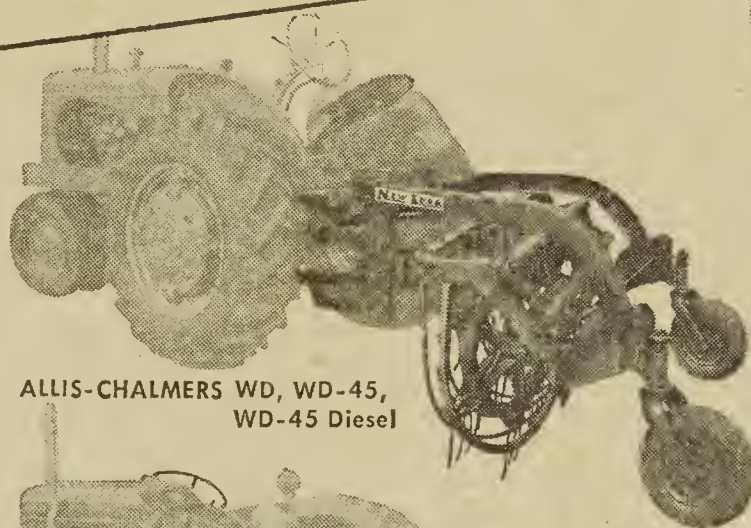
I have 30 head of nice Holsteins and Jerseys. I would not be without your paper for anything.—E. A. B., Maine.

— A. A. —

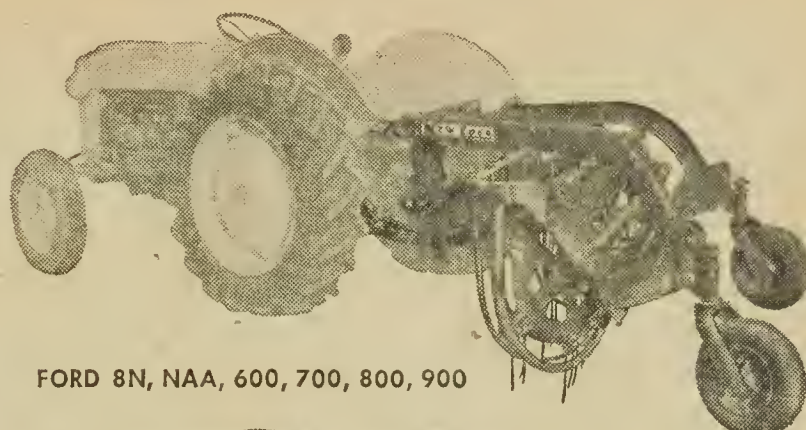
TOOLS BUGS

I learned a little stunt which has saved me a lot of worry and loss. When you plant seeds which produce vines, sow radish seeds on the edge of the hill. When the plants are growing, the eggs will eat the radish plants, never touching the vines. I have done this for years and it works.—W.E.R., New York

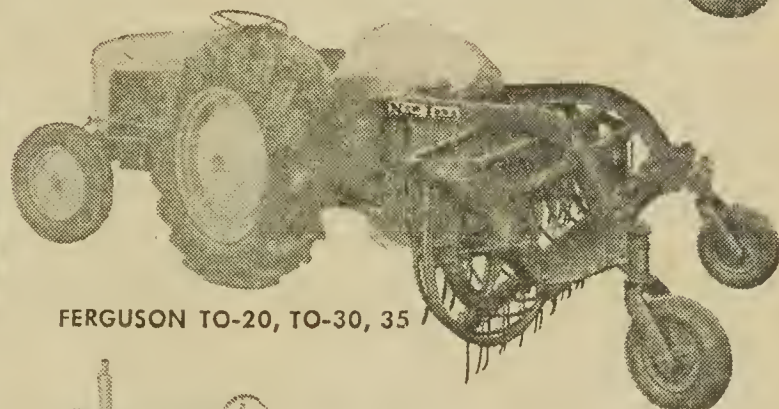
BRAND NEW



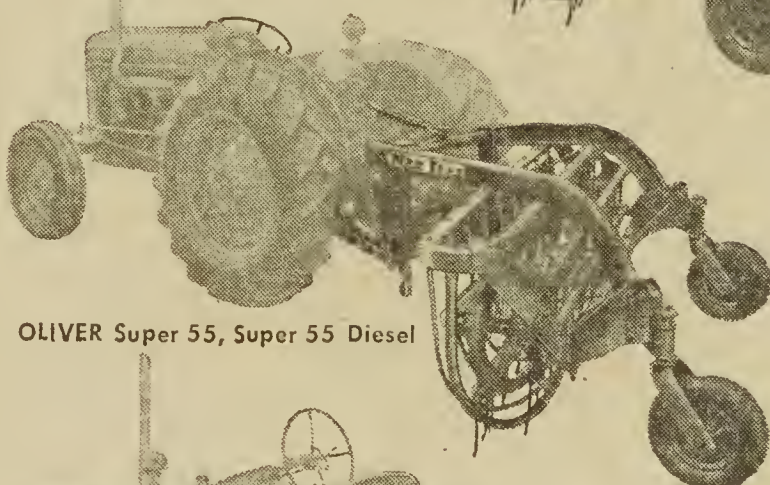
ALLIS-CHALMERS WD, WD-45, WD-45 Diesel



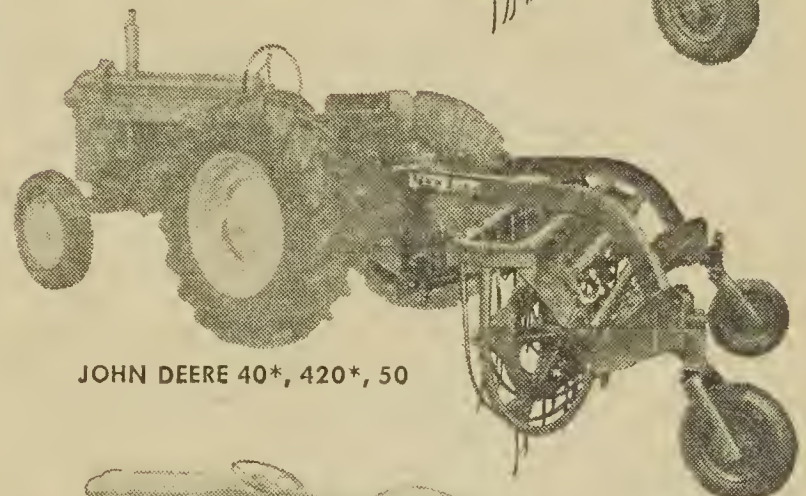
FORD 8N, NAA, 600, 700, 800, 900



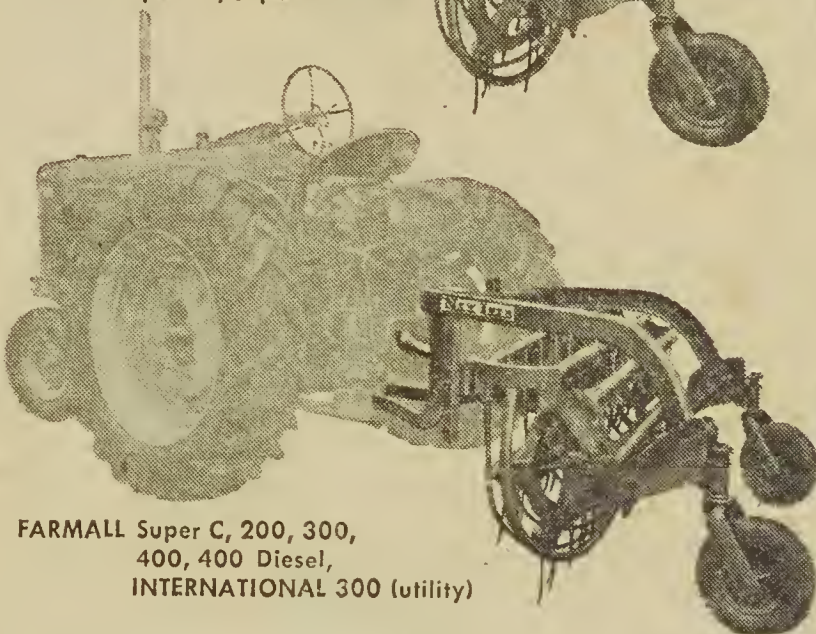
FERGUSON TO-20, TO-30, 35



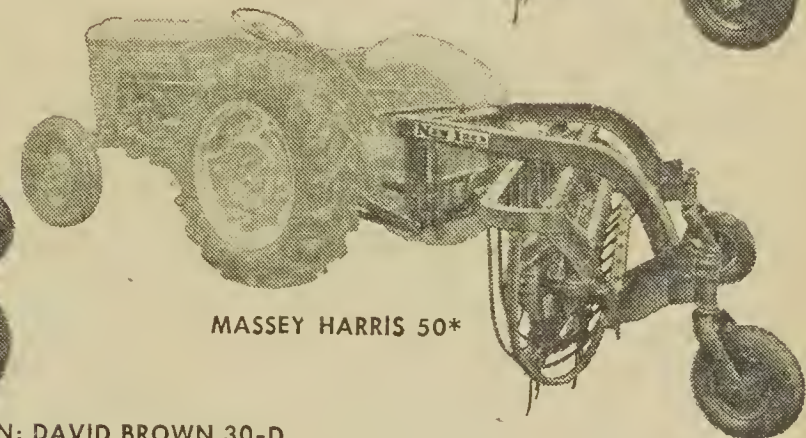
OLIVER Super 55, Super 55 Diesel



JOHN DEERE 40*, 420*, 50



FARMALL Super C, 200, 300, 400, 400 Diesel, INTERNATIONAL 300 (utility)



MASSEY HARRIS 50*

*Except high clearance models.

Also fits FORD-FERGUSON 2N, 9N; DAVID BROWN 30-D

Unique new rake. NEW IDEA No. 49, only mounted parallel bar rake that fits 27 makes and models of tractors.

New NEW IDEA rake fits 27 tractors

Mounted parallel bar rake cuts raking time, gets more hay

This all-new rake is a really exciting addition to the NEW IDEA line of hay tools. It will speed your haying the quality way.

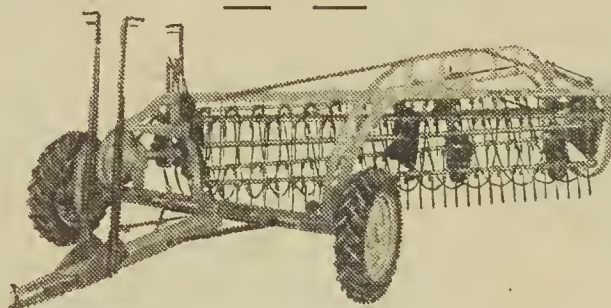
Only one in its field. The brand-new No. 49 rake will fit most tractors with 3-point hitch, snap coupler or fast hitch. It's the only mounted parallel bar rake that fits 27 makes and models of tractors.

Cuts raking time. New design makes possible raking at higher speed with less leaf shattering. Actually, you can cut raking time almost in half. This is partly because this unusual new rake moves hay from swath to windrow with half the forward motion. Double driving sheave provides choice of speeds for variations in ground conditions or tractor PTO speeds.

Gets more hay, makes quality windrows. You actually get more hay from the field. Your hay gets even curing because this new rake makes uniform, bunch-free windrows ideal for balers, field choppers. Puts leaves inside windrow, stems outside. Handles hay gently in a smooth, lifting, rolling action.

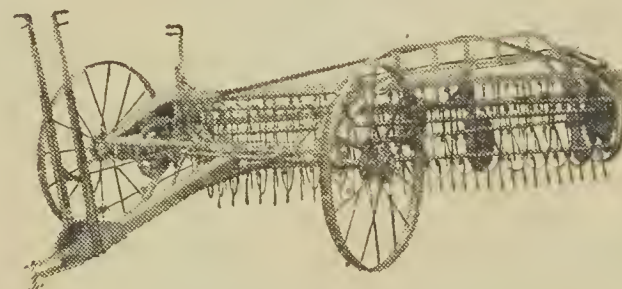
Watch for this new rake at your NEW IDEA dealer's. Write today for facts in new literature.

These New Idea rakes make quality hay, too



Gentle, positive action outperforms other trailing rakes. NEW IDEA No. 47 low wheel side rake and tedder. Rubber tired for easier running and handling. Allows ample clearance. One caster wheel folds out of way for tedding. Available with easy-to-reach control levers.

Finer quality hay from gentle, fast action. NEW IDEA No. 44, high wheel side rake and tedder. Available with new easy-to-reach control levers. Left wheel adjusts in or out for turning windrows or raking. Can be used for tedding. Lowest cost NEW IDEA rake.



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Send free literature checked

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

DAIRYMEN AND LABOR UNIONS

I KNOW how to become very popular for a short time, and to get rich in the bargain!

Dairymen are having a rough time. Milk prices are too low. Because some dairymen are almost desperate, they will reach for almost anything that promises better milk prices. All right!

I'll set up a new organization, call it Eastman's Square Deal For Dairymen—ESDD for short. Then I'll hire a few clever organizers who have no respect for economics or for truth, and we'll travel up and down the dairy country promising you \$6.00 or \$7.00 a hundred for milk if you will just join my organization, and pay a high membership fee.

That is what has been happening right here in these northeastern dairy sections over the last several years. A new organization springs up, built on happy promises, takes your money, lasts a while, and then fades away.

At present labor organizers are busy trying to get dairymen to join city unions. Labor unions are not new, and most of them are not "gymps." They have helped city workmen. On the whole they have shortened the work day, and raised wages.

Now the labor organizers are taking advantage of dairymen's dissatisfaction to try to get the farmers to join city unions. It can never work. Just keep one principle in mind: city people naturally want to buy milk at the lowest possible price; farmers want to sell it at the highest price. Therefore, there can never be a common interest. A low price in the city means a low price in the country.

By far the biggest cost to the milk consumer is wages. Every time milk is handled at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 an hour, it ups the price. The workmen get more out of the milk business than you do. Try to cut those wages and watch what happens. You will always take what is left of the retail price. And I say again, if that price is as low as the city consumers want it, there won't be anything left after wages and dealers' costs.

Moreover, if you join a city union how much voice do you think you will have in its affairs? You will be outnumbered ten to one. Your officers will be city men, and their interests will be those of the city consumer.

What, then, are the answers to the low milk prices? They are not easy. They will take something more than promises such as "If you join our cooperative we'll get you \$6.00 a hundred for your milk."

What is needed first is not more organizations, but improvement in the ones you already have. If your cooperative doesn't work, how can you expect another new one will? The trouble is, we join organizations, then go home and forget them, and expect the officers to do it all. If your leaders are not doing what you think is right, why don't more of you come out to your meetings and throw them out? Why don't you insist that the officers of the different milk cooperatives do more cooperating among themselves and less fighting?

Why don't more of you do a better job in helping to advertise milk? For example, the Kellogg Company recently put on the market a new breakfast food. Then the company advertised it from coast to coast. As a result, the demand has been so great that there wasn't a

By E. R. Eastman

single box of the cereal to be had in Tompkins County.

Milk is more important than all the breakfast foods ever invented. It could bring \$6.00 a hundred if we were able to create a demand for it like that.

But now we have too much milk and too much argument, not enough real cooperation, not enough advertising and merchandising. And also, like it or not, we have too many poor cows. I am not one who believes in larger and larger dairies. Most of us would make more money with fewer and better cows.

BEST TOURS OF ALL

ONE of the best advertisements of our AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours is the fact that people who go on one trip with us are sold for life. They travel with us again and again because they know in advance that they will have a wonderful time and be with just the kind of folks they like. They also know from experience that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST goes all out to give them a tour that is complete and perfect in every way, at a reasonable price.

Our European Tour this summer (August 15 to Sept. 25) is one of the best we have ever planned. It is almost sold out, but we have a few places left and can take you if you make your reservation soon. Why not take advantage of this chance to travel to Europe with wonderful folks, make new friends, and have an experience you'll remember happily all your life?

You'll see seven countries over there—England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, and France. You'll have no travel worries, nothing to do but have fun. You'll eat delicious meals and never even have to think about how much to tip the waiter.

The first thing to do is to get a copy of our European Tour itinerary. It's free and puts you under no obligation whatever. Just drop a card to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST European Tour, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

GRAIN IS NECESSARY

SPRING pastures never looked better. All the snow and rain have made the grass jump.

But good as it is, even in May and June, grass alone is not enough to maintain the highest possible milk production. The best pasture furnishes only a part of the needed total digestible nutrients, therefore for top production it is necessary right from the beginning of the pasture season to feed some grain to dairy cows. The amount will vary with the quality of the pasture and the possible production of the individual cow.

ARE WE BECOMING SHEEP?

EVEN just a few years ago if government had forced you to work at least a quarter of your time to pay your taxes, there would have been a revolution. But the tax black-out has crept up on us so gradually that we just brace our feet and take it.

Nothing is more un-American or freedom-destroying than to have your employer forced by government to deduct a heavy tax from your pay before you have ever seen it. What has become of the American spirit that with far less provocation told the powerful mother country

of Great Britain where to get off when the taxes and other regulations became so oppressive?

How long are we going to stand for government getting bigger and bigger, demanding more and ever more, in order to run our business and manage our lives, giving us less and less of our own wages on which to live? How long are we going to stand for a government giving away billions upon billions of our money to foreign countries who demand more and more and leave us less and less?

Are the American people becoming a spineless flock of sheep?

WHAT IS GOOD EATING?

THE chances are that your grown son or daughter is bigger than you are. Surveys show that American young people are averaging taller and heavier than their parents.

A better diet is responsible for most of the gain. In no other place in the world is there so much high quality food available as we have in America, and especially right here in the Northeast. Take milk. It is the nearest to the perfect food, and our most important northeastern product. Our children are much better milk drinkers than we are.

Eggs are our second largest northeastern product, and second only to milk as a necessary food. We are eating twice as many eggs as grandpa and grandma did.

Add to milk and eggs plenty of fruit and vegetables and you have one of the reasons why young people are bigger and healthier, and will live longer.

THE WATER TABLE IS RISING

THE old-timers used to say that there is no great loss without small gain. One of the gains from the heavy snowfall of the past winter and so much moisture this spring is the raising of the water table.

Each year we have been making such heavy demands on water, using it in quantities never dreamed of in previous generations, so that the water table has been getting lower and lower. That could mean longer and longer droughts and much more difficulty in producing food.

Here in the East we have little realization of how necessary a good water supply is, but west of the Mississippi it is a No. 1 problem.

WHERE DO THEY GO?

HAVE you often wondered what happens to the boys who graduate from agricultural colleges? How many of them become farmers?

M. R. Wahl, writing in that excellent publication, "The Cornell Countryman," at least partially answers that question. 22 per cent of the graduates of New York State College of Agriculture Class of 1955 became farmers. Seventy-one per cent went into jobs closely related to agriculture.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IN a western cow town, an old gentleman was walking by a saloon when, without warning, a young cowhand dashed out, took a flying leap from the sidewalk, and landed on the seat of his pants in the gutter. The man hurried over.

"Are you hurt?" he asked.
"No," was the reply. "But I'd sure like to meet the so-and-so who moved my horse."

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FARM LEGISLATION: Down in Washington the House passed another farm bill without most of the features which the President mentioned in his veto. It contains a soil bank but without the advance payment provision the President asked for. Absent are the objectionable 90% support of basic commodities, the two-price plan for rice and wheat and the use of the old or modern parity, whichever is higher, in figuring supports.

Bad for the Northeast is an increase in support prices for feed grains this year and next. Protests have gone to Northeast senators. This provision, if passed by the Senate and signed by the President, will cost northeastern dairymen and poultrymen millions of dollars in increased feed costs.

GRAIN STOCKS: As of April 1, U. S. stocks of grain were:

Wheat 1,288,000,000 bushels, 4% above last year, more than double the 1945-54 average and about 30% larger than total 1955 wheat production; Corn 2,291,000,000 bushels, 7% above last year, about half of which are government owned or under government loan; Oats 674,000 bushels, nearly 10% above 1955; Barley 206,300 bushels, second highest on record.

Higher supports on any of these will encourage production, increase government holdings and increase feed costs for northeastern dairymen and poultrymen.

HAY: The New York State Department of Agriculture reports the following prices for baled hay at the farm on May 4:

Alfalfa—second cutting, \$24-30, first cutting, 18-23; Alfalfa-Timothy mixed, 15-22; Alfalfa-Clover mixed, 18-20; Timothy-Clover mixed, 16-25.

PRODUCTION CONTROL: It is being suggested that the way to control production is to stop research, or pass a law to prevent using so much fertilizer, or compel big farmers to shrink to small ones. Professor Frank Pearson of Cornell suggests that those who argue that way adopt a platform of "two-titted cows, smutty wheat and breastless broilers" as a sure way to reduce the surplus.

COSTS: Some recent Cornell figures say feed, (purchased and home grown) makes up 51% of milk production costs and labor makes up 25%. These two costs are where worthwhile reductions are possible. With feed costs, there are two ways:

1. Grow more and better roughage. 2. Use home grown grain where possible. Better roughage cuts grain requirements. Home grown grain reduces cash costs. Labor saving usually means substituting power for muscle and saving steps. Power can operate gutter cleaners, elevators, automatic feeders, etc. Planning of barn arrangement and planning shorter ways of doing work can save steps.

SOUTHERN VIEWPOINT: You would expect a Southern Senator to be for 90% supports on cotton and tobacco. At least one Senator, James Eastland of Mississippi, isn't. Here are some comments from a speech he made recently.

"Today the Commodity Credit Corporation owns or has made loans on a total of 14 million bales of cotton, valued at \$2.4 billion. This is equal to what we think of as a normal year's domestic consumption but exceeds by about three million bales the quantity which will be consumed and exported this year. These surpluses disastrously affect farm incomes."

"Long continued government price fixing and production controls will create an inefficient agriculture. This is most strikingly illustrated in the case of burley tobacco. The number of farms producing burley tobacco has expanded significantly, and the acreage per farm has declined."

"Thus to compare two years, 1944 and 1955, we find that the total acreage of burley tobacco has declined 47 per cent, the number of growers has increased 26 per cent, the average allotment in 1955 is 58 per cent smaller than in 1944. Three out of four burley tobacco allotments in 1955 were below one acre."

—Hugh Costline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

A WOMAN'S never quite as mean as when she's got a house to clean. However gentle she may be when operating normally, and tho she usually doesn't raise her quiet voice except in praise, just give the av'rage gal a broom or let her start to dust a room and she is almost sure to switch into a frowning, raucous witch who's sure there is no bigger louse than is her simple-minded spouse. Whatever you might do, it seems, will generate a string of screams, and you get blamed for ev'ry speck of dust and dirt she finds, by heck.

"Now don't you dare set foot in here," Mirandy yells when I come near; but if I wander off someplace, she's sure to get blue in the face 'cause I'm not right on hand to lug some junk away or beat a rug. There's just one thing to do, I've learned, if I don't want my britches burned, and that's just to pretend to be the dog she thinks I am, by gee. I stick close by with my mouth shut just like the world's most faithful mutt, all set to jump when whistled for to help with some obnoxious chore. That way, at least, I do get fed and run less risk of battered head.



Don't let "Shrinking Horsepower" get planted in your tractor

Although your tractor will never shrink like this—you *can* get in trouble when "shrinking horsepower" gets planted in your tractor.

You see, as the engine runs, deposits build up in the combustion chambers—on pistons and rings—and actually cut down the horsepower.

That's why you need the oil that combats "shrinking horsepower"—the world's only oil super-refined by the exclusive Alchlor Process—New Gulfpride H.D. Select.

This oil not only *controls carbon*, the cause of pre-ignition, knock and overheating—but also protects against acids and corrosion and provides the toughest protective film ever developed in a motor oil. It assures minimum oil consumption for the life of your tractor.

Get Gulfpride H.D. Select in economical 5-gal. re-usable cans. Available in the exact grade recommended by the manufacturer of your tractor for every season of the year.

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THE WORLD'S FINEST MOTOR OIL



For top performance Go Gulf all the way

New Gulf No-Nox is the clean-burning gasoline . . . with the highest octane.



Famous Good Gulf Gasoline gives you the finest performance you can buy at *regular price*.

Thrifty Farmers Go Gulf

Are farmers hidebound?

Some people say farmers are slow to accept new things — new ideas. I don't believe it. I know differently. Here's why.

Our company invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in research to develop an idea that one of our people had for a radically new kind of milk filter. We gambled on our belief that you farmers would see and recognize its advantages immediately. Events are proving we were right — right about the product and right about your response to the opportunity it presents for better filtering at lower cost.

I'm in farming myself. For many years, I have operated a herd of 70 cows. I know something about the difficulties of making a profit on a dairy operation. With the constant squeeze on milk prices there's little hope we can look for relief in that direction. We've got to find the way to better our profits on the farm — by lowering costs through more efficient operation.

Improved methods and products — like this new Kendall non-gauze Filter — are the answer. Here's a filter, made of uniform, man made fibres, that's nearly twice as tough as anything ever before available . . . and that's *without* gauze reinforcement! It will filter more milk and filter it faster. It is more dependable in its sediment removal because the raw material from which it is made is unvarying in nature. No filter will do a better job — yet this filter costs as little as *any* on the market . . . up to 30% less than the top price kind.

What's more you can buy them almost anywhere — hardware, grocery, feed store. If your favorite supplier doesn't have them, write us. Meantime, I would like you to try them yourself, at no cost. I'll be most happy to send you a sample supply — just mail the coupon.

Henry P. Kendall
HENRY P. KENDALL



THE KENDALL COMPANY
Kendall Mills Division, Dept. A56, Walpole, Mass.

Gentlemen: I'd like to try your new filter. Please send me free samples.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

Size of disk desired _____ Size of herd _____

"You Can't Get Something for Nothing"

Lime and Fertilize

LEGUME-GRASS Seedings

By R. P. PENNINGTON

Assistant Professor of Soil Technology, Pennsylvania State University

SEEDINGS of grasses and legumes new to Pennsylvania, such as orchardgrass, bromegrass, Reed's canary-grass, birdsfoot trefoil, ladino clover and alfalfa, not only will outyield ordinary wild pasture but also will maintain production during the whole grazing period from spring to fall. Yields of these grasses, higher in total pounds per acre, are very much higher in nutrients which are valuable to farm animals and will produce more milk, beef or pork.

But we must all realize that we can't get something for nothing. Since these grasses produce more plant material, they require more nutrients from the soil. These soil nutrients must be replaced by the judicious use of commercial fertilizer.

Have the Soil Tested

Before a legume-grass combination is seeded, soil acidity should be corrected by the use of limestone. The amount of limestone required will vary with the soil. However, the quantity to apply can be determined easily by a simple laboratory test which is performed by the Soil Testing Laboratory at The Pennsylvania State University. (For residents of Pennsylvania.)

This test will tell you the number of pounds of limestone you should add per acre to bring the soil to the pH which will most efficiently produce the legume-grass combination. The use of this lime will not only help your legume-grass combination but will also make for more efficient use of fertilizer.

This lime should be well mixed throughout the upper layer of the soil. The simplest way to do this is to add one half of your limestone, plow, and then add the other half of the limestone required and disk or harrow it in.

Another fertilizer nutrient that is very important prior to seeding is phosphorus. Phosphorus moves very little in the soil. The only chance to get the phosphorus distributed through the upper layer of the soil is at seedbed preparation. Thus, we generally advocate the addition of anywhere from 400 to 600 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate that should be worked into the soil when the seedbed is being prepared after the limestone has been added.

Birdsfoot Needs Nitrogen

The next addition that should be made is a small amount of a 0-1-1, 0-1-2, or 1-2-2 fertilizer. This generally means application of 300 to 400 pounds of 0-20-20 or its equivalent, 300 pounds of 0-15-30, or about 300 pounds of 5-10-10. The 5-10-10 is particularly useful where birdsfoot trefoil is seeded. Since birdsfoot trefoil establishes slowly and fixes very little nitrogen in its early stages, the small amount of nitrogen in the 5-10-10 is very helpful in starting this legume.

When the land is fertilized as described, a good grass-legume mixture should be seeded. The seeding that should be used should be based on the recommendations by the county agent in your county. His recommendations are based on the results of the research which has been conducted here. We have found that the legumes and grasses vary similarly to the different hybrids that we have in corn. Therefore, it is wise to make sure that the legume-grass combination best suited to an area is used.

Once a grassland mixture is established, probably the most important element to be added as fertilizer is potash. Legume crops require large

amounts of potash, but unfortunately due to their root systems they cannot compete for it as well as grasses. This means that in order for the legume to have sufficient potash, the potash level of the soil must be kept very high.

In order to do this we generally recommend the addition of 400 pounds of 0-15-30 or its equivalent per acre or an 0-20-20 or its equivalent. This annual application is generally made in the fall as soon as possible after removing the last pasturage or the last hay clipping.

Renovation Costs Repaid

Now let us look at some results to see what this kind of treatment means in terms of production. In Susquehanna county, Pa., on an area that was producing somewhere around 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of a low-grade hay annually, such treatment was carried out. For the last three years we have removed between 3 and 4 tons of high quality legume-grass hay annually from this area.

The cost of preparing this land was relatively high since the lime required was approximately 5 tons to the acre.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Every dog is a lion at home.

—H. G. Bohm

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

This meant that in the first year, \$80 per acre was spent on this area to put it into condition to grow some of the better and higher yielding grass and legume crops. However, if we evaluate the hay crop at \$25 per ton, the \$80 was returned the first year, and in the past two years a high profit has been realized and will continue for a long time.

We believe that over the next period of years a good sound pasture and hay program can be the most lucrative part of the farmers' program. However, remember if you have renovated pastures, they are high-producing crops and as such require the addition of nutrients. However, these crops will yield high economic returns and retain the soil against erosion and leave it in good structural condition. But they need nutrients to produce.

COUNTRY STORIES

No Hell?

WHEN I was a boy, some 50 years ago, a man named John lived in our neighborhood. He was generally known to be shrewd, but lacking in school training. In fact, there were those who said that he could not learn. Whether they were right or wrong, he was able to reason and to reach some very interesting conclusions.

Apparently he had become somewhat discouraged after hearing the type of preaching then current. Reference to hell was far more frequent than suggestions about living better day by day, and it seemed that preachers tried to scare people about hell to the point where they would be good.

After considering the matter for some time, John made this remark:

"I don't believe that there is any such place as hell. If it is as hot as the preacher says it is, a person just couldn't stand it!"

Hearing Scheduled On Federal-State Milk Order

DATES HAVE been set for two hearings on milk orders in New York and New Jersey. The first one on May 21st will consider Class I-A prices for producers for the Metropolitan area for the months of July and August. Also, possible increases in the Class III price will be discussed.

The second hearing to be held June 18th, at a place to be announced, will consider two separate problems. First will be a separate Federal-State milk order for northern New Jersey, which has been under discussion for a long time. The second will be an amendment to the order for Metropolitan New York to include a number of upstate New York cities in the market area.

The proposal to include upstate cities in the Metropolitan marketing order will, if it is adopted, eliminate the Class I-C price there, and the adoption of a marketing order for northern

Syracuse Milk Order

With the exception of Rochester and Buffalo upstate cities do not have milk marketing orders. Therefore, dealers are able to buy milk for somewhere around a dollar per hundred less than New York City dealers pay.

As we go to press dairymen furnishing milk to Syracuse are voting on a state milk marketing order for that city. However, Mayor Mead is seeking a court order to stop the vote because dealers say consumers would pay two cents a quart more.

If the order becomes effective and if the retail price goes up two cents Syracuse dealers will have a spread greater than in Rochester, Buffalo or even New York City. Maybe Mayor Mead should bring pressure to reduce the spread instead of fighting fair prices for farmers.

Consumers may sympathize with words but seldom with cash! They want cheap food. This is one reason why farmers must avoid alliances with labor unions. Union members are consumers; they want cheap food. Farmers want a fair price, there is no common interest.

New Jersey will make the Class I-C price unnecessary in that area to the benefit of all producers.

You will remember that the Class I-C price was started in order to meet competition. It was impossible to sell fluid milk at the full Class I-A price in regulated areas where dealers could go out and buy fluid milk at a few cents above the uniform price.

The consideration on May 21st of Class I-A prices follows action by the USDA to continue the April Class I-A price of \$4.78 for May and June instead of permitting it to drop to \$4.51.

Secretary Benson has set forth three principles which must be observed in a New Jersey order. The principles are:

1. That each producing area must take care of its share of the surplus.
2. That market advantages of certain producers should be recognized.
3. That the order must not interfere with orderly marketing.

Under these principles, a New Jersey order will not bring greatly different prices to adjoining states, or the consequent shifting of producers from plant to plant.

Prices

Prices will be some better. Following the President's veto of the farm bill,

the support price for milk for manufacture was increased from \$3.15 to \$3.25, which will have some effect on the uniform price. We have already mentioned the continuing of the May and June Class I price at \$4.78. Dairymen will also profit by millions of dollars from the veto because of lower feed prices.

Four large milk producers' cooperatives in the New York milk shed have requested the Secretary of Agriculture to peg the June Class I-A price of milk at \$5.28 cwt., 50¢ above the May price. The organizations are the Dairymen's

League, Mutual, the Bargaining Agency and Eastern. Eastern also requested a 10¢ increase in the price of milk going into manufactured products.

It would help a lot to have all dairymen as members of one of the groups that are working together. Since January 1st the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency has helped dairymen in six neighborhoods to form cooperatives which are now affiliated with the Bargaining Agency. The cooperatives are located at Cape Vincent, South Dayton, Champlain, Potsdam and Martville, N. Y., and Port Allegany, Pa.

Consumption

The National Dairy Council says that in 1955, there was improvement in closing the gap between production and consumption. At the beginning of 1956, U. S. dairymen produced 37 pounds of milk per person more than consumers

bought, while a year earlier the surplus was 53 pounds per person.

There were two reasons for the improvement. Population increased faster than total milk production and in addition, there was an increase in the per capita use of milk and its products from 699 pounds in 1954 to 710 pounds in 1955.

Regardless of prices in the near future, permanent improvement of milk prices depends on bringing production and consumption more nearly into line. There are no indications that production, either U. S. or Northeast, will decline in the near future. In fact, all of the predictions indicate a 1956 production higher than last year. However, in New York State, on January 1st, 1956, the number of heifers 1 to 2 years old were down 8% from the year previous and the number of heifer calves was down about 2%.

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... and you need them both
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Nitrate nitrogen. Immediately soluble to start crop fast.

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Ammonia nitrogen. Leach-resistant, slowly available until harvest.

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Half nitrate nitrogen—Half ammonia nitrogen

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When ordering ammonium nitrate be sure to specify AEROPRILLS.

Write for free leaflet that
tells you how, when, where
to use for best results.



AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

HEARD AROUND THE FARM...



"Hey! Where the heck is the Sterling Blusalt in this pasture?"

"Just like that new hand to forget to move the Sterling Blusalt blocks! If he's been told once, he's been told a thousand times that Blusalt goes wherever we do. Especially at this time of year! Just because the pasture is lush to look at, it doesn't mean there's any less danger of trace-mineral deficiencies. And Blusalt gives us all these minerals: iodine, cobalt, iron, copper, manganese, and zinc—plus high-quality salt. So no matter which of them may be lacking in the feedstuff—our health is protected. Ah . . . now here comes that Blusalt, and about time, too!"

- To control internal parasites in swine, sheep, goats, beef cattle and calves...feed Sterling GREEN'SALT—one part phenothiazine, nine parts salt plus trace minerals.



Feed Blusalt free choice and mixed in feed—for health, efficiency and profit in all your livestock. Mix it in poultry feed, too. In 50- and 100-lb. bags, 50-lb. blocks, 4-lb. Licks.

Note to housewives:

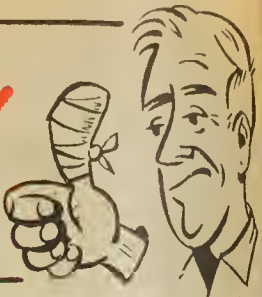


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Sterling Salt's snow-white, extra-pure "sparks of flavor" add extra zest and sparkle to any dish. At your grocer's. Plain or Iodized. Look for the box with the premium offer on the back.

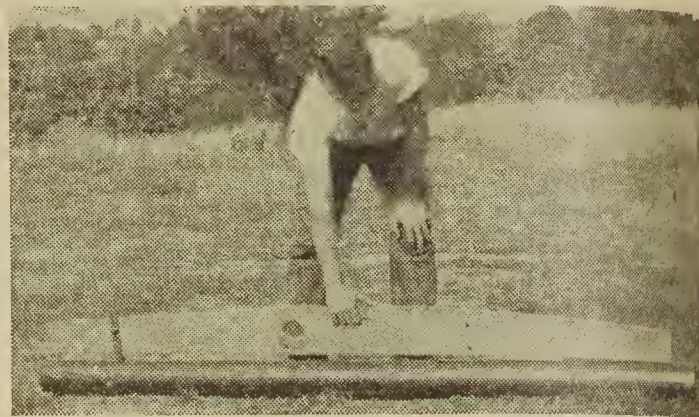
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"IT'S HANDY"



ADJUSTABLE LEVEL SAVES WORK

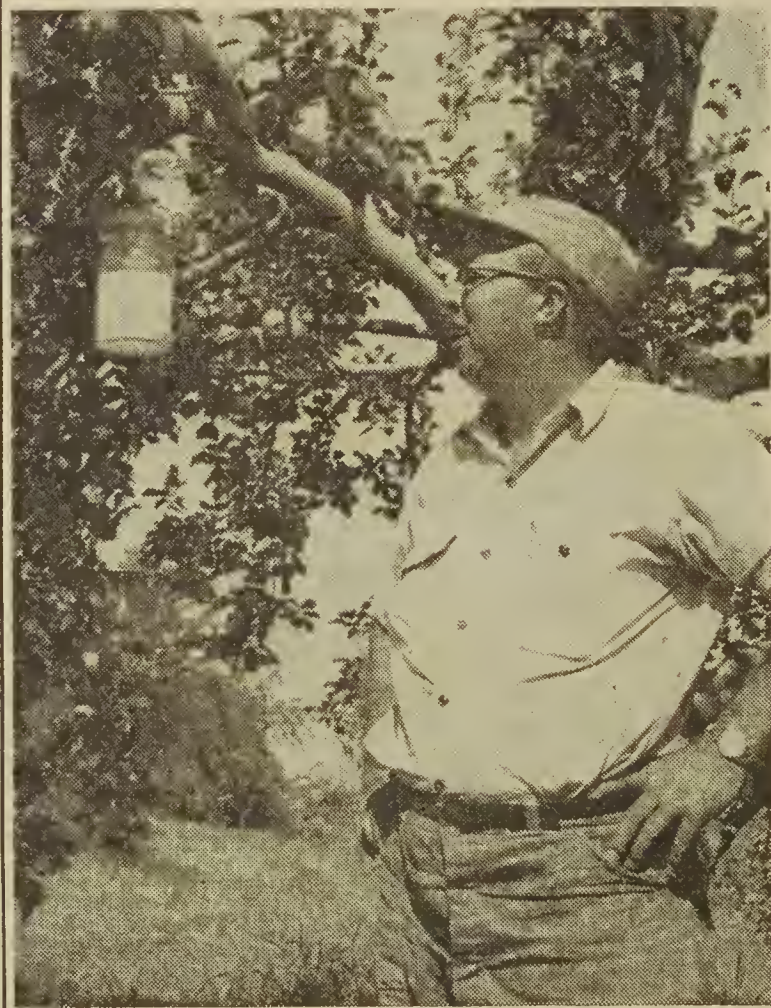
THANKS to Clifford Gove, of Worcester County, (RFD, Mechanic St., Leominster), Mass., Soil Conservation Service technician's problems with batterboards, transits, and ditches caving in while setting up a drainage system on a farm will be a thing of the past. He devised an adjustable lightweight level for laying pipe.



Made of wood, it has a level in the top and an adjustable metal leg at one end graduated to 1/10th of 1%. The leg is adjusted by a set screw, making it possible to lay and maintain an accurate grade without the use of a transit. The farmer is now able to work directly in back of the ditch digger and check each section of pipe as the work progresses.

As fifty feet of open ditch is not required in this new system, much of the ditch caving problem experienced under the old method is eliminated.

Several miles of drainage tile has already been laid successfully by farmers with the advice of SCS men using this adjustable level.



APPLE MAGGOT TRAP

The apple maggot period varies with the season, but fruit grower Raymond Batchelder, Badger Farm, Hillsboro County, Wilton, N. H., puts a maggot trap in his orchard around July 1st and leaves it out through August. He uses a jar for a trap, the bait is a teaspoon of ammonium ¼ teaspoon soap powder and a quart of water. When he finds several fruit flies in the trap, he sprays his trees. Solution in bottle is changed every week.

EASY TO MAKE



SOME BIRDS are so sociable that they like to make nests in a community house. This miniature New

England meeting house with twelve compartments for nests is sure to attract purple martins and swallows.

These summer visitors more than pay their way by destroying countless insects. This house should be set at a post at least ten feet from the ground and well apart from trees and buildings.

It has been found that a barrier against cats and squirrels, fixed around the post a couple of feet below the house is necessary to attract martins.

Pattern 340 may be ordered separately for 25c or with the Bird House Packet No. 2 containing a variety of houses at \$1. postpaid.

Write to: Make It Yourself Pattern, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

POSTS FOR ELECTRIC FENCE



When I need a number of posts for temporary electric fence I cut small trees, usually ironwood, and using only an axe, cut into desired lengths as

shown in the sketch. This produces posts already sharpened on one end while the other end is relatively flat for driving.

POWER COMMAND 40

IT'S HERE IN THE NEW

ADVANCED FERGUSON SYSTEM

Power Command is the integration of the advanced Ferguson System with other Ferguson firsts to give you complete and instant command over tractor and implement operation.

From your command post in the comfortable Foam-Float seat, with your finger tips on the new Quadramatic Control, you direct operations: raise and lower implements; select draft and maintain working depth; adjust the hydraulic system's speed of response; and hold implements in any position.

Contributing to your command over every farm job are other famous Ferguson 4-Way

Work Control features: Variable-Drive PTO for versatile, synchronized power; "2-Stage" Clutching for one-pedal control of both transmission and live PTO; and Dual-Range Transmission for peak efficiency in every speed range.

Now, the one tractor that dared to be different years ago, still leads the way with five new models, every one of them with the famous Ferguson System: the new "40"; 3 "Hi-40" models with convertible front-wheel assemblies . . . and a better than ever Ferguson "35", proved on tens of thousands of farms. *Ferguson, Racine, Wisconsin.*

Ferguson

NEW POWER STEERING

Even more valuable on your tractor than on your car. (Factory installed option.)



HEAVIER, LONGER, MID-MOUNT, TOO!

New Mid-Mounted Cultivators available for the Ferguson "40" and "Hi-40" models.



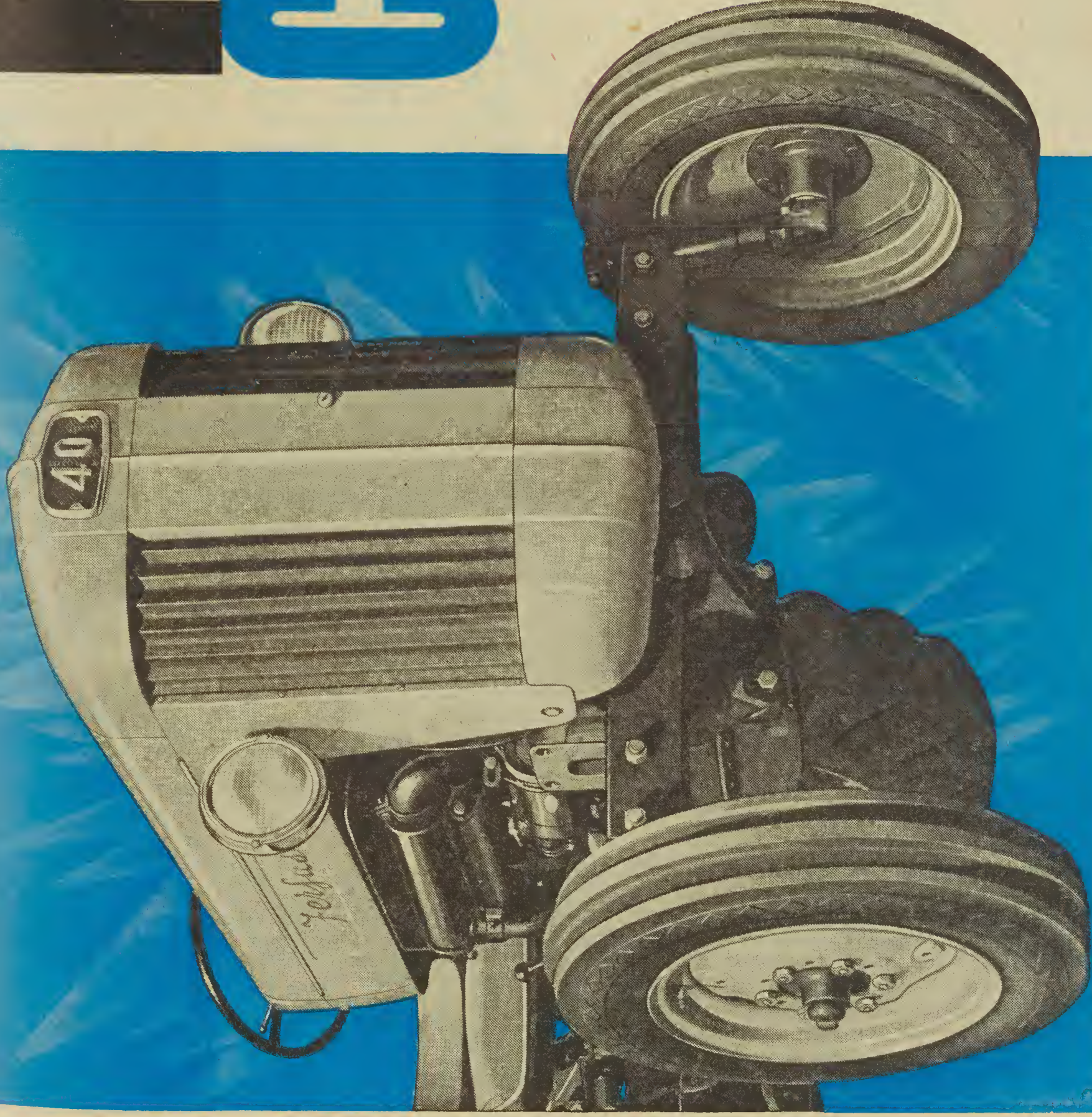
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Leaf feeding gives your crop a growth boost in a few hours. Put "NuGreen" fertilizer compound right in the tank with your pesticide sprays to simplify your fertilizer program. It's readily soluble in water, compatible with common control chemicals, non-corrosive to equipment.



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steady
growth

Use "NuGreen" for top dressing or side dressing or plow it down to aid decomposition of crop wastes. It resists leaching, is held in the soil until the crop needs it. And there's less weight to handle. Practically every pound turns to plant food. Each 80-lb. bag provides 36 lbs. of actual nitrogen.



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E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Polychemicals Department, 1616 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

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Insect and Disease Pointers for the HOME FRUIT GARDEN

By AL LaPLANTE

Cornell Entomology Department

The Plum Curculio. May is the month when this hard-bodied beetle with a long snout can ruin most of the future crop prospects of all of our tree fruits. As soon as fruits are exposed, the beetles lay eggs in apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, cherries and apricots.

They cut a crescent-shaped flap in the skin and flesh of the fruit and lay an egg therein. The purpose of this flap is to relieve pressure on the egg so that it will be able to hatch. Egg laying continues for three to six weeks and occurs each time that temperatures rise to a maximum of 75 degrees F. or higher for two or more successive days.

After a number of days the eggs hatch and the larvae burrow into the fruit eventually arriving at the core or close to the pit in the case of stone fruits. They are legless grubs with a well defined brown head. A great deal of frass is produced by the larvae which looks like fine sawdust.

The fruit is so damaged by this feeding activity that it drops to the ground.

usually get better coverage with dust than with spray.

Insecticides

Malathion. Obtainable as a 25 per cent wettable powder. Useful for control of aphids and mites. Has some value against codling moth and is used almost entirely for control of peach and other stone fruit insects.

Methoxychlor. Obtainable as a 5 per cent wettable powder. Useful for control of plum curculio on all fruits as well as for codling moth and apple maggot on apples and for cherry maggot on cherries.

DDT. Obtainable as a 50 per cent wettable powder. A highly useful general insecticide for most caterpillars in the spring such as tent caterpillars, cankerworm and other pests.

Lead Arsenate. This is an old standby. Effective against most of the chewing insects as well as apple maggot in the apple program and cherry maggot in the cherry program. Not generally recommended on peaches, plums and prunes since arsenical injury may be very severe on these fruits.

There are many insecticides available

Plum Curculio

An excellent portrait of a villain. His work is seen more often than he is. Crescent shaped holes in tree fruits are sure sign that he is around.



Many of our tree fruits drop excessive fruits in June normally. A very heavy "June drop" should be checked by cutting open the fruit and examining it for plum curculio grubs. If many are found you will know that your program failed and all you can hope for is better luck next year.

The spray outfit: The sprayer should be in good working order by now. On power sprayers the nozzles should be checked for excessive wear. When nozzle openings are larger than they should be there is a tendency not to cover thoroughly for fear of wasting spray material. On hand sprayers, the pressure developed is seldom enough to wear nozzles.

What to Buy

Probably a supply of wettable sulfur and either captan, ferbam or glyodin will be sufficient to handle most fruit disease problems. In addition it might be well to have a small supply of organic mercury (under any one of several trade names) on hand for after-rain applications to check apple scab if one or the other fungicides could not be applied before the rain begins.

Check with your State College of Agriculture or local county agricultural agent in County Extension Service offices for schedules incorporating the materials named into a well-planned, seasonal program for fruit pest control that fits your area. General purpose sprays containing several insecticides and fungicides are available. Some are also sold as dusts, and with the equipment available the home gardener can

but the above would handle most of the insect problems that arise on tree fruits.

Fungicides

Captan. Available as a 50 per cent wettable powder. Generally effective against any fungi such as apple scab on apple, brown rot on peaches and other stone fruits and cherry leaf spot on cherries.

Ferbam. Available as a 70 per cent wettable powder. Effective against apple scab and rust on apple and a number of other fungi.

Glyodin. Available as a liquid. Effective against apple scab on apple, cherry leaf spot on cherries as well as other fungi.

Wettable Sulfur. Effective against apple scab and powdery mildew of apple and brown rot of peaches and other stone fruits.

Bordeaux Mixture. A mixture of varying proportions of hydrated lime and copper sulfate. Useful for control of plum knot on plums and prunes as well as other fungi.

— A. A. —

Those of you who read the article "Improving the Appearance of Farmsteads" on pages 38 and 39 of the October 15th issue will be interested in U. S. Department of Agriculture publication called "Home and Community Improvement Through Gardening and Landscaping". Its number is PA-26 and you can order it by sending 50¢ to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 6, D. C.

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Firm, juicy, sugar sweet. Most luscious strawberries that ever glorified a short-cake or sundae. Delicious in jams and with cream.

3 TIMES MORE FRUIT

Acclaimed by garden authorities, and home gardeners. In actual field tests produced approx. 8,000 quarts per acre first year planted — 3 times more fruit than other everbearing varieties.

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Front

Back

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Willard Tetor, Box 742-A, Bath, N. Y.

A FAMILY FARM PARTNERSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

ment programs for agriculture. The partners agreed unanimously that price supports and acreage controls have hurt rather than helped. There is nothing fair about government acreage control for such crops as tobacco, wheat and cotton, and then permitting farmers to plant these acres to potatoes.

"Recently," said Walter, "a man asked me if 1956 would be a good year to grow potatoes. I emphatically replied 'No, not for a man who has not grown potatoes regularly in past years.' 'In-and-outers' are one thing that's wrong with growing potatoes."

The Mehlenbachers will grow approximately the same acreage as in recent years. Potato growing is their chief business and they have the equipment and know-how. Why should they be expected to cut acreage or to be penalized by encouraging new potato growers to jump in and plant diverted acres with the hope that they will make a profit?

But when it came to deciding what to do about avoiding surplus potatoes, few suggestions were forthcoming. The general opinion was that actual government control of production has been very ineffective wherever tried and that there is little possibility of cutting potato production that way. In fact, the Mehlenbachers have no love for any controls including wheat acreage control. While potato growing is their chief business, it is necessary to rotate crops and from a practical point of view, it is necessary to raise other crops which will bring in some money.

George Mehlenbacher expressed the hope that we could get out from under these crop controls and price supports

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It takes both rain and sunshine to make a rainbow.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

gradually because stopping them abruptly would certainly be a shock to a good many farm enterprises. However, it appears now that the tendency is to reverse the trend toward less government in agriculture.

"I hope that farming will never come under strict government control," said Leon. "Such controls mean helping some producers to stay in business who might otherwise see better advantages in industry. Also, government controls tend to slow up new developments and to keep things as they are. America was not built by standing still."

"It has always been my idea," added Walter, "that a man should be rewarded in proportion to the amount of useful goods he produces. That was the basis on which this country has progressed."

At this point, I mentioned the argument that so often is presented to me, namely, that agriculture cannot exist uncontrolled in a country where industry gets so many subsidies and special privileges. To this, George replied, "It seems to me that farm organizations could get together and work to get these special privileges reduced gradually. At the same time, agriculture's special privileges should be trimmed down. Nevertheless, I believe that even though other groups are able to retain their subsidies, agriculture will be far better off in the long run without them. I just cannot imagine an efficient agriculture operated from Washington."

It was extremely interesting and pleasant to visit with a family that is conducting a good farm business, producing a crop which the partners enjoy growing and which they know how to grow. The members are also devoting much time to community activities. Finally, they do their own thinking about the many farm problems facing us. They reach their own conclusions and are willing to stand up and be counted!

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Bunker Silos

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Bunker silos are increasing in popularity . . . and with good reason. They cost less to build than upright silos, and they lend themselves to better self-feeding arrangements, thus reducing labor used to handle silage.

It is easy to build a bunker silo that will last for decades if you use Koppers pressure-creosoted poles and lumber, plus a reinforced concrete floor. Unskilled labor can erect the silo. The job is completed quickly . . . the savings in labor amount to about 50 per cent.

Koppers Lumber used for silos is pressure-treated with creosote to make it last. It is thoroughly protected against rot and termites.

Contact your nearest Koppers dealer or send 50¢ for a detailed plan for building a bunker silo. This plan is flexible. You can adapt it according to the length, width and tonnage you have in mind. Koppers Company, Inc., Wood Preserving Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania.

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Enclosed find 50¢ for detailed plan for building a low-cost bunker silo.

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BLACK INK FARMS



May 19, 1956

Dear Fred:

I was real shocked this year at the light turnout at the school meeting early this month. It would seem like more folks would realize that the schools are about the most important community business we have. It's not just all the dollars and cents involved...it's our responsibility to the kids who are going to make the future of this neighborhood. I get mad every time I think about it. I shot off my mouth so much at the school meeting that they went ahead and elected me a trustee. And all the time I was talking to the wrong people - should have been yelling at those who weren't at the meeting.

We made some small gain anyway - had milk as part of the refreshments after the meeting. Maybe some of our talking about our own responsibility to serve milk at community meetings is having some effect!

Talking about kids, Dee's eleven years old now, and I figured the other day that Ellen and I had been missing a bet for several years in not getting her started with a calf of her own. The snapshot doesn't show too much because I tried to get Dee in the picture, too, but the camera cut her out!

The calf is out of Nellie. You remember she's the 12,237 pound producer whose picture I sent you a couple of months ago. The calf's sire is Ada, an artificial breeders sire with a pretty good average on his artificial daughters, and we're hoping for real production from this calf. Dee's already named the calf Nellie, the Second.

The way Ellen and I look at it, if we're going to start Dee off with a calf of her own, it might better be the best, and like most everything I plan to do from now on, it'll be right from our own herd.

One good thing about the late spring - it gave me time to get some early fertilizer on when it'll do the most good. For once I was smart - had my order in last fall for fertilizer so I was able to take advantage of one of the best buys we'll get this year, or so the experts say. Soil test showed I could use more ~~part~~ than I'd had time or money to put on before, so I did a little catching up. I read a Cornell report that they got up to 10 bushels more of oats from adding 20 pounds of nitrogen, so even on my oats I added fertilizer hoping I kept it below the point where they'll lodge.

Last month I wrote you I was going to try a new variety of oats. Well, like everyone else, with the weather what it's been here, our oats got drilled in pretty late - one more reason why I'm thankful to the researchers for the new, shorter-season varieties that are adapted to this climate around here.

Well, I got thinking the other day about how late the spring was, and all the complaining I've heard about it. Guess it's just human to get worked up about what's right in front of our noses, or about things we ~~can't~~ can't do much about as individuals all by ourselves.

That's why I'm glad about my membership in our local milk cooperative, and the fact that it's joined with 68 other cooperatives in the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency. Together, we've got trained men working for us not only on our immediate problems, but also looking ahead of today's bad weather to help us build a better future.

That's why, Fred, I hope you'll join a good milk cooperative. If you'll get together with the rest of us, we'll all benefit.

Love to Mary and the boys,

Dick

Keeping Up-To-Date on Birdsfoot Trefoil

BIRDSFOOT trefoil, a long-lived legume for hay, pasture or silage, is being grown successfully by many farmers of the Northeast. It is especially well adapted to permanent pastures where plowing is difficult, advises Winston Way, Vermont extension agronomist.

Trefoil is equal in feeding value to alfalfa and will grow on wetter soils. It doesn't cause bloat as does ladino clover. It outlives red clover and is more palatable than other legumes when harvested late. A branching taproot helps reduce frost heaving. Growth of new roots often prevents death if heaving occurs.

Trefoil is a slow-starting plant but has produced three tons of hay on soils not suited to alfalfa or ladino due to excessive wetness or dryness. It also makes excellent silage. Its fine stems make it palatable to livestock when cut late.

When choosing seed, place your confidence in certified seed. The tag on the bag assures you of getting what you pay for.

Empire has been found best for long-time stands and extreme wetness where pasture is the main need. Mansfield and Viking, the newest varieties of trefoil flower 10 to 12 days ahead.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A woman who can leave the dishes in the sink while she goes for a walk in the woods, hunting for the first signs of spring; a man who can forget his business worries while he takes his young son on a fishing trip... these are they who are really living.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

of Empire and are best suited for hay or silage followed by pasture after mowing.

Seed is only a small part of the total cost of establishing a stand of trefoil. Because of its longer life, trefoil seed actually costs less per year than most legumes. Farmers should insist upon the best seed available.

Best seedlings follow cultivated crops or small grains because weed competition and sod grasses are smothered out. A well-worked seedbed firm and down after seeding is ideal.

Trefoil can best be established without a "nurse" crop. However, if oats or barley are used, they should be seeded at one bushel per acre or less. A mixture of six pounds of trefoil to six pounds of timothy per acre has been most satisfactory. Way advises that you never seed trefoil with red clover.

Trefoil grows best on soils which have been limed to a pH of 6.5 to 7. If more than 2 tons of lime is needed, plow down half and disk half. Soil tests are useful guides.

Fertilizer needs vary from farm to farm. Best results have been obtained with 400 to 800 pounds of superphosphate per acre on clay soils. On lighter soils 400 to 600 pounds of 0-20-22 or 8-16-16 have been used.

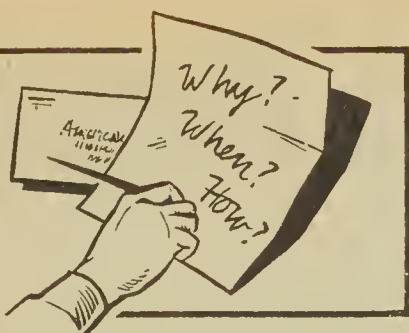
Trefoil must be inoculated with a special trefoil inoculum, using 3 to 5 times as much as recommended on the package. Add two tablespoons of corn syrup to each 15 pounds of seed. After all seeds are sticky, add inoculum. Stir until each seed has a candy coating. Cover seed or cultipack immediately after seeding to prevent drying out.

These steps will enable farmers to give trefoil a fair trial.

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69 Milk Producers' Cooperatives United For Self Help

The QUESTION BOX



When vegetables are side-dressed, how much fertilizer should be added?

Use about one pound of 5-10-5 for every 50 feet of row.

When an oat field is infested with ragweed, should the stubble be clipped? Will the weeds and stubble do more damage standing or will they smother the new seeding when clipped?

By all means, the stubble should be clipped. The weeds are very stiff competition for the grass and clover plants, and if clipped, they will dry out so they will do no harm.

Is there anything we can do to keep grass growing under the trees in the lawn?

The two things you have to overcome are lack of moisture and lack of plant food. Of these two, perhaps moisture is the more important. Therefore, if you have water under pressure, sprinkle the lawn a couple of times a week, but when you do it, soak the ground because it does little good merely to wet the top of it.

Aside from that, fertilize the lawn under the trees about three times a year, early in the spring, again in June and again in the fall. You will not be able to grow clover in the shade. Therefore, the most important fertilizer element will be nitrogen. You might put on 5 to 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet of a 10-10-10 fertilizer with each application.

If the lawn does need reseeding, be sure to buy a mixture of grasses that will grow in shade.

There seems to be a wide difference of opinion among dairymen as to what constitutes a good pasture. Some pastures that their owners call good do not meet my specifications. Is there any general rule that would apply?

It is said that any pasture where cows cannot eat their fill in an hour and a half cannot be called first class. After an hour and a half grazing they should be lying in the shade and chewing their cuds.

When does a crop get most value from organic matter, when it is spread on top or mixed in the top soil, or mixed through the entire depth of the furrow?

Growing crops benefit most from organic matter as it decays. Obviously, it decays fastest at the surface of the ground just as a post will rot most rapidly at ground level.

Therefore, if humus content of the soil is limited, it should be near the surface of the soil. However, if the soil contains plenty of humus, it is best to have it mixed to the full depth of the furrow. As a matter of fact, you find

humus even deeper than that as the roots of crops die and decay.

Can you give me some information on the best way to control wireworms in our garden?

The best and safest material to use for control in a home garden is chlordane. The chlordane may be applied as a dust to the soil, or as a water emulsion spray, using your regular garden sprayer. This latter method would probably be somewhat less expensive than putting a low concentration dust on.

The rate used for wireworm control is 5 pounds of actual chlordane per acre. By measuring the square footage in your garden, you can calculate this back to an acre basis. An acre contains 43,560 sq. ft. The material should be applied to the garden after it has been plowed, mixing the material with the soil by at least two good cultivations after planting the chemical and before planting. There is no necessity for waiting between the time of treatment and the time of planting.

I have four blueberry bushes. How much fertilizer should I use, what kind and when should I apply it?

Ammonium sulfate has given the best results. The recommendation is that you put from two to four ounces, depending on the size of the bush, in a circle around the plant every three to four weeks during the first two months of the growing season. Spread the fertilizer over the area which is shaded by the bushes.

Do cattle injure new seeding if they are allowed to graze oats closely?

When oats are grazed, it removes some competition for the young grass and clover plants. However, do not graze them too close, especially if the land is wet.

Can organic matter be maintained in an orchard by growing cover crops?

A good cover crop plowed under will just about maintain organic matter, a poor crop will result in a decrease of organic matter. In an orchard, there are two practical ways of maintaining organic matter. One is to leave the ground in sod, the other is to mulch with material drawn in and spread under the trees.

I bought some alfalfa seed last year and for reasons beyond my control did not use it. Is it still good enough to be used this year?

Usually alfalfa seed held over for a year is perfectly satisfactory for use. There might be a small decrease in germination which can be compensated for by a small increase in rate of seeding. I doubt if it will make much difference whether you use the seed this spring or in the summer. If you have reason to doubt the seed, I suggest you send a sample in to your State Experiment Station for testing.

—George H. Serviss

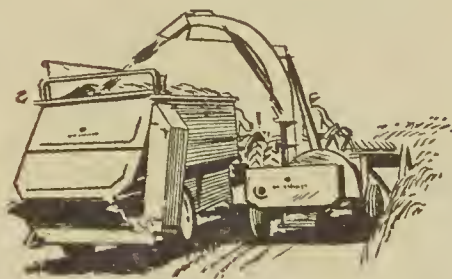
Is there any way that crabgrass can be controlled on a lawn?

Crabgrass is an annual and it can be controlled by preventing germination of seed and by cutting grass long. Usually, however, you should use any one of several chemical crabgrass killers that you can get at any local store selling seed. As is the case with all weeds, crabgrass is less of a problem when your lawn is well maintained by proper fertilization and good management.



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One chopper that never takes a break



Take anyone of New Holland's Forage Harvesters and turn it loose in any forage crop. Now watch what happens. It gobbles up the thickest, tallest stands like lightning. Just try and choke it!

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No heavy lifting, forking or carrying. New Holland's harvester with row crop attachment handles crops of any size, in any condition . . . chops and loads up to 22 tons of silage per hour, hour after hour.

You run your entire harvest without once getting down from the tractor seat. You're in full, mechanical control. One lever works the feed table—lets you start, stop, even reverse this Harvester. That's all there is to it.

* * *

Right now's the time to let your New Holland dealer give you a demonstration. He can help you plan your silage program for the whole year. See him as soon as you can. New Holland Machine Company, a subsidiary of Sperry Rand Corporation.



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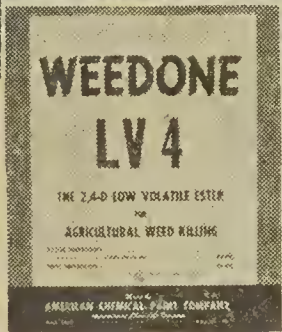
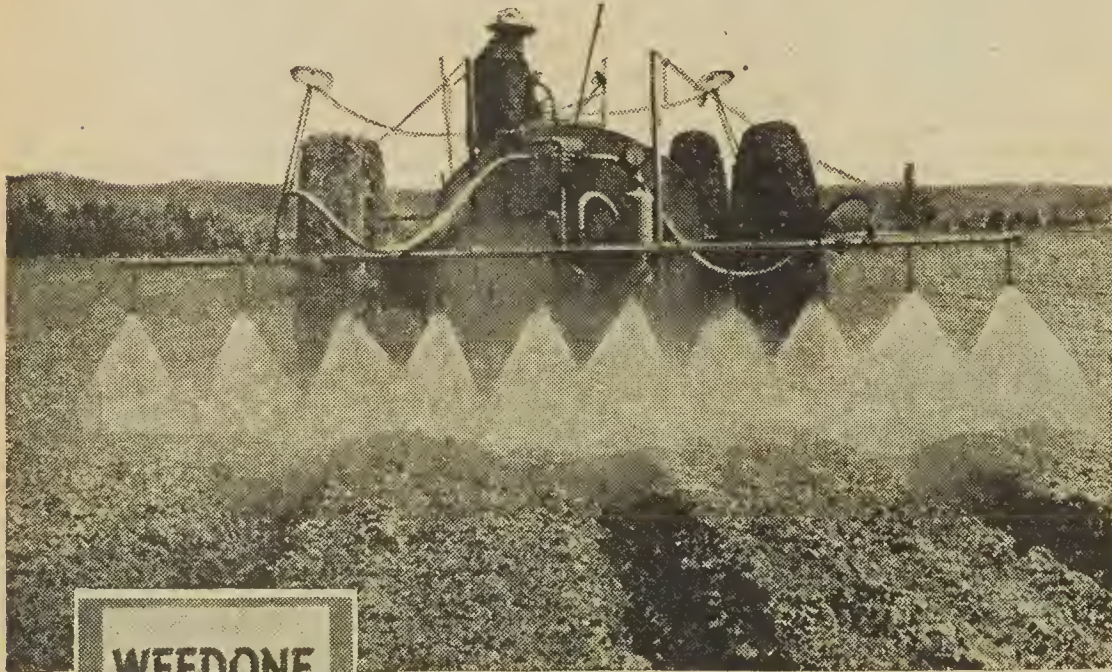
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Clear Croplands and Fence Rows...
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Now you no longer need look around for "something just as good" as Weedone LV4. To begin with, there are no substitutes—only imitations. Weedone LV4 goes further . . . kills more weeds and increases yields. You cover more acreage per dollar, and you get Weedone LV4's proved residual action for pre-emergence. Its effect lasts 3 to 4 weeks, saves you one to two cultivations—the early and most costly ones.

Yes, you can now use the original, genuine brand-name product — Weedone LV4 — and actually save money doing so.

PRE-EMERGENCE SPRAYING IN CORN

Put it on after planting, but before the corn breaks through the ground, and it will cure your biggest headache—annual grasses and annual broadleaf weeds.

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Spray in the bud-to-bloom stage. You will kill annual broadleaf weeds, and control such perennial weeds as Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, leafy spurge, and others.

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Weedone LV4 contains the butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-D—the original formulation often imitated, never duplicated. Eliminate vapor damage to nearby susceptible crops.

FOR ROADSIDES AND FENCE ROWS

Weedone LV4 has proved more effective in killing power on weeds like cattail, rayless goldenrod, ragweed, pigweed, lamb's quarters, and most broadleaf weeds on roadsides. It also kills woody plants, such as willow, cherry, honeysuckle, hazel and sumac.

Get the best weed killer money can buy

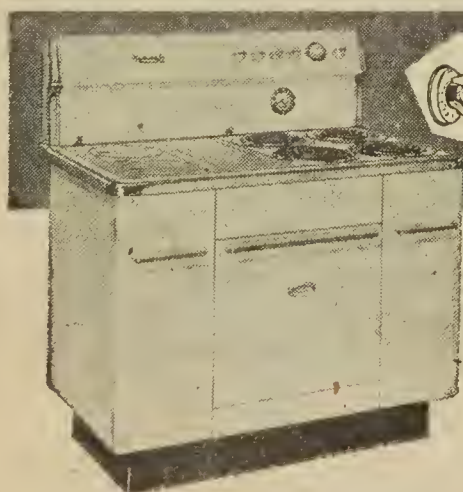
WEEDAZOL®

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This is the great new Aminotriazole herbicide discovery you've been reading about. Also kills Canada thistle, quack grass, and a dozen other "worst problem" weeds. Doesn't sterilize the soil.

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Agricultural Chemicals Division • Originators of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T Weed Killers



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Shown here is Technician Jerry Greenwood, of Cortland drawing samples of milk from patrons' cans at the Dairymen's League Plant in Homer. Ken Little, left, Plant Mgr. is assisting. Mr. Greenwood has sampled, in 15 days, better than 1000 dairy herds.

BRUCELLOSIS On Way Out!

By IRA BLIXT

Cortland Co., N. Y., Agricultural Agent

THE COOPERATIVE efforts of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture and Markets, local veterinarians, local county boards of supervisors and dairymen will soon have the dreaded disease of Bovine Brucellosis on the same list as Bovine Tuberculosis. Both diseases cost farmers and the public millions of dollars in the past, but at least they will have been stamped out to the point of minimum effort of control.

In addition to a continued desire on the part of the majority of dairymen to rid their herds of this disease, there have been two other factors which have greatly stimulated progress in this cleanup campaign.

They have been:

1. Milk Market deadlines for milk from certified herds which are April 1, 1958 for New Jersey and July 1, 1959 for New York.

2. The four point Expanded Brucellosis program of the New York Dept. of Agriculture and Markets effective Jan. 1, 1956. This expanded program calls for: 1. Vaccination of calves 4-8 months with permanent tattooing for identification, 2. Quarantine of reactor animals except for immediate slaughter, 3. Health Certificate accompanying sale of animals except for slaughter and, 4. Federally sponsored milk ring tests.

Ring Test Hastens Cleanup

Cooperating veterinarians have done an excellent job in a program of vaccination and bloodtesting which has helped to greatly reduce the incidence of this disease. As of Jan. 1, 1955, Cortland County had better than 50% of the dairy herds eligible for certification.

In 1953 the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry experimented with ring testing at 12 "pilot" milk plants in New York State—2 of them in Cortland County. These plants were tested every 6 months. The two plants tested in Cortland County showed a steady progress with 75% of the herds being clean in 1954.

Recognizing that this was an accurate, and much faster method of determining reactor herds, it was included in the expanded program of the Department of Agriculture and Markets Jan. 1, 1956 so that today "ring testing" is carried out every 6 months in every milk plant, cheese factory and creamery of New York State.

Jerry Greenwood "Brucellosis Ring Test Agent" of Cortland, N. Y. serving Cortland, Broome, Tioga, Schuyler, Chenango and Tompkins Counties is drawing the samples at 122 plants in

the six Counties. These samples are taken to Ithaca, one of the two district laboratories; the other being located in Albany.

After the samples have been tested, dairymen are notified by card. A white card denotes a negative reaction and a pink card some suspicion. A suspicious herd is then followed up with a blood test of each animal in the herd by the local veterinarian. Mr. Greenwood completing his first round of ring testing in Cortland County recently indicated that between 75-80% of the herds in the 17 milk plants of the County were clean.

"Ring Testing" is greatly speeding up the job of eradicating Brucellosis from New York State dairy herds which will mean better quality dairy cattle for New York State dairymen and in addition better quality milk for our markets.

— A. A. —

PLANNING PAYS DIVIDENDS

THE term, "farm management" covers a vast amount of territory. Perhaps the simplest definition would be that it concerns those things which reduce costs and increase net returns to farmers.

In this trying time, when prices received have been dropping while costs remain stationary or inch upward, farm management becomes exceedingly important. It is not too much to say that many times a farmer can make more money by planning (managing) than he can by putting in more hours in the cow barn or field.

Here are a few examples of what we mean:

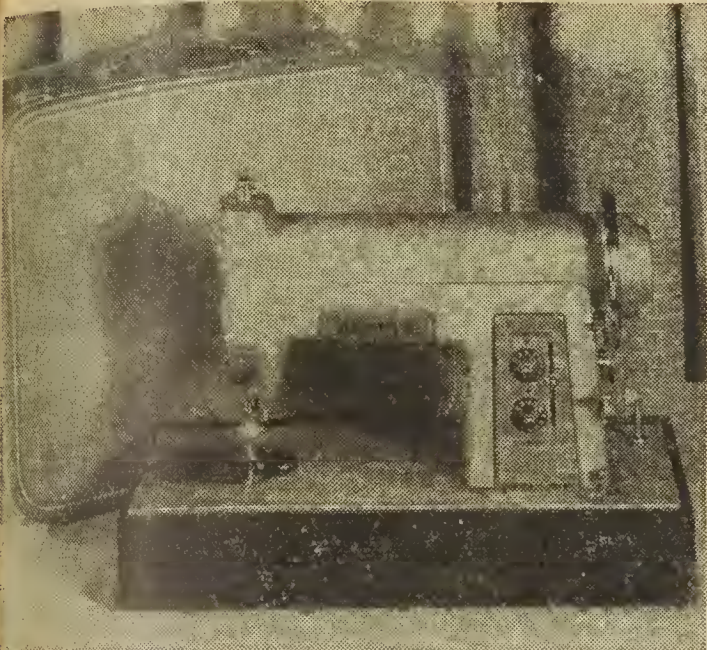
Many times a man with fewer good cows will have more net profit than his neighbor who keeps a larger number that have a smaller average production per cow. In fact, a great deal of attention is given these days to the amount of milk produced for each man on the farm.

No one these days can make decent wages by doing with his muscles work which can be accomplished by gasoline engine or electric motor.

The cost of credit is something which many farmers watch very carefully. It is generally considered a mistake to tie up all one's assets in real estate leaving no ready cash for operating purposes. Over all, the problem is to borrow money at the least possible cost.

There are thousands of illustrations which could be given, the point being that careful study of ways to cut costs will increase profits. In fact it will do far more than anything Uncle Sam is likely to do for you.

Grange Sewing Contest



The lucky home sewer who wins the New York State Grange Sewing Contest, Adult Class, will be awarded this handsome WHITE portable sewing machine, Model 59-277MG, by the White Sewing Machine Corporation.

A COTTON sunback dress and jacket . . . the best one entered in the Adult Class of the New York State Grange Sewing Contest . . . will win the beautiful portable sewing machine pictured at left. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is happy to announce that this machine will be awarded to the first prize winner by the White Sewing Machine Corporation.

To be eligible to enter the contest, you must be over 21 years and a New York State Subordinate Grange member in good standing. If you have not already entered the contest, there's no time to lose, as elimination contests are going on right now in the Subordinate Granges. These local contests will be followed by county competitions, with county winners moving up to the finals at State Grange next fall.

Entries in the contest are scored on

workmanship, 45 points; beauty and general appearance, 35 points; quality of material, 10 points; and finish and trim, 10 points. One of the contest rules that you mustn't overlook is that your name and complete address, plus the name of your Subordinate Grange, must be sewed on the garment you enter in the contest.

The prize sewing machine comes in color and is lightweight and easy to handle. One of its many outstanding features is adjustable tension. You just dial the tension you want, like a telephone number! Besides getting this prize, the No. 1 winner in the adult class will receive \$10 in cash from State Grange. Also, she will be eligible to enter the national contest and compete for the following cash prizes: First, \$50; second, \$40; third, \$30. Why don't you get in there and try?

WINNERS SCRAMBLED AD CONTEST NO. 3

WE HAVE no idea how many people work out our Scrambled Ads Contest puzzles just for the fun of it, but we know that it is growing more popular even than it was at first. Exactly 3,463 people sent answers to Contest No. 3 by May 2, the deadline for entries.

Associate Editor Hugh Cosline, fittingly blindfolded, drew the 25 prize winners of one dollar each from the pile of correct answers dumped on our office floor.

The winners, to whom the prizes have already been mailed, were:

- Morton Snyder, Irving, N. Y.
- Floyd Wright, Salem, N. Y.
- Christian A. Becker, East Aurora, N. Y.
- Mrs. Ella L. Freehan, East Chatham, N. Y.
- Robert A. Nedrow, Berkshire, N. Y.
- Mrs. Leroy Calhoun, Sherman, N. Y.
- Pauline Winfield, Altamont, N. Y.
- Mrs. DeLos Owen, Montour Falls, N. Y.
- Regina Coffin, Newport, N. Y.
- Clifford Richardson, Canisteo, N. Y.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

People are lonely because they build walls instead of bridges.
—Joseph Fort Newton

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

- Mrs. Kenneth E. Miller, Cuba, N. Y.
- Mrs. Earl Best, Jeanette, Pa.
- Miss Prudence Seyler, Port Allegany, Penna.
- Miss Hilda Griner, Bridgeton, N. J.
- Mrs. Harry Terwilliger, Sussex, N. J.
- Miss Luella Titman, Blairstown, N. J.
- Mrs. Anna Toper, Jewett City, Conn.
- Mrs. Alice Sprague, Presque Isle, Me.
- Edward W. Buzzell, Fryeburg West, Me.
- Walter E. Mientka, Amherst, Mass.
- Mrs. George Bock, Ashland, N. H.
- Mrs. Elliott Maxwell, Warren, Vt.
- Mrs. Frederick C. Kinsey Jr., West Glover, Vt.
- Mrs. Gerald Start, Chester, Vt.
- John T. Moore, Harrington, Del.

In looking through the remainder of the entries, we found quite a few from Rhode Island and Maryland but those states were unlucky in the draw! Although all of our subscribers except about 1,500 are in our Northeast states, we did see one entry each from Florida, Alabama and California.

Here are some suggestions for future contest entries: Unless you have something else to write about, stick the completed coupon on a postal card. Be sure your name and address is complete, including state. There are apt to be post offices in other states with the same name as yours— for instance, there's a "Chester" post office in 8 of the 11 Northeast States! Look for Scrambled Ads Contest No. 4 in an early issue.

“polyethylene... increases the sales”



Printed polyethylene bags for Bosgraaf onions are supplied by Central States Paper & Bag Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo., from film extruded by The Visking Corp., Terre Haute, Ind.

“The polyethylene bag makes a better display in stores, and by that it increases the sales,” testifies Ben Bosgraaf, marketer of celery, onions and carrots, Hudsonville, Mich.

“Buying 3 pounds of onions in this polyethylene bag is fine for the housewife. It is cleaner, and makes for easier storing. She sees the product she is buying, and, with 3 pounds at a time, there will be less waste.”

All these retail advantages of packaging produce in film made of BAKELITE Brand Polyethylene reflect in better prices, and more assured markets for your crops. It can pay you well to invite suggestions by your packaging supplier. Call him today.

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Bob Holland Honored For Work In Dairy Industry

By JIM HALL

THE MOST surprised man in the whole New York Milkshed Tuesday morning, May 1, was Robert F. Holland, head of the dairy industry department at the College of Agriculture at Cornell.

Prof. Holland (better known as "Bob" throughout the milkshed despite the string of degrees after his name) thought he was attending a breakfast at Ithaca that morning only to talk on milk packaging. The surprise came when he found that he was the guest of honor, there to receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-Milk For Health Award for his unselfish contributions to the whole milk industry.

E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and member of the committee for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-Milk For Health Awards, presided at the breakfast meeting. He explained the purpose of the awards as being "To recognize those in the New York Milkshed area who make a significant and unselfish contribution promoting the increased consumption of milk products among consumers; but who receive no direct profit from the production, processing, or sale of milk or dairy products."

Until Bob Holland was selected, only two of the Awards had been presented since the committee organized. The first went to the five electric companies of New York State for their annual promotions on behalf of New York dairy farmers; and the second to the retail merchants of Ogdensburg Chamber of Commerce for their annual dairy day promotion.

Dean William I. Myers of the College of Agriculture at Cornell, told the 40-odd people gathered to honor Bob Holland that, "from time immemorial, we have been working on efficient production to lower the costs of dairy farming. We probably always will be doing that but, equally important today and perhaps even more important in the future is the work being done and to be done in marketing." Present for the occasion were representatives of Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives, Cornell University, Grange, press and radio.

Dean Myers said that farmers are finding out that government legislation to improve farming conditions offers at most something that is only temporary. "Legislation may boost prices a few cents for a while," he said, "but when the adjustment comes, as it always does, it hurts."

"Real progress and greater success in the dairy business will come through our own efforts to give consumers the kind of milk they want where and when and how they want it. Some real progress is being made along this line."

The Dean said that in the milk business, "We've been bound by tradition," and explained that some of the old-fashioned practices are giving away before the need for higher sales and efficient handling from the farm to the consumer as well as on the farm. He cited the growth of such sales-boosters as quantity discounts, cash and carry prices, the availability of milk of low-fat content, milk-vending machines, and disposable milk containers as forward steps in better marketing. The Dean gave Bob Holland and his department much credit for modern methods in the dairy industry and for many ideas in better marketing.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-Milk For Health Certificate of Award was presented to Prof. Holland by Harold Stanley, President of New York American Dairy Association and member of the Award Committee. The citation read:

"To Dr. Robert F. Holland for distinguished service to the dairy industry in promoting increased consumption of milk products among consumers. For leadership in research in indoor and outdoor vending, on merchandising at point of sale, on pricing, on packaging; and for effective dissemination of new dairy knowledge as an educator, author, columnist, and speaker, this certificate is hereby awarded in thankful appreciation by dairy farmers."

Dr. Holland, a native of Holley, New York, received his bachelor's and master's degrees and doctorate at Cornell. Prior to his teaching and administrative duties at Cornell, he served

Any Nominations?

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-Milk For Health Milk Awards are designed to say, "Thank you" to individuals, industries, businesses or organizations that have or are contributing to the increased consumption of milk or milk products among consumers. Farm organizations or individuals who directly profit from the dairy industry are not eligible since it is expected that they are engaged in the promotion of milk as a matter of course.

If you know of an individual or firm that you think has done an outstanding job on behalf of milk and the dairy farmer, you're invited to submit his nomination to E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or Jacob Pratt, President, Milk for Health, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

as director of chemical research for Grange League Federation for four years, was a dairy sales-engineer for Cherry-Burrell Corp., and was associate in research for the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva.

At Cornell, he is presently head of the dairy industry department and has been active in extension work and teaching in dairy industry, dairy chemistry and bacteriology.

After expressing appreciation for the award, Bob said, "However, I can't see why I should get it. I've just been doing what I thoroughly enjoy and I've had wonderful cooperation from everybody."

In discussing the "Tetra Pak" container in which milk had been served at breakfast, Prof. Holland stated that it cut paper milk container costs more than half. The process, brought from Sweden to Cornell for testing, uses continuous rolls of plastic-lined paper, automatically forming the paper into various size containers, filling them with milk and sealing them on one machine. The machine—and the only one in America is at Cornell—costs one-seventh as much as container-making machines now in use in the industry and turns out filled containers 25% faster.

Bob pointed out the importance of such economies now that nearly half of all fluid milk is being packaged in paper.

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troubles
begin...



Send for this FREE leaflet...

Tells you how to make malathion fly sprays

- Straight malathion sprays.
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Tells you where and how to apply malathion sprays

- In and around dairy barns, poultry houses and other farm buildings, on manure piles and garbage heaps, on barnyard fences and corrals, on the ground around water troughs—and on similar

places where flies gather or breed.

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To get maximum fly control for every dollar spent!

- Malathion kills flies resistant to previously used materials.
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Malathion insecticides are available from well-known manufacturers (under their own trade names) in wettable powder, emulsifiable liquid, and as dry baits. See your regular supplier. Be sure to look for MALATHION on the label.

MAIL THIS
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now to get all
facts on
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Please send me free copy of "KILL FLIES WITH MALATHION."

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"Dependable come Hail or High Water"

Nitrogen For Apple Trees

THE ORCHARD which gives the best results is the one in which there is a good balance between a supply of nitrogen and other fertilizing elements. Observation of an orchard can give an experienced apple grower a good idea of the situation.

1. There is the size and color of the leaves.

If they are moderately dark and large, it is an indication of vigorous growth and a good available supply of nitrogen.

2. There is the amount of new growth.

A tree that is healthy and vigorous will have terminal shoots from 8 to 10 inches long.

3. There is the question of color of the fruit.

If the color is satisfactory, it is an indication that the nitrogen level is about right, particularly if it is accompanied by a good yield.

The apples on trees that have too much nitrogen are generally poorly colored. You might gather from this that apples from trees with too little nitrogen have excellent color, which is true, but yields will be low.

The color, of course, is more important when the apples are sold to be eaten. If the market is for canning, the matter of color is relatively unimportant.

— A. A. —

ADEQUATE FERTILIZING PAYS

MISSOURI farm economists point out the importance of using adequate fertilization regardless of whether farm prices go up or down. Frank Miller of the University of Missouri reports the following results of an analysis of returns from fertilizers applied to corn, wheat, soybeans, and hay under different price levels for these commodities:

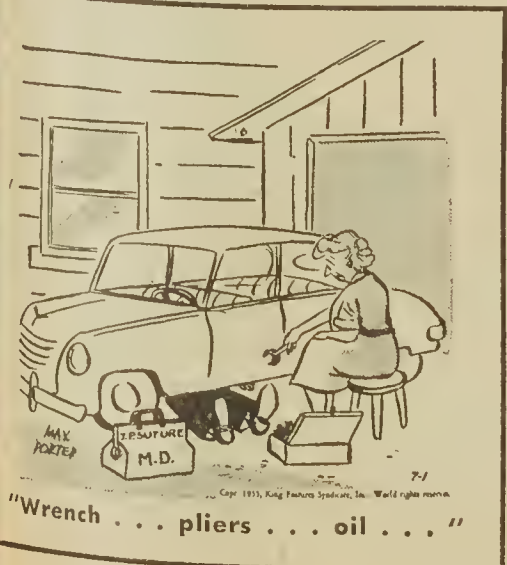
Farm prices	Net income per acre	
	High fertilization	Low fertilization
High	\$126.00	\$26.00
Average	54.00	8.20
Below Average.....	2.65	—33.20

(Croplife, Feb. 6, 1956)

Missouri agronomists likewise point out the need for using adequate amounts of fertilizers during these days of deflated farm prices and higher costs of most items the farmer requires. In support of this view, they point out that the farm wage rate today is 521 as compared to 100 in the base period, 1910-1914, taxes are 411, livestock 320, farm machinery 314, seed 252; but fertilizers return on an average of 4 to 6 times their cost.

— A. A. —

There are now fewer farms than at any time since 1890. U. S. farms now number 4,782,000 according to the summary of the 1954 Census of Agriculture released recently by the Department of Commerce. This represents a decline of 600,000 since 1950. The number of farms declined from 1950 to 1954 in every state except Florida.



for better Harvest Paydays



Own a "66" in '56

1 The new Big-Bin Model 66 ALL-CROP Harvester can make better harvest paydays for you in 1956!

Do it fast—Wide-Flow Feed keeps you moving in heaviest growth. Big 25-bushel grain bin unloads on-the-go. Here's all the capacity needed on most diversified farms, and any two- or three-plow tractor can handle it on PTO.

Save every crop—That's right! The ALL-CROP Harvester has proved itself in more than 100 crops—from the smallest grass seeds to the largest beans. Here's the way to cut field losses. And remember, a timely harvest with your own ALL-CROP Harvester is the biggest crop saver of all.

Earn extra dollars—Two ways! The price is right. The leader actually costs you less. And ALL-CROP Harvester features put you dollars ahead. Air Blast separation, rubber-faced shelling surfaces, saw-toothed wind control valves, and full-length grain drag, all team up to get more crop into the machine . . . more seed out of the crop . . . more profit from every acre.

The Big-Bin Model 66 ALL-CROP Harvester is the best harvest insurance you can buy. See your Allis-Chalmers dealer.

ALLIS-CHALMERS, FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION — MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

ALLIS-CHALMERS



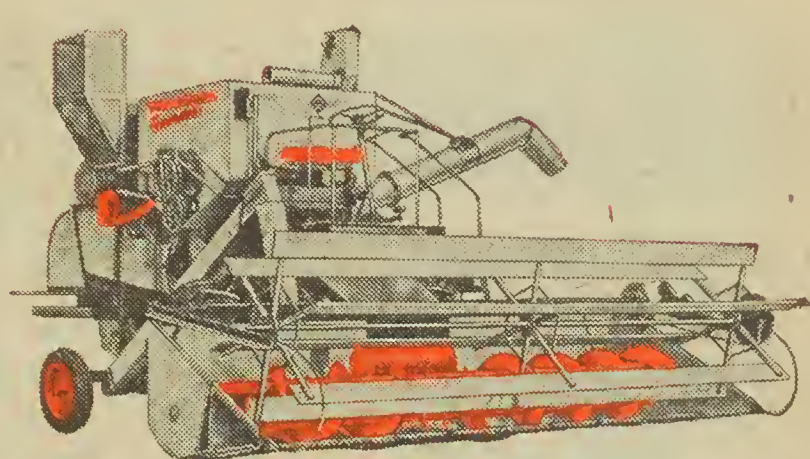
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9-ft. and 12-ft. Model 100 ALL-CROP Harvesters

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12-ft. Model B GLEANER-BALDWIN combine (Rice Special)

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It's a **B-K** fact!

"Hard-water" dairies know that milkstone increases bacteria count, cuts profits!

use new **PENNCLEAN**

the safe, powerful liquid acid cleaner that removes all milkstone fast!

B-K QUICK FACTS



Milkstone deposits in utensils and equipment provide a breeding place for bacteria... prevent complete dairy sanitation.



Pennclean contains a controlled acid that removes all deposits—yet doesn't harm or discolor metals!



Pennclean may be applied by flush, circulation, soak, or spot methods.

Use Pennclean for milkstone removal, BryKo* Liquid Cleaner for daily wash-up, and famous B-K Powder® for sanitizing. They're all in the B-K line sold by your dairy, dealer, and receiving station.



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Get Pennclean at your G.L.F. Store or For further information, write B-K Dept. 157, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company THREE PENN CENTER PLAZA, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

LIVE AND LEARN

By **HUGH COSLINE**

Chapter X — Growing (Continued)



HERE'S AN interesting experiment. Think of some person who seems to be unlucky. Remember his misfortunes and ask yourself how many were due to the person's own carelessness, or lack of judgment or foresight. Better still, if you have a tendency to use bad luck as an alibi, try the experiment on yourself.

Of course, there is such a thing as chance. Sometimes it brings good results, sometimes bad. But it's no excuse for continued failure. Two things you can do. First, you can expect your share of bad luck. Insofar as possible you can prepare for financial reverses by having some insurance and a little money in a savings account. You can prepare yourself mentally to meet trouble as an adult, rather than as a child.

Second, you can look ahead, and by planning and foresight, you can prevent many things that are often called bad luck.

Undoubtedly, one of the worst attitudes any person can develop is the feeling that everyone is against him, that everyone dislikes him, and is trying to take advantage of him.

Allow that attitude to grow and you will soon have two results. Your friends will leave you, and you will find it extremely difficult to accomplish anything useful. Your friends will vanish because they find it unpleasant to be in your company. You can accomplish nothing because you expect to fail and always have a handy alibi for failure.

True, there are people who will take advantage of you if you allow it. But then, they will respect you if you refuse to allow it. Besides such people form a very small minority.

Spiritual Strength

Although you will find a later chapter on "Developing Your Spirit," the subject deserves some mention here because it can be one of the most powerful forces in developing attitudes.

As your convictions about spiritual things grow, your hate for a supposed enemy cools, your schemes to take advantage of others lose their attraction, your tendency to be pessimistic seems childish. Some one has said that the more you know about another person, the more you are likely to think well of him. If you liked him at first glance you will learn to like him more as you know him; even if you disliked him at first, you will grow to learn some good points about him, and to hate him less.

Desirable Attitudes

What attitudes and thoughts should you cultivate? What should you resist? What difference does it make anyway?

Fundamentally, I believe that what you think and how you feel are important because they make you contented, or they can make you discontented. The real purpose of the things I am saying is to point out some ways of getting more real happiness and satisfaction from life.

Optimism

Reasonable optimism is good. There is no more reason for expecting the worst than for always expecting the best.

There are many "sayings" about the subject. For example, "The optimist

sees the doughnut; the pessimist sees the hole."

I have heard people say, "I never expect the best, then I am never disappointed." My reply is: "What's so wrong about a little disappointment?" If everything always goes right, we come to accept it as normal and fail to appreciate good fortune.

There are three stages in enjoyment. Anticipation, realization, and remembrance. Sometimes the realization fails to come up to expectations. Generally time erases minor irritations, and the recollection is the most enjoyable of the three. All are good. You are missing something if you refuse to anticipate because you may be disappointed.

And then today's disappointment may become tomorrow's satisfaction. The girl you admire may turn down your request for a date, and as a result the world may have a decided bluish tinge. But tomorrow, or next week, or next year, you may see her and ask yourself, "What did I ever see in her that was attractive?"

And finally, if my arguments seem to lack conviction, just look around you and see who has the most fun, the optimists or the pessimists.

Courage

Who wants to be afraid of something all his life? Do you? Of course not. A young person may fear the bully down the street. Usually he isn't as tough as he seems. And if he is, it's important to learn that a licking is much less painful than fear.

As we get older we come to fear less tangible things—losing a job, losing money, disgrace, disapproval. These fears are more difficult to fight because you cannot take direct immediate action.

As I have suggested in another chapter, no one can be free if he is continually in fear of something.

Respect

Freedom assumes that men will not tolerate authority assumed by other men without permission or justification. The assumption of unwarranted authority by England brought on the Revolutionary War. Equally it is true that freedom is hurt, not helped, by refusal to respect proper authority. Such respect should start in the home with the realization that parents are responsible for the welfare of children. To assume that responsibility, they must have authority.

Later in life, lack of respect for authority is often shown by useless, willful destruction of property, by refusal to respect the rights of other people, by hunting and fishing out of season, by refusing to observe traffic laws, and by many other ways that will come to your mind.

Usually, accompanying such a lack of respect is a cynical attitude which assumes that everyone can be bribed if the price is high.

Trust

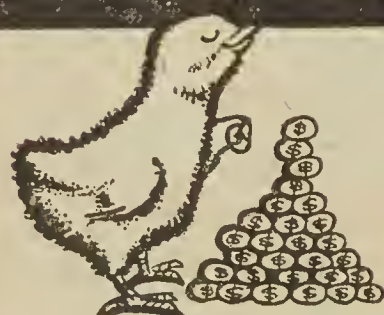
The opposite of cynicism is trust. The man who has trusted another who has failed to deserve the trust is tempted to become a cynic. But failure of one person to be worthy of trust should not condemn all men. The reasonable attitude is to trust a person until shown that he is not worthy of trust.

There are two great dangers to you in a complete lack of trust. Soon you become untrustworthy because you assume that all others are. Others are less likely to be worthy of trust because of your attitude.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

cause they see you do not expect them to be.

Closely allied to trust is reverence. Perhaps we might say that we trust our fellow men, but that we reverence God. Few men are entirely without reverence. As one man has said, "There are no atheists among soldiers in fox-holes."

Most of us realize that there are times when temptations are overpowering. Then is the time we need a spiritual strength that comes to those who seek it. The man without reverence is denied that strength. He cannot have it because he does not believe in it, therefore, never asks for it.

Responsibility

Education is learning responsibility. Most of you will admit that young people tend to shirk or ignore responsibility but gradually most of them develop it. At least, assuming responsibility is not born to most of us and some never develop it. In the meantime parents remind children that they must get ready for school, that they must study, that there are chores to be done.

Later there is the responsibility of supporting a family, of paying debts, of recognizing the rights of others, and many others that appear in our daily lives.

The point is that accepting responsibility becomes an attitude. Gradually you do accept it and are uncomfortable if you do not. Those people with whom you associate come to know that you do accept responsibility and act accordingly. For example, if it's known that you pay your financial obligations a banker is more willing to lend money to you.

Imagine, if you can, the chaos that would result if no one accepted any responsibility.

Sometimes it helps us to understand the truth of an idea if we take a look at the negative side—what it is not. Right now, while we are thinking about developing the right attitudes, let's see if we can figure out why some people develop or drift into bad attitudes.

First, how does and why does a person become a criminal? Books have been written on the subject but briefly we might conclude that one or more of the following often contribute to crime.

1. Lack of Intelligence.
2. No self Discipline.
3. Laziness.
4. Egotism (I can get away with it).
5. Self pity (I didn't have a chance).
6. Love of Adventure.
7. Neglect of Spiritual Things.

And while we are on the subject of undesirable attitudes, there is the individual who always has a "chip on his shoulder." From the adult viewpoint this is the most irritating, the most aggravating, the most maddening characteristic which sometimes afflicts the teenager.

He seems to reflect a belief that every person in the world dislikes him, is trying to annoy him, wants him to fail, enjoys seeing him suffer. Every suggestion from an employer becomes a criticism, every suggestion from a coach shows favoritism.

If you have a "chip on your shoulder" how about losing it? It may help to know that nine out of ten adults enjoy nothing more than to see young people develop and prosper! They will go far out of their way to help if you will let them!

Perhaps we can sum up what has been said by stating that normal, healthy attitudes are necessary in order to be a good citizen in a democracy. To be one you need to remember that freedom permits us to do what we know we should do. Remember, too, that freedom is built on religious principles, and you will see why right attitudes are so essential.

An Open Letter . . .

To: *All Independent Dairymen and
Producer Organizations*

From: **EASTERN Milk Producers
Cooperative Association, Inc.**

Dear Fellow Dairyman:

Are you the victim of inadequate bargaining which is largely the cause of the reduction of your milk prices?

Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative represents over 10,000 dairymen, and is solely a bargaining cooperative. It has the facilities, the know-how and the program. However, Eastern needs your support, and you need the protection of a recognized bargaining organization. Eastern has a workable long range program for permanent price relief to producers supplying the New York City, New Jersey and upstate New York markets. This program is embodied in the widely known Case Committee report. It consists of six changes in the New York Milk Order, and the adoption of an effective milk order for northern New Jersey and the upstate New York markets.

Eastern's program could provide 50 cents per hundredweight increase in producer prices.

Meanwhile, Eastern has petitioned the United States Secretary of Agriculture for temporary price relief to producers supplying the New York City market. The Secretary has announced a decision supporting our petition. This decision provides an increase in Class I-A prices for May and June of about 30 cents per hundredweight. The Secretary also agreed to call an immediate hearing for adjusting the Class III prices, which Eastern wants raised.

Dairymen review your activities, and see if you have been defeating your purpose or promoting it.

Have you been an opponent or a supporter of Eastern's program? You need both immediate and permanent price relief. Eastern has that program for you, of which we are justly proud.

We invite all independent dairymen and producer organizations to join with us in our program, and lend your support to an effective established bargaining organization.

For further information write to:

**EASTERN Milk Producers
Cooperative Association, Inc.**

403 Larned Building

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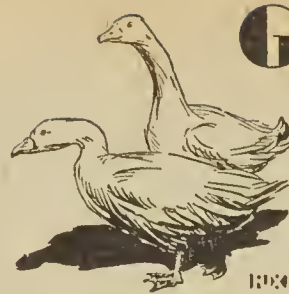
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GOOSE GROWING As a Sideline

By L. M. HURD

ALTHOUGH the goose today is the least important of the four principal kinds of domestic poultry in America—chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese—probably it is the most intelligent, the most rapid growing, the longest lived and the hardiest of the four.

It has been said that no class of poultry can be produced with so little expense for shelter, food, labor and care as geese. In general this statement is true. Geese, like ducks, are kept primarily for meat.

Up to the present time the commercial opportunities in goose raising have been limited because the demand for goose meat has not been very great, largely because the public has not been accustomed to eating it. Also, until recently, it has been difficult to hatch goose eggs in modern incubators. Egg production has been low. In recent years there has been considerable interest in geese as weeders in strawfields and other berry fields, and hatching results in incubators have improved due to research. This has opened up new opportunities to goose growers.

The housewife, however, needs considerable education on the good points of goose as a table bird. Actually, the edible portion of goose meat has an energy value per pound equal to fresh pork loin, according to U.S.D.A. workers. There is no question but that goose meat is equal to, if not better in palatability, than pork. Housing needs for geese are not great except when birds are young. Pasture is important as geese can make most of their living from tender grass and clover.

Geese can graze closer than cows, sheep and horses. Determination of sex in geese is often a problem. Male Pilgrim geese have different colored feathering than the females. This is the only breed showing this difference. Careful attention to mating is necessary as matings are for life.

Rations used are the same as for chickens until we have research to

show otherwise. Pellets are recommended instead of ordinary dry mash. Grain as well as mash is fed. A good breeder ration is necessary for the breeding stock during the breeding season. Water for swimming is not necessary except for the heavier breeds, such as the Toulouse.

Artificial incubation calls for complete or 180 degree turning of eggs four times daily. Temperature in forced draft incubators should be 99½ to 99¾ degrees F., and same for still air machines with the bulb of the thermometer ½ the distance from the bottom to the top of the eggs. Humidity should be high—70 per cent relative humidity—and in separate hatchers 90-94 degrees Fahrenheit.

Care of goslings is the same as for chicks except brooding temperature starts at 80 to 85 degrees F. instead of 90 to 95 degrees F. as for chicks. Best feed is mash in form of pellets; duck pellets can be used. Birds should have access to good grass or clover pasture after they are a week old.

Best marketing time is Christmas or New Year's. Best age to kill birds is 14 weeks when they are in full feather. Scald at 160 to 165 degrees F. A detergent may help water to penetrate feathers and a picking machine may be used. Final cleaning can be accomplished rather easily by dipping the birds in a special wax mixture heated to 165 degrees F. and then removing the wax after chilling the birds in cold water. Place the eviscerated birds in a deep freezer until marketing time.

The common breeds are Toulouse, Emden, Chinese, African, Pilgrim and Sebastopol. Chinese are best layers and are the best for weeders. Pilgrim is the only breed where sex can be determined at hatching time and later by the color of feathers. They are generally considered a good all-around bird.

Marketing is the big problem in raising geese. The best procedure is to start in a small way and build up a retail

(Continued on Opposite Page)

The Penn State Poultry House

By DR. GLENN O. BRESSLER Pennsylvania State University

ALTHOUGH we are just beginning to hit our stride in poultry house automation, the trend is already far beyond the use of mechanical feeders, waterers and even mechanical push-button pit cleaners. While a fully automatic poultry house, with the latest mechanical equipment, may cost more per square foot — research has shown that these labor-saving devices make production costs per bird less than the conventional house and equipment.

I believe there are other benefits equally important.

Automation solves the wet litter problem, which makes it possible to get rid of dirty eggs.

Automation offers hope in avoiding slumps in egg production every time there's a sudden change in the weather.

Automation promises to make it practical to house more birds in less space — giving us greater efficiency from mechanical feeders, waterers, pit cleaners and similar devices.

We have learned to run poultry houses lengthwise east and west, with a continuous band of insulating glass window wall facing directly south. This cleared the way for further automation, making it possible to use multiple tier roosts over a pit, with automatic

feeders and waterers at four or five levels.

The Penn State poultry house combines automatic ventilation, the south-facing window wall, multiple tier roosts over a pit, automatic feeders and waterers at multiple levels, mechanical pit cleaning equipment, wall and ceiling insulation. We feel omission of any of these features would reduce the effectiveness of the house.

With thermostatically controlled fans, we can use automation to take advantage of a maximum amount of wintertime sun on a clear day, without chilling the house during the night or on days when little sun heat is available. The fan control system is the secret to maintaining almost constant inside temperatures day and night, in spite of frequent outside changes.

A simple roof overhang shuts out the direct rays of the high summer sun. These rays are changed from light to heat as they hit the ground and so do not get inside the house, making it possible to keep inside temperatures from climbing higher than those outside.

New possibilities in the utilization of solar heat in poultry housing lie ahead. Who knows—in a few years we may be using a solar heat collector for summertime cooling as well as for wintertime warmth.

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FIELD M—2, GENEVA, N. Y.

(Continued from Opposite Page)
business in ready-to-cook birds among friends and neighbors. Have information ready to show the housewife how easy it is to prepare a goose for the table. Tell them not to be afraid of a greasy bird if they have a young bird and know how to prepare it. Many housewives will welcome a change from a turkey or chicken if they can be sure a goose will turn out well for the table. Many people think, because they have a marshy cattail swamp and pond, that they have an ideal place for geese. This is not true. Although geese can live

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Happiness, harmony, contentment and productivity — these are the qualities of a rich life, the bounteous harvest of getting along with people.

—Jack C. Yewell

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

quite largely on green food, it must be young and tender. They like a pasture with an abundance of grass and clover. No self-respecting goose will eat long, tough grass, weeds or vines. Geese need green food and grain to reach maturity rapidly and be ready for market in good condition. You will save on the feed bill by killing them as soon as they are fully grown, and they will not carry as much fat.

Geese are inclined to be slow and clumsy on their feet, consequently, they are easy prey for foxes, dogs, hawks, and other predators when they run out unfenced. Always protect them against natural enemies.

Geese are intelligent and many people find them great pets.

Goose growing does not have much to offer as a full-time business, but may be an interesting and paying sideline.

—A. A.—

WHEN LIGHTNING HITS THE GROUND

WHEN lightning hits the ground that's the end of it.

When lightning hits a lightning rod that is properly grounded that's the end of it.

When lightning hits anything not properly protected with lightning rods and GOOD grounds that's usually the end of that whether it be building, man or beast.

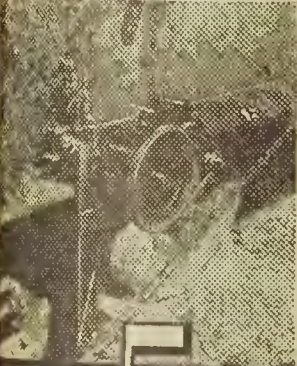
The same is true to a lesser degree in the case of electric wiring. It is safe and sure if it is adequate and properly installed, which includes proper grounding. It is safer to have a car that won't start than one you can't stop. It is safer to be without lightning and electric power if you lack proper grounds to stop it.

Inasmuch as we have no control over whether lightning comes or not and do not want to be without electric power, the only alternative is to make sure all buildings have lightning protection, have electric light and power, and above all, that everything is properly grounded. All grounds should be inspected and kept in good condition all the time. No one knows when the next storm may come your way. Are your grounds grounded? — Jim Ridout, in "Electricity on the Farm"



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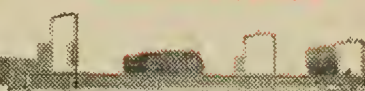


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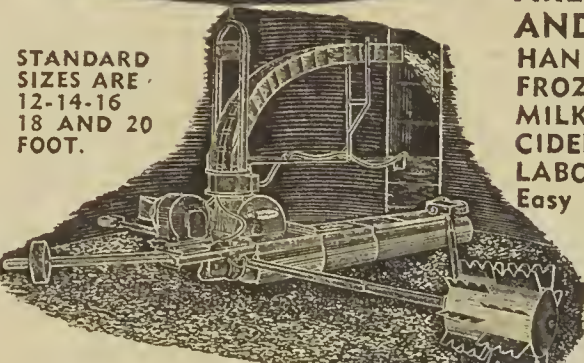
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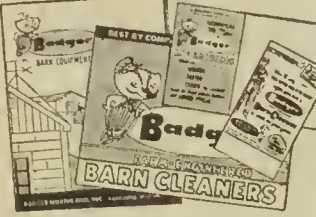
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HEREFORDS, registered, polled bulls, C. M. R. background. Francis Warner, Chenango Forks, R. D. 1, New York.

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REGISTERED Hereford Beef Cattle. 2 bred heifers \$175.00 each; 5 yearling heifers \$125.00; cows with calves; bulls — various ages. Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott, New York. Phone 7111.

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SHEEP FOR SALE: Hampshires. Pure bred registered heavy wool and lamb producers, 3 to 5 years old. Must reduce our flock. Also, our prize winning herd ram in prime condition. Write E. I. Hatfield, Quaker Lane Farms, Hyde Park, New York.

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GERMAN Shepherd Guard stud dog, silver, 3 years old. \$350. Ray Y. Leonard, 76 Main, Den-ville, New Jersey. Rockaway 90156.

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ENGLISH Shepherd puppies. Make A-1 dogs. Julia Strittmatter, Sewell, New Jersey.

SHEPHERD Pups—kind gentlemen want. Hendrickson Farm, Cobleskill, New York.

REGISTERED English Shepherd puppies from excellent farm cow dogs. Males \$18.00 - females \$15.00. Mrs. Ira Pegg, Morris, New York.

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ARABIAN Stallion—Breed your mares to beautiful, registered champion. Makes wonderful working stock, parade and pleasure colts. Fee \$35.00, grades. Welcome Ranch, Rock Hill, New York.

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SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

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HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750. Walker-Gordon Lab Company, Plainsboro, N. J.

WANTED, salesman with few lines, to sell complete Crop Drying and Forage Harvesting lines, New England and Eastern New York. Chester I. Frederick, Distributor, Mendon, N. Y.

WOMAN: Permanent place for mature person who wants pleasant home, responsible job. General helper in small school for retarded. No experience needed but should like children. Soundview School, Yorktown Heights, New York.

WANTED: Working farm foreman on large Dutchess County farm containing pure bred Angus, poultry and a small dairy. Farm well equipped with modern equipment. Good wages, good house, paid vacation, etc. Only reliable, sober person who can get along with men need apply. Must furnish references. Ferncliff Farm, Rhinebeck, New York.

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DAIRY CATTLE Artificial Insemination Technicians—men over 21, with dairy farm experience, interest in dairy herd improvement. Training course at Cornell University—July 9-21, 1956. Send qualifications and request for further details and application form before June 1 to Vincent G. Hinkley, New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., P.O. Box 528, Dept. A, Ithaca, New York.

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WANTED to buy old post cards, envelopes. Chur, Box 117, Williamsville, New York.

\$3,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel, Dimes 1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D. Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S, we pay \$5.00 to \$1500.00. Certain dates—Lincoln Cents, \$60.00. Indian-heads, \$60.00. Large Cents, \$500.00. Eagle cents, \$200.00. 2c Pieces, \$45.00. 3c Pieces \$60.00. Halfdimes \$500.00. Shield Nickels, \$100.00. Old Dimes \$300.00. 1875 Canadian Quarter, \$50.00. Hundreds of others worth \$5.00—\$500.00. Wanted Half dollars, dollars, gold coins, paper money etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated guaranteed buying-selling catalogue, giving complete all coin information—Send \$1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Catalogue money refundable. Worthycorn Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations, (K-117C) Boston 8, Mass.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

June 2 Issue.....Closes May 18
June 16 Issue.....Closes June 1
July 7 Issue.....Closes June 22
July 21 Issue.....Closes July 6

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Catalog—Free—Farms, Homes, Businesses, Coast-to-Coast, 34 States, 3,046 bargains described. World's Largest! 56 Years Service. Strout Realty, 251R 4th Ave., New York 10, New York.

260 ACRES, 50 cow dairy, stocked, equipped spring watered pastures, woodland, pondside, fruit trees, 8 room house, bath, electricity, telephone, mail, school bus, churches, deer hunting, \$33,000. Jesse Palmer, Sherman, New York.

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ORANGE County country property, list free. Farmhouse, 7 rooms, 2 baths, furnace, 2 acres. \$8900. Village home, 8 rooms, 2 baths, \$9500. Acreage farms. Write wants. Paul Boughton, 1 1/2 Dolson Avenue, Middletown, New York.

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CAMP LOTS for Sale. Eustis Ridge, Maine. Sugar Loaf Mountain Area. E. A. Caldwell and Son.

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247 ACRE farm, 100 tillable, barn 40 x 100, 45 ties, 2 silos, buckets, spring water gravity fed, 60 head stock, 42 milkers, tractor, full line machinery, extra level land. Beautiful 7 room house, oil heat, bath, 1/2 mile village, macadam road, \$34,500 full price, \$12,000 down, 140 acres, 80 tillable, level land, farm 38 by 60, 30 ties, buckets, silo, 200 ft. drilled well, 29 head stock, 22 milkers, tractor, full line machinery. Lovely 10 room house, furnace, bath, 2 miles village macadam road. \$22,500 full price, \$10,000 down. Don't overlook these outstanding farms. C. Marnell, Broker, Sidney, New York. Phone 7983 for full details.

DANDY, VALLEY Dairy Farm, equipment—\$25,000. Others to 1,000 acres. Businesses. Wants? Hendrickson Bros., Cobleskill, "Eastern", New York.

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22 head of cattle, 16 milking cows in all stages of lactation 1 bred heifer, 2 open heifers 1 service calf and two junior calves. Many carry the blood of Jane of Vernon, the Queen Mother of the breed. All farm machinery consisting of New Fordson Tractor cultivator to fit, nearly new elevator and many good farm tools, forks, milk pails and other articles too numerous to mention.
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About 320 acres including 166 acres of apple orchards, 20 acres of peaches, 15 acres of cherries. Beautiful Colonial home just completely remodeled plus 3 other homes. Complete buildings for orchard business with roadside market, packing houses and cider mill plus 175 foot frontage on Cayuga Lake. Selling subject to first mortgage held by local bank of about \$18,000.00. Substantial payment day of auction; balance in about 30 days. Important: The orchards will be cared for in the usual manner right up to the day of auction. This business has been in the same family 30 years. Also selling separately about 20 acres of apple orchards.

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When You Buy CURTAINS

By RUTH B. COMSTOCK

New York State College of Home Economics

IF YOU go shopping this spring for curtain and drapery fabrics, you can choose from many kinds of materials, new and interesting textures, and beautiful colors. Especially the pastel colors are stressed . . . the rich, sparkling Nature colors of sky and grass, water and flowers, sunrise and sunset, earth and trees. Blues, greens, blue-greens, yellow-greens, melon (oranges) and pinks are blended and mixed in luscious combinations. Neutral grays, beiges, tans and off-white—the colors of stone, earth and tree bark—also are used. You'll find these colors in sheer and heavier curtain fabrics, as well as in those for draperies.

As for textures, the "tweed look" is new. Curtain and drapery fabrics are woven with different sizes and kinds of yarns. Many have a gold or silver yarn for sparkle and richness. Others are beautifully sheer and plain, a pleasing contrast if other fabrics in the room are textured.

Consider Your Needs

The trend today is toward "one treatment" of a window, instead of overdressing (for example, using shades, glass curtains and draperies together) as we used to do. Many openings are large to help homes look spacious. Nothing should be added to well-placed windows to close us in or to shut off light, air, or a view. Treating large openings, however, adds problems of

as side panels, and depend on blinds or shades for privacy and protection against heat and sunfading.

Curtains and draperies help to make a room seem comfortable and friendly; also they can make it look larger or smaller. If you wish to make a small room look spacious, blend colors at the windows with those on the walls and choose plain rather than patterned fabrics.

If your room is large, you are freer to choose color contrasts and patterned fabrics, but remember that wall and window colors should be a background for your other furnishings and the people in the room. The total effect should be a restful background, with no overdressing of windows.

Don't forget the effect from the outside too. Colors at those windows seen as people pass by should blend with house colors.

Before You Buy

When you see a fabric that you like, before buying it find out what kind of material it is . . . whether it is a natural fibre, such as cotton, linen, or silk, or one of the many man-made fibers, such as nylon. You will also want to find out, either from the label or the clerk, or description in the mail order catalog or newspaper, whether the material has been treated with a finish, and what kind of care you should give it . . . whether it may be washed or dry-cleaned. If it's washable, you will want to know about shrinkage.

Most curtain and drapery fabrics are now made to hang well, and are easy to care for and are durable. Even the natural fibers are being treated in some cases with a special finish to make them act like synthetic materials . . . wash, drip-dry, and hang. But there is no one "miracle" fiber or blend of fibers . . . each has its advantages and disadvantages. If you know what these are, you can choose the one which best fits your needs and purse. Here is a little guide that will help you to choose:

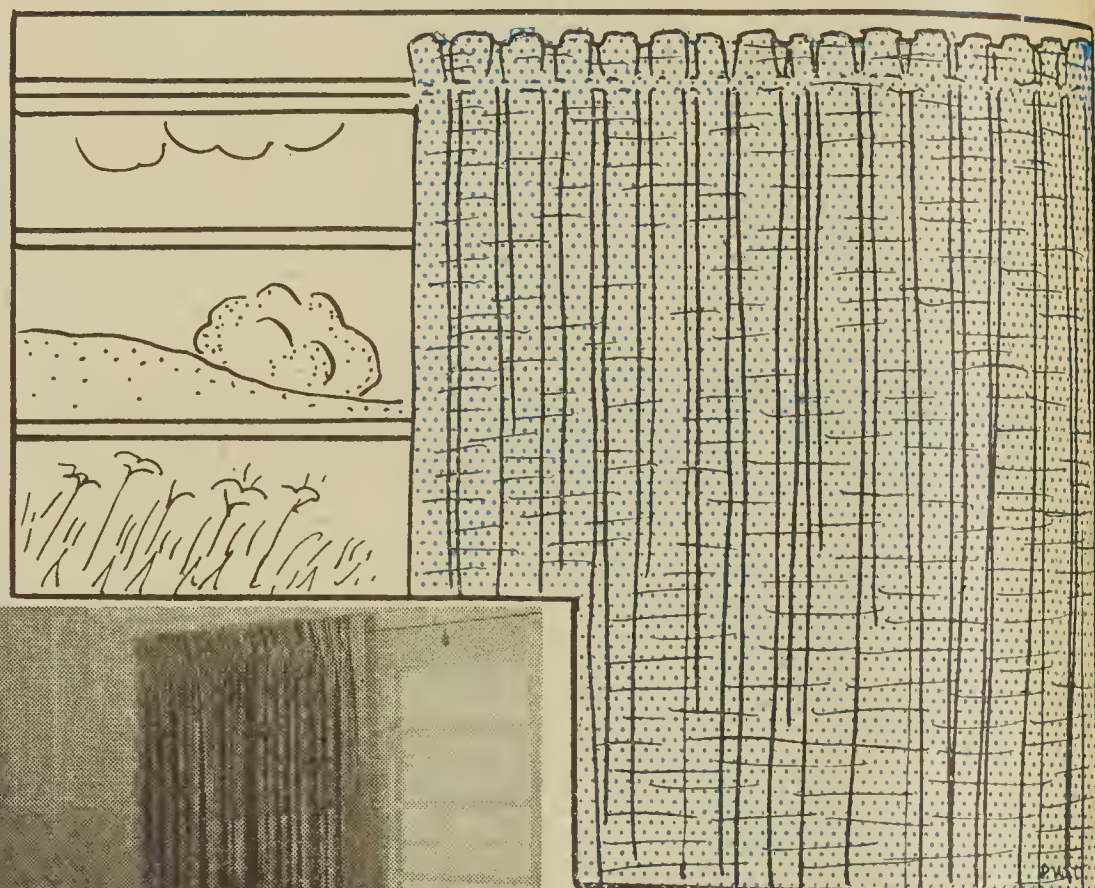
Natural Fibers

Cottons are available in many interesting weaves, textures, weights and colors and in a wide price range. We have used cotton many years for curtains and draperies and we know it wears well, washes easily, but usually has to be ironed. Look for labels saying 'preshrunk' or 'sanforized' shrunk, which means fabrics will shrink no more than 1% or 2%. The term "vat" in the label indicates the use of the best obtainable dyes.

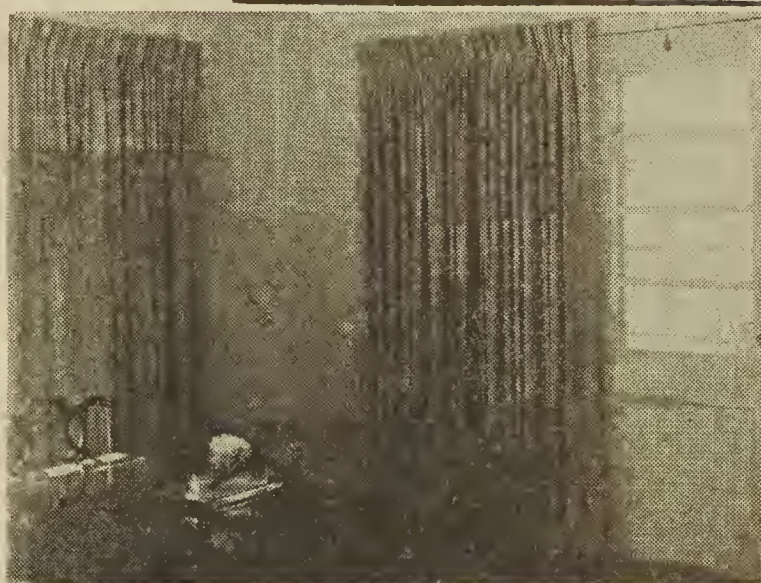
Special finishes are being applied to cottons which, for example, help them to maintain the new look throughout the life of the fabric or to resist staining if they are rained on or blow against screens.

Linen is available in beautiful colors, textures and patterns; also, silk in lovely colors and interesting textures. Both are more expensive than most cottons and are used less widely for curtains and draperies.

Mohair (wool) is used occasionally



Sheer curtains (above) are decorative and soften light at picture window. At left, the unlined cotton rep draperies used at both door and window can be drawn back in daytime and closed in evening for privacy or warmth.



for draperies; it should be treated to prevent moth damage.

Man-Made Fabrics

Rayon is inexpensive and wears well but is weak when wet and therefore must be washed and dried carefully. **Chromspun** and **Celaperm** (both rayon fabrics) have 'locked-in' color, which means they are fast to light and will not fade at the windows. Not all colors in such fabrics are fast to washing, however. To be certain, you would need to test-wash a small sample.

Fortisan is another type of rayon and is supposedly the strongest fiber known. We hope this means that it resists sun rotting. Both one hundred per cent fortisan and blends of it are now available in many beautiful colors. Legally a fabric of 15 per cent fortisan can be so labelled; if other fibers are used, read the label carefully to know what they are.

Orlon resists sunlight better than any other fiber, and is not damaged by smoke or soot. However, it burns with a flash flame, a factor which might be important since curtains are a path for fire.

Dacron is called the luxury fabric, in comparison with nylon and orlon. Dacron curtains stay fresh and crisp as long as they last, wash easily and require less pressing than the other two. Creases once heat set are hard to remove. Avoid the use of hot water and allow curtains to drip dry.

Glass fiber is fire-resistant, is not damaged by mildew or insects and can be washed and hung back at the windows in a matter of minutes. It has low abrasive resistance, which means it will crack if rubbed against or if it hits the window sill, screen, blinds or floor. A new process which makes the glass fibers less brittle and more pli-

able has reduced this problem. Fiber glass curtains cost more but wear longer with proper care.

Make Them Last

Curtains may or may not be expensive, but they do take time and thought whether you make them or buy them ready-made . . . so you will want them to continue to look well and to last as long as possible. Changing curtains from sunny to shady windows helps to even the wear. Turning them upside down is good too, but requires adjusting hems and headings.

Frequent cleaning is important, as dirt may rot fabrics as much as sun. In many rooms, curtains probably need washing or dry cleaning twice a year. If you choose a fabric that requires dry cleaning, you might consider this expense with the initial cost.

Do It Yourself!

(Editor's Note: You can get expert help in making your curtains and draperies from a new Cornell bulletin, No. S-24. It is called "How to Make Curtains and Draperies" and is by the writer of the article on this page, Mrs. Ruth Comstock. The bulletin contains over 60 photographs and drawings showing every step in curtain making. It will also tell you what to do with those problem windows, how to make cornices and valances, how to install traverse rods . . . in fact, this is the most helpful bulletin we have seen on this subject.)

To get a copy of it, write to Mail- ing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Ask for Bulletin S-24, "How to Make Curtains and Draperies", and enclose 15 cents if you live outside of New York State. It is free to residents of New York State.)

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The art of living does not consist in preserving and clinging to a particular mood of happiness, but in allowing happiness to change its form without being disappointed by the change; for happiness, like a child, must be allowed to grow up.

—Charles Morgan

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handling and cleaning, and may add to costs (for adequate fixtures, for example).

So, before you go shopping, decide the kind of window treatment you need most. You may want to soften light, to provide privacy, to add decoratively to the room, to help keep heat in or out, or to lessen fading of other furnishings.

If you want to soften the light, folds of a sheer fabric over the windows will cut glare reflected from sun, snow, water, or nearby buildings—and at the same time you won't be closed in or have your view cut off.

Heavier, more opaque fabrics or blinds or shades are needed to provide privacy and to help control heat and fading.

Sheer fabrics and those that let some light through (translucent fabrics) are now often made to hang like draperies and are used alone. Many are unlined.

For flexibility, you might want to use a fabric that could be drawn across the window to provide the necessary comfort and privacy, but which also could be drawn back out of the way when you wish to see out and let in light and air. Or you might use fabrics



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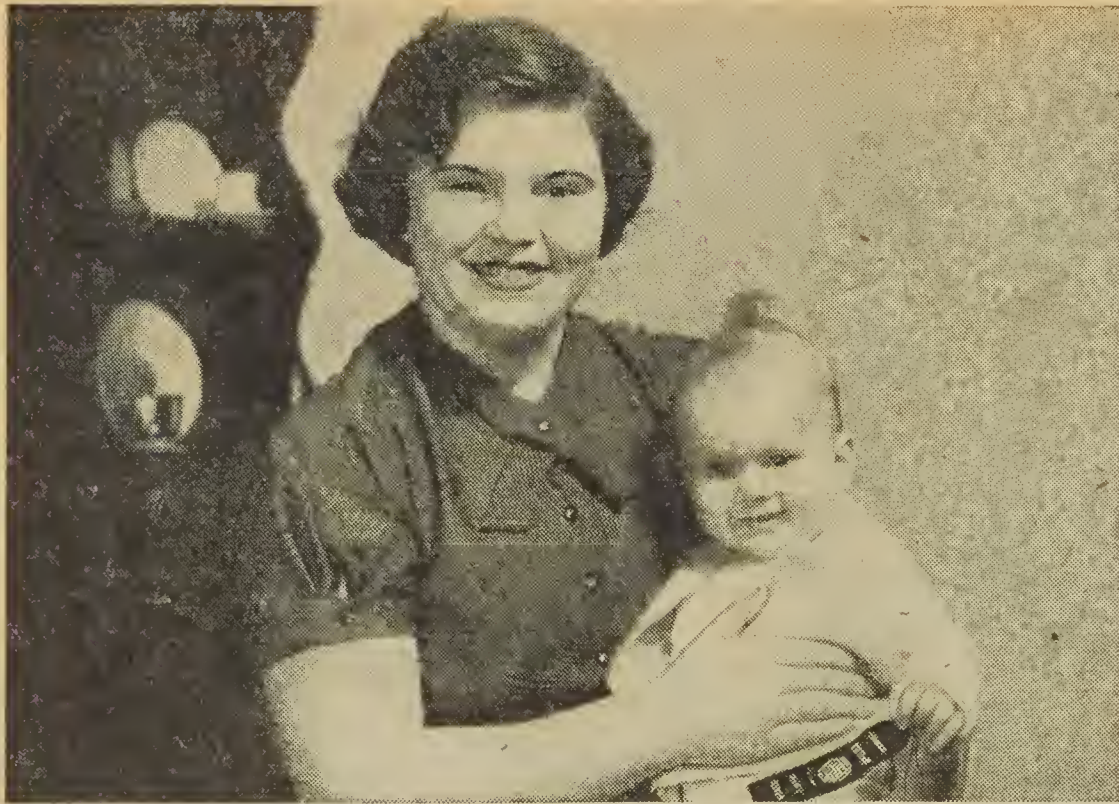
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Wins prize in first cooking contest

Young New Jersey Mother Wins Top Award for Her Cooking

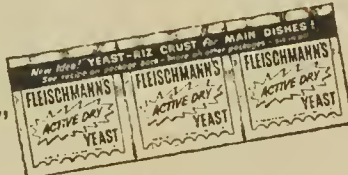
Alvin, Junior is too young to enjoy his mother's prize cooking, but he does a mighty good job of showing off Mrs. Yeagle's prize ribbon. She won it just last fall at the Cumberland County Fair in her very first cooking contest.

Naturally Mrs. Yeagle of Elmer, New Jersey, is a mighty busy young mother, but she's found handy ways of doing things — using Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast for instance. "This dry yeast is so easy to use," she says. "And so easy to keep handy—stays fresh for months."

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

'Round The Kitchen

Can and Freeze With Ease

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

TO MAKE it easy to fill your shelves and freezer with products of which you will be proud, plan ahead for the equipment and supplies you will need, select and properly prepare high quality foods, and follow the correct procedures.

Things You'll Need

First, see what supplies you have on hand. Check your large equipment . . . you will need containers for preheating foods, blanching, cooling and making sirups. For processing fruits and tomatoes, some kind of a boiling water bath will be necessary, and the recommended steam pressure canner for vegetables and meats.

Be sure to check your pressure canner before using. The steam gauge should register correctly. You may be able to have this checked at the office of your county home demonstration agent. The cooker should be clean and the openings of the petcock and safety valve entirely clear. Have the manufacturer's directions handy for use.

For canning, check jars for cracks and chips and be sure sealing edge is smooth. Use new jar rubbers and new metal caps and have directions handy for sealing the different types of jars. For freezing, you will need an assortment of the correct types of wrappings and containers . . . moisture-vapor-proof ones . . . and labels. You will probably want a supply of ascorbic acid compound to protect color and flavor of some canned and frozen fruits.

Fast and Fresh

"Two hours from garden to jar or freezer" is one of the secrets of a good product. Another good rule is to handle foods carefully and work quickly. The variety of the food, its condition . . . not over mature or stale, free from bruises and imperfections . . . and flavor peak all affect the quality of the final product . . . so can and freeze the best you can secure.

Fruits should be ripe but firm and carefully washed in small amounts of water, but not allowed to stand in water. Vegetables should be young and tender and thoroughly washed. For a uniform product, grade either fruits or vegetables for size and degree of maturity before putting in jar or freezing package.

Containers and Sirup

Prepare canning jars by washing in hot soapy water. Rinse and scald, and heat in clean hot water before using. Dip jar rubbers (use new ones) in boiling water before placing on jars and prepare metal lids (new) as directed by manufacturer. Treat glass jars used for freezing in the same manner but cool them before adding food.

Make sirup ahead of time. It needs to be cooled if product is to be frozen. If for canned fruit, boiling sirup is used. Use these proportions for sirup:

Very thin sirup: 1 cup sugar and 4 cups water.

Thin sirup: 2 cups sugar and 4 cups water.

Medium sirup: 3 cups sugar and 4 cups water.

Thick sirup: 4 cups sugar and 4 cups water.

Canning Procedure

Fruits and tomatoes may be packed cold or preheated, but it is better to preheat vegetables before placing in cans.

To pack fruit and tomatoes cold, place in clean hot jars, and cover fruit with boiling sirup (just press tomatoes in jar without additional juice).

To pack fruit hot, bring fruit to boil in sirup or with sugar until heated through, pack and cover with boiling sirup.

Cover vegetables with boiling water, return quickly to boiling, and boil as directed for each vegetable (see your canning bulletins). Pack loosely in jars and cover with boiling water, adding 1/2 teaspoon salt per pint.

Head space: 1/2-inch head space is left for most foods; 1/4-inch for apple sauce and fruit purees; 1-inch for corn, limas, and peas. None for hot fruit juice and hot tomato juice. Before sealing, work out bubbles in can by inserting silver knife in jar between food and side of jar.

Processing: The type of food determines the temperature and time of processing. Fruits and tomatoes (high acid foods) may be processed in the boiling water bath. All other vegetables (non-acid foods) are safe only when processed in the steam pressure cooker with its higher temperature. "Open canning" and "open kettle" methods of canning are not recommended; neither are canning powders or preservatives.

Boiling water bath. Have a container with cover and large enough so there will be no crowding of jars, and deep enough so water can come 2 inches above tops of jars. A rack for the jars

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Objects which are usually the motives of our travels by land and by sea are often overlooked and neglected if they lie under our eye.

—Pliny the Younger

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to stand on will keep them away from direct heat. Allow space between jars so water can circulate freely around and over jars.

Pressure Cooker: Follow manufacturer's directions for using your pressure cooker. These points are important: Have at least 1 1/2 inches water in canner so it won't boil dry and be damaged. When placing jars in canner, leave space between jars so that steam may flow around and over each jar. Be sure to fasten lid of canner tightly. When heating, allow steam to escape for ten minutes before closing the petcock to drive out all air. When processing is over, remove canner from heat and let stand until pressure reads zero. Then wait five minutes before opening petcock. Remove cover by raising up the side farthest away from you so the steam will escape away from you.

Care of Products. Immediately after processing canned foods, complete seal unless self-sealing lid was used. Set jar upright and apart and out of draft to cool. When cool, check jars for leakage. Label and date. Store in a cool dry place.

Freezing Procedure

Speed and care in handling are important in freezing. You may freeze small fruits and berries without sugar, but they will have better texture and flavor if you pack them in sugar to draw out enough juice to cover fruit or in a sirup. Use a cooled sirup. Just before combining sirup with light colored fruits add 1/4 to 1/2 teaspoon crystalline ascorbic acid to every quart of cold sirup. This will prevent discoloration of fruit. Whole fruit may be dropped into sirup or may be sliced directly into it. Allow 1/2 to 1-inch head space and fill top of box with crumpled wax paper. To keep fruits covered

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

with sirup. Label and freeze immediately.

Blanching. Vegetables must be blanched before freezing to destroy enzymes which would destroy color, flavor, and some vitamins. Blanching makes packing easier, too, as it shrinks the vegetable. Also, the color is intensified and the vegetables soften slightly, making the time for later cooking shorter.

A large kettle with cover and a large piece of cheesecloth or a wire basket may be used for blanching. The deep well in your stove could be used. Use 1 gallon boiling water for 1 pound non-leafy vegetables; 2 gallons for 1 pound leafy vegetables. Return water to boiling quickly, start timing, cook length of time stated in your freezing bulletin for the particular vegetable, and chill immediately in ice water or cold running water. Pack, leaving 1/2-inch head space, label, and freeze at once.

Keep a simple record of your canned and frozen products. Tack a canned food record on door of cupboard and record date and number of cans put in cupboard, and number and date cans are removed. Do the same for your

frozen products, keeping the record handy to your freezer.

Bulletins to Send For

Home Freezing of Farm Products. Cornell Bulletin No. 611. 25 cents. No free distribution. Write to Mailing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. From the same address you can get these three helpful Cornell guides:

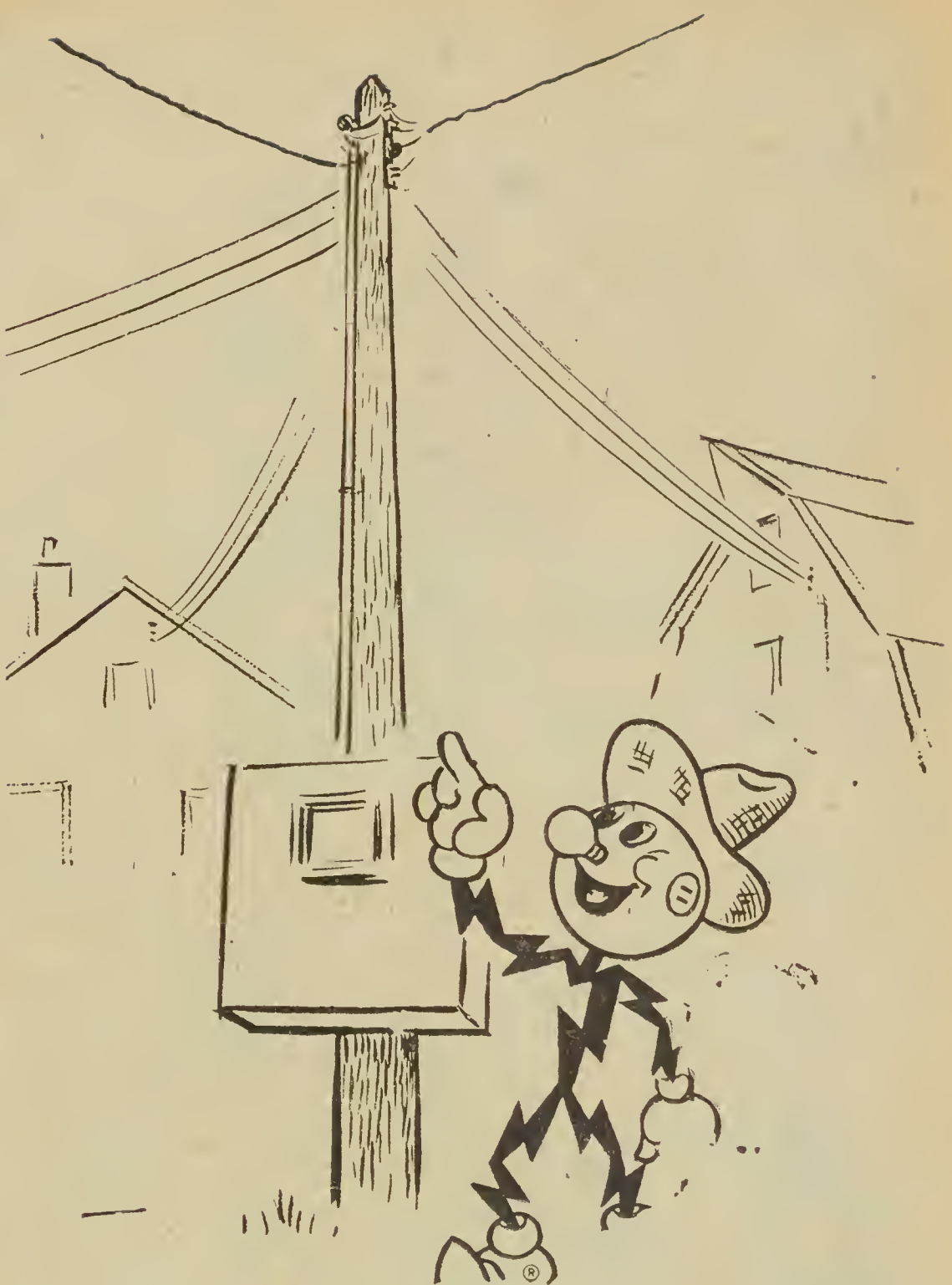
A Canning Guide. Directions and time-table for fruits, vegetables, meat. Free to New York State residents; 2 cents to others.

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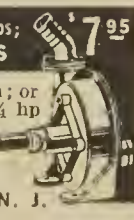
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a tale of our own great North Country and the kind of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER XVI

WE CAME up Frankfort to William street where we shook hands and parted and I turned up Monkey Hill. I had made unexpected progress with Trumbull that night. He had never talked to me so freely before and somehow he had let me come nearer to him than I had ever hoped to be. His company had lifted me out of the slough a little and my mind was on a better footing as I neared the chalet.

As soon as Lincoln was elected the attitude of the South showed clearly that "the irrepressible conflict," of Mr. Seward's naming, had only just begun. The Herald gave columns every day to the news of "the coming Revolution," as it was pleased to call it. There was loud talk of war at and after the great Pine Street meeting of December 15. South Carolina seceded, five days later, and then we knew what was coming, albeit, we saw only the dim shadow of that mighty struggle that was to shake the earth for nearly five years.

I remember one day, when Horace Greeley was sunk deep in work, a negro came and began with grand airs to make a request as delegate from his campaign club. The Printer sat still, his eyes close to the paper his pen flying at high speed. The colored orator went on lifting his voice in a set petition. Mr. Greeley bent to his work as the man waxed eloquent. A nervous movement now and then betrayed the Printer's irritation. He looked up, shortly, his face kindling with anger.

"Help! For God's sake!" he shrilled impatiently, his hands flying in the air. The Printer seemed to be gasping for breath.

"Go and stick your head out of the window and get through," he shouted hotly to the man.

He turned to his writing—a thing dearer to him than a new bone to a hungry dog.

"Then you may come and tell me what you want," he added in a milder tone.

Those were days when men said what they meant and their meaning had more fight in it than was really polite or necessary. Fight was in the air and before I knew it there was a wild, devastating spirit in my own bosom, in-somuch that I made haste to join a local regiment. It grew apace but not until I saw the first troops on their way to the war was I fully determined to go and give battle with my regiment.

The town was afire with patriotism. Sumter had fallen; Lincoln had issued his first call. The sound of the fife and drum rang in the streets. Men gave up work to talk and listen or go into the sterner business of war. Then one night in April, a regiment came out of New England, on its way to the front. It lodged at the Astor House to leave at nine in the morning. Long before that hour the building was flanked and fronted with tens of thousands, crowding Broadway for three blocks, stuffing the wide mouth of Park Row and braced into Vesey and Barclay streets. My editor assigned me to this interesting event: I stood in the crowd, that morning, and saw what was really the beginning of the war in New York.

Suddenly the band began playing. The tune was Yankee Doodle. A wild, dismal, tremulous cry came out of a throat near me. It grew and spread to a mighty roar and then such a shout went up to Heaven, as I had never heard, and as I know full well I shall never hear again. It was like the riv-

ing of thunderbolts above the roar of floods—elemental, prophetic, threatening, ungovernable.

It did seem to me that the holy wrath of God Almighty was in that cry of the people. It was a signal. It declared that they were ready to give all that a man may give for that he loves—his life and things far dearer to him than his life. After that, they and their sons begged for a chance to throw themselves into the hideous ruin of war.

I walked slowly back to the office and wrote my article. When the Printer came in at twelve I went to his room before he had had time to begin work.

"Mr. Greeley," I said, "here is my resignation. I am going to the war."

His habitual smile gave way to a sober look as he turned to me, his big white coat on his arm. He pursed his lips and blew thoughtfully. Then he threw his coat in a chair and wiped his eyes with his handkerchief.

"Well! God bless you, my boy," he said. "I wish I could go, too."

I worked some weeks before my regiment was sent forward. I planned to be at home for a day, but they needed me on the staff, and I dreaded the pain of a parting, the gravity of which

THE STORY THUS FAR

EBEN HOLDEN and his young orphan friend Will had found a home on Dave Brower's farm. Will and little Hope Brower grew up together, and as the years passed Will's affection for Hope deepened into love.

In Will's second year at college Hope left to stay with the Fullers and continue her studies in New York City. Will graduated from college and he and Eben journeyed to New York to see Hope and hear her sing.

Hope believes Will loves some other girl. Mrs. Fuller is determined to keep them apart.

After some difficulty, Will gets a job with Horace Greeley on the New York Tribune. He gets to know a Mr. Trumbull better, a man he will later know in a surprising capacity.

my return would serve only to accentuate. So I wrote them a cheerful letter, and kept at work.

It was my duty to interview some of the great men of that day as to the course of the government. I remember Commodore Vanderbilt came down to see me in shirt sleeves and slippers that afternoon, with a handkerchief tied about his neck in place of a collar—a blunt man, of simple manners and a big heart; one who spoke his mind in good, plain talk, and, I suppose, he got along with as little profanity as possible, considering his many cares.

He called me "boy" and spoke of a certain public man as a "big sucker." I soon learned that to him a "sucker" was the lowest and meanest thing in the world. He sent me away with nothing but a great admiration of him. As a rule, the giants of that day were plain men of the people, with no frills upon them, and with a way of hitting from the shoulder. They said what they meant and meant it hard. I have heard Lincoln talk when his words had the whiz of a bullet and his arm the jerk of a piston.

John Trumbull invited McClingan, of whom I have told him much, and myself to dine with him an evening that

— American Agriculturist, May 19, 1900

week. I went in my new dress suit—that mark of sinful extravagance for which Fate had brought me down to the pounding of rocks under Boss McCormick. Trumbull's rooms were a feast for the eye—aglow with red roses. He introduced me to Margaret Hull and her mother, who were there to dine with us. She was a slight woman of thirty then, with a face of no striking beauty, but of singular sweetness. Her dark eyes had a mild and tender light in them; her voice a plaintive, gentle tone, the like of which one may hear rarely if ever. For years she had been a night worker in the missions of the lower city, and many an unfortunate had been turned from the way of evil by her good offices.

The remarkable thing about Margaret Hull was her simple faith. It looked to no glittering generality for its reward, such as the soul's "highest good"—much talked of in the philosophy of that time. She believed that for every soul she saved, one jewel would be added to her crown in Heaven. And yet she wore no jewels upon her person. Her black costume was beautifully fitted to her fine form but was almost severely plain. It occurred to me that she did not quite understand her own heart, and, for that matter, who does? But she had somewhat in her soul that passed all understanding—I shall not try to say what, with so little knowledge of those high things, save that I know it was of God.

Miss Hull made us to know many odd things about her work for the children of misfortune—inviting us to come and see it for ourselves. We went to go the next evening.

I finished my work at nine that night and then we walked through noisome streets and alleys—New York was then far from being so clean a city as now—to the big mission house.

As we came in at the door we saw a group of women kneeling before the altar at the far end of the room, and heard the voice of Margaret Hull praying—a voice so sweet and tender that we bowed our heads at once, and listened while it quickened the life in us. She plead for the poor creature about her, to whom Christ gave always the most abundant pity, seeing they were more sinned against than sinning.

There was not a word of cant in her petition. It was full of a simple, unconscious eloquence, a higher feeling than I dare try to define. And when it was over she had won their love and confidence so that they clung to her hands and kissed them and wet their hands with their tears. She came and spoke to us presently, in the same sweet manner that had charmed us the night before—there was no change in it. We offered to walk home with her, but she said Trumbull was coming at twelve.

"So that is 'The Little Mother' of whom I have heard so often," said McClingan, as we came away.

I came back to the office and went into Mr. Greeley's room to bid him good-by. He stood by the gas jet, in a fine new suit of clothes, reading a paper, while a boy was blacking one of his boots. I sat down, awaiting a more favorable moment.

In his attire Mr. Greeley wore always the best material, that soon took on a friendless and dejected look. The famous white overcoat had been bought for five dollars of a man who had come by chance to the office of the New Yorker, years before, and who considered its purchase a great favor. That was a time when the price of a coat was a thing of no little importance to the Printer. To-night there was about him a great glow, such as comes of fine tailoring and new linen.

He was so preoccupied with his paper that I went out into the big room and sat down, awaiting a better time.

"The Printer's going to Washington" (Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

to talk with the president," said an editor.

Just then Mr. Greeley went running hurriedly up the spiral stair on his way to the type room. Three or four compositors had gone up ahead of him. He had risen out of sight when we heard a tremendous uproar above stairs.

I ran up, two steps at a time, while the high voice of Mr. Greeley came pouring down upon me like a flood. It had a wild, fleeing tone. He stood near the landing, swinging his arms and swearing like a boy just learning how. In the middle of the once immaculate shirt bosom was a big, yellow splash. Something had fallen on him and spattered as it struck. We stood well out of range, looking at it, undeniably the stain of nicotine. In a voice that was no encouragement to confession he dared "the drooling idiot" to declare himself. In a moment he opened his waistcoat and surveyed the damage.

"Look at that!" he went on, complainingly. "Ugh! The reeking, filthy, slobbering idiot! I'd rather be slain with the jaw bone of an ass."

"You'll have to get another shirt," said the pressman, who stood near. "You can't go to Washington with such a breast pin."

"I'd breast pin him if I knew who he was," said the editor.

A number of us followed him down stairs and a young man went up the Bowery for a new shirt. When it came the Printer took off the soiled garment, flinging it into a corner, and I helped him to put himself in proper fettle again. This finished, he ran away, hurriedly, with his carpet bag, and I missed the opportunity I wanted for a brief talk with him.

My regiment left New York by night in a flare of torch and rocket. The streets were lined with crowds now hardened to the sound of fife and drum and the pomp of military preparation. I had a very high and mighty feeling in me that wore away in the discomfort of travel. For hours after the train started we sang and told stories, and ate peanuts and pulled and hauled at each other in a cloud of tobacco smoke. The train was sidetracked here and there, and dragged along at a slow pace.

Young men with no appreciation, as it seemed to me, of the sad business we were off upon, went roystering up and down the aisles, drinking out of bottles and chasing around the train as it halted. These revelers grew quiet as the night wore on. The boys began to close their eyes and lie back for rest. Some lay in the aisle, their heads upon their knapsacks. The air grew chilly and soon I could hear them snoring all about me and the chatter of frogs in the near marshes.

I closed my eyes and vainly courted sleep. A great sadness had lain hold of me. I had already given up my life for my country—I was only going away now to get as dear a price for it as possible in the blood of its enemies. When and where would it be taken? I wondered.

In my sacrifice there was but one reservation—I hoped I should not be horribly cut with a sword or a bayonet. I had written a long letter to Hope, who was yet at Leipsic. I wondered if she would care what became of me. I got a sense of comfort thinking I would show her that I was no coward, with all my littleness. I had not been able to write to Uncle Eb or to my father or mother in any serious tone of my feeling in this enterprise. I had treated it as a kind of holiday, from which I should return shortly to visit them.

All about me seemed to be sleeping—some of them were talking in their dreams. As it grew light, one after another rose and stretched himself, rousing his seat companion. The train halted; a man shot a musket voice in at the car door. It was loaded with the

many syllables of "Annapolis Junction." We were pouring out of the train shortly, to bivouac for breakfast in the depot yard.

We went into camp there on the lonely flats of east Maryland for a day or two, as we supposed, but really for quite two weeks. In the long delay that followed, my way traversed the dead levels of routine. When Southern sympathy had ceased to wreak its wrath upon the railroads about Baltimore we pushed on to Washington. There I got letters from Uncle Eb and Elizabeth Brower. The former I have now in my box of treasures—a torn and faded remnant of that dark period.

"Dear Sir," it said (he always wrote me in this formal manner), "I take my pen in hand to lett you know that we are all wel. also that we are sorry you could not come hom. They took on terribul. Hope she wrote a letter. Said she

had not herd from you. also that somebody wrote to her you was goin to be married. You had oughter write her a letter, Bill. Looks to me so you haint used her right. Shes a comin hom in July. Sowed corn to day in the gardin. David is off byin catul. I hope God will take care uv you, boy, so good by from yours truly

Eben Holden.

(To be continued)



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Allin Paul, left, stopped in to talk with Otto Hauf, a farm and civic leader in Max, N. D., about rural developments.

In five minutes, they'll be talking about rural telephones

That's Allin Paul of Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. on the left. And in northwestern North Dakota, they know when Allin stops to chat the topic is sure to be rural telephone service. That's part of his job.

He's responsible for providing rural folks with telephone service. To do it, he's continually on the move—many thousands of miles a year. He spends a great deal of time talking with North Dakotans about their needs and new rural telephone developments. As a result, in a town like Rugby, N. D., the number of telephones has increased from 138 to 500 since 1940.

Allin, who has been on the job more than 30 years, gets a lot of satisfaction from his work.

"Recently," he explained, "a telephone call brought a doctor in a ski-plane to a snowbound farm to save a child who had drunk kerosene. People here must have good telephone service. A neighbor out here can be a good many miles away."

Allin and thousands of other telephone men and women in Bell System rural areas work continually to bring folks within easy talking distance of their neighbors—across the road and across the nation.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By
ED HARRISON

Milking the Dairy Herd

AS THE MILKING machine replaced hand milking at Harden Farms, we, like many other herd owners, discovered that the machine did not entirely solve our milking problems. The milking machine did not remove the human element and we quickly learned that regardless of make, it was no better than the operator.

In the early years we had a team of two men operating three single units. Production was unsatisfactorily low with wide daily variations. Udder trouble was common. Both men refused to accept the responsibility for the trouble, and each insisted that he was doing a good job. The only solution was to break up the team and give each man a string to milk and be responsible for. Accordingly the cows were divided equally and each milker was limited to a single unit.

They protested loudly, arguing that they would never get through milking. They were amazed, however, when within ten days they had reduced their milking time compared to working together and operating three units. Production increased and our udder trouble decreased to a point where it was no longer a problem.

As helpful as this change proved to be, we soon learned that there were still other problems to be solved.

A Conflict of Personalities

Dairy cows vary widely in temperament, in dispositions, and in their responses. The successful machine operator, like the successful hand milker, must learn to know the cows he is working with. Knowing them, he can frequently avoid a conflict between himself and his cows. I realize that this may sound ridiculous to some, but actually conflict between a milker and his cow or cows is not uncommon. When we discover such a conflict we try to transfer the cow to another milker's string.

Just recently a very promising two-year-old in one of our best milker's strings was falling far short of our expectations. She was transferred to another milker, and within a few days she had increased 14 pounds of milk per day. She has held this increase very uniformly for over two months. Keep in mind that this transfer was made after she had been in milk for three months, which was well past the stage when any increase would normally be expected.

Heifers

With first calf heifers, the first few milkings represent a very critical period. We like to feed a heifer just before milking so that her attention is diverted. Extra care should be used in stimulating the milk let down. Never move quickly, and do everything possible to quiet her and prevent her from becoming excited. Whenever possible it is best to have a second man present to push the tail up to discourage kicking as the machine is put on.

Under no condition should the milker leave her from the time the machine is put on until it is removed. If one is able to complete the first three or four milkings without mishap, the battle is usually won. On the other hand if she becomes excited and kicks the machine off it may take weeks to quiet her down and sometimes she never entirely gets over being nervous and excitable.

A few years ago we had quite an outstanding four-year old complete a record of over 25,000 lbs. of milk. When she calved as a five-year-old she was in exceptionally good condition and really ready to go. In an attempt to give her every possible opportunity we assigned her to our best milker, a milker who in the past four years with us has completed 23 records over 1,000 lbs. of fat.

For some reason they just never got along and she failed by 3,000 lbs. of equalling her four-year-old record. The following year under another milker she produced over 29,000 lbs. of milk and the next over 30,000 lbs. The significant thing is that this conflict occurred with a top milker, a man who takes pride in his work and derives great personal satisfaction out of completing a good record.

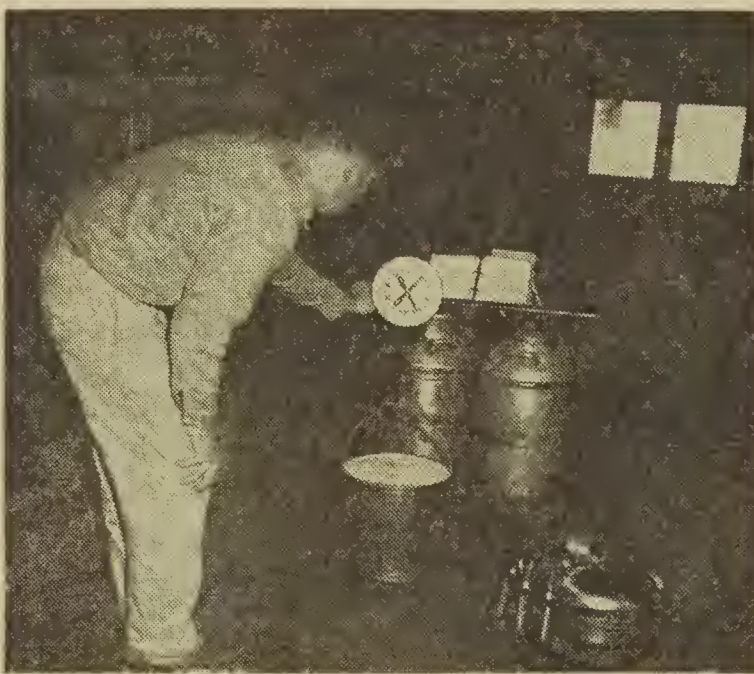
It is serious enough when only one cow is involved but doesn't it make you shudder to think

what can and does happen with a milker who doesn't care and is rough with his cows? Such a milker may easily lower production by as much as 2,000 pounds per cow. Multiply this figure by the number of cows he milks and by the price of milk and you approach the salary of a good milker.

A Cow Must Be Ready To Milk

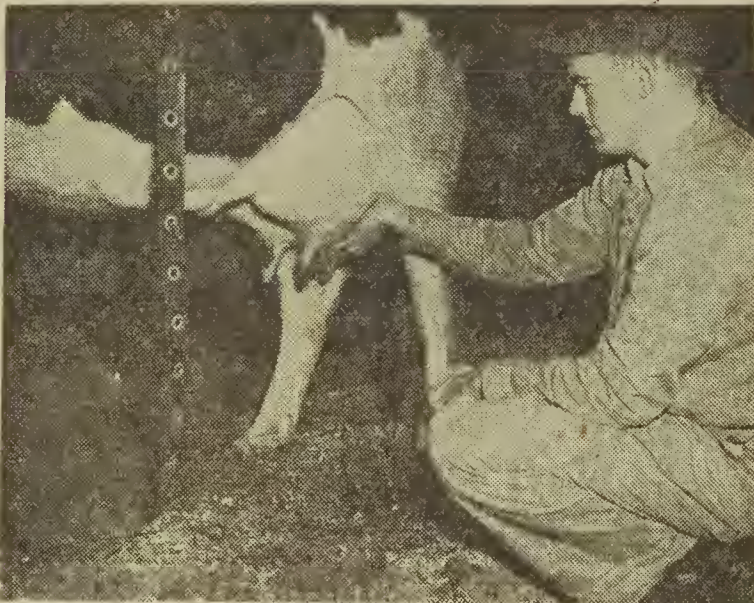
About four years ago we had a young man join the Harden Farms family. He possessed a very pleasing personality, with all of the enthusiasm of youth. His interest was genuine and we put him in charge of one of our small test barns. He failed to measure up to expectations. His cows would reach a peak and then almost immediately start on a downward trend in production, a trend that continued until many of his cows were dry long before they should have been.

Actually his cows were producing from 2,000 pounds to 4,000 pounds less milk than we had rea-



The milk scale tells the story. It provides the management of a large herd with a reliable daily check on the well-being of the cow and it serves as a challenge to the milker.

Have you ever had the thrill and satisfaction of weighing 127 lbs. of milk from a cow? Well, Karl Anna has and the satisfaction that grows out of it is portrayed by his concentration on the milk scale as he prepares to record the figure. It is not a time-consuming operation. Note the open weight book in front of him and the milk can and the strainer into which to dump the milk as soon as it has been weighed and recorded.



For proper stimulation for milk let-down the water must be hot. Most dairymen realize this but water has a habit of cooling rapidly and even though hot enough for the first cow it has gone below the stimulating temperature after a few cows have been milked. A drop-in electric heater enables the milker to maintain the water temperature through milking.

Hot water in the pail is of little value unless applied in generous quantities to the udder. The large cow sponge that Karl is applying to the udder is capable of holding enough water to do the job quickly and effectively.

son to expect on the basis of their past performances. Our problem was real and serious enough to command immediate action. We were faced with the choice of finding the cause of his trouble and correcting it or replacing him.

After careful observation of his milking practices we concluded that he was not getting his cows ready to be milked. As a result the machine was on the cows nearly a minute before there was any milk let down and there never was a complete let down. This meant that the machine had to be left on too

long and even then there was a lot of stripping to be done.

This was becoming a vicious circle, because the more he stripped the more he had to strip. We explained to him the role that stimulation played in causing the hormone responsible for milk let down to be released. He was provided with a sponge with which to wash the udder, the theory being that the sponge would hold enough hot water to really stimulate the udder. The udder was then dried with a cow-towel that could be discarded. With a plug-in electric water heater he was not only able to keep the water hot but to change it often enough to keep it clean.

This made the difference. The downward trend in production on the cows he milked was checked and the fresh cows added to his string began to reach new highs and to maintain their production for substantial periods. He continued to check his cows after removing the machine but discontinued prolonged stripping. Since making this single change in routine he has cut about thirty minutes of the milking time for each milking and he has the personal pride in his work that comes from satisfaction that grows out of the knowledge that he is doing a good job.

Milking Is A Full Time Job

The man who thinks he is saving time by feeding the calves and doing other chores while the machine is milking the cow is only kidding himself. He is not saving time, but he is doing a poor milking job. We had a milker who seemed to be in a hurry to get through. As soon as he hung the machine on his last cow he busied himself with cleaning up and putting away his equipment. Warning did little good and he had to learn the hard way. The lesson wasn't long in coming because within a few weeks he was in serious trouble with her udder. We finally solved the problem by having him milk her last by hand.

We put all of our milk over an aerator and then into dry storage. One of our men as soon as he had a can of milk would put the machine on his next cow and then take the can of milk to the dairy house and put it over the cooler. It wasn't very hard to tell how many cans of milk he got because all we had to do was count the number of cows that were in trouble.

Proper Drying Off Is Essential

A large percentage of all udder trouble starts during the drying off process. Once the udder becomes infected, it seems to be predisposed to periodic flare ups every time unfavorable conditions exist in the future. We have had some milkers who were professionals at drying their cows off. As a matter of fact they were so proficient at the art that they got the job done early. Maybe this is one solution to the drying off problem but it is not very profitable.

The persistent producing cow that is still producing a good flow of milk when it is time to dry her off presents a real problem. Time is an important factor. We skip a few milkings and then milk her dry. Each quarter is then treated just as though she were in trouble. We then let her go unmilked so long as the udder doesn't become dangerously tight.

Once in a while a cow will start to leak as the udder becomes tight. This is serious because milking becomes a continuous process. If a cow starts to leak we milk her dry, again treat the quarters and then seal the teats with collodion. By following this procedure we have been fairly successful in getting our cows dried off promptly and with very little udder trouble.

The incidence of infected quarters at the next calving has been extremely low whenever we have followed this routine. The results are so positive that I have come to believe that the treatment of all quarters during the drying off process should become standard procedure. It is the simple application of the time honored proverb "It is easier to prevent trouble than to correct it."

The Milk Scales Hold the Key

At Harden Farms we would be lost without daily milk weights. Wide variations in daily milk weights spells out a poor milking job. They forecast disappointing production and predict trouble to come. Any sudden unexplained drop in the production of a cow forewarns of impending trouble and gives us a chance to stay ahead of it. Equally important, and maybe the most important of all, is that these daily milk weights serve as a challenge to the milkers because they realize that these weights are a positive and concrete evaluation of their work.

SUMMARY

The milking practices you employ may be just as important as the bull you use.

Service Bureau

WHEN YOU MOVE

"We moved from New York to Florida and trucked our furniture. There was over \$200 worth of damage and loss but the company has only offered to settle for about one-third. Would you please write them for me?"

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If you are moving, see what the moving company's legal liability is and, if it is not satisfactory, you can get additional insurance on your goods.

INFORMATION FOR YOU

Any of the following helpful pamphlets may be obtained, free, by writing the Public Information Committee, New York State Bar Association, 99 Washington Avenue, Albany 10, New York:

"Do You Need a Will?" a discussion of the reasons for making a will with answers to questions frequently asked.

"Buying and Selling Real Estate," a brief explanation of the real estate transaction showing some of the pitfalls for the unwary.

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"THANKS"

"This is to acknowledge the receipt of your \$25.00 Service Bureau reward check for which I am deeply grateful.

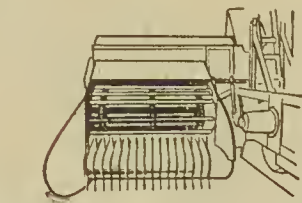
"I also want to express my appreciation to your Mr. Davis who took such an interest in the robbery case and followed it through.

"Your good farm paper is surely performing a wonderful service to your readers. Again thanking you, I remain — Paul L. Brown, Calverton General Store, Calverton, N. Y."

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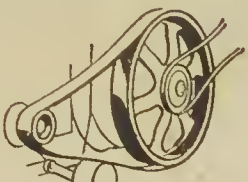
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Vertical, undershot elevator levels out bunches. Solid table bottom



Proven knotter ties under compression, extremely accurate



Enclosed drives run in bath of oil, heavy ball bearings



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NO. 1 ENGINE DRIVEN BALER

Powered by a 25 hp air-cooled engine, the No. 1 Baler turns out up to 7 bales a minute depending on moisture. Leaf-guard design saves more of the protein-rich leaves in every bale.



NO. 1 FTO BALER

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Ask for a demonstration

See these big-capacity leaf-guard balers in action on your farm. See how they put new efficiency into haymaking. For folder write Massey-Harris, Dept. E-85, Racine, Wis.



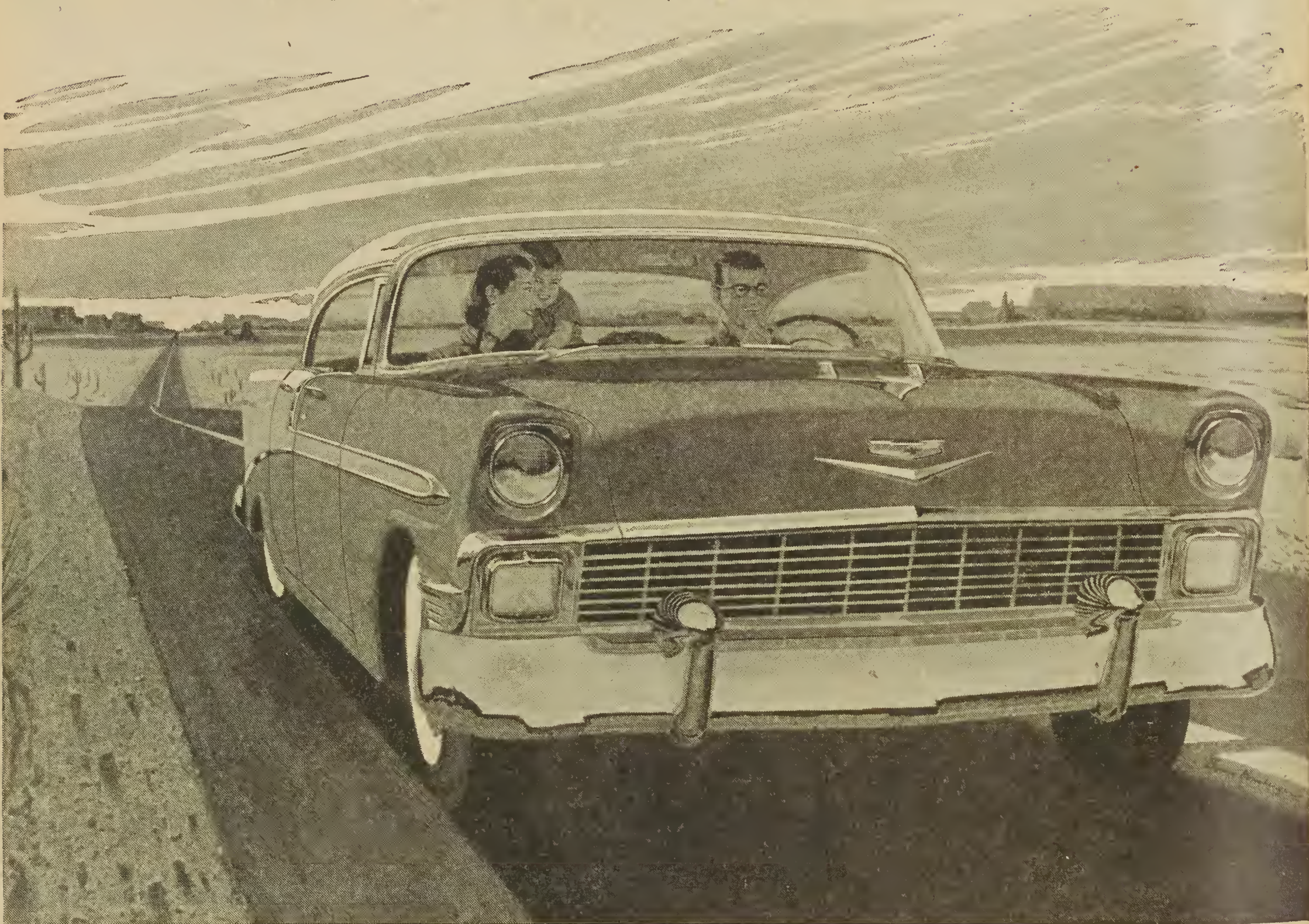
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The '56 Chevrolet



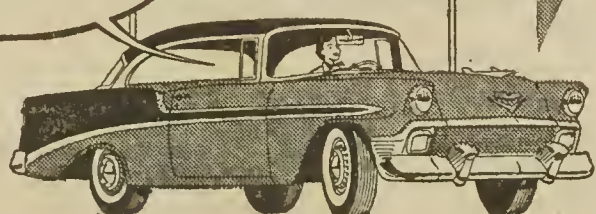
It looks high-priced but it's the Bel Air Sport Sedan — one of two new Chevrolet 4-door hardtops.

It's got frisky new power, V8 or 6, to make the going sweeter and the passing safer. It's agile, quick, solid and sure on the road.

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*Traffic-test it—
it's a beautiful thing
to handle!*



This is the car that set a new record for the Pikes Peak run. And the car that can take that tough and twisting climb in record time is bound to make *your* driving safer and more pleasant.

Curve ahead? You level through it with a wonderful nailed-to-the-road feeling of stability. Chevrolet's special suspension and springing see to that.

Slow car ahead? You whisk around it and back in line in seconds. That's handled by Chevrolet's new high-compression power—ranging from the new "Blue-Flame 140" Six up to 225 h.p. in the new Corvette V8 engine, available on all models at extra cost.

Quick stop called for? Nudge those oversize brakes and relax. Chevrolet's exclusive Anti-Dive braking brings you to a smooth, *heads-up* halt.

No doubt about it, this bold beauty was made for the road. Like to try it? Just see your Chevrolet dealer. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Better Roughage	6
Try Goats	8
Summer Meadows	10
Use More Milk	20
Orchard Grass	26

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

SOIL TESTS AS A BASIS FOR APPLYING FERTILIZER

By D. J. LATHWELL

Department of Agronomy, Cornell University

IF A service is useful, people will ask for it again and again. That's the way it has been with soil testing in the Northeast—those who have had soil tests made and follow recommendations, continue to have them made year after year.

Complete soil testing is one of the fastest, most useful and least costly ways of finding out what nutrients your soil can supply the growing plants. A soil test report shows what, if anything, you have to add to your soil to get money-making yields.

Soil Tests Needed

At least 15 elements are known to be needed for plant growth. Fortunately, the soil can supply most of these without adding anything. Agronomists have found that lime, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium are most likely to be lacking in our soils.

The pH or lime requirement test has been made by both county agents and central soil testing laboratories for many years. Most people have realized the absolute need for sufficient lime for good crop production. We find, however, that nearly one-half of the farmers who need lime are not using enough on their fields. The need for phosphorus has been adequately demonstrated on thousands of farms throughout the Northeast. More and more evidence is accumulating in this area showing the need for high potash fertilizers. Soils vary greatly in their potash supply and soil tests can help to point out those fields that need additional potash fertilizers. As we draw more upon the soil for food and forage, the importance of soil organic matter is magnified. As organic matter is decomposed, nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulfur are made available for plants but many of our soils which are being intensively farmed to cash crops such as corn, beans, and potatoes are being depleted rapidly of their supply of organic matter. Complete soil tests provide us with an inventory of the soil supply of these soil constituents.

Using Soil Test Information

Soil test information provides a good inventory of the supply of soil nutrients that are readily available for plant growth. It helps to determine the ratio or grade of fertilizer to buy. For example, if the soil test indicates both phosphorus and potassium are low, one should buy a fertilizer with equal amounts of



these two elements. On the other hand, if potassium is high, but phosphorus is low, it will be costly to pay for potash fertilizer not needed.

If different fields are tested, the results should indicate the areas which are in greatest need of extra fertilization. During times when farmers are subjected to an economic squeeze, it is definitely to his advantage to place fertilizer where he can expect the greatest return from it.

When having a soil test made, let the tester know what you plan to grow on that soil. Either the laboratory or your county agent can tell you from the test report what the land needs for top yields.

One of the most marked trends in fertilizer use in the Northeast is toward the use of more nitrogen and potash in proportion to the amount of phosphate used. Many vegetable and potato growers who have used liberal quantities of high phosphate or high phosphate and potash fertilizers have found that large reserves of these plant nutrients have accumulated. Where soil tests have shown large soil reserves of these nutrients, many farmers have changed to lower amounts of narrower ratio fertilizers with savings as great as \$20 an acre.

Getting Soil Tested

Practically all of the Northeastern states provide a soil testing service operated by the state Agricultural Experiment Stations. In addition, there are also available commercial soil testing laboratories. Practically all states

Cornell Agronomists plan a stepped-up soil testing program for New York farmers this year. Alexander Ozols (left), lab technician, does the paper work while Lyman Baker, Lab assistant, empties soil out to dry. Between 50-100 boxes are received every day in the laboratory where scientists test the soil for acidity, organic matter, phosphate, potassium and magnesium.

make a service charge partially to cover the cost of analyzing the samples.

In New York State (and in most states) farmers should contact their county agricultural agent for information sheets and sample boxes. Most states provide information sheets and sample boxes for the farmer to use in sending samples to the laboratory.

The state Agricultural Experiment Stations are also able to answer any questions that farmers might have concerning soil testing. For your convenience, the addresses of the Agricultural Experiment Stations follow:

Pennsylvania:	University Park
New Jersey:	New Brunswick
New York:	Ithaca
Connecticut:	Storrs
	New Haven
Rhode Island:	Kingston
Massachusetts:	Amherst
Vermont:	Burlington
New Hampshire:	Durham
Maine:	Orono

A soil test is no better than the sample that is submitted to the laboratory. Soil samples are most conveniently obtained with a soil auger or with a soil sampling tube but they may also be taken with a spade. Cut out a block of soil to a depth (Continued on Page 11)

Grass...

the First and best Open Formula Feed



NORTHEAST PASTURE (dry basis)

Protein	20.3%
Fat	3.6
Fiber	19.7
Minerals	7.7

T.D.N. per ton 1334 lbs.

June's green grass is the best milk maker in the Northeast . . . succulent . . . rich in protein . . . well supplied with minerals and vitamins . . . of high feeding value. Grass is the foundation of efficient summer production.

A cow harvesting 115 pounds of grass, an average day's work on quality pasture, will get enough TDN to keep in good rig and produce 30 pounds of milk.

High Producers Need Grain

However . . . a *better* cow rarely can eat all the grass she needs to make all the milk she is capable of producing. She needs the TDN in 135 pounds of grass to make 40 pounds of milk and 20 pounds more grass for every additional 10 pounds of milk. Because her ability to consume large quantities is limited by the clock, a high-producing cow should *always* be fed grain.

A cow making 50 pounds of 3.5% milk a day should have 10 pounds of grain daily while grazing excellent pasture . . . 14 pounds on good pasture . . . 17 pounds if she gets poor pasture.

Summer Heat Affects Pasture

And then, in July and August—even in June dry spells—the finest pasture will decline in feeding value. The sure way to make that extra milk is to maintain the formula of good grass by supplementing pasture with grain.

G.L.F. 14% Grassland Dairy and 16% Milk Maker are the profitable pasture partners.

Priced with the market . . . open formulas . . . quality that pays off on the farm . . . these are the reasons dairymen use more G.L.F. Dairy Feeds than any other kind. See your local G.L.F. man for the right feed to fit your pasture situation.

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Balance Pasture All Summer long with

G.L.F. Open Formula DAIRY FEEDS

14% GRASSLAND DAIRY • 16% MILK MAKER



Hired Man, Tenant, or Owner--?

Readers Give Advice to a Young Man with a Problem

A LOT TO LEARN

(First Prize)

THIS young man has worked on a large dairy farm and therefore must know the responsibilities that are required on the farm.

There is a lot to learn about farming. To be a good farmer you have to know cows, how to take care of farm machinery, how and when to plant. You have to know about seeds and the soil on the farm. If he knows these things about farming he is ready to start for himself.

I would say rent a farm on shares with the option of buying. In this way he does not have the whole responsibility to share; and if not satisfied, in say 2 to 3 years, he can quit and would not be out so much as in buying a farm outright. In renting a farm on shares the first will prove to himself whether he can manage a farm alone and shoulder the heartaches that go with farming.

If he does not have labor saving equipment and has to start from nothing, then my advice is to stick to working on a farm till he gets enough saved to buy the things that will help most when farming alone.

He may be able to get a loan or borrow the money to start farming but before he does this he should be sure he can make the payments and live too. Have a good lawyer make the contract. Read all the fine print, or you may end up with no farm and a lot of hard work.

Be sure you have a good dairy to start with and good land. Know your rights to begin with and always do as you promise. Once you get yourself adjusted to farming and can manage your own affairs, then you can start on a larger scale. — Mrs. D.A.M., Canton, N. Y.

FROM EXPERIENCE

(Second Prize)

AS ONE who started working as this young man is doing, on a dairy farm, I might give a little worthwhile advice. I take it you like farming or you wouldn't be asking these questions. The next thing—does your wife (I assume there is one) share this with you? Will she be willing to make the sacrifice that may be necessary? If she does not, then you are licked before you start.

Then, how much time and energy are you willing to put into it? Forty hours a week will never run a farm. You will need to make decisions.

First things must come first, as I told my family, "If we have too many of the little things, we will never have the big one." Now, if you both qualify, I say, never be willing to stay on the bottom rung, although, no doubt, that would be easier.

About farming on shares, that depends on circumstances. It might be just the experience you need to decide your future. I did it for just one year and then went in debt right up to my ears for 150 acres. This entailed much that was not easy, but still it had its recompense, the feeling that comes from knowing a bit of this good, old, rich earth was mine.

If it would be any encouragement for this young man to know how this venture came out—we spent forty years—very contented, satisfying years on the farm. The children grew up in the best of environment. Junior is a Cornell graduate and at the head of the Conservation Department in Connecticut. We have lived in town eight years with plenty of worldly goods to see us through. I know a dozen or more who have done as well or even better.

I am not picturing farming as rosy, but that the sun will always shine. Rain

falls on the just and the unjust. God has a way of doing it sometimes that is tough on farmers, but still, I guess he does better by us than we do by Him. Should you decide to farm, don't grow all corn, beans and what have you. Grow some flowers, not only in the garden but also in your lives. It will make the way much brighter.

R.T., Moravia, N. Y.

NO GREATER SATISFACTION

1. Hired Man As a hired man, there are many things to consider. Wages should be adequate. Hours of work should be reasonable. Then there should be privileges, such as days off and vacations.

Opportunity to learn might be another factor. Is your employer a good farmer, prosperous, intelligent and considerate? A few years as a hired man might be of great value to you in more ways than one.

2. Tenant Farmer You rent a farm on shares. Does that mean that you have half the profits of a well-equipped and well-stocked farm? Farm life has become more complex. Present day farms are higher in price and more money is invested. The stock, state of cultivation, and equipment are factors for consideration. Again, the owner of the farm is to be judged. Is he a fair man? Will he give you a good chance if you are fair with him? If you use his stock and equipment well, and try to build up rather than tear down his place, this plan might be a good one for a few years.

3. Farm Owner Now we come to your real ambition. You want to buy a farm. As you know, prices are high now. However, you are young and have much courage. I would say buy carefully. Consider many factors such as how to finance the deal, size of payments, term of payment, state of production of farm, equipment on farm or needed, whether stocked or not, and condition of buildings.

Lastly, is it where you want to live? Do you like it?

All considered and weighed in the balance, go ahead, and I wish you luck. I know of no greater satisfaction a true farmer can have than a good farm home.—Mrs. G.E.B., Lyme, N. H.

PROBABLY

I write from experience.

If you have a good boss and receive \$2,700 to \$3,000 a year with rent, fuel, milk, lights, and fruit and garden, do not go to farming for yourself.

The share basis of renting never works out in a labor man's favor. Rent a farm outright for cash for two years. Stock it yourself and in two years machinery and stock is paid for.

Then buy a good farm. If you are a hard worker, with no bad luck for 10 years, you will come out fine. It takes a large herd of good cows to pay for feed, seed and other expenses. You will not make \$2,700 or \$3,000 just to live on from your own farm.

L.W.H., Hudson, N. Y.

GO SLOW

FOR goodness sake, don't think of buying a farm now with taxes so high, and tools and cows, too. And if you had to improve the buildings, that is another cost!

I say work for money and save all you can each month and put it in the bank. Then work a farm on shares for about two years. The man that owns the farm will have to own the cows. And you can raise some young calves for both parties and in that way you

(Continued on Page 13)



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by more smokers than
any other smoking tobacco
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Farmer Goes For P.A.'s Natural Taste!

"Prince Albert is the pipe tobacco for me", says farmer, John Paul. "I like the rich, natural flavor I get, pipeful after pipeful. P.A. in my pipe means cool, mild smoking!"



Nature, herself, put the flavor in P.A.! And Prince Albert's own special process holds and heightens this rich, natural flavor. P.A. is crimp cut to pack neat and firm in your pipe. Test Prince Albert yourself! You'll agree it's naturally best for smoking enjoyment.

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Tobacco Company,
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PRINCE ALBERT

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

YOU CAN'T MIX OIL AND WATER

IN April of this year, Victor Riesel, who writes a column used in 192 newspapers, had sulphuric acid thrown into his eyes. Hoping against hope, his doctors struggled to save at least part of his sight, but in vain. Mr. Riesel is now totally blind.

It is supposed that the attack on him was made because of his warfare on gangsters and hoodlums who take over the management of some labor unions. Mr. Riesel is in general regarded as a friend of labor, but he has warned against the extreme tactics of some of them. In particular, he has been emphatic about the Longshoreman's Union and its tie-up with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The subject is brought up here because it is this Brotherhood of Teamsters which is trying to organize dairy farmers. Many farmers who ship by truck already know from bitter personal experience about the practice of the Teamsters Union of forcing truckers to pay an unloaders' fee. Unless this fee is paid the truckers cannot unload at big city docks. A tankload of milk is worth over \$2,000 — much more if it carries cream or ice cream mix. Of course it must be delivered promptly, and when it is unloaded, teamsters union demands an unloading fee of from \$16.00 to \$20.00, even though the truck driver does the work. The truckers pay or else — which may mean dust in the engine, or kerosene in the milk, or a club over the head.

In the newspapers recently there was a story of a special payment to Dave Beck, head of the Teamsters Union. According to the story, the union purchased Beck's house for him at a figure of \$163,000, and gave him permission to live in it rent free for the rest of his life. Later, the union bought \$90,000 worth of furnishings for the house. The newspaper also says that the union maintains two other residences for Beck, in Washington and Florida.

These tactics of this particular union should be enough to warn any thinking farmer of the dangers of joining a labor union. They just want your money. Moreover, no city labor union, outnumbering farmer members fifty or more to one, can do anything to raise your milk prices. The large majority of the members of the union want low retail milk prices, which of course means low producer returns.

Farmers in general have no quarrel with constructive labor unions. The better ones have been of great help to the men of the cities who work with their hands. But, unfortunately, while this is not true of all, it is true that some labor union leaders now are not constructive. They are feathering their own nests. Their strikes often cause great hardship to millions of innocent people. And even good ones have nothing in common with farmers because the financial interests of farmers and of consumers are not mutual. They are not the same, and you cannot mix oil and water.

GOOD DRINK

"DUTCH scientists," says Cornell, "have developed a process by which high-grade pectin, familiar to homemakers, is mixed with milk and sugar, and then fruit juices added."

Cornell is planning to test-sell these fruit-flavored milk drinks in vending machines. Flavors will include strawberry, cherry, peach and

By E. R. Eastman

blackberry. All such work that helps to increase the drinking of milk is praiseworthy.

For years in our home I have experimented with various kinds of flavored milk drinks. A little sugar with vanilla flavoring in milk, stirred with an egg beater or an electric mixer, will give you a tasty milk shake. Substitute maple syrup for the sugar, leave out the vanilla, and you have another milk drink that will tickle the children's tastes and your own. Best of all, beat an egg, then stir it into the above combination, and you will have a drink better than anything you can buy.

We haven't begun to take advantage of the many possibilities of using more milk.

ARE YOU SUPERSTITIOUS?

THAT good paper, "*The Ohio Farmer*," says that Newbell N. Puckett, head of the Sociology Department at Western Reserve University at Cleveland, is collecting superstitions in which many people believe. He has already gathered over 8,500.

For example, did you ever hear the one that when a cow raises her head and sniffs that is a sign of coming rain? Or that it is bad luck to set a hen on an even number of eggs? Do cucumbers grow the longest if they are planted on the year's longest day? And so on.

How many superstitions do you know? And how many do you believe in? Send in your list with a short letter addressed to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Department S, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y. For all of the good letters that we can use we will pay \$1.00 apiece, and we'll pass them on to other readers. Letters should be received not later than June 16.

SOD MULCH IN ORCHARDS

HOW WELL I remember when I was teaching agriculture how many orchardists looked down their noses at Grant Hitchings of Syracuse because he claimed that he got more and better fruit from sod mulch than he did from clean cultivation.

For more than 50 years there has been uncertainty and confusion about which is better. But time has proved Mr. Hitchings right. Until a young orchard gets started cultivation is best. But most growers now use sod for mature trees.

DANDELION GREENS ARE GOOD

WHEN I was a boy we had an old neighbor who used to say, along late in the winter, that if he could just live through to dandelion greens he'd be all right. All of us can well understand how he felt after eating salt pork, potatoes, and pancakes all winter. Dandelions, cowslips, young milkweeds, and other wild plants used for greens were "real tasty," and good for us before our modern tastes got too "pernickety."

On our "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" page this time Tom Milliman comments that we ought to do more in selecting useful plants growing wild around us and that we use very few of the known plants either for food, forage or fibre.

How right Tom is! All cultivated plants of

today once grew wild, and most of them weren't too good in the wild state. It has taken long years of breeding and cultivation to bring our modern food and fibre plants to their present stage of perfection. The search should go on.

By the way, "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" page contains more down-to-earth practical common-sense farming and real living than you can find in any other magazine. If you are not reading it regularly you are missing a bet.

SHEEP POSSIBILITIES

YESTERDAY I saw a flock of a hundred or more ewes and lambs. They set me to wondering again if there are not possibilities for a moderate income in sheep for farmers who are tired of milking cows, and of low milk prices, and who still want to keep their hand in the animal husbandry business.

Sheep husbandry should be particularly interesting to older men who love animals, and want to get out of some of the high pressure of modern farming.

If, however, you have had no experience with sheep, you should proceed slowly. I know of no other farm animal that will so quickly lie right down and die without any apparent reason. They seem to give up without a fight. Stray dogs can ruin a flock in just one night. Sheep are no respecters of a poor fence. Contrary to what many think, they need good pasture, and they thrive on good legume hay.

If you think you could meet the requirements why not give sheep a try?

HOW TO LOSE YOUR SHIRT

IT'S easy! You just sit back and let your neighbor tend to things. Let him shovel the walk and rake the leaves and prune the trees — let him take over completely — five, ten, fifteen feet over your property line.

At the end of twenty years, he'll have a legal claim to every inch of ground he's cared for (Lawyers call this adverse possession.) And it will be too late for you to do anything about it.

We Americans can lose our freedom in much the same way. We can sit back and let the federal government take over and run things — the doctors, the railroads, the electric light and power companies, for example. But the moment we do, we lose our American Way of Life.

Most of us want to keep control of our property and our freedoms. And we can do it — if we don't let our neighbors or our government take over.

—The Flame, Boston, Mass.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ARTHUR GODFREY tells a chestnut which I have heard told in several different ways but it is always good for a laugh:

Mrs. Patterson was entertaining "the girls" at her bridge club. At nine o'clock the patter of tiny feet was heard at the head of the stairs. Mrs. Patterson put down her hand, smiled proudly, and announced in a whisper that the children were about to say "goodnight" to everybody.

There was a second of silence, then the voice of a little girl said shyly but clearly:

"Mamma, Billy found a bedbug."

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FARM BILL: The new farm bill is a great improvement over the one the President vetoed. It carries the soil bank under which farmers could get up to \$1.2 billion a year for taking land out of production. but without the provision for advanced payments this year. Mandatory 90% supports have been dropped. Their inclusion in the original bill was one of the reasons given for the veto.

A compromise by the Senate and House Agricultural Committees lowered supports on feed grains below the level of 81½% proposed by the House. Oats, barley, rye and grain sorghums will be supported at 76% of parity without any restrictions on production. This may increase feed prices slightly but far less than the House proposal or the bill President Eisenhower vetoed. It is expected that both Houses will approve the bill and that the President will sign it.

Meanwhile, the President has instructed government agencies to restrict leasing of government land for the production of price supported crops already in surplus supply. An estimated 1½ to 2 million acres is involved.

MILK HEARINGS: The hearing on amendments to the New York Order and the proposed separate New Jersey Order will open at 10 A.M. June 18th in the Robert Treat Hotel at Newark, N. J. Other dates will be July 10th at the State Office Building in Albany, N. Y.; July 12th, Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; July 17th, Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y.; July 19th, Mark Twain Hotel, Elmira, N. Y.; July 24th, Utica Hotel, Utica, N. Y.; and July 26th, Syracuse Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Hearings will be conducted jointly by the USDA, the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and the New Jersey State Office of Milk Industry.

Briefly, the hearing will consider, 1. addition of upstate New York counties to the marketing area of the New York Order in order to do away with Class I-C prices which are considerably below Class I-A prices; 2. a separate Federal-State Marketing Order for northern New Jersey.

SOCIAL SECURITY: It is estimated that around 16% of northeastern farmers may be eligible for social security benefits this year. That is the estimated per cent of farmers 65 years old or over. It is not essential that a farmer leave his farm. He can live there and he can continue to farm if he does not make over \$1,200 a year. If you are over 65 and wish to retire, or if you make less than that amount, why not check with your district social security office, address of which you can get from your postmaster?

BLAME: Some thoughtless critics blame low farm prices on farmers, claiming that they are inefficient, that they demand special privileges, etc. At least three other factors are more important as causes of present cost-price squeeze on farmers.

1. War. History invariably shows that readjustment following peace hits farm prices hard. Production stays high and demand drops.
2. Government. Attempts of government to help farmers have in total hurt rather than helped. Price supports were given when not needed to build up huge government holdings which now depress prices.
3. Union labor. If prices of farm purchases had declined as rapidly as prices of farm commodities, there would be no squeeze. Continued demand for higher union wages, in the face of trend toward deflation, helped maintain and increase prices of what farmers buy.

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS: Recent inventory showed 19,771 business type operations owned by government, valued at \$11.8 billion. Present trend is to get government out. The House recently refused to renew last year's restriction which required Congressional approval before Defense Department could close out commercial type operations. —Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

HURRAY for June, the grand month when life takes on meaning once again. The days are warmed by summer sun, Mirandy's got the spring work done, she's making garden busily and doesn't keep an eye on me, so I can sneak off if I wish down by the creek to sit and fish. Behind the barn, the damp, warm soil yields lots of worms without much toil; I've got a brand-new bamboo pole to prop up by my fav'rite hole; so I can just lay back and muse, or maybe take a little snooze with one eye open just a mite in case a big one takes a bite.

No greater joy has man than this, no time of year brings greater bliss than these first lazy summer days when there is still a filmy haze to make the sunshine warm, but not so strong that it gets August-hot. The land's still moist and fields are green, the whole world seems so fresh and clean; my aches and pains all disappear, my mind's completely free and clear; I think if happiness were just a little greater, I would bust. The only two things wrong with June are that the month will end too soon, and fish bite so darn frequently, they interrupt my nap, by gee.

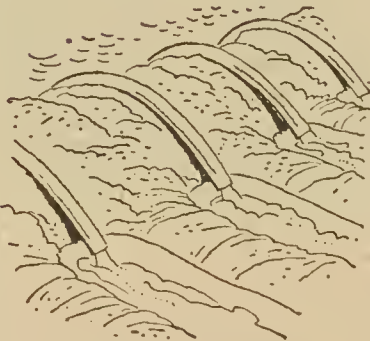


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Theron Stacy with some thrifty purebred Ayrshire heifers. Sale of surplus stock is an important source of income on this farm.

More and Better Roughage for Less Work and Cost

By HUGH COSLINE

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

WITH TOP quality hay I can get as good production with one pound of grain to 4 pounds of milk as I can with one pound of grain to 3 pounds of milk when roughage is poor." This is the testimony of Don Stacy, who, in partnership with his son Theron, runs a dairy farm near Canton, New York.

Figuring that it takes 8 pounds more feed for each 100 pounds of milk with poor roughage and that the feed costs \$75.00 a ton, good roughage lowers the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk on this farm by 30 cents. Not bad!

The good roughage comes from the right mixture of legumes and grasses, well fertilized, and harvested early, partly as grass silage and partly as barn cured hay. The farm is rolling with some wet spots. Alfalfa-ladino-timothy is the mixture used and alfalfa does well on well-drained acres and ladino takes over on those inclined to be wet.

The aim is to start putting up grass silage on June 1st. A lot of grass silage is fed to the herd of purebred Ayrshires during hot, dry summer months, then the silo is refilled with corn.

June 20 is the day when the Stacys like to start haying, but at that time it is difficult to get hay, especially ladino, dry enough to bale, so it is cut, raked with the side delivery rake, loaded with a hay loader and spread over one end of the hay dryer duct in the mow.

The hay dryer was installed in 1944

for the purpose of improving hay quality. Even in June, the use of a hay dryer permits hauling hay a day earlier than could otherwise be done. In the case of prolonged rain, it often means the difference between top-quality hay and bedding.

Later in the season, hay is baled when it is partly dry and then barn dried. No artificial heat is used. There is one fan which pulls air for drying from the outside and Don figures that it costs from 50 to 80 cents a ton for electric current. In addition, of course, there are other costs, including interest on investment and depreciation.

As is the case on all farms, two important points in haying are to get good hay and to do it with the least possible labor and cost. It is more work to put up loose hay than to bale it, but early in the season when it is a choice of a little more labor or better hay quality, Don and Theron choose to emphasize quality.

However, to save labor, the bales are delivered to a trailer direct from the baler and in the barn are handled either by a grapple fork or portable elevator. Lifting is kept at a minimum.

Don bought the farm in 1934. While it has a total area of 448 acres, only about 130 are tillable. The herd totals 98 head with 46 milkers.

On the nearby farm of C. E. Brown & Son, hay harvest is handled in a different way. Again, quality and labor saving are the two aims, but in this case they are achieved by a combination of field chopper and field baler, but without a barn dryer.

On this farm, much of the meadow and pasture is seeded to an alfalfa-brome grass mixture with part going into the silo and the balance into the mow as dry hay.

In 1947, five acres of birdsfoot trefoil was seeded and this year an additional 15 acres are going in. No corn is grown on this farm and when reseeding is neces-



Mr. Brown and his son Clisson with some top quality baled hay.

COUNTRY STORIES

Political Platform

By W. E. COLBY

I WANT to relate a story of 1931, this being election year and nearing the time when politicians are once more making promises which they never intend to keep.

In 1931-32, I was in a little town of about 3,000 population just north of the Mason Dixon Line. A Republican candidate passed through the town, posting announcements of a political speech. It was, by the way, a democratic town.

As the day arrived for the speech, about 2:30 P. M., a farmer with a pair of horses arrived in the village square with an old-fashioned manure spreader, driving up to the curb at the side of the street near a wooden platform made for the speaker.

While unhooking his horses, a police officer yelled, "You can't leave that vehicle there!" The farmer gave the officer a paper (a permit from the mayor) and the spreader stayed.

That night, the little square was jammed with people. Soon the speaker arrived, climbed upon the spreader and, standing on the foot rest, said "Ladies and Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to deliver a Republican address from a Democratic Platform".

Editor's note: We seem to remember hearing this story before, except in

that case it was told as a Democratic address from a Republican Platform!

— A. A. —

A Good Trade

By MRS. F. PUTERBAUGH

THIS STORY is told for the truth and happened years ago.

Mrs. M., in the habit of bringing her fresh churned butter to the country store to trade for groceries came in with a golden roll and an unusual request.

Setting the basket of butter on the counter she leaned toward the storekeeper asking in a low voice, "Would you trade me another roll of butter for this one?"

Looking his curiosity the man waited for her to explain, "A mouse drowned in the cream, the butter is just as good as any", she asserted, "If I didn't know the difference I could eat it myself."

"Sure I'll change it," obligingly replied the merchant as he disappeared into the storeroom with the butter. Returning, he handed her a newspaper wrapped roll of butter. Thanking him profusely she took it and departed.

On a later visit to the store Mrs. M. remarked, "I've been curious to know who got that roll of butter, will you tell me?"

"Sure I'll tell you", smiled the merchant, "You did."

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ary, oats are put on fall-plowed sod, on land where sudan grass was grown for summer pasture, or on fields that were plowed and summer fallowed after hay harvest.

I asked Clisson, the junior member of the partnership, if better roughage made less grain feeding possible.

"I haven't noticed it," was his reply, "the way we cash in on better roughage is by getting more milk per cow. Recently we have been feeding grain at a rate of a pound of grain to 3.3 pounds of milk. Last year we fed a little less, one pound to 4.3 pounds of milk."

Some years ago, with the idea of improving hay, a field chopper was purchased and used both for grass silage and dry chopped hay. This was efficient so far as use of machinery is concerned, but there was one serious difficulty. Putting up grass silage did not always stop when haying started, and it took the better part of the day to adjust the machinery and move the blower from the silo to the hay mow.

"We realized that it would add to our investment and I certainly would not advise that everybody do it," said

Clisson, "but we decided to buy a baler and we are glad we did. We do not use it for custom work, but last year we put up 6,000 bales on this farm."

Labor saving gets plenty of attention on the Brown farm. When putting up grass silage, a windrower is attached to the mower and the grass is chopped with the field chopper. From the windrower it is delivered into a self-unloading wagon and blown into the silo.

Baled hay is delivered to a trailer without touching the ground and is piled in the mow by portable elevator. Some hay is still chopped with a field chopper, especially low quality hay used for bedding.

The herd on the farm is relatively young with a total of 55 to 60 head with 35 milkers. From 12 to 15 calves are raised each year and some surplus cows are sold, as well as poor producers.

Dairymen in other areas have worked out different methods of handling roughage. The important point is that with modern equipment and methods it is possible to harvest rough-

age when it has the peak of quality, to cut loss of leaves to a minimum, and to get it into the barn with much less labor than was necessary a few years ago. This cuts the amount of grain necessary to purchase, and by growing more grass per acre, land is released for growing more grain on farms suited to grain crops. As is the case with the Stacys and the Clissons, this cuts down labor and purchased feed and reduces the cost of producing a hundred pounds of milk.

Don Stacy, standing on the hay dryer air duct in the hay mow.

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ASK YOUR DEALER FOR A DEMONSTRATION

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"Have You Tried GOATS?"

By ROBERT BURLAND
Oneonta, N. Y. Reader



passed, and their white coat doesn't always meet the cleanliness requirements of every situation, but when it comes to character and ingenuity, they have IT.

Milking time presented just a small problem since I have been endowed with a hulking six foot frame and hands to match. By following the advice of the farmer and building a milking

platform, one problem was solved—I had the goat up where I could reach her.

Much has been said concerning goat's milk. Today, it is pretty much agreed that this milk is a very digestible and healthful food. It is homogenized when it comes from the goat, and requires some time and a certain amount of heat before the cream rises. The milk is chalky white and when properly cooled can be passed off as cow's milk. However, if the drinker knows you have goats, he will insist that any milk you offer him has a funny taste, even if it comes from those pedigreed Jerseys up the road.

Aside from paying for a little grain by cleaning up and fertilizing the yard, and supplying the average family with fresh milk, a goat offers an opportunity for love and companionship that can nearly equal the position customarily held by "man's best friend". Perhaps the idea of goats being compatible as pets seems strange because of the myths that are heard about them. The goat, like any other animal, is basically clean in habit and person. Goats

are not scavengers. In fact, they are rather fussy about their diet. I have had them turn up their noses, literally, at grain when served in a pan previously used for the pig's sour milk. The most inviting thing about a goat, especially a Saanen, is its native intelligence. The goat is not a weak willed creature that learns by rote, those things that man may teach. He carries an air of independence to the point of stubbornness and learns to do many things through his own initiative.

Goats should be named and they readily respond to call after receiving a few salt crackers for their effort. We named our elder lady goat, Flossy, and she continually lived up to the dignity of this name.

The younger kid we named Tootie, and she was every inch a teenager. She was kid enough to enjoy kicking up her heels and climbing about on a variety of ramps, boxes and teeter boards that were constructed for her entertainment, but contributed greatly to our own.

Goats are climbers by nature and natural born clowns. It takes very few props for them to stage a continuing session of acrobatics and tom foolery. They love an audience and will play to it with all the effrontery of aspiring actors. Rewards are appreciated and they learn to like bits of cookies or other tidbits. Tootie never lost her dignity for she possessed none. She would scrap with anyone to retain her right to play. If either of them slipped their ties, they would climb the back steps and stomp with front feet until someone brought them a crust of bread or a cracker. They seemed to realize that it was wrong for them to be loose and never wandered off, even though a neighbor had a fine crop of goldenrod just across the way.

Goats are one of the few animals that watch you as you talk to them, and by the turning and tilting of their heads and the keen brightness of countenance, give you the feeling of being understood. They are easily broken to harness and can haul youngsters about with the aptitude of a pony.

Today's trend to suburban living

presents many folks with the opportunity to become acquainted with these little ruminants. If there are children in the household, and you have space in the back yard, I suggest you investigate the possibility of learning about goats by personal contact. Goat keeping, even on a small scale, may appear to offer difficulties when viewed from the sidelines. However, my experience with goldfish and caged birds indicates that the possession of any pet revolves about a set of circumstances that are necessary for the well being of the pet as well as the family.

Youngsters crave responsibility and too often in this push button world of today, they have no chance to fulfill this craving until they are grown and

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Read every day, something no one else is reading; think every day, something no one else is thinking; do every day, something no one else would be silly enough to do; it is bad for the mind to be always part of a unanimity."—Christopher Morley

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

responsibility has become a necessary part of their life. The care and maintenance of a milking nanny places an obligation in a youngster's life that can aid greatly in his development. The opportunity to become a real, animal-owning farmer gilds chores with a new meaning.

There is a difference between caring for a miniature dairy and hoeing beans. Besides the twice a day milking period, there are endless projects to occupy spare time—stables must be cleaned, small clumps of hay cut, the animals groomed, etc. All the work is scaled down to boy size and with very little encouragement, the goats will convert much of it to play. They are always ready for a romp, a run or just a little serious ear scratching.

If you decide your back yard will make goat pasture and find your curiosity is sufficiently aroused, seek out a professional goat breeder. These farms are beginning to crop up in many sections of the country, and there is probably one not too far from home. The owners are proud of their animals and more than willing to dispense facts concerning them, especially if you are seriously interested. After obtaining some first hand information from an authority and making personal contact with his goats, you should be able to make a final decision. If you leave this farmer's yard with at least one goat in the back seat, you may have some moments of anxiety during the first few days, but I assure you there will be no regrets as time and personalities open the doors of understanding.

— A. A. —

"PAY-AS-YOU-GO" HUNTING

PAY-AS-YOU-GO hunting is fast becoming Big Business. The rate at which game farms are opening and the numbers of leg bands issued by State Game Departments attest to this.

Many of your readers have expressed interest in fee hunting. Their interest may be as potential or established game farm operators, or as game breeders. It might be an interest born of idle curiosity or as sportsmen-patrons of hunting grounds.

Whatever the interest, we believe your readers would like to know of materials we can furnish about game farm operations, hunter management, recommended cover and other factors involved in the business of game farms for sportsmen-hunter use.

Game farm hunting is not the only answer to this problem. It is, we think you'll agree, one of the best partial answers. As such, it deserves wider circulation.—Harry Hampton, Sportsmen's Service Bureau, 250 East 43rd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

VACATIONS



John Goodwin

GENERALLY speaking, everyone should have a week just to rest up from a vacation. If you break an arm or are bitten by a rattlesnake while on your motor tour, you will require more than a week to get back to par; but cases of sunburn, chigger bites and minor bruises and contusions will begin to clear up in a week.

Most of all, returning vacationists need a mental rest. Dad is disgruntled because the man whose car he bumped into in Yellowstone Park wants three hundred dollars damage. (It was a 1940 model automobile, mind you!) And Grandma hasn't been able to eat anything solid since she looked over the rim of the Grand Canyon, got sick at her stomach and spewed out her teeth in the general direction of the Colorado River below.

Then there is the matter of wood ticks. Let Mother discover one wood tick in little Sally's hair, and then the jig is up. "Elmer," she squawks, "this girl is alive with ticks! Why were we such chumps as ever to go on a vacation?"

Let me mention that there are different methods of hunting wood ticks. The monkey method is for two people to strip off their clothes and for each meticulously to go over the epidermis of the other with tweezers, pulling out anything that remotely resembles a wood tick. A yelp of pain now and then signifies that a wart or mole has been mistaken for a tick, but no matter.

Please do not get the idea that I am a pessimist. I believe in vacations, I want you to take a nice long vacation; then you'll find out how good you have things at home.

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



Heard a joke the other day on the radio. Maybe it was Charlie McCarthy who said, "What'll we do with our butter when the roll is called up yonder?" I've been chuckling at that for days.

Here's a little contest for you dairy-men.

When is the average dairy cow fed best? That is, among average herds that get fairly good care, when do they get the best nutrition?

—Winter, when they're in the barn.

—Summer, when they're on fairly good pasture.

I suppose there'll be a lot of folks who'll want to argue, but the horrible truth is that the average cow gets the best nutrition in winter in the barn.

The reason for it is that many, many good dairymen think that good green pasture will cover a "multitude of sins." In the winter, a dairyman makes sure his herd gets plenty of carbohydrates, proteins, minerals, vitamins and water . . . in proper balance. But in the summer, when proper feeding is easiest, he puts them out on pasture and figures that cows were made for grazing and that nature will protect the "woiking goil" . . . so to speak.

If I was a table pounder, I'd be pounding the table right now . . . but since I'm not I can only say it straight and serious. **PASTURE ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH TO GET THE BEST OUT OF A MODERN HIGH-PRODUCING COW.** That's true of at least 90% of practical farm situations.

For an example, let's take an 1100 lb. cow producing 40 lbs. of milk a day and see how much T.D.N. she needs and how much she gets from pasture. (T.D.N., that's Total Digestible Nutrients.)

She'll need 8 lbs. of this T.D.N. for body maintenance. She needs 3/10ths lb. T.D.N. for every pound of milk . . . or 12 lbs. a day (3/10 times 40.) So she needs 20 lbs. of T.D.N. a day to maintain her body and make 40 lbs. of milk.

Now where'll she get this 20 lbs. of T.D.N.? Well, an excellent alfalfa-brome pasture is about 15% T.D.N. Under good grazing conditions she'll eat about 100 lbs. of this pasture per day. So she'll be getting about 15 lbs. of T.D.N.

THAT LEAVES HER 5 LBS. SHORT.

The difference is either gonna come off her body or out of the milk cooler. And remember, we're talking about better than average conditions . . . excellent pasture.

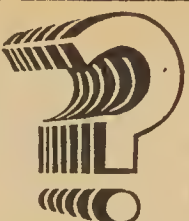
OK, what's the answer? Feed her dry hay in the pasture and concentrate in the barn! A cow like we've been talking about will need about 4 lbs. of grain and a 1/2 lb. of Watkins dairy supplement formula to make up the difference . . . more if the pasture isn't good.

You mix the Watkins dairy supplement out of less expensive "local" proteins and Watkins Min-Vite for Stock. The Min-Vite supplies the extra minerals, vitamins and efficiency factors . . . and for only pennies a day.

Believe me, this little extra "push" costs very little. And it's really worth the doing . . . in extra milk and healthier cows. Talk to your Watkins Dealer about his summer dairy program.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

THE QUESTION BOX



I have been looking into pasture renovation, but the cost rather startles me. Will I really get paid for spending \$40 to \$60 an acre on poor land?

Yes, if you do the job right and do not pick the poorest land on the farm. Take the best of your unimproved pasture, preferably reasonably close to the barn.

The cost seems like big money, but it pays when you figure the amount of purchased grain it will replace.

Where can I get some information about home cold storage plans for apples?

Write to Mailing Room, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for Extension Bulletin No. 786, Farm Refrigerated Apples Storages, by Prof. Gray. It is free to New York growers. Out of state readers can get it by sending 25c in coin to the Mailing Room.

What practices are recommended to control cannibalism in the laying flock?

Professor Dewey McNiece of Cornell suggests the following: Provide darkened nests, check management practices such as feeder and waterer space and floor space per bird. Feed oats as part of the scratch grain.

The surest way is to debeak pullets before housing them and Professor McNiece gives the following rules:

1. Cut the upper beak back about one-half the distance from the tip to nasal opening.

2. Be sure the cut on each bird is cauterized properly to prevent bleeding.

3. Keep a minimum of one-half inch of mash in hoppers for debeaked birds can't clean the hopper completely.

4. Feed some of the scratch grain on top of the mash for a few days.

Why is it that we seem to have more trouble with cracked eggs in the summer than we do in the winter?

Scientists have discovered that hot weather actually affects the consumption of calcium by the hen and that it results in thinner shells. There is little, if anything, that can be done in the way of feeding the hen other than to see that plenty of lime is available.

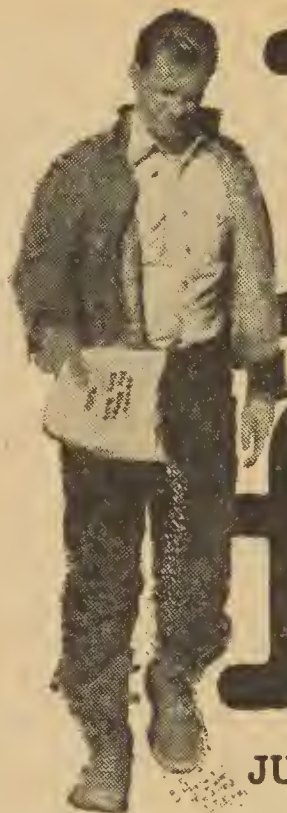
I have a concrete cistern which leaks badly. Is there any material that I can apply to the outside of the cistern to correct the situation?

It is rather difficult to repair a leaky cistern by applying material to the outside. The water pressure seems to force its way through the walls regardless of what is done. The most satisfactory solution I know to this problem would be to drain the cistern, clean the sidewalls of any loose material, enlarge the cracks with a chisel and then apply a plaster coat of cement paste.

The material should contain about 1 part of portland cement to 3 parts of sand and should be applied to the inside surface of the cistern about 1/2" thick. The walls of the cistern should be kept moist while this work is being done, so that the cement paste will adhere to the old material.

The present cistern may be of such poor quality construction that it cannot be made watertight without considerable effort and expense. It may be more economical to rebuild the cistern wall using a good quality concrete well graded and tamped in place.—Carl S. Winkelblech, Cornell Ext. Agr. Engineer.

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TWO OR THREE RESIDUAL SPRAYS OF DIAZINON WILL CONTROL FLIES ALL SEASON in your dairy barns and other farm buildings.

This is important to the contentment, welfare, and production of your herd, and to your profits. Many figures have been given, but agricultural experts estimate milk production losses due to flies at between 8% and 20%. This is a costly loss for your pocketbook.

DIAZINON, a product of Geigy research, is the most effective fly control chemical you can buy. Yet it is low in cost because of its long residual action. Since only 4-lbs. of the 25% wettable powder in 25 gals. of water is required to treat the average size dairy barn, fly control protection with DIAZINON amounts to only a few cents per day. Combined with good sanitation and management practices, DIAZINON provides an excellent fly control program. DIAZINON knocks flies down fast and is effective against strains which have become resistant to other types of fly control chemicals.

DIAZINON is relatively simple and safe to use. Simply cover all livestock feed and drinking fountains. Remove animals from building during spraying operation and keep them out for four hours. (Do not spray animals.) Exhaustive tests have shown that proper residual applications in dairy barns do not result in milk contamination. DIAZINON is also preferred for control of flies in barns housing other livestock, and for maggot control in manure pits.

DIAZINON is available in wettable powder, emulsifiable solution and granular bait formulations. Ask your farm supply dealer the best method of DIAZINON fly control for your particular problem.

**Use Geigy METHOXYCHLOR to
round out your fly control program**

Direct applications of METHOXYCHLOR to livestock (or use as back-rubbers) are effective in controlling horn flies, lice, and ticks. METHOXYCHLOR is safe to use. It has low toxicity to men and animals and provides long residual action against insects. Available as GEIGY METHOXYCHLOR "25E"—a 25% emulsifiable solution for use in sprays and in cattle back-rubbers, and GEIGY METHOXYCHLOR "50"—a 50% wettable powder and dust base especially useful for direct applications to livestock. Ask your dealer about METHOXYCHLOR when you purchase DIAZINON.



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FERTILIZER and LIME For Summer Meadows

By **GEORGE SERVISS**

AGRICULTURE is becoming more intensive. For example, the U. S. acreage of potatoes has dropped from about 2,700,000 in 1941 to 1,404,700 in 1954, but during the same period the yield per acre jumped from 125 bushels to 253 bushels.

The same thing has happened to corn. In 1940, the U. S. acreage was about 98,000,000 and the yield per acre 23.5 bushels, while in 1954 the acreage was 79,875,000 and the yield per acre 37 bushels.

In doing this we have created surpluses, it is true. However, we can't afford to farm land for low yields. We must farm for high yields in order to have low production costs, and find some solution for surpluses other than low yields per acre.

We can increase grass yields to as great an extent as we have corn yields. The whole job requires a combination of things—more lime, more fertilizer, use of the newer improved varieties of legumes and grasses, insect control and often chemical weed control. But right now I am talking about the summer use of fertilizer and lime.

Phosphorus and Potash

In my opinion, one of the best times of the year to apply phosphate and potash mixtures such as 0-20-20, 0-19-19 with borax, 0-15-30, etc., to legumes is right after first cutting or the first or second grazing. In areas where alfalfa is cut three times, right after the second cutting is also good.

In fact, you can't go wrong; there is no wrong time to apply such fertilizers. The total yield increase from phosphate and potash mixtures applied to legumes, irrespective of when they are applied, will be about the same where only one moderate application a year of fertilizer is required. This is the case in most situations.

If phosphate and potash are applied in fall or early spring, most of the increase will be on the first cutting of hay or grass silage, or the first two grazings of pastures. If application is made immediately after the first cutting (or first or second grazing), a greater part of the total increase will occur on mid- and late-summer growth, and less on the spring growth. In other words, there will be more feed at the time of the year when it is most needed.

Where the amount needed to keep alfalfa and ladino clover productive is in excess of 500 pounds per acre of 0-20-20 or 0-15-30, better make two applications. Make one of these right after the harvest of the first growth and the second in the fall or early spring. Better results will be secured from the two applications than from

one heavy one. Where there is an abundance of readily available potash alfalfa and ladino will use considerably more than they need for maximum growth if all fertilizer is used in one application, and then the following cutting or grazing is short-changed.

The common recommendation of amounts of fertilizers containing phosphorus and potash with no nitrogen is 200 to 500 pounds per acre with the larger amounts being used on the lighter soils.

Nitrogen

When it comes to the use of nitrogenous fertilizer for grass, we need to be somewhat more careful in timing the application. We will get greater total growth from an early spring application than at any other time. However, when there is adequate rainfall the fall grasses such as brome, orchard and timothy will give good response to an early summer application.

While the total increase may not be as great from a late spring or early summer application from pastures consisting chiefly of these grasses, the total increase during summer and fall

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Look not mournfully into the past, it returns no more; wisely improve the present, and go forth into the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

is usually satisfactory and, where pasture is likely to be short, good returns will usually be secured. The feed produced from a late spring or early summer application of nitrogen to grass is all leaves and generally contains more protein than unfertilized grasses.

Where a complete fertilizer was used in the spring, you may want to use a straight nitrogen carrier such, for example, as 150 pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate or urea. Where a complete fertilizer was not used in the spring, use 400 to 500 pounds of a 10-10-10 fertilizer.

Summer Liming

A great deal of lime is applied to grasslands during the summer. This is really the ideal time to apply lime since the ground is usually firm and dry, and spreading equipment can operate more efficiently than when the ground is wet and soft. Fields that are to be plowed up this fall or next spring are the first to consider for summer

(Continued on Opposite Page)



This excellent portrait depicts a cabbage worm. It has been estimated that he and his relatives chew up about 20% of the cabbages set out, causing damage of an estimated four million dollars a year. In the home garden, he can be controlled by frequent applications of a general purpose dust containing rotenone and copper.



Making a field soil test for lime requirements. This is relatively simple, but a complete test at your State College is more valuable.

Soil Tests As A Basis For Applying Fertilizer

(Continued from Page 1)

of the plow layer. Then take a thin slice of soil from the side of the hole and place it in a pail. Repeat this operation over the whole area to be sampled until at least twelve places have been sampled.

Mix these samples thoroughly and take about a pint of this soil for analysis. Do not mix samples from two fields together, and do not sample small areas in one field that are not typical of the large portion of the field. Good samples well taken are essential to a good soil testing program for any farmer.

Soil samples can be taken any time one can get on the land conveniently. Samples should be taken and submitted to the laboratory well in advance of the time the test results are to be used. Summer and fall are excellent times to take samples to help in planning for the following years fertility program.

The usefulness of soil test information is becoming widely appreciated and receiving wide farmer acceptance. State Experiment Stations and county agricultural agents stand ready to help you take advantage of this service to aid in improved crop production.

Reflections of a Country Pastor



I Philosophize On Time

By Floyd W. Morris

HOME from an evening with friends over birthday cake and candles, tired though I am, I steal a moment well after midnight to record something of the day's experience.

Warm and comfortable over our chocolate cups and birthday cake, we regretted the necessity of leaving. There are so many things to talk over, so many things left unsettled. Time is

to read, to hear the music he likes and never had time for—thus he finds "joy in hardship" as an editorial writer puts it. That same writer declares we are so cluttered up with a multitude of things that we have no time to live in the way we would wish. He seems to think we might, if we so decided.

I doubt if he does it himself. He probably frets through a good many odds and ends that make up a large part of the day. The telephone rings for him, no doubt, as it does for all of us. Callers come, creditors too. A procession of things, necessary certainly, but looked upon as dull and stupid to the real intent of our living. How is one to save his soul from these oppressive details that he may give himself with abandon to his peculiar "bent" of creative endeavor?

Is he to run a "retreat," become "hard-boiled" and refuse interruption, or withdraw into the simple life of rejuvenating abandoned farm houses without benefit of telephone, telegraph, or utility? Considering the facts of life, I leave the question open for further discussion.

— A. A. —

FERTILIZER AND LIME FOR SUMMER MEADOWS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

liming. The plowing, harrowing, etc., that these fields will receive before being reseeded will assure good mixture of lime with the soil.

Lime may also be applied to grasslands that will not be plowed for another two or three years. In this case the first year response is not seen so easily unless there are legumes present and a lime deficiency was not corrected before seeding.

Finally, a word about soil testing; few would think of applying lime today without having a soil test made. Good tests are now available to determine the need for phosphorus and potash. Good service is available through County Agricultural Agents and the State Agricultural Colleges. A much more intelligent fertilizing job can be done with a test than without one.

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- BLACK ROT, BITTER ROT, and DOWNY MILDEW of grapes;
- EARLY and LATE BLIGHT of celery;
- LEAF SPOT of beet, pepper and various truck crops.
- EARLY and LATE BLIGHT of potatoes and tomatoes;

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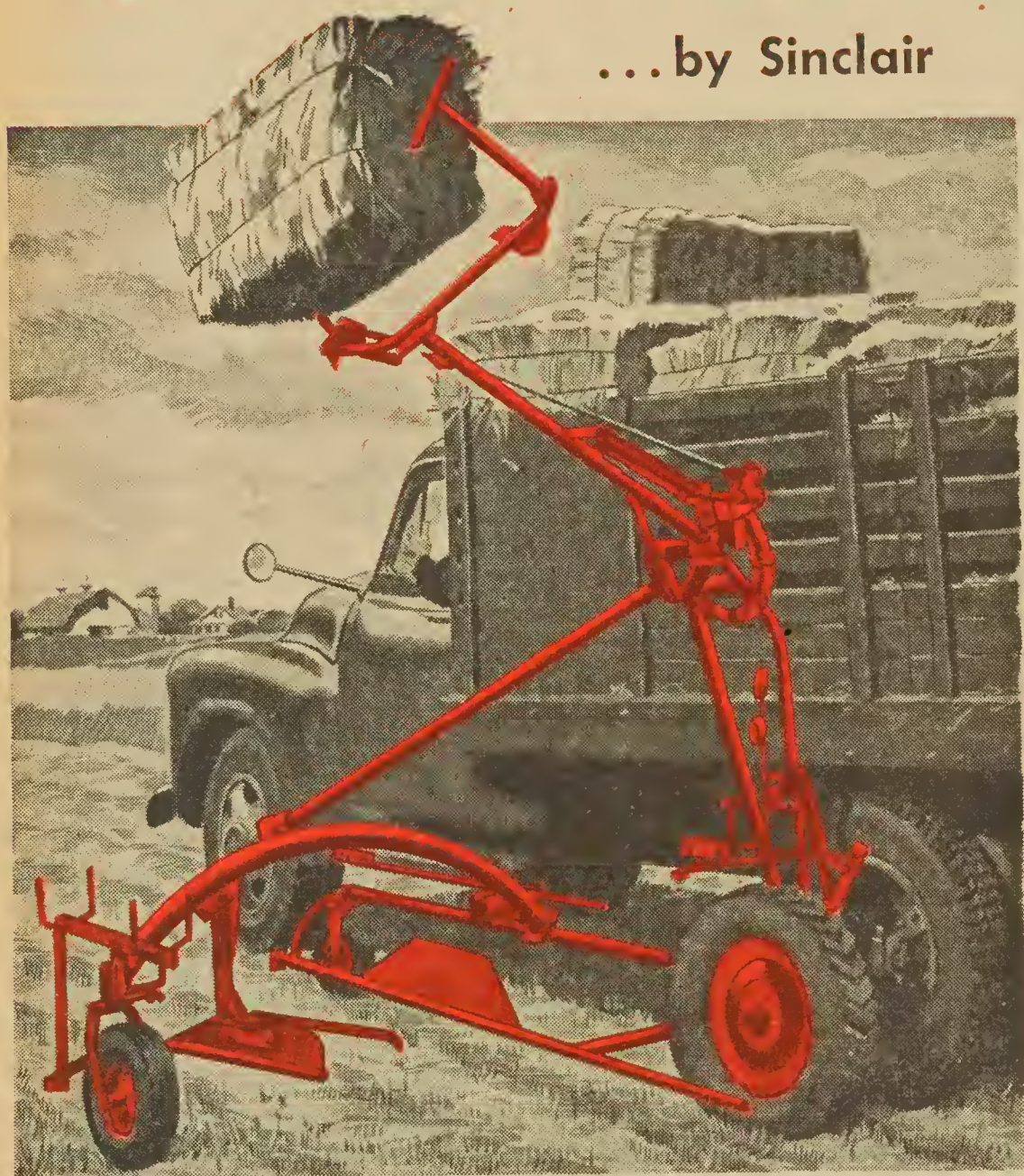
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Seen and Heard at the New York State F.F.A. Convention

AT THE Annual Convention of the New York State Future Farmers of America at Perry, N. Y., the following officers were elected for the coming year:

Howard Cornell, 16, Greenwood — President; Cecil Cairnes, 17, South Kortright—vice president; Allen Dunham, 19, Hammond—Secretary; Ronald Beck, 16, Freeville—Treasurer; Clair Thompson, 18, Mount Morris—Reporter; Duane E. Gansz, 17, Lyons—Sentinel.

Speaking Contest Winners

John Fordon, Geneva, \$100; Alfred Einert, Grahamsville, \$50; Richard Dowker, Belleville, \$25; Allan Manchester, Springville, \$25; Raymond Snyder, Homer, \$25.

Crop Demonstration Awards went to the following Chapters:

Akron, Belfast, North Syracuse, Nunda, Phelps, Middlesex Valley-Rushville, Sharon Springs, Waverly, Wayland.

In addition to the boys in the picture, other winners of Foundation Awards were:

John W. Burns, Bovina Center, 2nd, \$25; Gerald Beckens, Alton, 2nd, Farm Dairy Farmer, \$50; Raymond Davenport, Brooktondale, 3rd, Dairy Farmer, Mechanic, \$50; Phillip Gibson, Hammond, 3rd, Farm Mechanic, \$25; Norman Kehl, Strykersville, 2nd, Soil and Water Conservation, \$50; Wayne Taylor, Walton, 2nd, Poultry, \$50.

Holstein-Friesian Association Awards, \$25 each

Charles Shoup, Jamestown; William Jones, Remsen; Milton Tuttle, Cassville; Niles Brown, LaFayette.

New York Central Railroad Marketing Awards

John Scanlon, Addison, \$75; William Lattimer, New Hampton, \$20.

Guernsey Breeders Association Awards

James Nesbitt, South Kortright, \$35; David Bray, Remsen, \$25.

Safety and Fire Prevention

James Nesbitt, South Kortright; Jerry Cunningham, Greenville; South Kortright Chapter; Greenville Chapter.

New York State Bankers Association

Scholarship To Bankers School went to:

Milton Tuttle, Cassville.

American Farmer Degrees were given to:

Robert Weeks, Cherry Valley; Robert Vinge, Phelps; Duncan Bellinger, Schoharie; John S. Pulver, Pine Plains; Leon Smith, Westmoreland; Lee Brotzman, Harpurville; Edward Poole, Nineveh.

Ernest C. Strobeck, Macedon, former president of the Dairymen's League, and J. C. Corwith, Water Mill, L. I., president of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, accepted special citations for their cooperatives from retiring president Gordon Sands, Jr., Greenville.

Empire Farmer degrees were awarded 113 boys.

— A. A. —

CHEMICALS FOR THINNING APPLES

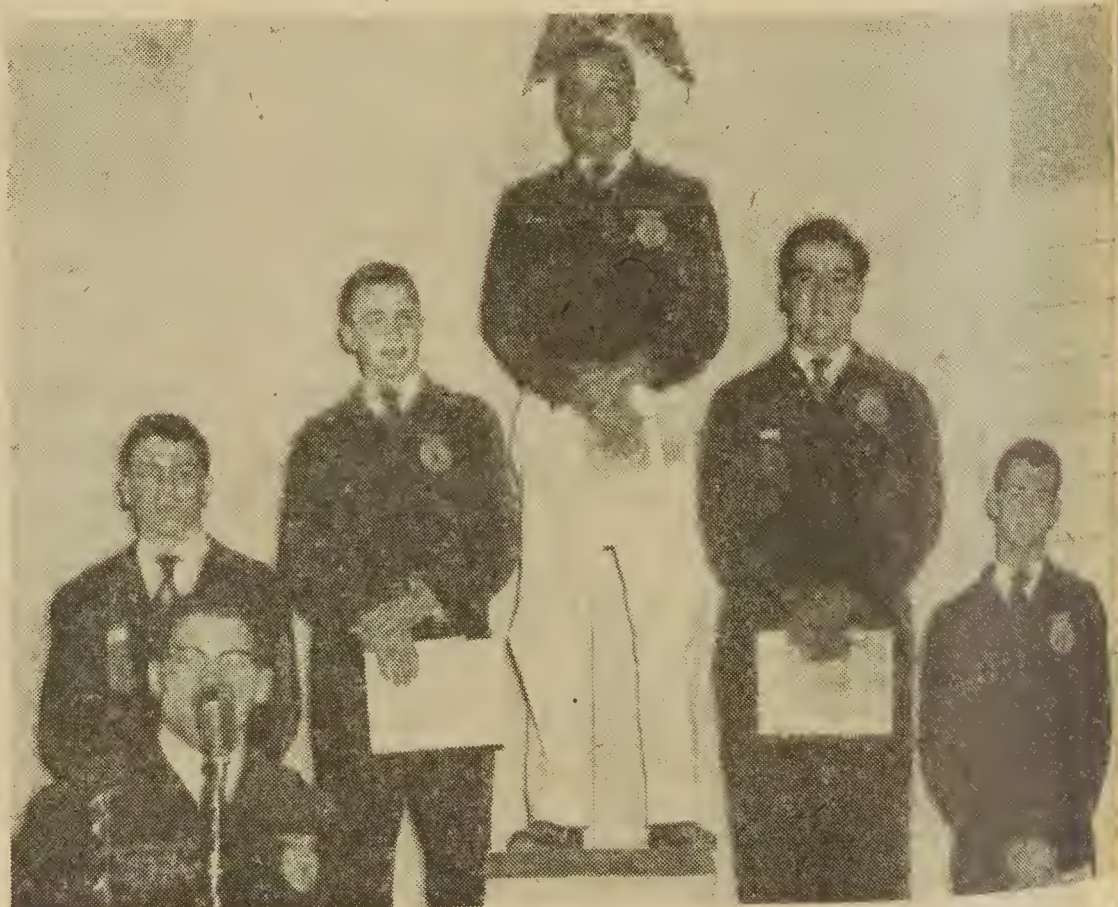
AT THE Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, a considerable amount of research has been done on the use of chemicals for thinning apples. In the report of these experiments, the station states definitely that they do not urge this method of thinning but merely point out the benefits and hazards which they have discovered.

Two types of material have been used. One is a dinitro compound which has a caustic action and which is used during full bloom. The other is a hormone growth regulator and is used within seven days after the petals fall.

The chief danger, of course, is that too many blossoms may be killed for most profitable results. However, during a period of three years, red Rome on unthinned trees set an average of 14% of the original bloom which was twice as many fruits as was desirable.

Chemical thinning, should be used with caution, particularly where there is a danger of frost. There are some differences in response from various varieties and the Ohio Station emphasizes:

1. That the orchards should be studied as to their susceptibility to frost.
2. That thinning is more desirable when bloom is late and when conditions for pollination during bloom are good.



Allen Colebank, at the microphone, national vice-president of Future Farmers of America, introduced New York Star Farmers at the closing session of New York FFA convention, May 12 in Perry Central High School. At the top stands the first double Star Farmer of New York, John VanVleet, Lodi, who was announced as State Star Farm Mechanic. Flanking him (L-R) Howard Douglas, Fort Plain, winner of the FFA Foundation award in soil and water conservation; Niles Brown, LaFayette, State Dairy Farmer; Donald Hall, Geneva, first in farm electrification; and John Palmer, Homer, State Star Poultry Farmer.

HIRED MAN, TENANT OR OWNER—?

(Continued from Page 3)

will have a better start when you do buy a farm.

When you work on shares, you don't have any taxes to pay. I am a woman but my husband and I have farmed for 43 years. We both were born on a farm and have lived on one all our lives.

Don't buy a farm because the buildings are good. Look at the dirt. That is what counts. And don't buy when the snow is on the ground. It might be a stony farm, or the roofs might be poor. Look in the barn and see how good the crops are that the owner raised. If he has good crops, then the land must be good. I hope you have the best of luck whichever way you do.

—Mrs. L.L.P., Wolcott, N. Y.

IF HE CAN SWING IT

IF A young man is reasonably healthy, likes farming for the "farming" of it, and has a desire to get ahead, here is my advice to him.

It is often difficult to get credit when one is young and starting out. No one knows for sure if you will be a good business risk. Therefore, it is often next to impossible to buy your own farm. If, however, you can swing it and luck is with you, by all means get your place to begin with, and work hard to keep it.

On the other hand, if you are not accepted as a good financial risk, I would suggest you work as a hired man for a while. Most hired men of today have good hours, ample pay and time off. If you are wise in your judgment, work hard and save what you can, you will not only establish yourself favorably with your business associates but in time may be able to make a decent down payment on a farm of your own.

You will also have gained some degree of extra knowledge of farming from working for someone who has already established his own farm business. This, along with all the other ad-

vantages, should ensure you success in building your own farm venture into a satisfactory business.

—Mrs. L. S., Oxford, N. Y.

THE "PART TIME" ROUTE

TEN years ago we were faced with the same problem to which your young reader now needs an answer. For eight years of our married life we had worked for others. What did we want for a future? For our children?

Farming was for us, we were sure. But what next? How? Together we knew we could do anything. And everyone needs to plan on a few breaks. "A turtle never gets any place till he sticks his neck out," we told each other.

We watched and prayed for an opportunity where we could show "We CAN do it" in the community we wanted most for our "roots." It was nearly a year after our decision that our chance came. With the kind, understanding help of the Production Credit office and the Federal Land Bank, we

were soon able to move onto our own 100 acre farm. No lights, no running water, no bathroom, but all ours, to dare and do.

We had no machinery, no stock and no money. All that we had been able to save had gone into the down payment, so we decided to go slow. I had been a carpenter for a while, so I went back to this, using the extra money for tools and machinery for the farm.

We have had good years and bad years, set-backs from sickness, accidents and fire, but we have had happiness and adventure that we never would have had with someone else being boss. Recently we added another 100 acres to our farm. There is much to do yet, but we look around and say "This is ours, and we're glad."

Our final advice to the young man would be—don't wait too long. Make up your mind and act while you are still young. Let your farm be a haven with happiness and not a place of drudgery.

—D.A.K.S., N. Y.

Give me a rural, contented life

Give me neat fields at sunset,

Fragrant with the scent of harvested hay;

Give me a sweet-faced wife and fine children

Of whom I shall grow ever fonder;

Give me a peaceful home far from the noise and the turmoil

Where I can lead a rural, contented life!

—with Apologies to Walt Whitman

FAMILY! Farm! And Home! They're the solidest assurance of the happiness, hopes and future of a nation. They're the BIG THREE on which all the organization, leadership, helpfulness and facilities of the Dairymen's League are built.

Basically, the Dairymen's League is a family organization. The central core of its thinking and planning is the family farm. The central aim of its existence is improving the living standards of the farm family. And the fundamental idea behind all of its organization and activities is to offer understanding help and fellowship to every member of the family group:

... to Dad in the production, handling, pricing and marketing of milk!

... to Mother in the home and family helps and social activities of the Home Department!

... and to the Young People in the friendships, leadership-training and mature attitudes toward dairying problems of the Young Cooperators!

The League strives tirelessly and enthusiastically to build respect and appreciation for the Farm Way of Life. It never ceases to advocate and promote equitable purchasing power... equitable cultural and recreational advantages... and equitable opportunity for farm-family advancement as compared with other economic groups. To the man who loves his family, his farm and his farm home, the League is a helping hand to stability, growth and progress.

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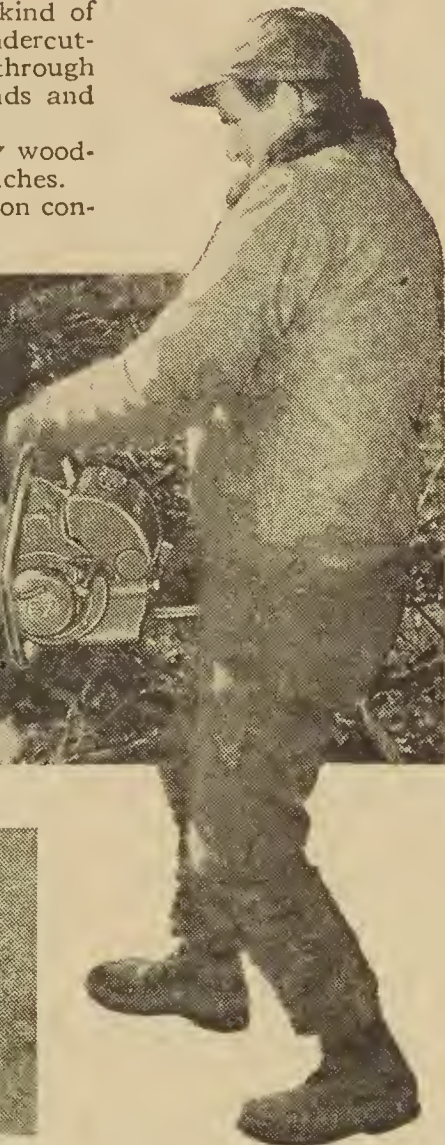
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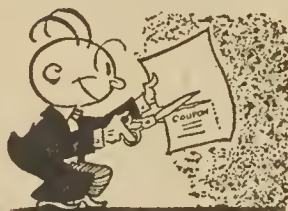
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LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter XI — Understanding Our Economic System

REGARDLESS of how you earn your living, you will be affected every day by the system under which you and everyone else does business. That is true of everyone in the world, no matter where they live or what kind of economic system their country has.

For that reason, it is important that you have an understanding of how our system works. If you do not, it is easy to make mistakes that will hamper your success, and it will be easier for someone to convince you that some inferior system is really much better than ours.

Fully to explain Free Enterprise, which is the system our forefathers used when they came to America, would require a book! I am giving only a brief outline of some fundamentals which I hope will serve as a measuring stick.

I am digressing briefly to comment about fundamentals. A fundamental principle is something that does not change, for example, the law of gravity. Sure, men fly in airplanes, but they accomplished that, not by denying the law of gravity, but by acknowledging it.

It is important to know the fundamental principles underlying all things which touch you physically, mentally, and morally. Thereby you will not be easily mislead.

At present we in America do not have a "pure" Free Enterprise system. For example, we have tariffs which tend to lessen imports; price supports for farm products which encourage production; controls to hold down acreage; laws and regulations which slow up or hamper the free buying and selling of many things. Everyone agrees that some regulation by Government is necessary, for example, to insure food that is pure. But many people believe that such things as price supports, tariffs, and Government in business cannot be justified.

As years go by, some of these controls may be dropped, or they may be strengthened and others added. That will determine whether we keep and strengthen Free Enterprise, or drift toward Socialism and Statism.

If there is sufficient reason for some Government interference with Free Enterprise, it is still important that we understand the workings of unrestricted Free Enterprise, so that we can justify the exceptions without believing, because some exceptions seem reasonable, that therefore, Free Enterprise should be abandoned entirely.

I have been using the term "Free Enterprise" so let's see what it is and how it operates.

Division of Labor

Cave men were self-sufficient. They hunted for food, dressed in skins, and were not worried by such problems as pay checks or debts.

Then, in a few hundred or thousand or million years, men grew in intelligence; living became easier and more pleasant. Then some man found that he could make shoes better than others could. He also found that others were willing to trade what they made for his better shoes, and so division of labor was started.

That division of labor has steadily increased until men generally concen-

trate their efforts on a smaller-and-smaller part of the finished product. For example, in a modern automobile factory, one man spends the working day in attaching only one part to hundreds of cars.

Profits

Some men also found that by working harder or more effectively, they could produce more than others and therefore, could have a better living for themselves and their families. Thus the profit motive was born, the greatest possible stimulant to better living standards.

Basic socialistic doctrine teaches that men should be taxed in accordance with ability to pay and should receive according to need. Where it has been tried, it tends to make all men equal in income. However, it destroys the profit motive because a man cannot keep what he earns. Therefore, he sees no need to produce more, and neither do the shiftless nor the ignorant, because they are cared for even though they do not produce. The person who produces the least, needs the most!

Another way of doing away with profits is to have the government own and operate, or control, all business and industry, presumably for the benefit of the people. It is a beautifully idealistic idea but the results are pitiful when compared to the results of a system where we know we will be rewarded for hard work done, or new ideas devised.

The profit motive has been viciously attacked. Men have tried to prove that profits are "taken" from someone—usually the worker or the consumer. They assume that the laborer is the only producer and that management and the man who furnished the capital are not entitled to any reward. In fact, profits are simply a reward to owners or stockholders for a definite contribution in producing something consumers want.

Management

Let's talk about our shoemaker again. One day he had the idea that he could profit more by hiring several other good shoemakers and teaching them some of his methods. Such a plan would also allow him to spend more time in selling shoes.

The idea of getting paid for management has been attacked, especially on the grounds that management produces nothing, but merely absorbs part of the returns that really belong to the workers. If you are inclined to believe that, remember that some businesses fail and some succeed under approximately the same conditions. The difference is in management—good or bad. Good management is productive and a good manager is entitled to his reward.

Supply and Demand

There is no object in producing something unless some other person is willing to buy it, in other words, will trade his work for it.

It could be that our shoemaker woke up one morning to find that others had copied his better methods and that more shoes were being made than people would buy. What to do?

Our shoemaker decided that he could sell for less money and still make a profit. At the lower price, more people bought more shoes. Instead of one pair, they had several, as you doubtless have now.

Also, at the lower price, some of the poorer shoemakers decided that they could make more money by starting

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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Jewett Hulbert, South Sudbury, Mass., believes that a deep mulch of wood chips helps him produce extra-fine, premium quality apples that bring top prices. Since 1950 Hulbert has used a Fitchburg Chipper to chip his prunings and brush into wood mulch on his 50-acre mountainside orchard.

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Harder Silo Co., Cobleskill, N. Y.

CONCRETE

(Continued from Opposite Page)

some other kind of business, so fewer shoes were made.

Where prices are free to rise and fall, the balance between supply and demand tends to adjust automatically. But suppose government passed a law that the price could not be lowered, presumably so the poorer shoemakers could continue to prosper. Then more shoes would be made than could be sold. Doubtless then, the government would buy up the surplus, store them until they rotted or else dump them in the ocean, or burn them!

Or, suppose government set a price too low to permit some shoemakers to make a living. Then fewer shoes would be made, people would be anxious to get them, and eventually government might ration shoes so that you couldn't buy a pair unless you had a coupon issued to you by the government.

Money

If you own more shoes than you need, and I produce more eggs than I can eat, perhaps we can trade eggs for shoes. But I won't be able to trade eggs for an automobile. By the time I had saved enough eggs, some would be spoiled, and, anyway, the company that makes cars doesn't want to handle eggs.

Money is merely a convenient instrument for making business easier. It can be anything which everyone will accept as a medium of exchange. Our paper money has no real value in itself. It is valuable only because it is backed by a government in which people have confidence.

Prices

In a free market, which is an important part of Free Enterprise, no one is forced to sell anything unless he gets the price he asks, and no one is forced to buy unless he is willing to pay the price asked.

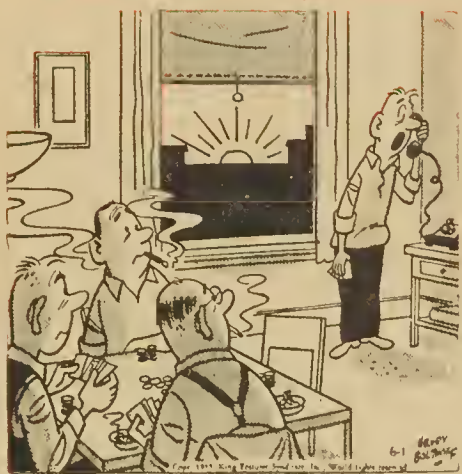
When some article is scarce, people who want it are willing to pay more. When it is plentiful, they expect to buy for less. When prices are high, there is encouragement to produce more; when they are low, more production is discouraged.

Perhaps I have made "supply and demand" sound simple. Actually, it (and prices) are very complex. One reason is that another situation affects prices. It is the supply of money. Simply stated, if the available supply of money doubles, without a corresponding increase in goods and services which people are willing to pay for, all prices will double.

Money can increase by discovering more gold, by extending more credit, and by printing more paper money.

When supply and demand are complicated by changes in the supply of money, and when the situation is further confused by government regulation of one kind or another which interferes with the workings of supply and demand, then buying and selling, which make up no large part of our business, become exceedingly complicated. Nevertheless it is important to understand the basic principles, otherwise you will certainly be confused and probably be misled.

(To be continued)



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Hurry!

Hurry!

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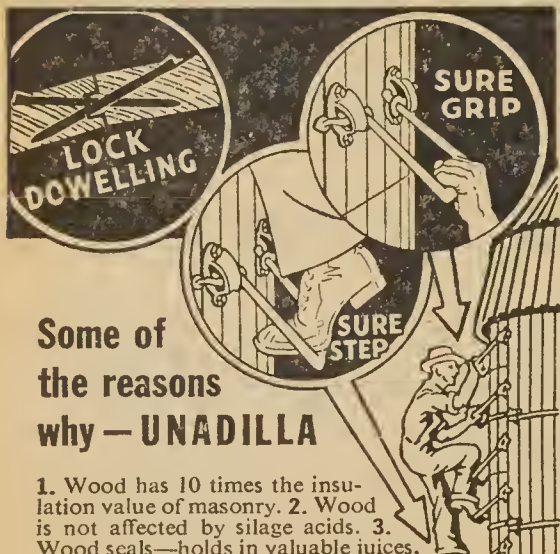
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A Good Egg Room Brings More Money

By LOUIS M. HURD

ONE OF the big problems of the modern egg producer is to get his product to market with the least loss in quality and do it consistently and summer is the time of year when it's not difficult to do it.

Several things are responsible for maintenance or loss of egg quality during the period between the time the eggs are laid and their delivery to market. The most important of these factors are:

1. Length of time between laying and gathering of the eggs.
2. Egg room temperature maintained.
3. Speed of cooling eggs to egg room temperature.
4. Egg room humidity maintained.

Marketing specialists have found that the practical temperature in the egg holding room should be between 55 and 65° F.; the relative humidity 75 to 85% but not above 85% because mold growth frequently occurs at higher percentages. Below 70% there is considerable evaporation of the eggs.

The temperature and humidity of the air surrounding the eggs has an important effect on the rate of flattening the yolk, weakening of the albumen and evaporation of moisture from the egg. These factors in turn affect the grade of the eggs and, finally, their market value.

High temperatures are particularly

and should not extend beyond 5 or 6 hours.

The value of rapid cooling or pre-cooling eggs was brought out in one reported field test. The percentage of grade A's was increased 13% by placing the flats of eggs in a pre-cooler and passing air at a low velocity over them for one hour.

What are the conditions for a good egg holding room? Oftentimes a satisfactory room may be made by partitioning off and insulating a room in the cellar.

An egg room above ground is satisfactory if the walls and ceiling are properly insulated. The structure may be of stud frame construction or blocks. The insulation may consist of blankets, bats, loose fill types of insulation, or a rigid type of insulation. The ceiling, in particular, needs extra insulation and any decrease in insulation increases the operating cost for refrigeration. A well protected outside entry to the room is desirable and just enough ventilation is needed to keep the air fresh and clean.

Professor Hollis Davis of the Agricultural Engineering Department at Cornell University gives the following suggestions in regard to the interior of the egg room and its size: "The insulation should have a protective surface on the inside of the cooler which normally is made of cement-asbestos

No. birds in flock	Egg room size*	No. of baskets per day	Capacity in cases	Size of refrig. equipment
1,000	8' x 8'	5	15	1/4 HP
2,000	8' x 10'	10	30	1/3 HP
5,000	12' x 12'	25	75	1/2 HP
10,000	16' x 16'	50	150	1 HP

*Once a week delivery.

detrimental to egg quality. The amount of thick albumen will decrease more in 4 days at 80° F. than in 10 days at 65° F. The yolk will flatten out more in 2 days at 100° F. than several months in cold storage. Eggs kept at a temperature of 87° F. will lose moisture ten times as fast as when stored at 31° F. with the same relative humidity of 82%. Low humidity increases the rate of evaporation and thus increases the size of the air cell. This will show up more in lower grade eggs. The temperature and humidity in the egg room may be kept at the proper point by a refrigeration unit or by natural means which includes fans, plenty of moisture and good insulation.

Experience has demonstrated that it is important to cool freshly laid eggs to egg holding room temperature as soon as possible after they are laid to conserve quality. Freshly laid eggs have a temperature of about 104° F. That's why it is important to gather the eggs frequently and get them into a cool place. Three times daily is minimum and four times is better. There will be less broken and dirty eggs also if this is done.

Fast Cooling Worth While

There are various ways of shortening the time it takes to cool the eggs down to the egg room temperature. This can be done in from 2 to 4 hours

board and on the outside of the cooler may be sheathing material or some other material.

"There should be a moisture barrier on the outside of the insulation and preferably on the inside also, as the varying temperatures between summer and winter will provide a warm surface on the outside during the summer and a warm surface on the inside of the cooler during the winter and the moisture barrier should be on the warm side of the refrigerated cooler.

"If some other new material, such as Styrofoam is used on the inside of the block storage room, then the inside surface of the Styrofoam should be plastered so, that an impervious surface will be easily available for cleaning. In stud construction, cement board should be used, as previously mentioned, in order that the surface may be cleaned.

"The table on this page gives an indication of the size of rooms for various sizes of flocks and also the size of refrigeration equipment required to cool the room satisfactorily, together with the eggs. These sizes of the rooms allow for extra cases and flats to be brought in for cooling."

How about the cost of an egg room and will it pay? The Cornell Agricultural Engineering Department says an egg room will cost from \$100 to \$500, depending on the size, kind of materials, labor used, etc. An increase in price of eggs of one cent on a 1,000 hen farm would probably add \$170 to the yearly income; on a 5,000 hen farm \$750. In view of the fact that both dealer and consumer are more quality conscious today than ever before, it looks like a good egg room should be a good investment.

BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News

JUNE 1956

POUNDS OF FEED PER DOZEN EGGS is a Crazy Figure!



Do you agree? Or disagree?

If you have a 3 1/2 lb. Leghorn that will average 250 eggs per bird or more per year and lays a lot of small eggs, you'll get a wonderful figure on "pounds of feed per dozen eggs." Pounds of feed per dozen eggs and pounds of feed per pound of eggs are two entirely different things. The last four years, during the summer months, there has been a spread of 15¢ to 24¢ per dozen between the price of mediums and large white eggs on the New York wholesale market.

Let's suppose your pullets are averaging all 24 oz. eggs—1 1/2 lbs. per dozen and are taking 4 1/2 lbs. of feed to produce a dozen of these eggs. Therefore, this is a feed conversion of 3 pounds of feed per pound of eggs, 3:1 conversion. O.K., if your birds average 26 oz. eggs, it would require 4.875 pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs at a 3:1 ratio. If your birds lay only 22 oz. eggs, you can produce a dozen eggs on 4.125 pounds of feed per dozen.

Now, if there's a spread of 20¢ per dozen this summer between large and mediums, you can see that it doesn't make much sense for a breeder to brag that his stock will produce a dozen eggs on 4.125 pounds of feed when a larger egg strain, eating 3/8 pounds of feed more per dozen at an extra feed cost of 1 1/2¢ per dozen will lay eggs that will bring 20¢ more per dozen.

Babcock Bessies Just Right Size: You'll find our popular strain cross—the Babcock Bessie—just big enough to give you high rate of lay of large eggs over a long period of months. You'll find their feed conversion of "pounds of feed per pounds of eggs" is excellent. They come into large eggs rapidly and yet have excellent persistency. Body weight of first egg 3 3/4 lbs., at a year of age a little less than 4 1/2 lbs. These are approximate average weights.

Babcock's Summer Chick Sale: You can purchase Babcock Bessies and Babcock Barboras this summer at low prices. We do this to give you a bargain on our fine chicks; to keep our breeders busy and our hatchery busy working. Same chicks, same quality but low price. Please send for prices and catalog.

Babcock's Big Poultrymen's Barbecue—July 10th: Free to you and your wife or husband. Held in conjunction with the New York State Poultrymen's Get-to-Gether. Send for free tickets.

Sincerely,

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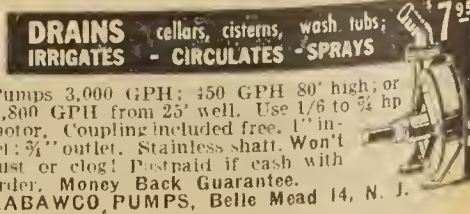
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LABAWCO PUMPS, Belle Mead 14, N. J.

New Farm Laws for New York

By E. S. FOSTER

Secretary N. Y. Farm Bureau

THE 1956 session of the New York State Legislature produced considerable legislation of interest to farm folks. In this brief article only a few of the more important items are reported.

Of particular interest to all of us is the size of the state's budget for the current fiscal year which totals more than one billion, four hundred fifty-four million dollars.

More than one-half of the current budget will be distributed to the localities in the form of state aid. Inflation and great expansion in government services are the cause of this great increase in state spending.

Education

By far the largest item in state aid is aid for public education. If one can read the future clearly it seems certain that the cost of education will continue to increase due to the rapidly growing population and the demand for high quality school programs. This demand is a result of rapidly changing conditions and strong demand for technical training.

School aid has been increased very substantially as a result of a two-year study by the Heald Commission and the change in equalization rates. The Heald Report did not go far enough to suit many districts, and as a result the Legislature and the governor established the basic program at \$330 per weighted pupil in average daily attendance, and a local tax rate of \$6.80 per thousand dollars of full valuation. Minimum salaries were established at \$3,500.

In revising school aid, many of the small districts with fewer than eight teachers (and districts that have contracted to send all of their pupils to other districts) will receive less state aid than they have been receiving, and will have to raise their local tax rate to \$6.80 to qualify for aid. Any such districts that do raise their tax rate to that level will be ineligible for state assistance because the greater income will cover their school expenses and theoretically make state aid unnecessary. This is creating unrest in some of the smaller districts. This was not supported by the farm organizations. The purpose of said aid of course is to equalize the cost of education based upon local effort as measured by the money raised locally by the basic tax.

Ten-year town road improvement program has been substantially improved by raising the ceiling from \$7,000 to \$9,000 per mile within which the state shares the cost. The law contains an equalization factor so that the towns having lower wealth receive a higher percentage of state aid than do the towns having greater wealth. On the average, for all towns, state aid represents 50% of the total cost within the ceiling with no town receiving less than 25% and no town receiving more than 75%. The new amendment also provides for applying a surface binder. (Effective April 1, 1957.)

This town road improvement program, commonly called "The Erwin Plan" was first enacted in 1950. It is accomplishing much toward the goal of a year around road for all farms worth farming. If all of the Erwin roads already constructed were placed end to end they would reach from New York City to San Francisco and extend a thousand miles in the Pacific Ocean.

Town road maintenance, state aid, will be practically doubled. Since the early 1930's state aid has been the difference between the amount a local tax of 2 1/4 mills raised on full property value per mile of town road outside cities and incorporated villages,

and \$75 per mile, with no town getting less than \$37.50 per mile. Under the law enacted this year, state aid will be the difference between what a local tax of 1 1/2 mills raises and \$150 per mile with no town getting less than \$75 per mile.

Automobile insurance will be practically mandatory next year. In connection with motor vehicle registration for 1957 the owner must either show proof that he has an insurance policy bearing 10/20/5 coverage or else he must post cash or bond to protect the public against damage his vehicle may cause.

The survey made by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles showed that 13% of the vehicles in New York State are uninsured.

A bill proposed by Superintendent of Insurance Holz designed to place a surcharge of \$1.00 on every vehicle registered to provide a state fund of \$5 million annually out of which to pay claims caused by hit and run, stolen and out-of-state uninsured cars, failed to pass. Insurance companies are now writing insurance to protect against such hazards.

Highway condition is a matter of great public concern with many miles of highway inadequate to meet present day traffic demands and the need for reconstruction and construction very great. Last November a \$750 million bond issue, with a 2¢ per gallon gas tax tied in to retire the bonds, failed to pass.

At the request of the governor and the Legislature, the Highway Finance Planning Committee continued its studies and recommended that a proposition be submitted to the voters this coming November to bond the state for \$500 million. This will appear on the ballot in November.

In this regard contention arose between the governor and the Legislature. The governor pressed for an increase in the gas tax to retire the bond issue and the Republican majority in the Legislature opposed. As a result the gas tax stands as is—at least for the time being.

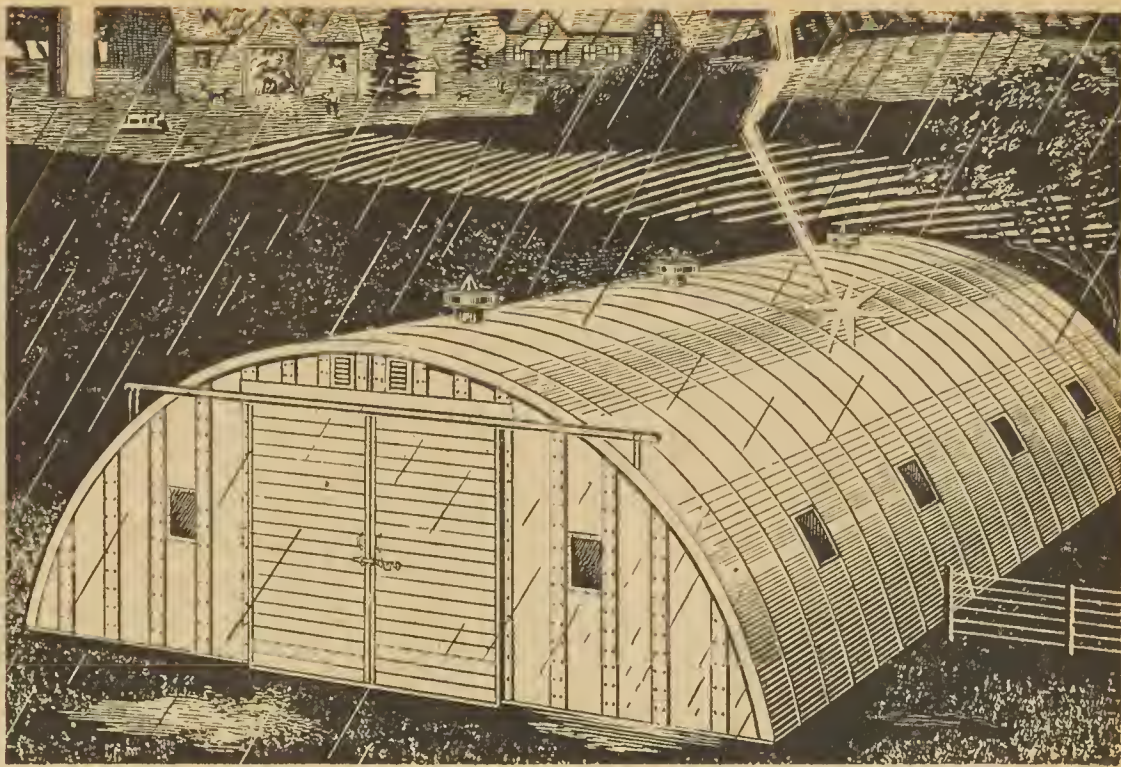
Production Credit Associations will now be taxed on the basis of income the same as state and national banks. Previously they have been taxed either on the basis of income or business and investment capital whichever produced the greater tax.

Agricultural truck license. A good bill passed by the Legislature (but received a veto) to improve the law under which agricultural trucks are licensed at \$1.75 per 500 lbs. unit, or fraction thereof. Under existing law a truck cannot be so licensed if its maximum gross weight exceeds 18,000 lbs. A bill by Assemblyman Folmer of Cortland County would have raised the ceiling to 24,000 lbs. to the great advantage of many farmers.

Rabies program will be continued with indemnities and the state and county programs aimed at fox eradication.

Housing for migrant workers where five or more persons are housed are now subject to the State Sanitary Code. Previously only housing for ten or more persons has been subject to the Code. It is unfortunate that this tightening down comes during a serious price-squeeze. This was pointed out to the Legislature and the governor and enactment of such legislation was opposed.

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REGISTERED Hereford Beef Cattle. 2 bred heifers \$175.00 each; 5 yearling heifers \$125.00; cows with calves; bulls — various ages. Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott, New York. Phone 7111.

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SHEEP FOR SALE: Hampshires. Pure bred registered heavy wool and lamb producers, 3 to 5 years old. Must reduce our flock. Also, our prize winning herd ram in prime condition. Write E. I. Hatfield, Quaker Lane Farms, Hyde Park, New York.

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RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

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SURGICAL White Rock or Silver Cross Capons. Our four week old capons are very easy to raise, for your own eating pleasure and profit. Available now. Free Capon Facts and prices. Alan Rhodes, Box A, Kingsley, Penna.

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HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750. Walker-Gordon Lab Company, Plainsboro, N. J.

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June 16 Issue.....Closes June 1
July 7 Issue.....Closes June 22
July 21 Issue.....Closes July 6
Aug. 4 Issue.....Closes July 20

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(Continued on Opposite Page)

*Your Veterinarian***Discusses:****When Ring Tests Are Positive**

NOT so long ago a dairyman told us that he had received notice of a positive ring test on his milk. However, a blood test showed every animal in the herd to be completely negative!

The owner then wanted to know how such a thing could happen, and hinted rather strongly that the ring test was worthless as a diagnostic measure.

For a starter it is well to remember that the ring test is intentionally made extremely delicate to decrease the chances of any infected animals getting by. This is necessary because of the dilution factor involved when milk from an infected cow is mixed with that from numerous clean animals.

This dilution factor is becoming increasingly important as more and more bulk milk tanks come into use throughout the country. Owners have always been warned that the ring test was so delicate that it might indicate infection where none existed.

For another thing, it is possible for ring test reactions to be caused by factors other than Bang's disease. As a group they're called non-specific reactions and we don't know too much about them. We do know, though, that various germs causing diarrhea and intestinal inflammation seem capable of causing ring test reactions, and cows in advanced stages of pregnancy will sometimes do the same thing even though they don't actually have Bang's disease.

There are also various other possibilities along this line, including enzymes like lactase and reductase in the milk of certain cows, especially those that have been milking for long periods. Regardless of the exact cause, a single animal causing even a slight reaction may be enough to give a positive ring test.

Then it must be borne in mind that an owner usually receives his ring test report about a month after the milk has been tested. By the time a blood test is run, another month or so may have passed, and a lot of things can happen in that time.

Cows that were milking may have died or been sold so they aren't included in the blood test, even though they caused a ring test reaction. Temporary reactions due to something like an attack of winter dysentery or a diarrhea brought on by turning to pasture may have disappeared in the interval between tests.

A calfhood vaccinated animal that was still showing a slight titer at the time of the ring test may have cleared up by the time she was blood tested.

A heavily pregnant cow or one that was giving milk high in enzyme content may have freshened and be giving normal milk at the time of the blood test.

It is possible, of course, for records to be confused so that one owner gets another's ring test report, but things like those we've mentioned are much more likely to be the cause of a negative blood test following a positive ring test. No test has ever been 100 per cent accurate.

Authorities in several states are well satisfied with it as a part of an official Bang's-eradication program, so you're likely to be affected by it for years to come. In general, the ring test and blood test results have been demonstrated as highly correlated, and a blood test usually shows at least a suspect or two in a herd that has given a positive ring test.

If it doesn't work out that way in your herd, you should first of all be thankful that none of your cows are diseased. Then you should be fair to the ring test by remembering that it has certain limitations.



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PATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade-ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs, Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

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RAISE Money for your Church, Grange, or yourself, with the new, attractive purse Shopping Bag. Tremendous sales appeal. Write for money-making plan and special free bag offer. Brisko, Shaftsbury, Vermont.

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50 ENVELOPES, 50 letterheads, printed, postpaid \$1.00, 200 of each \$3.00. Snell Printery, Red Lion, Pennsylvania.

June is
Dairy Month

Festival of
better living

What you can do about Dairy Month

Join in local milk promotions

As a dairy farmer, your participation in local Dairy Month events is important, for the promotion is working toward selling more of *your* products.

"Do it yourself"

Some dairymen have done a good promotional job for milk and dairy products on their own, including projects like placing milk signs on barns and along the road.

Check your organizations

How many meetings have you gone to where milk *isn't* available as a beverage? There's a good opportunity for work.

Support the American Dairy Association and your market's Dairy Council

The advertising you see for dairy products is made possible through your contributions to the ADA and Dairy Councils, collected in this area by Milk for Health, Inc. By signing up with Milk for Health, you support advertising and nutritional education that works for *you*.

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New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

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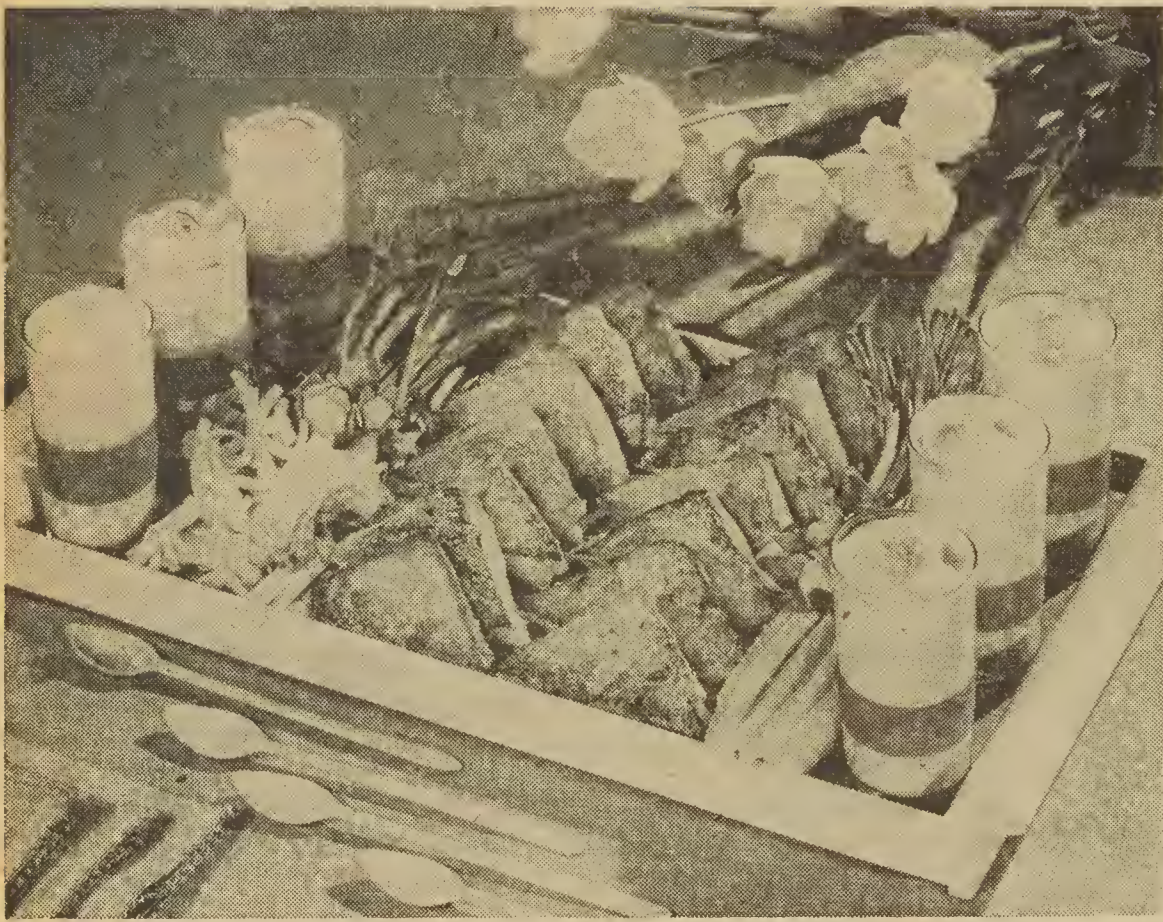
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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Make the Most of MILK



For an inviting snack tray, arrange sandwiches, relishes, and frosty glasses of milk or milk shake.

—Photo: National Dairy Council

By

ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

Melt over hot, not boiling water. Gradually add milk or cream. Serve on crisp crackers and sprinkle with paprika. Or serve over broiled tomatoes placed on toast and top with crisp bacon. Serves 4.

Variations: Stir $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pound grated cheese into $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups thin white sauce or 1 can condensed tomato soup, or 1 can condensed mushroom or celery soup, and season to taste.

COCOANUT CUSTARD PIE

- 4 eggs
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- Dash salt
- 3 cups scalded milk
- 2 teaspoons vanilla
- $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cup shredded cocoanut
- 1 9-inch pastry lined pie tin

Combine eggs, sugar, and salt and mix well. Add scalded milk slowly, stirring constantly. Add vanilla. Pour into pastry lined tin and sprinkle with cocoanut. Bake in a hot oven (425°) about 25 to 30 minutes or until custard is set. Serves 6 to 7. (Note: Scalding the milk shortens baking time and helps to prevent soggy crust. Placing the custard mixture in a frozen unbaked pastry lined tin helps, too.)

SEAFOOD BISQUE

- 1 can frozen cream of shrimp soup
- 1 can frozen oyster stew
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk or light cream
- Additional desired seasonings

Place unopened cans of frozen soups in hot water for 10 to 15 minutes. Open cans and place contents in sauce pan with milk or cream. Heat over low heat until soups are thawed. Simmer 5 minutes and serve with crisp crackers. Serves 6 to 8.

Ice cream, besides containing most of the food values of milk, is the perfect everyday and party dessert. Here are directions for making three tempting ice cream desserts:

Cookies a la mode: Sandwich cookies with slices of ice cream and top with chocolate sauce.

Cake Shell Sundae: Fill cake shells with scoop of ice cream and garnish with a bright fruit sundae sauce.

Ice Cream Flower Pots: Set paper cups of chocolate ice cream in small clean flower pots and insert a flower in each. Stem may be wrapped in foil.

- 2 cups boiling fruit juice, OR sirup from canned fruit
- $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups cold fruit juice or water
- 6 to 8 pear or peach halves depending on size
- 1 pound cottage cheese
- Salad greens

Add gelatin to hot sirup and stir until dissolved. Add salt and cold fruit juice. Place mixture to depth of one inch in an oblong cake pan and allow to harden. Arrange pear or peach halves over firm gelatin. Pour part of gelatin around fruit and allow to harden. Place cottage cheese on fruit and add rest of gelatin. Allow to harden. Cut in squares and serve on crisp greens with fruit salad dressing. Serves 6 to 8.

BANANA MILK SHAKE

- 4 ripe bananas
- 4 cups cold milk
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 2 teaspoons vanilla
- 1 pint vanilla or banana ice cream

Peel and mash bananas. Add rest of ingredients and beat with a rotary egg beater. Serves 6. A blender is handy for this.

COFFEE FLOAT

- $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 teaspoons instant powdered coffee
- 6 cups cold milk
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- 4 to 6 tablespoons sugar
- 1 tablespoon vanilla
- 1 pint coffee ice cream

Combine coffee with a little milk and stir until dissolved. Add rest of milk, salt, sugar, and vanilla, and mix well. Pour into chilled glasses and top with coffee ice cream. Serves 6. (Note: To make a Coffee Shake, beat ice cream into coffee milk.)

WELSH RABBIT

- 4 cups grated or diced snappy Cheddar cheese
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoon dry mustard
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 cup milk or cream
- Paprika

Combine cheese, salt, mustard, Worcestershire sauce in top of double boiler.

JUNE is Dairy Month and a good time to ask yourself if you and your family are getting enough milk. Jot down the amount you think each one gets, including milk used in cooking, ice cream, cheese, etc. Then check the total against these amounts of milk recommended by nutritionists for daily use:

Children, 3 to 4 cups

Teen-agers, 1 quart or more

Adults, all ages, 2 or more cups

(make it 3 for good health insurance)

Expectant mothers, 4 or more cups

Nursing mothers, 6 cups

You may be surprised to find that your family is not getting as much milk as you thought! No matter what age, every person needs milk . . . you just can't outgrow this need. The recommended amounts are based on milk's calcium content, because calcium is so important in the diet at all ages. Milk is the cheapest source of it . . . 3 glasses provide four-fifths of the day's calcium needs for a man or woman.

Besides calcium, milk furnishes riboflavin and protein. No wonder it's often called "Nature's perfect food" and is the basis of all safe reducing diets. Milk is a good buy even when your budget is limited, because it gives you so much for your money.

The ways to serve milk are endless . . . cold with oven fresh cookies at snack time; in cold or hot drinks flavored with cocoa, chocolate, coffee, maple, fruit sirups, etc.; used hot in place of water for instant coffee; served on cereals and desserts; in creamed soups and sauces, gravies, custards, puddings, cream fillings, ice cream, sherbets, souffles, rarebits, casserole dishes, junket (the flavored ones are delicious and can be served in a variety of ways).

Try some of these delicious recipes, rich in milk's goodness:

OLD-FASHIONED CREAMY RICE PUDDING

- 1 quart milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup rice
- 2 teaspoons vanilla

Combine all ingredients in a $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-quart baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (350°) about an hour or until rice is tender. Stir under the brown skin as it forms, leaving last skin to form unbroken. If desired, stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cup seedless raisins when rice is almost tender and continue cooking. Serves 6.

CUSTARD SAUCE

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon cornstarch
- 3 egg yolks
- 1 pint scalded milk
- 2 teaspoons vanilla

Combine sugar and cornstarch, add egg yolks and mix well. Add scalded milk slowly with constant stirring. Cook over low heat (use a double boiler, if you like) until custard coats spoon, stirring constantly. Add vanilla and strain. Cool. This custard sauce can be used over fresh or canned fruit, fruited or plain jello, wedges of sponge, angel or other cake, cottage pudding, or for floating island. For floating island, make uncooked or lightly browned meringues with egg whites and 6 tablespoons sugar. (Note: keep a jar of this sauce in refrigerator and use within the week.)

LEMON MILK SHERBET

(from Cornell Bulletin 919 "Delicious Dishes from Dairy Products")

- 2 teaspoons gelatin
- $2\frac{2}{3}$ cups rich or top milk, OR half milk and cream
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup light corn sirup
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt

Soften gelatin in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the milk. Place dish over hot water, and stir until dissolved. Add rest of milk and cool. Combine sugar, sirup, lemon juice, and salt, and add gradually to the milk, stirring as added. Pour into refrigerator tray and place in freezing unit set at coldest point (wet bottom of tray to hasten freezing). When firm (20 minutes or so), remove sherbet to chilled bowl and break up with a fork. Beat with rotary beater until light and fluffy and return to tray and freezing unit (wet bottom of tray). When firm enough to serve, set control at normal and hold until time to serve. Serves 6.

MOLDED FRUIT AND COTTAGE CHEESE SALAD

- 2 packages lime flavored gelatin
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt

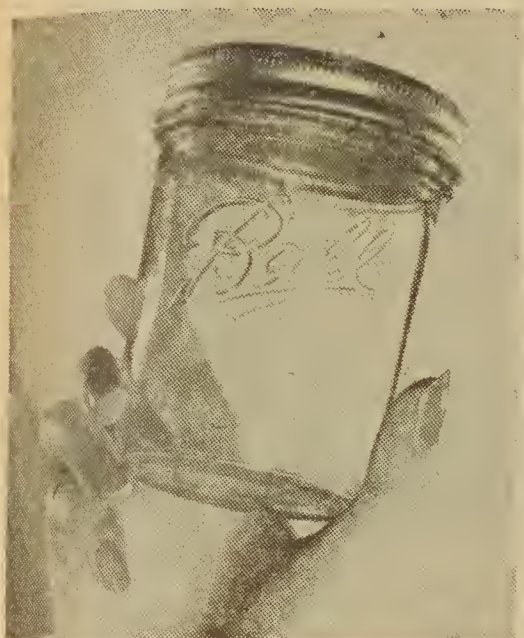
After school, milk and cookies hit the spot!

— Photo: Post Sugar Crisp Puffed Wheat



NEW EASIER WAY TO SEAL JAM AND JELLY!

JAR HOLDS SECRET!



Size, Shape, Lid Just Right for Jam & Jelly

Ball Brothers' new "Half-Pint" Jar is the perfect container for jelly and jam.

The slightly tapered, shoulderless shape lets jelly slide out in a flawless mold. When preserves are left in the jar, the smooth sides allow contents to be spooned out with no obstructing inner bulge. This streamlined shape is easiest to fill, empty and wash. The 8-ounce size is convenient and popular.

Crowning feature of the "Half-Pint" is the Ball Dome Lid and Band. Ball Dome Lids are now guaranteed to seal. And they have other important advantages—for instance the cream-white enamel lining that looks as clean and sanitary when the jar is opened as when it was sealed. No metal touches the jar contents.

Ball "Half-Pint" Has Multitude of Uses

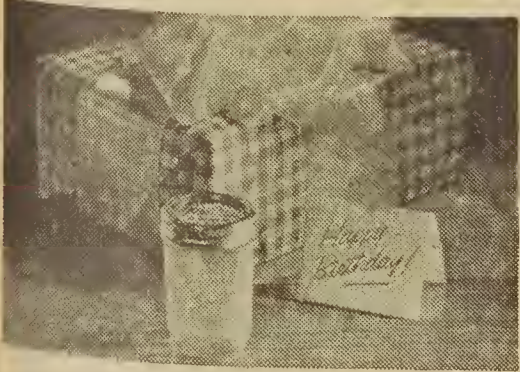
Besides being the finest container for jelly, the "Half-Pint" is equally great for home canning, home freezing and refrigerator storage.

The 8-ounce capacity is ideal for canning and freezing fruits and vegetables for a family of two. It is also a convenient size for relishes, specialties, and foods for special diets, where large amounts are not needed at one time.

It is perfect for saving leftovers and also valuable refrigerator space.

One of its chief uses is as a freezer jar. It seals airtight, a "must" in protecting frozen food flavor. Due to the tapered shape, foods slide out easily without thawing, which is not possible with shoulder-type jars.

Finally, the "Half-Pint" is a handy container for dry storage, buttons, and home workshop items.



IDEAL FOR GIFTS! Home-made jelly or jam adds a personal touch to your giving. In Ball "Half-Pints" your preserves will not only look their best, but will ship perfectly since the Dome Lid does not shake loose or leak. And the jars themselves have re-use value which recipients appreciate.

NO PARAFFIN NEEDED with

New Ball "HALF-PINT" Jar and Ball Dome Lid!

Acclaimed by Food Editors

"The biggest jelly-making news in years!" That's how leading food editors describe the revolutionary no-paraffin method of sealing jelly and jam, made possible by the new screw-top Ball "Half-Pint" Jar.

"We have used many of the new 'Half-Pints' to make jars and jars of luscious jam," one of the editors of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING recently wrote. "After weeks of storage the flavor and appearance is as perfect as the day it was prepared, because of the excellent sealing power of the Dome Caps."

Shaped like a jelly glass but fitted with sure-sealing Ball Dome Lid and Band, the "Half-Pint" seals just like the world famous Ball Mason Jar.

Safer — More Convenient

Gone is the extra, and sometimes dangerous, step of melting paraffin and pouring some into each container. Just place the Ball Dome Lid on the jar and screw down the band. Simple to open—no paraffin shreds in jelly. Lid serves as cover for unused portion.

No More Shelf Spoilage!

Ball Dome Lids provide absolute protection against dust, contamination, and vermin. Jars stack easily and safely, saving precious shelf space. No wonder food experts are so enthusiastic over this new Ball Brothers product!

AVOID "FRUIT FLOAT"

To prevent the fruit in jams and preserves from floating to the top has always been a problem. Now it is easily solved by a method not possible when the contents are sealed with paraffin. Just pour hot jam into the new Ball "Half-Pint" Jars and seal immediately with a Ball Dome Lid... No waiting; no stirring. When the jam starts to thicken—in about 20 to 30 minutes—shake the jar until the fruit is distributed evenly. Try this yourself and see how much easier, quicker and better it is than ever before—sealed for keeps with Ball Dome Lids.

For authoritative book with many other helpful home-canning and freezing hints, over 300 recipes, 64 pages of step-by-step methods in full color, send 25¢ to Ball Blue Book, Dept. AA66, Box 5, Muncie, Ind.

CLIP COUPON NOW!

Yours for the asking—a unique set of salt and pepper shakers, exact replicas of Ball Mason Jars! Get a carton of 12 Ball "Half-Pint" Jars at your food store, send cover of the folder inside with this coupon, and the set will be mailed FREE! Offer limited, so don't delay. These Ball Jar Shakers are not sold in stores—available only as our gift. Pick up your carton of Ball "Half-Pint" Jars at your dealer's today!



"Look, Mother, No Paraffin!" Kathleen Crum of McHenry, Ill., helps mother, Mrs. Howard Crum, put up jelly in Ball "Half-Pints." Now it is easier than ever to make delicious home-made jelly and jam!

BALL DOME LIDS GUARANTEED TO SEAL—or DOUBLE Your Money Back!

FLASH! Every Ball Dome Lid is guaranteed. It must give a positive seal or we'll refund twice the price of a 1-dozen box! You can have complete confidence in Ball Dome Lids, due to superior materials, manufacturing skill, experience in serving generations of home canners.

Ball Dome Lids have a food-acid-resistant cream-white enamel lining that won't rust or corrode... protects food better. And the firm red rubber ring never gives a "false seal" like sticky or gummy kinds may.

Ease of testing is another Ball Dome Lid advantage. If the Dome clicks down, or stays down when pressed, you know you have a positive vacuum seal. On those rare occasions when the Dome doesn't stay down, the jar is not safely sealed. Then you can reprocess or refrigerate the contents so that their value is not lost.

Don't expect this "home-canning insurance" on any other brand. Insist on guaranteed-to-seal Ball Dome Lids!



HERE'S OUR GUARANTEE:

If a Ball Dome Lid fails to seal, return it to Ball Brothers Company, Home Service Dept., Box 729, Muncie, Ind., with note telling size and make of jar, contents, method of processing, and how much you paid for 1 dozen lids. You'll receive double that price for every package from which one or more lids failed, up to a maximum refund of 39¢ for Regular or #63 Dome Lids, 59¢ for Wide-Mouth. If lids came with Ball Jars or Caps (Lids and Bands) you'll get the maximum refund. Above guarantee terms effective through June 1, 1957.

SPECIAL OFFER to Ball "Half-Pint" Users ONLY

VALUABLE COUPON

FREE Salt and Pepper set

SALT & PEPPER SET, Dept. AA66, Box 722, Muncie, Ind.

() I enclose cover of the folder from a carton of Ball "Half-Pint" Jars. Send my FREE set of Ball Jar Salt and Pepper Shakers, postpaid.

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What's Your Hobby?

Letters From Our Readers

LIKES TO WORK WITH WOOD

I HAVE a workshop with several nice tools I enjoy working with. About ten years ago I made two nice grandfather clocks (see picture). They are 84 inches tall and have black walnut cases. I made all of them, including the works which are made of wood. The clock on the right in the picture has an inlaid face, 200 pieces all natural colors. The clocks keep good time and are wound every three days. They strike the hour on a gong, the half hour on a bell.

Between the two clocks in the lower half of the picture is a little grandfather's clock I made to a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. It has electric works, and I call it the grandchild of the big clocks.

I also make all kinds of furniture—inlaid tables, floor lamps, etc. The low table at right in the picture has 500 pieces of wood in it, fifty different kinds. The violin I am holding in the picture, I chiseled out of a block of wood—curly maple back, neck and sides, and spruce top. It has a nice tone.

I collect old clocks of all kinds and repair them. I also repair clocks and violins for other folks who bring them to me. I have about 25 old clocks in my collection and I think my wife is

good to let me have so many around the house.

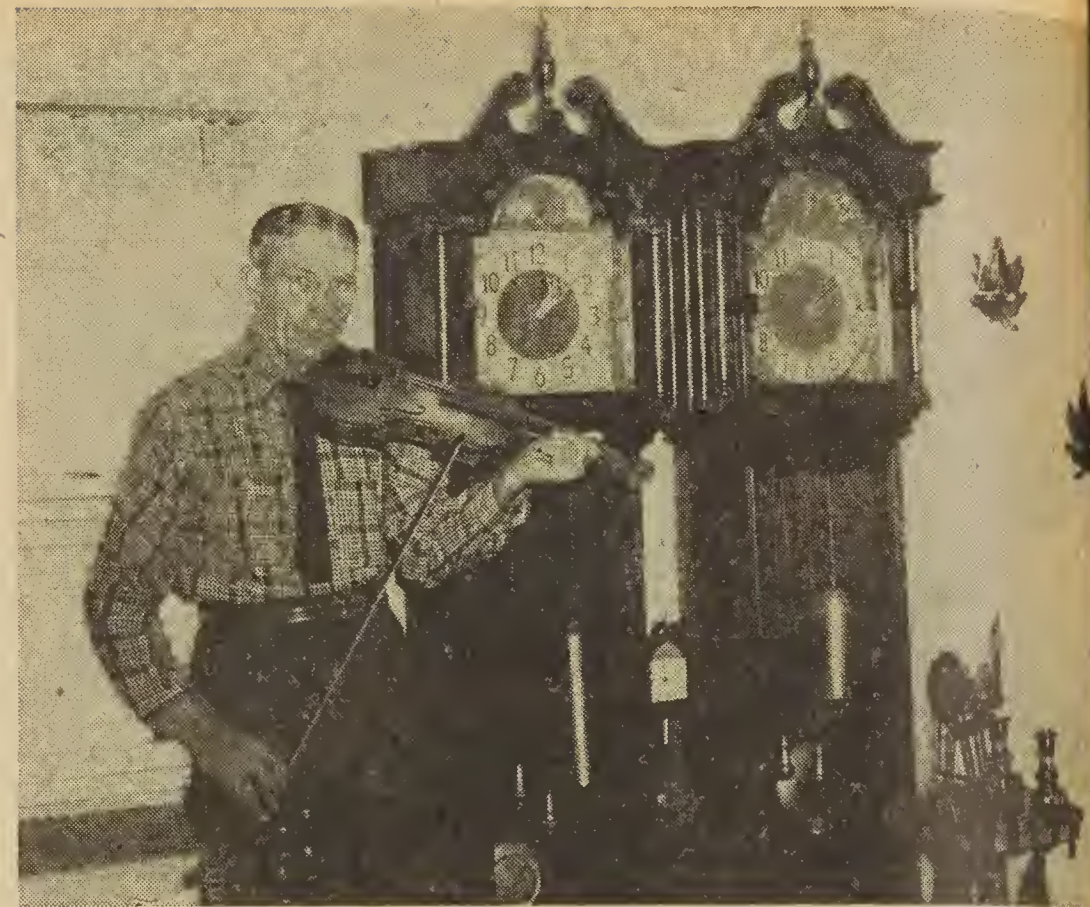
Mrs. Nichols and I farmed for a good many years. Last fall we sold out and moved to a new house I built. We now keep about 125 hens, which I enjoy taking care of. — *Maynard A. Nichols, R. 2, Potsdam, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

HOOKS RUGS

MY HOBBY is making hooked rugs and I'm now working on my fourth one. Hooked rugs had always fascinated me, but I thought it was a difficult craft that would be beyond me. Then I found a couple of articles in home magazines that explained everything so clearly and showed that I didn't have to invest in a rug frame or expensive materials to get started. I use burlap or monks' cloth for backing, and cut the strips from discarded wool clothing. I use the kind of hook that looks like a crochet hook with a short wooden handle.

The point that I'd like to make is that with very little artistic ability or skill, I've produced several useful small rugs from material that would have been sold or given away. I make simple designs, tracing them on the backing with black crayon, planning them according to the colors I have on hand. I keep my current work in a couple of heavy shopping bags, and can tote them



Maynard A. Nichols, Route 2, Potsdam, N. Y., holds a violin which he chiseled from a block of wood. He also made the grandfather clocks, inlaid table, and wooden knick-knacks on table and wall.

—Photo by Grace Lowe, Courier & Press

all over the house, wherever I want to sit down to hook for a while.

I'll admit my rugs aren't the beauties that real craftsmen make with intricate designs and new wool yarn, but they are bright and attractive and have given me many hours of quiet relaxation. My first idea was to use up a few old garments, but friends have been giving

me more material, and it looks as if I'll be hooking rugs indefinitely now. — *Mrs. Harold Yerkes, Box 42, Davisville, Pa.*

— A. A. —

COLLECTS "PIGS"

A LONG time ago a little girl, who was me, found a wee copper pig tape measure in an uninteresting heterogeneous assortment bought at an auction. This little pig found a delightful home in my doll house, becoming the pet of the little dolls. This was the charming beginning of my hobby, collecting pigs.

I have pigs from Europe, pig lamps, pig dishes, pottery pigs, nut pigs, china pigs, fat and jolly pigs, and decorative pigs. My pigs are gifts and souvenirs of my vacation trips, so they mean fun

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Perhaps the most valuable result of all education is the ability to make yourself do the thing you have to do, when it ought to be done, whether you like it or not; it is the first lesson that ought to be learned; and however early a man's training begins, it is probably the last lesson that he learns thoroughly.

—Thomas Henry Huxley

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memories, and cheer. The quest is alluring, and the collection brings back visions of homes, friends, places, and history. All add to the deeper enjoyment of living. — *Frances M. Reddick, 208 Russell Ave., Liverpool, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

THEY HAVE A CLOWN CLUB

IT IS great fun to put on makeup and an old costume and entertain children, as they all love clowns. Our Trenton Clown Club does this as a hobby and we have great fun with the young and old alike. The club was organized about 18 months ago by a few fellows with little or no experience, and the aid of two former circus clowns who got us started. Since then we have been swamped with requests to go all over the Trenton, New Jersey, area to entertain the children. This fall we hope to have a fire prevention skit that will not only entertain but give a message as well.

We recommend clowning to anyone interested in having a hobby that will give them pleasure as well as pleasure to others. Yours in clowning, — *Walter E. Savage, R. 1, Yardville, N. J.*

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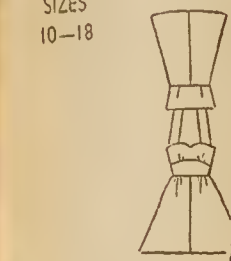
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9121. Fashion loves the young lines of this newest sheath frock! It's a sure flatterer — with novel "peekaboo" neckline, sleek silhouette. Misses' sizes 10 to 18. Size 16 takes 3½ yds. 35-in.

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9121
SIZES
10-18



4634
SIZES
2-10



Enclose 25 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH PATTERN. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

Your Baby Doctor Says: "Now Strained Fruits"

By KATHLEEN BERRESFORD, Nutritionist

THE OTHER day I was talking to a young mother I'll call Mrs. Miller. All during our conversation she was holding her sweet little baby, Kathy, on her lap. Kathy looked the picture of health, but her mother wondered whether she was eating the right foods for her age.

"My doctor tells me what foods to give her," she said, "but our neighbor's baby—who's about the same age—eats cereal for his first solid food. So I can't understand why Dr. Bigelow told me to start Kathy on strained fruits instead of cereal."

This seems to be a problem many mothers worry about—and also one they shouldn't be concerned about at all. For one thing, each little baby is different from every other little baby. Your child may be the same age and weigh the same number of pounds and ounces as your neighbor's child—but they each have a different background . . . different mothers and fathers . . . different people around them. One

mother may hold her baby more than the other—and you can think of a hundred other things that go on around your baby that don't happen around your neighbor's baby — and vice versa. That's why it's better not to be comparing one child with another. Nor what each one eats.

What's more, the particular solid food a baby eats first isn't of great importance. The main idea in starting these foods early in life is that as a baby gets older he grows, and needs more food. And he has to learn to eat these foods some time. So which one he tries first, or the exact day he starts eating it, doesn't matter.

Whether the first solid food Kathy eats is fruit or cereal, she's going to be taking in material to help build her body—calories to give her energy for activity . . . and minerals, like iron, for good blood. Yes, and vitamins, too. We can't see vitamins, but they're as important for us as baking powder is to a cake. They help change the food we eat so that our bodies can make good use of it.

Kathy's milk has been supplying her almost a complete diet, and now the fruit will give her more calories, minerals and vitamins.

After I explained these things to Kathy's mother she felt better about

giving the strained fruit. And I could see how relieved she was that there was no strict rule about the starting time for certain foods. Perhaps what she really felt good about was that there was no reason on earth why Kathy had to be like her neighbor's baby.

— A. A. —

Help for Nursing Home

IF YOU operate a nursing home or are connected with any institution where meals and special diets are prepared for elderly people or other patients, you will find a new Cornell bulletin, by Dorothy M. Proud, very helpful to you. It is called, "Buying Food For Your Nursing Home."

To find out the feeding problems of nursing homes, Miss Proud, who is a Cornell institution management specialist, visited 26 homes in 8 New York State counties. These homes had a total of 600 patients, 70 per cent of whom were over 75 years of age.

If you are feeding a total of 25 patients and staff, Miss Proud points out that your food costs may run as high as \$9,000, and that this amount of money is worth watching. She gives 18 pages of down to earth advice on how to buy wisely and well. Other chapters discuss foods essential to health, a basic food pattern, menus, suppers for senior citizens, bedtime nourishment, how to make a master 4-week menu plan, and quantity recipes.

The bulletin is illustrated with seven photographs taken in the Dodd Nursing Home, Ithaca, N. Y. The attractive "cover girl" on the bulletin is Mrs. Nora Dodd, proprietor of the home.

Single copies of the bulletin are available free to operators of nursing homes, or to anyone connected with institutional management. To get a copy, write to Mailing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for Leaflet No. 12, "Buying Food For Your Nursing Home." —Mabel Hebel, Home Editor

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EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great
North Country and the kind
of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER XVII

I WROTE immediately to Uncle Eben and told him of the letters I had sent to Hope, and of my effort to see her.

Late in May, after Virginia had seceded, some thirty thousand of us were sent over to the south side of the Potomac, where for weeks we tore the flowery fields, lining the shore with long entrenchments.

Meantime I wrote three letters to Mr. Greeley, and had the satisfaction of seeing them in the *Tribune*. I took much interest in the camp drill, and before we crossed the river I had been raised to the rank of first lieutenant. Every day we were looking for the big army of Beauregard, camping below Centreville, some thirty miles south. Almost every night a nervous picket set the camp in uproar by challenging a phantom of his imagination. We were all impatient as hounds in leash. Since they would not come up and give us battle we wanted to be off and have it out with them. And the people were tired of delay. The cry of "ste' boy!" was ringing all over the north. They wanted to cut us loose and be through with dallying.

Well, one night the order came; we were to go south in the morning—thirty thousand of us, and put an end to the war. We did not get away until afternoon—it was the 16th of July. When we were off, horse and foot, so that I could see miles of the blue column before and behind me. I felt sorry for the mistaken South. On the evening of the 18th our camp fires on either side of the pike at Centreville glowed like the lights of a city. We knew the enemy was near, and began to feel a tightening of the nerves. I wrote a letter to the folks at home for post mortem delivery, and put it into my trousers' pocket. A friend in my company called me aside after mess.

"Feel of that," he said, laying his hand on a full breast.

"Feathers!" he whispered significantly. "Balls can't go through 'em, ye know. Better'n a steel breastplate! Want some?"

"Don't know but I do," said I.

We went into his tent, where he had a little sack full, and put a good wad of them between my two shirts.

"I hate the idee o' 'bein' hit 'n the heart," he said. "That's too awful."

I nodded my assent.

"Shouldn't like t' have a ball in my lungs, either," he added. "'Tain't neces-

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Heredity is an omnibus in which all our ancestors ride, and every now and then one of them puts his head out and embarrasses us.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

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sary fer a man t' die if he can only breathe. If a man gits his leg shot off an' don't lose his head an' keeps drawin' his breath right along smooth an even, I don't see why he can't live."

Taps sounded. We went asleep with our boots on, but nothing happened.

Three days and nights we waited. Some called it a farce, some swore, some talked of going home. I went about quietly, my bosom under its pad of feathers. The third day an order came from headquarters. We were to break camp at one thirty in the morning and go down the pike after Beauregard.

In the dead of the night the drums sounded. I rose, half asleep, and heard the long roll far and near. I shivered in the cold night air as I made ready,

the boys about me buckled on knapsacks, shouldered their rifles, and well into line. Muffled in darkness there was an odd silence in the great caravan forming rapidly and waiting for the word to move.

At each command to move forward I could hear only the rub of leather, the click, click of rifle rings, the stir of the stubble, the snorting of horses. When we had marched an hour or so I could hear the faint rumble of wagons far in the rear. As I came high on a hill top, in the bending column, the moonlight fell upon a league of bayonets shining above a cloud of dust in the valley—a splendid picture, fading into darkness and mystery.

At dawn we passed a bridge and halted some three minutes for a bite. After a little march we left the turnpike, with Hunter's column bearing westward on a crossroad that led us into thick woods. As the sunlight sank in the high tree tops the first great battle of the war began.

Away to the left of us a cannon shook the earth, hurling its boom into the still air. The sound rushed over us, rattling in the timber like a fall of rocks. Something went quivering in me. It seemed as if my vitals had gone into a big lump of jelly that trembled every step I took. We quickened our pace; we fretted, we complained. The weariness went out of our legs; some wanted to run. Before and behind us men were shouting hotly. "Run, boys! run!" The cannon roar was now continuous. We could feel the quake of it.

When we came over a low ridge, in the open, we could see the smoke of battle in the valley. Flashes of fire and hoods of smoke leaped out of the far thickets, left of us, as cannon roared. Going at double quick we began loosening blankets and haversacks, tossing them into heaps along the line of march, without halting. In half an hour we stood waiting in battalions, the left flank of the enemy in front. We were to charge at a run. Half way across the valley we were to break into companies and, advancing, spread into platoons and squads, and at last into line of skirmishers, lying down for cover between rushes.

"Forward!" was the order, and we were off, cheering as we ran. O, it was a grand sight! our colors flying, our whole front moving like a blue wave on a green, immeasurable sea. And it had a voice like that of many waters. Out of the woods ahead of us came a lightning flash. A ring of smoke reeled upward. Then came a deafening crash of thunders—one upon another, and the scream of shells overhead. Something stabbed into our column right beside me. Many went headlong crying out as they fell. Suddenly the colors seemed to halt and sway like a tree top in the wind. Then down they went!—squad and colors—and we spread to pass them. At the order we halted and laid down and fired volley after volley at the grey coats in the edge of the thicket. A bullet struck in the grass ahead of me, throwing a bit of dirt into my eyes. Another brushed my hat off and I heard a wailing death yell behind me. The colonel rode up waving a sword.

"Get up an' charge!" he shouted.

On we went, cheering loudly, firing as we ran. Bullets went by me hissing in my ears, and I kept trying to dodge them. We dropped again flat on our faces.

A squadron of black-horse cavalry came rushing out of the woods at us, the riders yelling as they waved their

swords. Fortunately we had not time to rise. A man near me tried to get up. "Stay down!" I shouted.

In a moment I learned something new about horses. They went over us like a flash. I do not think a man was trampled. Our own cavalry kept them busy as soon as they had passed.

Of the many who had started there was only a ragged remnant near me. We fired a dozen volleys lying there. The man at my elbow rolled upon me, writhing like a worm in the fire.

"We shall all be killed!" a man shouted.

"Where is the colonel?"

"Dead," said another.

"Better retreat," said a third.

"Charge!" I shouted as loudly as ever I could, jumping to my feet and waving my sabre as I rushed forward. "Charge!"

It was the one thing needed—they followed me. In a moment we had hurled ourselves upon the grey line thrusting with sword and bayonet. They broke before us—some running, some fighting desperately.

A man threw a long knife at me out of a sling. Instinctively I caught the

THE STORY THUS FAR

EBEN HOLDEN and his young orphan friend Will had found a home on Dave Brower's farm. Will and little Hope Brower grew up together, and as the years passed Will's affection for Hope deepened into love.

In Will's second year at college Hope left to stay with the Fullers and continue her studies in New York City.

Hope believes Will loves some other girl. Mrs. Fuller is determined to keep them apart.

After college, Will gets a job with Horace Greeley on the New York Tribune. He gets to know Mr. Trumbull better, a man he will later know in a surprising capacity.

War is declared and Will leaves for the front with his regiment.

weapon as if it had been a ball hot off the bat. In doing so I dropped my sabre and was cut across the fingers. He came at me fiercely, clubbing his gun—a raw-boned, swarthy giant, broad as a barn door. I caught the barrel as it came down. He tried to wrench it away, but I held firmly. Then he began to push up to me. I let him come, and in a moment we were grappling hip and thigh. He was a powerful man, but that was my kind of warfare. It gave me comfort when I felt the grip of his hands. I let him tug a jiffy, and then caught him with the old hiplock, and he went under me so hard I could hear the crack of his bones.

Our support came then. We made him prisoner, with some two hundred other men. Reserves came also and took away the captured guns. My comrades gathered about me, cheering, but I had no suspicion of what they meant. I thought it a tribute to my wrestling. Men lay thick there back of the guns—some dead, some calling faintly for help. The red puddles about them were covered with flies; ants were crawling over their faces. I felt a kind of sickness and turned away. What was left of my regiment formed in fours to join the advancing column. Horses were galloping riderless, rein and stirrup flying, some horribly wounded. One hobbled near me, a front leg gone at the knee. Shells were flying overhead; cannon balls were ricocheting over the level valley, throwing turf in the air, tossing the dead and wounded that lay thick and helpless.

Some were crumpled like a rag, as if the pain of death had withered them in their clothes; some swollen to the girth of horses; some bent backward, with

arms outstretching like one trying an odd trick; some lay as if listening eagerly, an ear close to the ground, some like a sleeper, their heads upon their arms; one shrieked loudly, gesturing with bloody hands, "Lord God Almighty, have mercy on me!"

I had come suddenly to a new world where the lives of men were cheaper than blind puppies. I was a new sort of creature, and reckless of what came, careless of all I saw and heard.

A staff officer stepped up to me as we joined the main body.

"You've been shot, young man," he said, pointing to my left hand.

Before he could turn I felt a rush of air and saw him fly into pieces, some of which hit me as I fell backward. I did not know what had happened; I know not now more than that I have written. I remember feeling something under me, like a stick of wood, bearing hard upon my ribs. I tried to roll off it, but somehow, it was tied to me and kept hurting. I put my hand over my hip and felt it there behind me—my own arm! The hand was like that of a dead man—cold and useless. I pulled it from under me and it lay helpless; it could not lift itself. I knew now that I, too, had become one of the bloody horrors of the battle.

I struggled to my feet, weak and trembling, and sick with nausea. I must have been lying there a long time. The firing was now at a distance; the sun had gone half way down the sky. They were picking up the wounded in the near field. A man stood looking at me. "Good God!" he shouted, and then ran away like one afraid. There was a great mass of our men back of me some twenty yards. I staggered toward them, my knees quivering.

"I can never get there," I heard myself whisper.

I thought of my little flask of whiskey, and, pulling the cork with my teeth, drank the half of it. That steadied me and I made better headway. I could hear the soldiers talking as I neared them.

"Look a here!" I heard many saying. "See 'em come! My God! Look at 'em on the hill there!"

The words went quickly from mouth to mouth. In a moment I could hear the murmur of thousands. I turned to see what they were looking at. Across the valley there was a long ridge, and back of it the main position of the Southern army. A grey host was pouring over it—thousand upon thousand—in close order, debouching into the valley.

A big force of our men lay between us and them. As I looked I could see a mighty stir in it. Every man of them seemed to be jumping up in the air. From afar came the sound of bugle, calling "retreat," the shouting of men, the rumbling of wagons. It grew louder. An officer rode by me hatless, and halted, shading his eyes. Then he rode back hurriedly.

"Hell has broke loose!" he shouted, as he passed me.

The blue-coated host was rushing toward us like a flood—artillery, cavalry, infantry, wagon train. There was a mighty uproar in the men behind me—a quick stir of feet. Terror spread over them like the traveling of fire. It shook their tongues. The crowd began caving at the edge and jamming at the centre. Then it spread like a swarm of bees shaken off a bush.

"Run! Run for your lives!" was a cry that rose to heaven.

"Halt, you cowards!" an officer shouted.

It was now past three o'clock. The raw army had been on its feet since midnight. For hours it had been fighting hunger, a pain in the legs, a quivering sickness at the stomach, a stubborn foe. It had turned the flank of Beauregard; victory was in sight. But lo! a new enemy was coming to the fray, innumerable, unwearied

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

eager for battle. The long slope bristled with his bayonets. Our army looked and cursed and began letting go. The men near me were pausing on the brink of awful rout. In a moment they were off, pell mell, like a flock of sheep. The earth shook under them. Officers rode around them, cursing, gesticulating, threatening, but nothing could stop them. Half a dozen trees had stood in the centre of the roaring mass. Now a few men clung to them—a remnant of the monster that had torn away. But the greater host was now coming. The thunder of its many feet was near me; a cloud of dust hung over it. A squadron of cavalry came rushing by and broke into the fleeing mass. Heavy horses, cut free from artillery, came galloping after them, straps flying over foamy flanks. Two riders clung to the back of each, lashing with whip and rein. The ruck of wagons came after them, wheels rattling, horses running, voices shrilling in a wild hoot of terror. It makes me tremble even now, as I think of it, though it is muffled under the cover of nearly forty years! I saw they would go over me. Reeling as if drunk, I ran to save myself. Zigzagging over the field I came upon a grey bearded soldier lying in the grass and fell headlong. I struggled madly, but could not rise to my feet. I lay, my face upon the ground, weeping like a woman. Save I be lost in hell, I shall never know again the bitter pang of that moment. I thought of my country. I saw its splendid capital in ruins; its people surrendered to God's enemies.

The rout of wagons had gone by; I could now hear the heavy tramp of thousands passing me, the shrill voices of terror. I worked to a sitting posture somehow—the effort nearly smothered me. A mass of cavalry was bearing down upon me. They were coming so thick I saw they would trample me into jelly.

In a flash I thought of what Uncle Eb had told me once. I took my hat and covered my face quickly, and then uncovered it as they came near. They sheared away as I felt the foam of their nostrils. I had split them as a rock may split the torrent. The last of them went over me—their tails whipping my face. I shall not soon forget the look of their bellies or the smell of their wet flanks.

They had no sooner passed than I fell back and rolled half over like a log. I could feel a warm flow of blood trickling down my left arm. A shell, shot at the retreating army, passed high above me, whining as it flew. Then my mind went free of its trouble.

The rain brought me to as it came pelting down upon the side of my face. I wondered what it might be, for I knew not where I had come. I lifted my head and looked to see a new dawn—possibly the city of God itself. It was dark—so dark I felt as if I had not eyes. Away in the distance I could hear the beating of a drum. It rang in a great silence—I have never known the like of it. I could hear the fall and trickle of the rain, but it seemed only to deepen the silence. I felt that wet grass under my face and hands. Then I knew it was night and the battlefield where I had fallen. I was alive and might see another day—thank God! I felt something move under my feet. I heard a whisper at my shoulder.

"Thought you were dead long ago," it said.

"No, no," I answered, "I'm alive—I know I'm alive—this is the battlefield."

"'Fraid I ain't goin' t' live," he said. "Got a terrible wovnd. Wish it was morning."

"Dark long?" I asked.

"For hours," he answered. "Dunno how many."

He began to groan and utter short prayers.

"O, my soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning," I heard him cry in a loud, despairing voice.

Then there was a bit of silence, in which I could hear him whispering of his home and people.

Presently he began to sing:

"Guide me O thou great Jehovah!
Pilgrim through this barren land
I am weak but thou art mighty—"

His voice broke and trembled and sank into silence.

I had business of my own to look after—perhaps I had no time to lose—and I went about it calmly. I had no strength to move and began to feel the nearing of my time. The rain was falling faster. It chilled me to the marrow as I felt it trickling over my back. I called to the man who lay beside me—again and again I called to him—but got no answer. Then I knew that he was dead and I alone.

Long after that in the far distance I heard a voice calling. It rang like a trumpet in the still air. It grew plainer as I listened. My own name! William Brower? It was certainly calling to me, and I answered with a feeble cry. In a moment I could hear the tramp of some one coming. He was sitting beside me presently, whoever it might be. I could not see him for the dark. His tongue went clucking as if he pitied me.

"Who are you?" I remember asking, but got no answer.

At first I was glad, then I began to feel a mighty horror of him.

In a moment he had picked me up and was making off. The jolt of his step seemed to be breaking my arms at the shoulder. As I groaned he ran. I could see nothing in the darkness, but he went ahead, never stopping, save for a moment, now and then, to rest. I wondered where he was taking me and what it all meant. I called again, "Who are you?" but he seemed not to hear me. "My God!" I whispered to myself, "this is no man—this is Death severing the soul from the body. The voice was that of the good God." Then I heard a man hailing near by.

"Help, Help!" I shouted faintly.

"Where are you?" came the answer, now further away. "Can't see you."

My mysterious bearer was now running. My heels were dragging upon the ground; my hands were brushing the grass tops. I groaned with pain.

"Halt! Who comes there?" a picket called. Then I could hear voices.

"Did you hear that noise?" said one. "Somebody passed me.—So dark can't see my hand before me."

"Darker than hell!" said another voice.

It must be a giant, I thought, who can pick me up and carry me as if I were no bigger than a house cat. That was what I was thinking when I swooned. (To be continued)

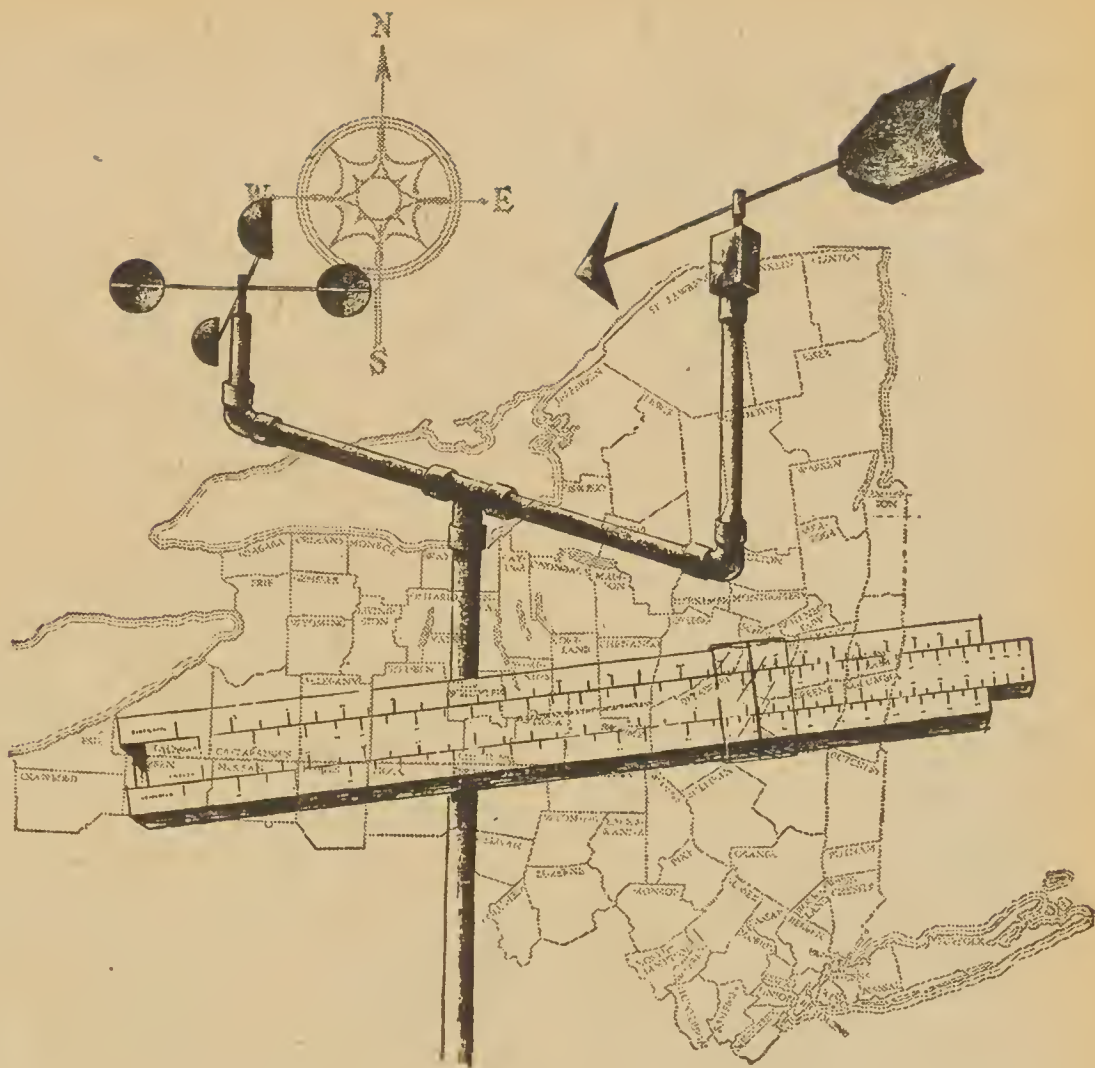
— A. A. —

LIVESTOCK EAT MORE MOLASSES

Approximately 428 million gallons, or about 70 per cent of the total molasses supply, was used by the mixed-feed industry and for direct on-farm feeding to livestock in 1955, according to figures released March 12 by the Agricultural Marketing Service. This is 5 per cent greater than the previous record of 406.1 million gallons used for livestock feed in 1954 and compares with the 1950-54 average of about 308½ million gallons.

The March 12 report also points out that, on the basis of its feeding value, 6.5 gallons of molasses is equal to 1 bushel of corn and when this quantity of molasses can be bought for less than a bushel of corn, it pays to feed molasses.

Also, since molasses makes roughage more palatable, it has a greater value to livestock feeders than its use simply as a source of carbohydrate. Small amounts of molasses added to feed induces cattle to eat roughage they would ordinarily refuse which, in turn, reduces waste and makes more feed available.



85.7%

accuracy!

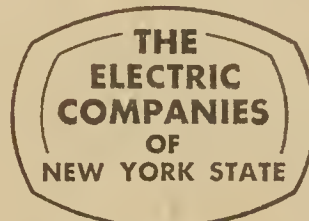
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The special 5 day extended forecasts, and the regional forecasts by zones, are heard on the RRN FM stations following the summary. If you are listening on an FM radio, you won't miss these additional weather features.

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields

Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

ORCHARD GRASS PASTURE?

FOR THE first time in 12 years Hayfields' grass was too short to require grazing in late April. The average date has been April 25. This year it was May 5, with grass then tall enough and thick enough to graze, and yet less tall and less thick than in April of earlier years. Being short of hay, we rushed it a little this season, although the cows had a good "bite" and rose somewhat in milk flow. By "grass" is meant a mixture of ladino, alfalfa and brome.

After well over 20 years we're without orchard grass for the first time, and mighty pleased about it. In New Jersey with a more gradual springtime, orchard grass seems to come on more slowly, be less demanding of early clipping and gentler in its competition with legumes. At Hayfields, 18 miles south of Lake Ontario, orchard grass is a bad actor.

We've never learned to manage it in a way which permitted legumes to survive. Two years ago, to the neglect of other work, orchard grass was clipped promptly after early grazing, then clipped again in May to prevent heading before cows were returned, with a total of 4 clippings through the season. Still we lost the legumes, first the ladino and then the alfalfa.

In the brome half of the same field, legumes remained with only 2 clippings, which is another way of saying that the combination of legumes with brome grass provided a greater amount of feed more continuously and more cheaply. In the 3rd crop year, 1955, which was the 4th year from seeding, the orchard grass part of this field yielded less than half as many cow pasture days as the brome half.

Readers may point out that since orchard grass makes the earliest pasture, our delayed "turn out" this season may not be entirely charged to a cold start and can be partly due to the absence of orchard grass. True enough, but only on a 5 day basis. Year after year I've noticed that pasture with ladino, alfalfa and orchard grass is ready only 5 days ahead of the same legumes with brome. If only because it is a conqueror of legumes and too demanding in its need for clipping, I believe orchard grass has been overplayed in the Northeast.

REALISM ON APPLES

THE FOLLOWING comes from New York and New England Apple Institute News of April 30, 1956. They are now realists, these apple growers and handlers. After a 40 year decline in tree numbers they face the facts, and are staging a comeback. The comeback is based on flavor and attractiveness to consumers. Smart people indeed are the apple growers who remain. Listen to them—

"We have been pondering the 1955-56 apple marketing season to see why it was such an unsatisfactory year for so many growers.

"In our opinion the main trouble in 1955-56 was in the quality of the apples themselves. The huge quantities of rain that came in late summer upset normal maturing of the fruit.

" We closed the year with an excess of 20 inches of rain It appears therefore that the apples themselves lacked the characteristic flavor and appeal which results in enthusiasm on the part of consumers By and large the McIntosh suffered the most from the rain and

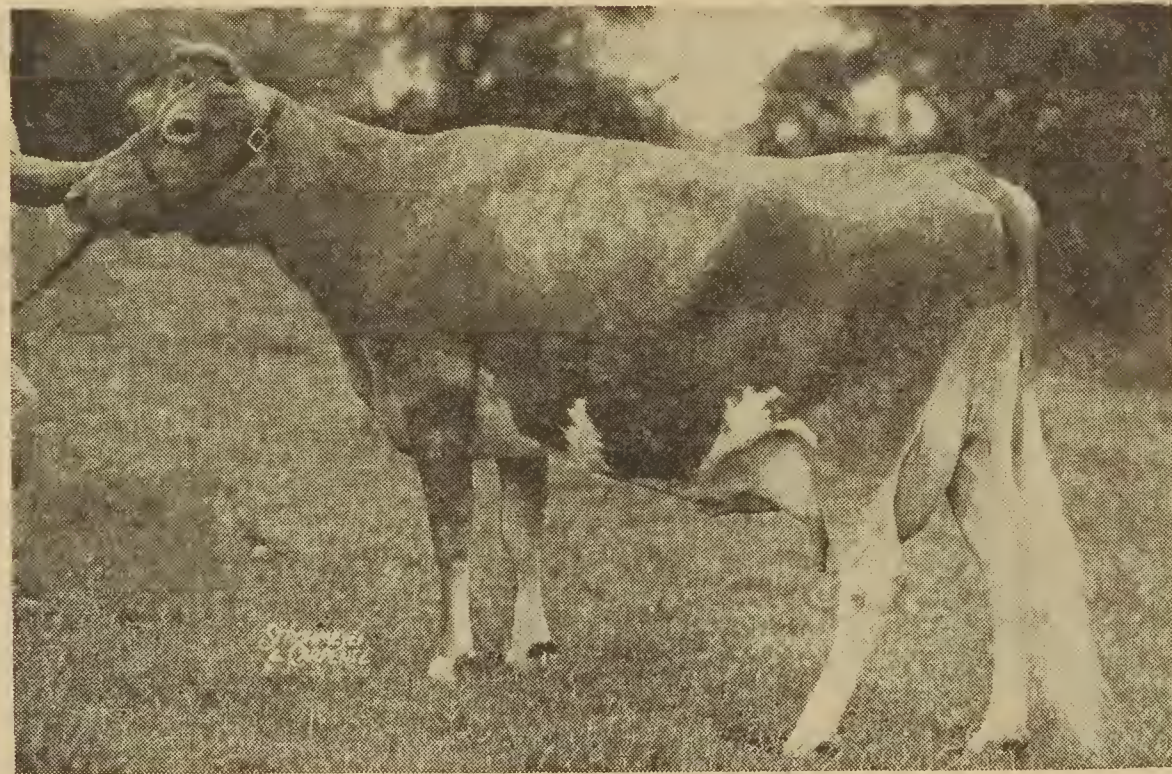
wind of August and September, while Delicious and Rome, coming later, proved of better quality and did very well in the markets.

"Another interesting development is the widening spread between US No. 1 prices and prices for the top grades. In depression years the spread was roughly 25 cents. After World War II it had increased to 50 cents. Of recent years this spread seems to have widened to \$1.75 between a US No. 1 pack of medium quality and a good fancy pack. To use some common prices of the past season, this is the difference between \$1.25 and \$3.00."

In the above there is a lesson for all of us, even milk producers. Note the apple growers phrase "characteristic flavor and appeal which results in enthusiasm on the part of consumers." A glass of milk of fine flavor, or a good tasting potato, mean higher consumption by families for whom housewives shop. Our products must taste like more as well as look good.

SCREENINGS

Warm weather wasn't the only sign of spring to be missed. Parsnips was another. These delectable roots were



GOOD PHOTOGRAPHY

This is Crystal Pride Lass when dry, registered 9 yr. old Guernsey cow owned by Harold and Ronald Wilson, Caledonia, N. Y., Hayfields' neighbors. Lass is shown here to highlight good cattle photography. Maybe farmers can't do it as well as Harry Strohmeyer, leading professional, yet they can bring the cow around to the right posture or stance better than most professional camera men, who almost never know cattle. The Wilsons are farmer breeders who work with their hands, unusual among top Guernsey people. They have a large herd of typy, good sized Guernseys of high production, carrying popular blood lines. Let's have more cow pictures like this.

almost as scarce as hens' teeth and when found in the market were higher than a kite in price. A mighty good sign indeed, which may indicate a growing demand instead of a short crop, or a little of both.

With tasteless Katahdin potatoes dominating the market and steadily wearing down potato consumption, parsnips are a good alternate. That is, if you like parsnips. Many do, and with me meat and fried parsnips and a wedge of lettuce make a meal, without potatoes or bread. Add apple or cherry pie.

* * *

All is not lost in the potato industry—only about half of it has disappeared on a per capita basis of consumption. There is nothing wrong with a boiled Irish Cobbler potato, provided it has been allowed to become nearly ripe before digging. Best potatoes I ate in 1955 were muck grown Irish Cobblers

harvested late, not that I believe muck is the best potato ground.

The Red Pontiac, also an early potato, with first class flavor is entitled to the high price in February and March for those shipped from Florida. Apparently the Red Bliss, a good one but with deep eyes, is going out.

Among late potatoes, I'd rather have the cheaper northeastern grown Russett Burbank than the same but bigger thing from Idaho. What we need is some adapted northeastern varieties of good appearance and fine flavor. Let's not settle for anything less.

* * *

By this time in my life I'd intended to be familiar with a few of the thousands of species of plants growing wild in fields and forests of the Northeast, including weeds, and including edible wild plants. As it is, I remain an ignoramus, still serving in those agricultural activities with which I'm familiar.

But all the while I wanted to be one of those who would find useful plants hitherto neglected, as profitable crops for the Northeast selected from the almost limitless choice of natural growth surrounding us. We use very few of the known species of plants, either for food or forage or fiber or material for industry. We'll use more of the plants now overlooked, and some of those we now use will decline or increase in importance.

* * *

Late on a cold day in April I came in my car to the bridge which carries our road over the Thruway and the clean, cold limewater brook adjoining.

Seeing two neighbor boys wearing rubber boots down by the brook, I asked if they'd pull me some of the younger watercress from the surface of the water. They would, and rinsed it off carefully as well.

As I stood by the roadside picking off and eating leaves and little stems of watercress, no persuasion I could use would influence either boy to join me. One boy shuddered as he watched me eat. Prediction—if and when these boys become 50-year-old men of the world, they'll delight in paying \$1.20 for a salad of watercress in some great hotel.

* * *

Spinky now gets paid on a share basis, and is well up with his work, to the extent weather has permitted. Garry oats were drilled on April 25, maybe a little late for oats, and yet the very first in our immediate neighborhood. This young man now has a more clearly defined incentive. It is easily understood, can be measured month by month, and makes him a direct instead of an indirect partner.

The teenagers he has with him, Slim Bill and Big Bill, take the proper interest and are good workers. All three, and Spinky's wife Marge too, have been as much worried by the late spring as has yours truly. We share responsibility, and the optimism which must go with farming.

* * *

Jack Moran handles the slaughter cattle from Hayfields—calves, heifers, cows and bulls. He is manager of Empire Livestock Co-operative at Caledonia. On May 4th he told me that half-blood Angus calves from dairy cows sell at a higher price per pound of weight than do straight dairy calves. According to Jack, the higher price per pound applies to newborn or "Bob" calves sired by Angus, as well as to the older calves.

A few half-blood Angus steers and heifers are beginning to show up at Caledonia, and these sell by the pound, more nearly to fullblood Angus than to dairy cattle prices. The same trend can be noted at many cattle markets throughout the Northeast.

* * *

"Jumping Hanna", cow No. 290, left a daughter at Hayfields and she too has a disregard for fences, and gates, also stanchions when first fresh. However the daughter is unlikely to become noteworthy enough in this field to be considered as an entry in the horse jumping contest of the Genesee Valley Hunt Club.

Old Jumping Hanna was so good at her specialty that I thought of entering her as a stunt. The jokers who run the club might have accepted her as a jumper. It seemed best, because of Hanna's age and weight, to run no risk of being called on such a reckless offer. But Jumping Hanna milked well and so does her daughter. We don't know where Hanna's sky-touring trait came from in this herd of placid cattle.

Bad Photography

"How not to" is the title of this picture. It is from the publication "Better Farming Methods" of Mt. Morris, Ill., to illustrate an article on good and bad cattle photography. Now that we're again in the open season, farm people will be taking pictures, some of them for use in registering cattle. While at it, why insist on getting the cow at her worst? Broadside, standing gracefully, with her rear a little closer to the camera, is the best way. But there's an art in getting her exactly right. I can't do it myself, yet try to know when others have hit it. See other picture.



Service Bureau

HIGH PRESSURE SALESMAN

Some time ago I received a card in the mail from a correspondence school. Out of curiosity I answered. I received a folder which I glanced through and then forgot. However, last week an agent for the school called on me and told me I was one of a few in the county who had qualified for the school; that he would guarantee me a civil service job; that I could drop the course whenever I wished by forfeiting what I had paid in; and that I could not have a day to think it over as my name must go in for that class and he could not make another trip.

As soon as he had gone and I read the enrollment agreement carefully and found that all of his statements had been false. They do not guarantee a job and the contract cannot be cancelled. With only a slim hope of being dropped, I have written the school, hoping I could get out by only forfeiting my down payment of \$40.00.

No school can guarantee a civil service job. Some promise to train you for examinations until you are appointed to a civil service job, but this could go on indefinitely. If you pass an exam you will get on a list which may or may not result in a job.

Of course, anyone who signs an agreement such as this with the idea they can break it whenever they like is just flirting with trouble. It is a contract.

— A. A. —

WON'T PAY

"I have an insurance policy with the Company but I haven't been able to get any settlement from them for hospitalization. Do you think you could help me?"

We were advised by the insurance company that the hospital report on this case indicated that the subscriber had symptoms of this condition before he took out the policy. It is generally the provision of most sickness or hospitalization policies that they do not pay for any disease or illness which was present before the policy went into effect. This is one reason a person should read an insurance policy very carefully and be sure he understands its provisions thoroughly before signing for it.

— A. A. —

PRACTICAL NURSES

"I would like to take a correspondence course in practical nursing. Would you please tell me the names of some good schools?"

We don't recommend a correspondence course in practical nursing. Most northeastern states do not recognize correspondence schools. In order to be licensed as a practical nurse, you have to pass the State Board examination and you have to be graduated from an approved school of practical nursing.

If you are interested in practical nursing, you might write your State Department of Nurse Examiners at your state capitol, or the National League for Nursing Committee on Careers, 2 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York for information.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Frank Lenwood Myshrall, who was in California when last heard from. He is 5'10½" tall, age, 36, black hair and brown eyes. His sister is anxious to locate him.

* * *

Mrs. Julia Corwin and son, Ross; when last heard from were in Manlius, New York in 1951.

REWARD CHECK GOES TO WESTERN NEW YORK

MERTON HILL, who was working for our subscriber, Mr. Erwin Nixon of Caledonia, New York, left the farm on January 31st. The next morning Mr. Nixon missed a "skill saw" and he was sure that Merton Hill had taken it. Hill had ridden into Rochester with the milk truck driver, so Mr. Nixon checked with him and found that Hill had a saw with him when he got into the truck. He had told the driver the saw was broken and that he was to take it to Rochester to have it fixed.

Mr. Nixon got a warrant out and on February 2nd went to Rochester with his son, James, to look for Hill. They found him walking on the main street and took him to the West Henrietta sub-station (State Police). They in turn turned him over to Corporal Pow-

ers at the Avon State Police barracks. Corporal Powers got him to tell where the saw was and it was returned to Mr. Nixon.

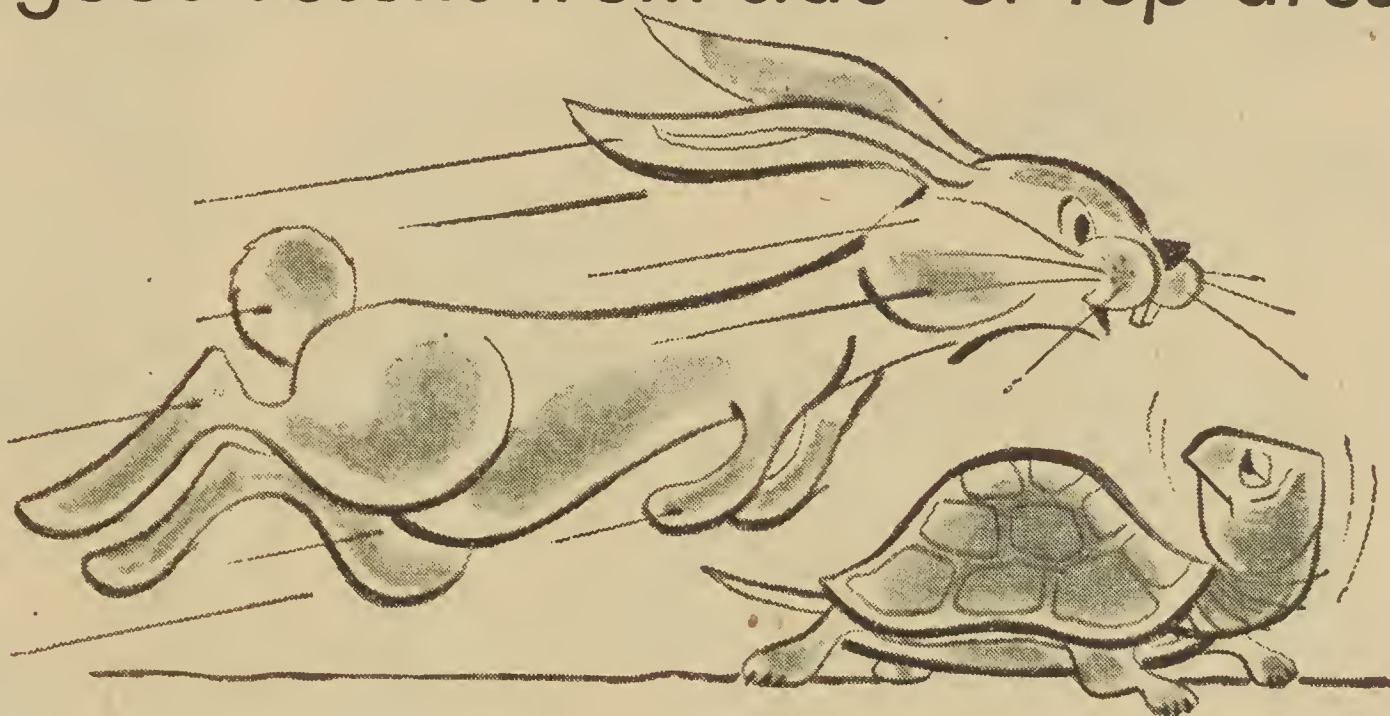
Judge Clements sentenced him to 60 days at the Livingston County jail at

Geneseo where he served from February 2nd to March 22nd. We congratulate Mr. Nixon for the unusually active part he played in tracking down the thief and are happy to send him our \$25.00 Service Bureau reward check.

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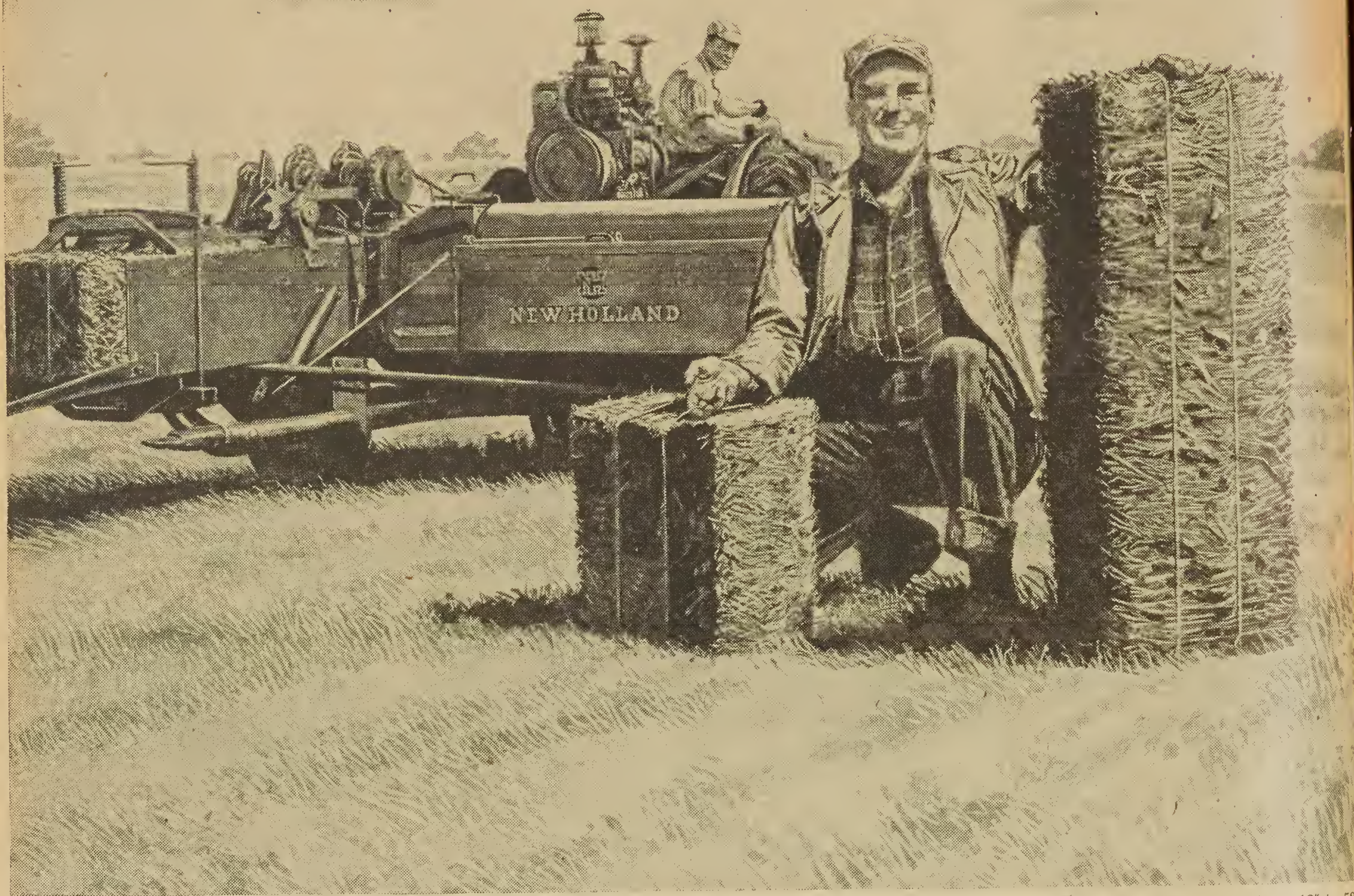


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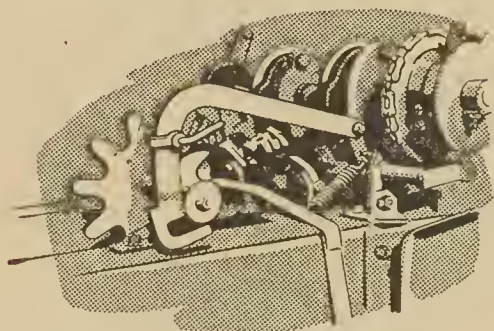
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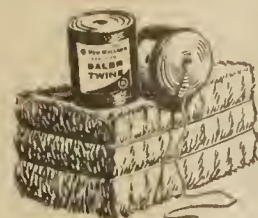
And because each bale is measured from "zero," you get

better uniformity than ever before. Good, square bales just right for stacking.

Engine-powered or P.T.O., the Super "66" brings new 2-tone streamlining and new performance to the low-cost baler field. *Bales up to 9 tons an hour!* See for yourself. Ask your New Holland dealer to put a Super "66" through its paces just for you.

* * *

Start your new baler off with New Holland Twine, certified by U. S. Testing Co., for strength and length . . . 325-lb. average tensile strength and 9,000-foot length. New Holland Machine Company, a subsidiary of Sperry Rand Corporation, New Holland, Pennsylvania.



NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"

IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
New Farm Bill	5
New Weed Killers	6
Cows Do Sleep	12
Blue Comb	16
Jams & Jellies	20

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Good Neighbor Farming--- In the Suburbs

By CHARLES L. STRATTON

MANY a busy dairyman doesn't notice the suburbs creeping up around him until one day he awakens with a jolt to find himself surrounded by new homes. Others, looking for a little extra pasture or hayland, find that small farms around them are now owned by city workers living in the country.

Walter Lewis, a dairyman of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, found that this had happened in his area. He also found that a man couldn't pay real estate prices on a "building lot" basis—use it for hayland — and still remain solvent. Walter, who now has 65 head and a daily milk route, felt the squeeze as homes crept around his 12-acre Sunny Meadow Farm in Middlesex County.

Rent from Non-Farmers

Many of the small farms in his section had been taken over by non-farmers and the houses remodeled. New homes — like everywhere else—were springing up almost daily. That's the situation this dairyman suddenly found himself in, so he drove around the neighborhood looking and doing some figuring. He discovered quite a few places with a few unused acres — mostly run-out land. Could he rent it for hayland and perhaps use the bigger sections for pasture. Why not try?

One by one, Lewis approached the owners, introduced himself and asked for permission to use the land. He discovered most of the landowners like to see their land put to use, especially if it was being improved. Soon this

dairyman was renting a dozen pieces of land, ranging from 3½ to 25 acres right in the neighborhood where there was no more farm land. It turned out nicely for Walter and his new neighbors. Renting many pieces helped, too. If one owner sells a piece of land for building lots, Lewis isn't thrown out of gear in his zero grazing program. He simply swings another piece of land into play as he always keeps a few acres ahead. The "zero" system of hauling chopped pasture to the cows is almost a must in this kind of operation.

Mr. Lewis uses a little strategy in dealing with local landowners. The moment he gets permission to use a certain parcel of land, he runs the manure spreader over it. This good practice lets the owner see that Walter wants to improve the land. He also instructs his help to carry a little less manure per load and make more trips. He knows folks don't like smelly, unsightly manure in the roads where youngsters and pets can get in it. If any is spilled, it is picked up with a shovel.

When he uses commercial fertilizer on rented land, he makes sure the owner knows about it. This shows the landowner that this dairyman is spending his own money on the land and taking a real interest in it. His object is to get the land into paying sod in order to produce profitable feed just as soon as possible. Frequently, depending on the time of year and the condition of the field, he'll plow it up completely, plant field corn, then start a progressive land-building program in order to get it into weed-free legumes as soon as pos-



Walter Lewis looks at a field of lush, third-cutting alfalfa which, before he started looking after it, was run out and growing up to brush because a neighbor had neither the time nor equipment to look after it.

sible. He also keeps the brush clipped, the grounds picked up and sightly.

Want Land Improved

"It's good business to start work on land as soon as you get it," says Walter. "People like to see their land taken care of and when you go to a lot of effort they know it is being done right."

He feels there is a limit to what a dairyman can afford to pay for the use of land. Some of it naturally is pretty poor when Lewis takes over. His policy is to be neighborly. Although a cash basis may not be considered until the land is actually paying its way, Lewis does keep a neighborly eye out for his landowners. In the spring he'll plow and fit their gardens and do other jobs of a similar nature. Snow plowing is another job they appreciate.

"It only amounts to a little extra time and effort on my part," Lewis says, "and saves them several dollars. Little things like this help them and they certainly appreciate it."

A Little Swapping

In one instance where he has the use of 20 acres of pasture, he supplies all the necessary hay to feed the owner's two saddle horses. On another pasture he pays a small rental, keeps the brush clipped and fences repaired. Soon as the land is doing him some good he doesn't keep it (Continued on Page 17)



Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lewis have only 12 acres in their Sunny Meadow Farm but manage to raise all the roughage for their 65-cow herd by renting 12 other pieces of land from suburban neighbors who like to see the land used and improved.



Lime and Fertilizer on your grassland make

Mighty Cheap Feed

You can cut your total feeding costs 10 to 15% by feeding all the high quality forage your cows will eat.

YOU wouldn't pay as much for a ton of hay as you would for a ton of 16% dairy feed. Yet, through the year, most farmers in this area supplement their forage with extra grain when better quality forage would furnish the same feeding value at about $\frac{1}{4}$ the cost.

High quality forage packs more feeding value per pound of hay. It's greener, better tasting, and richer in vitamins and proteins. This kind of roughage doesn't just "take up space" in a cow—it makes milk. A cow doesn't have to be loaded with high-priced grain to reach her peak if she has all the high quality forage she'll eat.

What Makes High Quality Forage?

Extra tons of high quality forage come with improved grassland management. The secret is:

Cut early, while the feeding value (T.D.N.) of your forage is at its peak. You get the most nutritious feed at this stage, and your cows will eat more of it.

Lime and fertilize while your meadows are firm and easy to get on. Spreading after cuttings during June, July, and

August saves you money and you're ready for the next crop.

Lime and Fertilizer "Work Together" for Greater Dairy Profits.

On the acid soils of the Northeast, many farmers are disappointed with the results they get from fertilization. The fact is that *fertilizer is fully effective only when enough lime is used* to sweeten the soil and release the acid-bound plant foods. It takes *both* lime and fertilizer to produce heavy new cuttings.

Adequate lime and fertilizer produce deep, hardy forage roots, which yield lush top growth. In dry years, properly limed and fertilized grasslands outgrow and outlive other sods.

Your G.L.F. is ready to serve you with the recommended plant foods, including 0-20-20, 0-15-30, and 0-19-19 with borax. G.L.F. lime is available in bags or spread on your field. Ask your G.L.F. Service Agency today for help in planning a complete grassland fertilization program.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



Keep your milk pails full and those feed costs down. Use G.L.F. lime and Super Plant Foods on your grasslands this summer.



Expert liming and fertilizing after cuttings is easy and low cost with G.L.F. Spreading Service on the job.

Fertilize your Grasslands - A practice that really pays off

G.L.F. Lime & Super Plant Foods



COUNTRY
STORIES

By Edward L. Van Dyke

What's In A Name?

YEARS AGO, on a farm meadow near Meridale, New York, some other lads and myself were playing a "scrub" game of baseball.

One team had six players and the other only five, so to even things up, the hired man was pressed into service.

His given names were Thomas Valentine and, after seeing him lumber clumsily around our improvised dia-

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The biggest problem for traffic planners: urban, suburban, and bourbon drivers.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

mond, one smart lad declared that the initials must stand for "Tremendous Velocity."

We thought this very funny, and for weeks we would hail him by this nickname.

Thomas Valentine finally became exasperated and grabbed the originator of his new T. V. title by the scruff of the neck.

"I've stood this nonsense as long as I intend to," he warned, "and from now on my name stands for 'Terribly Vicious' to the hull of you!"

We never called him Tremendous Velocity again.

* * *

Stern Umpire

THE FARMER drafted from his Saturday afternoon chores to umpire the ball game between the farm and town teams had begun his task with misgivings—and before long, he wished he had refused.

One side praised his decisions, the others heaped hot coals upon his head. Boggled he stuck to his thankless job, but he was getting madder every minute.

Finally, after a batter had been called out on strikes, the village team surrounded him menacingly.

Staunchly he defended his decision. The ball was right over the corner," said he.

Angrily the batter showed him the flat, round stone that had served as home plate.

"It ain't got no corners!" cried he.

The farmer grabbed the stone, and with a mighty display of muscle, broke it in two.

"It has now," said he. "Now git!"

* * *

Good Pitching

OUR farm neighbor, Mr. G —, was an inveterate and tireless horseshoe pitcher and many a time, after the noon meal, the hired man (who I think would have preferred to relax in the shade) was pressed into service as an opponent.

Mr. G — was a hard loser and woe to the hired man who proved too good for him.

One day Mr. G's toss, aimed inaccurately, hit the hired man in the ankle. While the victim hopped around in anguish, the errant horseshoe rolled off to the grass.

"No pitch," proclaimed the annoyed Mr. G —. He proceeded to spit on his hands and aim another shoe.

This time his pitch spradeagled the pin for a ringer.

"See," beamed Mr. G — "now that's what I would have done before if you hadn't spoiled my aim. After this, keep your darned feet out of the way!"



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IN RECORD TIME

FIRESTONE CHAMPIONS are built with many extra advantages that give you more traction and longer tire life in the toughest going. They reduce your field time and save fuel because they make full use of all the horsepower your combine or tractor can deliver.

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penetration. Flared tread openings insure positive cleaning in all types of soil and they won't plug at the shoulders. Extra tread plies insure longer life and more retreads by protecting against impact breaks.

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

Organized Agriculture Unites to Help Dairymen

By E. R. Eastman

WITH the low milk prices to dairymen it is very natural for them to be very critical of their own cooperatives, and to turn for help to the glib promises of others.

For example, it is easy enough to promise \$6 a hundred for milk. It is something else again to get it. In times of stress like these it is easy to forget that your own cooperative has been joining with others to work hard to get you a better price for milk. Some results have been obtained. Not enough, of course, but some progress has been and is being made. For instance, when the milk organizations all joined together to get the super pool, for several months they obtained prices that amounted in total to millions of dollars above what would have been received under the milk Order.

Under the leadership of your cooperatives, milk is being advertised and publicized as never before, thereby increasing consumption. The prices that you are now receiving in the New York milk shed, while not nearly enough, have been held up above the prices that you would have had from the Order because of the evidence presented by your cooperatives to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Right now, also, your milk marketing organizations are working together at government hearings to boost the price of Class III milk and to put upstate New York cities under the New York Order, so that dairymen supplying these cities can get the full Class I price.

But we all know that good as these efforts are they are not good enough. So, acting on the call of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, representatives of sixteen farm organizations and cooperatives in the New York milk shed met on June 1 in Ithaca in an all-day session. The purpose was to try to do something about the price of milk to farmers. Represented were the New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey State Granges, the New York and New Jersey Farm Bureaus, the Pennsylvania Farmers Association, the G.L.F., the New York State Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative, New York State Vegetable Growers, New York State Home Bureau Federation, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative, and the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives.

Henry Sherwood, chairman of the Conference Board, and E. S. Foster, executive secretary, were elected chairman and secretary of the meeting. It was one of the most representative and important meetings of farmers held in years. The morning was spent in exchanging information about the present milk situation. Also reported were the efforts of the Teamsters' Union and crackpots to take advantage of a desperate situation by making promises to dairymen, with no plans for or possibility of carrying out those promises.

At the afternoon session, Leland D. Smith of Brasher Falls, master of the New York State Grange, and Don J. Wickham of Hector, president of the New York Farm Bureau, were

named co-chairmen of a three-state committee to suggest further steps in an all-out attack on low dairy farm income. Wickham pointed out that the non-farm interests were increasingly active in suggesting unworkable solutions to milk marketing difficulties, which in the end would only mean still lower income for producers.

Smith urged the organizations present to continue to work within the industry and to stress giving full and accurate information both to dairymen and to consumers.

Other members of the committee appointed were: Stanley H. Benham, Millbrook, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association; Dr. K. A. Shaul, Cobleskill, president of the Mutual Federation of Independent Cooperatives; J. A. Young, Angelica, president of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency; J. T. Cribbs, Poyntelle, Pa., president of Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative; Herbert W. Voorhees, Trenton, N. J., president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau; Frank Nixon, Vincenttown, N. J., master of the New Jersey State Grange; Alvin Saylor and G. A. Biggs, McConnellsburg, Pa., of the Pennsylvania Farmers Association; and Beatty Dimit, Indiana, Pa., master of the Pennsylvania State Grange. Paul Taber of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange of Ithaca is the secretary.

Further resolutions adopted by the meeting included:

1. Urging closer understanding and teamwork among milk organizations, fully supported by general farm organizations.

It was pointed out frankly that there has been too much disagreement among the milk groups, and not enough agreement on plans for the benefit of all dairymen no matter to what group they belong. Lack of uniform plans supported by all the milk groups has made it difficult for other farm organizations to get behind such plans. It is also hard for the U. S. Department of Agriculture to know what the dairy organizations want when they are not always in agreement among themselves.

2. It was urged by the group that timely information be made available to all cooperative organizations for their members.

The thought here is that if accurate milk marketing information were available, all the general farm organizations could help distribute it.

3. It was urged that there should be more effective cooperation between government and milk organizations.

The dairymen's needs presented at the milk hearings should have more prompt and fuller consideration by government officials.

4. Another resolution suggested that programs of public information should be developed and supported, to the end that consumers and the public should have a better understanding of farm problems in general and milk marketing facts in particular.

5. It was further recommended that publicity be given to this meeting, setting forth the idea that both the milk groups and all general farm organizations were fully informed of the dairymen's plight, and determined to do everything possible to help. It is not the dairymen's problem alone, but that of all farm organizations and of all agriculture, including even the consumer.

ARE YOU EATING RIGHT?

ED BABCOCK used to say that we feed our farm animals much better than we feed ourselves. A survey of what people eat, recently made by Cornell's School of Nutrition, seems to prove that Ed was right.

Only one-fourth of 646 homemakers in the cities of Rochester and Syracuse have a "fair layman's understanding of nutritional principles." That is right here in America, where there is an abundance of food, and where the average city worker has a far better income than ever before.

The problem would seem not so much a matter of costs as of right knowledge of what makes up a good, balanced diet. The study was directed by Professor Charlotte M. Young, Mrs. Betty Greer Waldner, and Mrs. Kathleen Berresford. Our readers know Mrs. Berresford through her regular writings on nutritional subjects in the home department of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. The study covered a good cross section of city homes, and all aspects of family eating—who shops for groceries, how much they spend, where the homemakers get their information about food, and what foods their families won't eat.

It is interesting to note that the men do only 9% of the grocery shopping. Pa and Ma together do about 17%, but two-thirds is done by Ma alone. About \$1 a day per person, or \$25 a week per family is spent on the average for food. If they had more money, the homemakers reported, they would buy more meat or better cuts of meat. Some good foods never appear in at least half of the homes surveyed because someone doesn't like them. Moral: Don't set a bad example to your children.

Education of the homemaker counts in providing a well-balanced diet. The better her education, the better the diet.

Chief source of information on foods and cooking comes from the homemaker's mother. Next most important source, magazines and newspapers. Something like one-fourth of the women couldn't define the term "balanced diet." Many others gave wrong or vague answers.

This survey is one more proof of the great responsibility that rests on the homemaker to feed her family right. Without question, many of the physical ills with which we are plagued are due to wrong eating habits.

TRY IT!

Take a tall glass of milk, put in two table spoons of molasses or maple syrup, shake or stir well. It's delicious!

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A MAN was driving an auto with his wife in the back seat and stalled his car on the railroad tracks as the train was approaching.

His wife screamed: "Go on! Go on!"

"You've been driving all day from the back seat, said her husband. "I've got my end of the car across . . . now see what you can do with your end."

The 1956 Farm Bill

By JIM HALL

ABOUT THE best thing we can say about the new Farm Bill, which is now law, is that it isn't as bad as the one the President vetoed in April. As far as the Northeast is concerned, it is helpful that it removed 90% parity mandatory supports on basic commodities; and that the support prices for feed grains will be at 76% of parity rather than at about 81½%.

The Bill will help Northeast farmers who have small grains to sell and those who can put some acreage in the Soil Bank Plan. Starting this year and continuing into 1959, producers of basic commodities (wheat, cotton, corn, peanuts, rice and tobacco) will be paid for reducing production of those crops below the acreage allotted to them. In the Northeast, few growers will be able to receive payments under this "acreage reserve" part of the Soil Bank, for which Congress authorized \$750,000,000 a year.

Also under the Soil Bank provision is a Conservation Reserve Program under which producers may sign a contract with the Secretary of Agriculture (for a minimum of three years) agreeing to set aside a part of their cropland for conservation purposes. If the grower agrees not to harvest or even pasture this land, the U.S.D.A. will pay a "fair share of the cost of establishing" the grass or trees.

The U.S.D.A. will also make an annual payment to the producer to provide "a fair and reasonable annual return for the land diverted to conservation uses." The best guess is around \$10 an acre. The government may spend up to \$450,000,000 a year for this part of the Soil Bank.

The greatest benefit from the Soil Bank for most northeastern farmers will be indirect and they won't feel the results for some time. Across the country, the program will help bring the production of basic commodities in line with demand. This will slow down the additions we've been making every year to surplus stocks which are price-depressing, and which wreck orderly marketing. Eventually, this may bring better farm prices.

(Note: Don't take any action to participate in Soil Bank until you've checked with your county ASC Committee.)

Also of value to the Northeast is the increase to \$500,000,000 a year in funds available to bolster livestock and perishable crop prices. Funds of this type were used last winter when the

In a Nutshell

The new Farm Bill:

Eliminates mandatory 90% supports.

Will boost Northeast feed costs.

Practically guarantees continued surpluses of cotton, corn and rice, even while appropriating nearly \$2 billion to dispose of present stocks.

Gives the Eisenhower Administration a soil bank which should have a long-time benefit but no quick relief to the Northeast Squeeze.

Demonstrates, through the sections benefitting the Mid-West and South, that Congressmen in House and Senate were thinking more of November's election than of real farmer needs when they submitted the Bill for the President's signature.

Forced the Administration to accept much that was uneconomical in the hope that the benefits under the Soil Bank, plus the half-billion a year for livestock and perishables, gradually would work us out of the farm mess.

U.S.D.A. stepped in and bought pork when the bottom dropped out of the market.

Will Boost Costs

The most immediate effect of the farm bill for most Northeast farmers will be a boost in feed costs by next winter. The new Bill not only guarantees \$1.50 a bushel to corn growers who stay within their allotted acreage (and put in the soil bank acreage equal to 15% of their corn) but also supports, at \$1.25 a bushel, corn grown in excess of allotted acreage in the commercial areas. Corn outside the commercial areas will be supported at 82½% of the price in commercial areas but there will be no acreage limitation. This, plus the boost in support of the feed grains (barley, oats, rye and grain sorghums) from 70% to 76% of parity, will increase by \$3 to \$5 a ton the cost of feed purchased in the Northeast. There is no acreage limitation and no acreage reserve program for feed grains.

This higher support of feed grains makes it more important than ever for farmers to grow all the top-quality roughage and feed grains they possibly can.

Many sections of the 1956 Farm Bill
(Continued on Page 19)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

IDON'T know why it is that I can't do things right, how'er I try. My crops are usu'ly planted late and drouth quite often is their fate; if I should happen to be set for early work, the ground's too wet. My corn is never up knee-high before the last week in July; my fields are always full of weeds, it's here that ev'ry insect feeds. My pigs catch something without fail, I seldom see a curly tail; no matter what or where they eat, my cattle bloat or get sore feet; equipment gives me constant fits, my tractor's always on the fritz.

My neighbor hollers loud and long because I do most things so wrong; Mirandy also likes to scream because I'm seldom on the beam. But, somehow, it don't worry me if things don't work efficiently; what interests me, I must confess, is having health and happiness. And I've observed, despite his cracks, that these are things poor neighbor lacks; I think a less well-ordered life would be much better for my wife, 'cause though you work with all your might, all things still won't come out just right; so why keep going on the run, why not relax and have some fun?



"Shrinking horsepower" can be a bale of trouble

No one knows better than you, how much you need the full, efficient horsepower of your tractor. And yet you probably lose a little every time you use it.

Cause of this power loss is a build-up of harmful deposits inside the combustion chambers that gradually whittle away your engine's horsepower.

That's why you should use New Gulfpride H.D. Select—the only motor oil super-refined by the exclusive Alchlor Process to combat engine deposits and "shrinking horsepower."

It fights power loss three ways! First, Gulfpride H.D. Select controls carbon, the cause of pre-ignition, knock and overheating. It also protects against acids and corrosion. And provides the toughest protective film ever developed in a motor oil—assures minimum oil consumption for the life of your tractor.

Get Gulfpride H.D. Select in economical 5-gal. re-usable cans. Available in the exact grade recommended by the manufacturer of your tractor for every season of the year.

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New Gulf No-Nox Gasoline provides the cleanest power known . . . with highest octane.

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Thrifty Farmers Go Gulf

Safety pays all ways—National Farm Safety Week—July 22-28

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Leaf feeding gives your crop a growth boost in a few hours. Put "NuGreen" fertilizer compound right in the tank with your pesticide sprays to simplify your fertilizer program. It's readily soluble in water, compatible with common control chemicals, non-corrosive to equipment.



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... for
steady
growth

Use "NuGreen" for top dressing or side dressing or plow it down to aid decomposition of crop wastes. It resists leaching, is held in the soil until the crop needs it. And there's less weight to handle. Practically every pound turns to plant food. Each 80-lb. bag provides 36 lbs. of actual nitrogen.



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Use irrigation water to full advantage by adding "NuGreen." It's highly efficient in either sprinkler or syphon systems. Leaf runoff or "NuGreen" flooded on soil is held in the root zone to assure a steady source of nitrogen for the growing crop throughout the season.

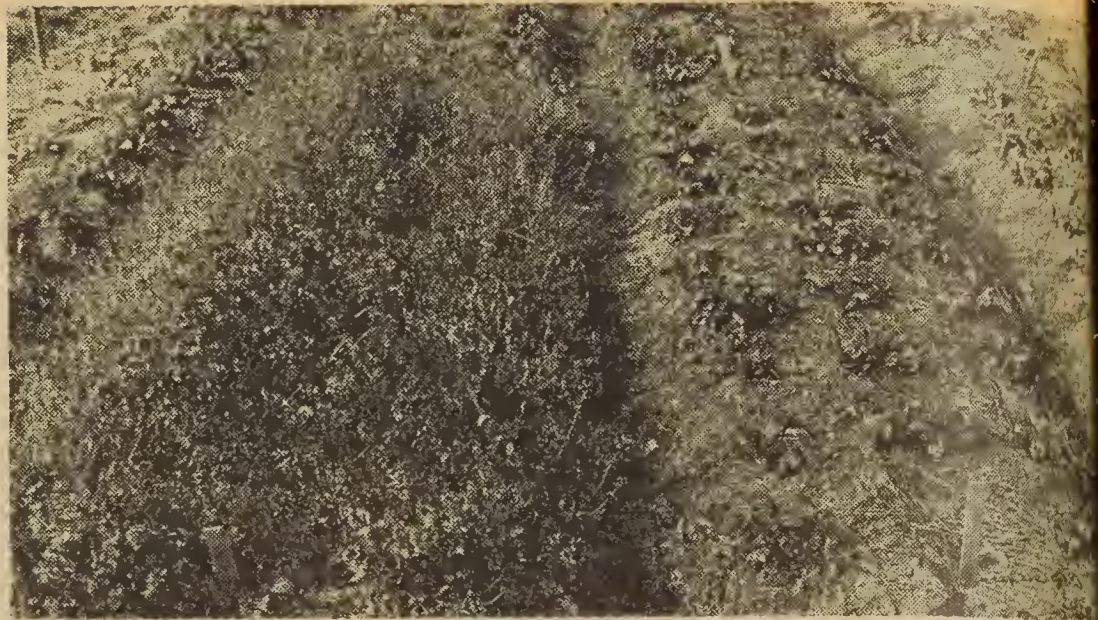
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Fall set Pocahontas strawberries showing an untreated control plot on the left badly infested with chickweed and henbit. On the right is a plot treated with a combination of Chloro-IPC and Crag Herbicide No. 1 approximately two weeks after setting plants. Photograph was taken in the early spring.

NEW CHEMICALS For Killing Weeds

By L. L. DANIELSON

Plant Physiologist, Virginia Truck Experiment Station

IF YOU are a general farmer, market gardener, nurseryman, or the home grown variety of gardener, and if you have not used or investigated the use of chemical weedkillers, you are passing up one of the newest methods of saving money, time, and backbreak in the field of crop production.

The development and general acceptance of chemical weedkillers for commercial field and home use are the result of the close cooperation of the agricultural chemical industry and the state and federal experiment stations. This cooperative scientific and practical effort has provided the grower with a large number of chemical weedkillers covering a wide variety of weed problems in a number of our crops. Some of the uses of the newer chemicals are described here.

Vegetable growers will be trying a number of new chemicals this year for a variety of weed problems in their crops. The common name of these new chemicals is given, but if you like the chemical's names, you will find them listed at the end of this article.*

Alanap-2 will be available for use in the control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in sweet potatoes. This is a selective chemical which has been used successfully in experimental trials as an overall treatment after planting and after the lay-by cultivation.

Alanap-3 has been giving control of weeds in cucumbers, cantaloupes and watermelons in commercial plantings.

CDEC, applied as a pre-emergence treatment in experimental trials, has controlled annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in such vegetable crops as spinach, kale, collards, cabbage, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, mustard greens, turnip greens, Hanover salad, and cannerly peas. It is expected that this chemical will be available for limited commercial trials soon.

Tomato growers will be interested in watching the results of experimental trials with Geigy 444, Neburon, Chloro-IPC, and Natrin, on this crop. Vapam and Soluble Cyanamid should be of interest to plant bed growers as possible answers to their weed problems.

Strawberry growers will benefit in many areas by using a combination of Chloro-IPC and Crag Herbicide No. 1 following small grain straw mulch applications. This kills the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds and the small grain seed, carried in the straw mulch, during the germinating stage.

Where mulches are not used, three sprays of this combination, or either chemical alone depending on the problem, during the growing season may be

found to be an effective money-saving practice. Varietal response should be watched with care.

Corn growers who have weed problems which require pre-emergence sprays will be especially interested in such new chemicals as TCBA, and Randox, all of which have shown real promise in the control of both annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in the germinating stage.

Dairymen will find PBA of particular interest, as this chemical has been used successfully to kill thistles in selected legume hay crops.

Nurserymen will be trying the new granular preparations of Chloro-IPC and Crag Herbicide No. 1 for control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in the germinating stage.

Perennial grass problems have been yielding to the use of such chemicals as Amino Triazole Weedkiller or Weedazol and Dowpon. Trials with these chemicals should be considered for nutgrass, wiregrass, and Johnson grass.

Perennial and biennial broadleaf weeds such as poison ivy, thistles, and milk weed have been controlled with Amino Triazole and Weedazol.

Granular herbicides will be used in many locations over the country this year. Briefly, these are prepared by spraying and weedkilling chemical on such granular carriers as Attaclay, Vermiculite. The granular material prepared in this way is applied in dry form in the field. Keep an eye on the experimental trials of these materials at your state experiment station.

Caution! The chemical weedkillers described here are all relatively new. Discuss your weed problems with the chemical weed control advisor at your state experiment station before using any of the new chemicals on anything but a trial basis. This applies with equal importance to the first-time use of any of the many weedkilling chemicals now in standard use.

*Common Name	Chemical Name
Alanap-2	N-1-naphthyl phthalimide
Alanap-3	N-1-naphthyl phthalamic acid
CDEC	2-chloroallyl diethyldithiocarbamate
Neburon	1-N-butyl-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methylurea
Chloro-IPC	isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate
Natrin	2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyethyl sulfate
Vapam	sodium methylthio carbamate
Chloro-IPC	isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate
Crag Herbicide No. 1	2,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl sulfate
TCBA	2,3,6-trichlorobenzoic acid
Emid	2,4-D acetamide
Randox	a-chloro-N-N-diallylacetamide
PBA	phenoxybutyric acid
Weedazol	amino Triazole
Dowpon	sodium 2,2-dichloropropionate



The new "Two-Ten" 2-Door Sedan with Body by Fisher, one of 20 frisky new Chevrolet models.

"Here already?"

...that new Chevy of yours must really move!"

Don't be surprised if you hear comments like that when you go calling in a new Chevrolet. For this low-swung beauty is a mighty tall traveler! You just naturally seem to get where you're going sooner in a Chevy. And the best part is, you get a bigger kick out of the trip. *Any* trip.

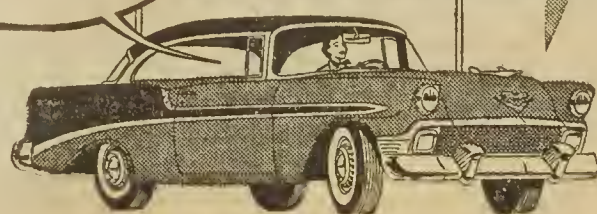
That's what comes of driving one of the few great road cars built today. A car with big, deep-breathing power (ranging up to 225 h.p.!) that handles steep hills without half trying. A car

with hair-trigger acceleration that makes passing seconds safer! A car that's built and balanced to give you a solid sureness of control, whether the road is straight as a bowstring or lined with "curve" signs.

You've a whole summer of sunny driving days ahead to make the most of. And Chevy's just the car to help you do it. Stop by your Chevrolet dealer's and pick out your favorite model. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

CHEVROLET

America's Favorite
—by a Margin of
2 Million Cars!





**MOST HEALTHY LOOKING CALVES HAVE
WORMS THAT CUT FEED EFFICIENCY**

New pheno-fortified salt keeps worms from eating your profits

To control the light worm loads present in most cattle and sheep, many farmers are feeding new Sterling Green'salt. That's because Green'salt is high-quality salt *fortified* with 10% phenothiazine and trace minerals—and daily low-level feeding of phenothiazine is the most effective, economical way of controlling the majority of internal parasites. This new practice eliminates the feed waste caused by worms, providing greater gains on the same feed.

TREATMENT VALUABLE FOR YOUNG DAIRY AND BEEF STOCK . . . FEEDER STEERS AND SHEEP

Early and continuing treatment helps calves and heifers develop into better herd replacements. Without worms they put on thriftier gains, take on new "bloom" of hair coat, and mature earlier. Ask your veterinarian to check your herd for worms, and about the recommended worming dose of phenothiazine. Then feed only Sterling Green'salt (free choice or mixed with feed) in place of regular salt for constant, daily protection against reinfection.

GREEN'SALT is SALT + 10% PHENO + TRACE MINERALS

By feeding Green'salt you *also* help protect your livestock against the trace-mineral deficiencies often occurring in home-grown feeds. Green'salt contains iodine, cobalt, iron, copper, manganese and zinc—in addition to salt and phenothiazine.

Start collecting profits you've been missing. Feed Sterling Green'salt—the easiest way to help cattle stay free of worms.

Worm control with Green'salt helps beef and sheep get more out of their feed—pays off in extra weight and smoother finish.

If your local dealer can't supply you, write International Salt Co., Inc., Scranton, Pa.

STERLING GREEN'SALT

STERLING GREEN'SALT is Salt + 10% Pheno + Trace Minerals
Product of International Salt Co., Inc.



PAINTING this Summer?

By E. W. FOSS

IF YOU are planning to paint the exterior of one of your buildings this coming season, the following check points may help you to get your money's worth.

A. Water Troubles—the greatest single enemy of your building.

1. Gutters and downspouts prevent water stains and eliminate splashed mud on lower walls. Check for clogged drains, and loose fastenings. Use asphaltum on wood gutters (inside) and zinc dust paint on rusted galvanized gutters.
2. Keep all exterior woodwork 6 inches above ground level and slope earth away from building.
3. Check metal flashing around chimneys, doors, windows, and roof valleys — water entering here often causes blistered paint and eventually rotten wood.
4. Did you have ice dams form this winter on the eaves of your roof (North side of house is most troublesome) causing water to back up under shingles and come through your roof? Eave flashing or the use of lead heating cable can prevent this and eliminate blistered paint or stained plaster.

B. Moisture Vapor Troubles — These are becoming more prevalent. Blistered paint indicates either moisture vapor or water back of the paint film.

1. Water boiling on the kitchen stove and the shower operating in the bathroom account for a great deal of blistered paint — particularly if the walls in those rooms do not have a good vapor barrier. A house under construction should use wall insulation material which provides a vapor barrier on the *inside* of the wall.

Two coats of an oil paint or enamel will provide a satisfactory vapor barrier on existing walls which are not badly cracked. A kitchen and bathroom fan is an excellent aid for removing both excess moisture and offensive odors.

2. Clothes driers *should* be vented to the outside.
3. Furnace humidifiers may cause difficulty. Signs of excessive humidity are foggy window glass and wet or stained sash during cold weather.

C. Building Ventilation.

1. Unused attic space *must* be ventilated to the outside. 1 sq. ft. of louver space per 150 sq. ft. of attic space in each gable end is a minimum. This attic ventilation is also most helpful in maintaining a cool house in hot, sunny weather.
2. Crawl spaces under buildings must be vented to remove moisture which comes up through the ground. This moisture passage from wet ground can be retarded by surfacing the bare earth with concrete or roll roofing.
3. Wall cavities may be ventilated in each stud space by boring holes at top and bottom of stud space and installing tiny screened openings. This is a "last resort" means of remedying moisture troubles that cause blistered paint.

D. Mechanical Helps.

1. Set nails in all exterior woodwork and cover with caulking compound after the first coat of paint is applied.
2. Replace split clapboards and finish.
3. Renail loose clapboards, shingles and finish.
4. Reputty loose panes of glass in windows—use a priming coat of paint on wood before reputting.
5. Caulk openings between clapboards and trim — or between woodwork and masonry.

E. Prepare Surface to be Painted.

1. Dust or brush to remove loose dirt.
2. Wash to remove special dirt or mildew.
3. Sandpaper to remove loose paint and to roughen glossy surfaces.
4. Scrape, wire brush, or burn to remove all paint down to the wood if required.

F. Selecting Paints.

1. Paint cost is a small portion of the paint job. A high-quality paint from a reputable manufacturer or dealer is your best bet.
2. A good paint "wears out." Quality paints are manufactured with a balance of hard and soft qualities which enable the paint "to chalk" and thus constantly present a new clean surface. This wearing away is also needed to prevent successive coats of paint from building to a thickness that would eventually fall off from its own weight.
3. A good paint for a village or city house may not be a best buy for a rural house and vice versa. The presence of coal smoke, ocean spray, and chemical fumes will require different formula paints.
4. Tung oil products have been rated "tops" by the Forest Products Laboratory for a finish on natural wood—though one coat cannot be expected to last longer than months on a Southern exposure.

G. Painting.

1. For new work a primer is recommended for application as soon as possible after clapboards are applied. This coat protects the wood from checking but permits the house to "breathe" and thus rid itself of the excess moisture which is in wood work, plaster, etc. Don't hurry the second coat.
2. On old work with bare spots—spray painting ahead of the main coat will do a good job of hiding these areas.
3. Spray painting on large areas with rough surfaces and few windows is a most satisfactory way of applying paint with low labor costs. Smaller wall areas, and many openings which require masking, decrease the advantages of spray painting over the brush method.
4. Painting should be done out of the sun when the air temperature is between 60 and 80°F. Work should not be begun until after the dew is dried off and should cease before dew gathers at night.

H. Finally.

Let's clean up and paint up for an attractive place to work and live. It both preserves your investment and increases your enjoyment at the same time.

New 18-cubic-foot G-E "Book-Shelf" Freezer

Puts twice as much food within easy reach as a chest freezer!

**PRICED
SO LOW!**



See this and other sensational freezer values at your G-E dealer's

HOLDS 640 POUNDS

This new G-E "Book-Shelf" Freezer (that keeps food as easy to reach as books on a shelf) is one of the greatest freezer values on the market. Compare the cost . . . even with *chest* freezers of comparable quality and size!

Stores as much as an 18-cubic-foot chest, yet takes only half the floor space. And there's no bending, no rummaging, no lifting . . . *none* of the disadvantages of a chest.

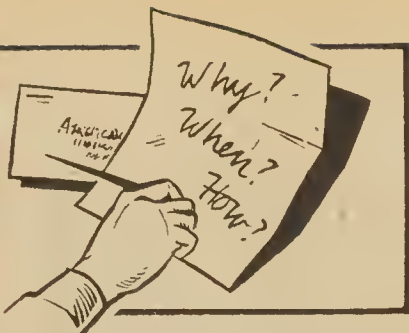
Gives you famous General Electric dependability, new G-E straight-line design plus all this:

- 8 refrigerated surfaces, not just 4 "cold" walls
- Frozen juice can dispenser; holds 20 cans
- Automatic interior light
- Ice cream conditioner; holds 4 half-gallon packages
- Big sliding basket for odd-sized items
- 7 extra-wide and deep door shelves
- 10-position temperature control including "off"
- Safe-guard alarm system
- 3-year warranty against food spoilage
- 5-year warranty on refrigeration system

Available in beautiful G-E Mix-or-Match colors: Canary Yellow, Turquoise Green, Petal Pink, Cadet Blue, Woodtone Brown—or White. See your General Electric dealer for exact terms.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC
FREEZERS

The QUESTION BOX



We would like some information about water softeners. What kind should we buy? Are they practical?

There are a number of makes of good zeolite water softeners on the market which will remove hardness and small quantities of iron from water. The choice of such a softener should be based upon an analysis of the water to be treated. It is impossible for us to make recommendations as to size without a water analysis and the quantity of water to be softened.

Many of the manufacturers of, or dealers for, such softeners will make such an analysis for prospective customers and will recommend the correct type and size of softener to use. I suggest, therefore, that you contact a reliable dealer who can make a water

analysis for you, or have it done, and then supply you with the equipment.

If your water has not more than 20 grains of hardness and 10 parts per million of iron, the softener can be used to remove both the hardness and the iron. If the iron concentration is more than 10 parts per million, a special iron filter should be installed ahead of the softener. These iron filters are usually supplied by the water softener dealers.

If your water has gas in it, the nature of the gas must be known before effective treatment can be recommended. If the gas does not affect the quality of the water, I think it might safely be ignored.

Recent tests here at the college indicate that small gadgets, somewhat resembling plumbing fittings, sold as

"water conditioners" are worthless. For worthwhile results it is better to install regular zeolite equipment. — *Forrest B. Wright, Cornell University*

Do you recommend planting corn right after the plow?

It certainly is worth thinking about and worth a trial on many farms. There are two big advantages, labor saving and weed control. The corn gets a quick start and is more likely to get ahead of the weeds than where the land is harrowed from one to several times.

How can I check the speed at which I am operating farm tools?

Mark off a distance of 88 feet and check the number of seconds it takes you to drive between the two marks. Divide the time in seconds into 60 and the answer will be the speed miles. For example, if it takes 20 seconds to go this distance of 88 feet, you are traveling three miles an hour.

How much of the new material Diazinon is recommended for fly control?

Eight pounds of 25% Diazinon wettable powder is mixed in 25 gallons of

water and this is sprayed on the wall and ceiling to the point where it begins to run off. This will take about one gallon for each 250 square feet.

Animals should be kept out of the barn for four hours after spraying and the spray should not be applied directly to mangers, water fountains, or hay or other feed. Follow directions carefully when you apply it.

How would you compare a hay drier with a hay crusher as a means of speeding up hay harvest?

The drier is more flexible as you can use it for loose hay, chopped or baled hay and also, under certain conditions for drying grain.

The crusher attached to a mower speeds up drying, but you have to have good weather in order to take full advantage of it. Either method speeds up the drying of hay and makes it possible to put up better quality roughage.

What is a good general purpose spray that can be used to control insects and diseases in the home garden?

There are a number of spray materials sold under various trade names. They usually contain about equal parts of malathion, methoxychlor, and captan. The trade name does not matter but you should look on the label and pick the spray that has these three materials and use it according to directions.

How can Mexican bean beetles be controlled?

The easiest control is done when the beetles are small which is during the first half of July in New York or earlier in southern states. Home gardeners can use a 1% rotenone dust and commercial growers a 1% parathion.

Can I use my geese as weeders in raspberry beds?

Yes, they can be used in such fields. They will not eat all kinds of weeds but they will eat the grass. Of course if you allow the grass to grow so that it becomes tough, then they will not eat it, but short tender grass they will clean out in nice shape. You will have to fence the field in order to keep them from wandering away and, if there is not too much grass, you will have to give them other feed, but just enough so that they will have some incentive to go after the grass.—*L. M. Hurd*

What is the best length for chopping hay?

Experiments have shown that there is no benefit in chopping hay so far as food value is concerned. It is merely a convenient way to handle and store it. Chopping from 3 to 6 inches is recommended. This requires less power and is better because finely cut hay tends to give cows sore mouths.

Is there any advantage in soaking beet pulp before feeding it?

Experiments have shown that when cows have free access to water, there is no advantage in soaking beet pulp before it is fed.



Engineered with new features that farmers have asked for, new one-row pull-type NEW IDEA corn picker

This is the picker that farmers built

New one-row pull-type corn picker from New Idea with greater convenience and safety

We've talked with a lot of farmers about what they wanted most in a new one-row machine. That's why we say the new NEW IDEA one-row is the picker that farmers built.

Four new convenience features. Keeping a picker greased and humming is a constant and time-consuming job. So the new one-row has 30% fewer grease fittings. And it takes less effort to raise and lower the snapping unit because of a new, spring loaded lifting mechanism, within easy reach from the tractor seat. Then, there's an easy-to-use "snap-on" PTO universal joint. And, for more even distribution of corn in the wagon, there's a new ear deflector at the top of the wagon elevator, adjustable easily from the tractor seat. Those are four of the things that farmers have asked for and get in the new NEW IDEA picker.

Two new safety features. There's a positive, conveniently located snapping roll adjustment by means

of a lever and quadrant. This gives you easier, safer unplugging of snapping rolls. And the PTO shaft is now permanently shielded for greater safety.

17% less corn left in the field. You can't afford *not* to own a NEW IDEA corn picker. Why? Because the average corn loss of 25 NEW IDEA pickers in 1955 official contests was actually 17% less than

the average corn loss of 73 competitive machines. That's clean field picking that can't be beat.

Clean corn. One of the reasons why NEW IDEA owners won more state and national championships in 1955 than owners of any other make is the unique design of the husking rolls. They deliver a maximum amount of clean corn to the wagon elevator.

Write for new folder on the new one-row NEW IDEA pull-type picker today. Or get a copy at your dealer's.

Best idea yet . . . get a New Idea

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO., DIVISION AVCO DISTRIBUTING CORP.

Dept. 1865, Coldwater, Ohio

Please send me your folder on the new one-row picker.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____

Also send folders on Mounted Picker ☐ Two-row Pull-Type Picker ☐
Snapper ☐ Elevator ☐ Wagon ☐ Wagon Box ☐ Stalk Shredder ☐



6-29

"This set has an automatic picture distorter, for getting rid of company."

From the Editor's MAILBAG

FARM PARTNERSHIP VERSUS CORPORATION

I'VE SEEN many partnerships which I worked for years in a very benevolent manner. Compatible partners, dividing responsibility, can certainly work to better advantage than a single owner. But, the danger is always present that the two factors which wreck partnerships can become operative in a moment.

For instance, just one accident that wasn't on the list of coverages under the usual liability policies sold farmers, could wipe out the assets of the partnership because of the momentary carelessness of one partner.

Another thing, the best-intentioned man or woman in the world makes mistakes in buying or selling. Under the partnership arrangement, the acts of one are binding on all.

In my opinion, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, should advocate the corporation rather than the partnership for a family set-up. Sure, it costs more to operate, but it is the safest and best method for a continuing agriculture. If farms are to be bigger in the years to come, only through the corporation method can the big investment involved be handled best from the point of view of operations, safety, continuing family interest and tax.—Robert C. Burnette, Skaneateles, N. Y.

— A. A. —

IGNORANT ABOUT FARMING

"For heaven's sake, can't some one of you editors answer the misconstrued story about the refund on the federal gas tax which I am enclosing? The city fellow uses the highway to get to and from work, unless he flies or rides horseback across lots.

"We have been on this farm for 12 years and my husband worked here 10 years before we were married. We have 8 children. We neither smoke, drink or gamble. By being very thrifty, paying cash for everything and keeping my eyes open for good buys on food and clothes we do get along."—Subscriber

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The clipping our subscriber sent, which appeared in an upstate daily paper, contained the following statements:

"The extent to which our federal government is willing to go in effort to satisfy the American farmers, who as a class-conscious group claim they are underprivileged, is shown in the new fuel tax refund.

"The farmers will be eligible for a cash refund on federal taxes they pay for motor fuels actually used in their farming.

"Since the purpose is to provide one means of increasing the farmer's income, Americans in other lines of

work will no doubt wonder why they are not entitled to similar benefits. The cost of gasoline and oil is an operating expense to anyone who drives to and from his place of work—factory, office or store. Why could not the urban people whose incomes, like those of some of the farmers, have fallen, demand a gas tax refund."

As we look at it, the federal refund on gas tax is a matter of simple justice.

It is not primarily a matter of putting more money in farmers' pockets because New York State farmers have been able to get refunds on gas tax for years. Why should a farmer pay a tax on gas used on the farm?

Editorials like the one above, written by men who know nothing about farming, increase misunderstanding and hard feelings between food producers and city consumers. We can't understand why they do it!

— A. A. —

A FLOWER TIP

IN A RECENT issue of your paper, I read an interesting article "I Like to Grow Flowers."

I noticed you grow Heavenly Blue Morning Glories. I also grow them at my South porch. I put in two packages of seed and I think every seed grew. I

gave plants to my neighbors who transplanted them and thinned them out.

I hit upon a new idea last year. After they began blooming, I cut off long ends which had many buds and placed them in deep water on my window sills and every end opened. I sent more than a dozen to as many people who were "shut-ins" and ill. The many letters and phone calls I received made me realize the comfort they gave.

In planting, I use no fertilizer and get more blooms this way.

I have had your paper in my family since I was a mere child, when I saw stacks of them in my father's home. His name was Bradford Millard and you may have his name on your mailing list. You would have to look a long way back as I am past 85.—Mrs. Mary L. Millard, Earlville, N. Y.

For side- or top-dressing you need TWO KINDS of nitrogen



the QUICK...

Nitrate nitrogen. Immediately soluble to start crop fast.



... the SLOW

Ammonia nitrogen. Leach-resistant, slowly available until harvest.

- you need Aeroprills®

Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer

33.5% NITROGEN

Half nitrate nitrogen—Half ammonia nitrogen

One of the lowest-cost solid nitrogens per unit of N. Prilled in tiny beads to flow easily, distribute evenly. Use your regular fertilizer spreader or distributor. Excellent for airplane application. Packed in moisture-resistant bags for good storage.

When ordering ammonium nitrate be sure to specify AEROPRILLS.

Write for free leaflet that tells you how, when, where to use for best results.



AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

For all grain, vegetable, forage crops... pastures... fruit trees

Use AEROPRILLS at pre-planting and for side-dressing or top-dressing.



"Can't we let our lawyers settle this?"

MALATHION



recommended for fly control by ALL 48 STATES AND THE USDA

... because malathion gives both quick knockdown and long residual kill—at low cost. Residual kill lasts three weeks or more, depending on local conditions.

... because malathion controls flies which have become resistant to DDT and other previously used materials—kills fly maggots, too.

... because malathion is easy to use as knockdown and residual sprays, or as wet or dry baits.

... because malathion can be applied in and around dairy barns, on manure piles and garbage heaps, on barnyard fences or corrals and on similar places where flies gather or breed—for effective, easy, economical fly control.

... because malathion is "one of the safest insecticides to handle," according to the USDA.

That's why malathion is the *preferred* insecticide for fly control! Don't spend another dollar for any fly-killer until you get all the facts about malathion!

Malathion insecticides are available from well-known manufacturers (under their own trade names) in wettable powders, emulsifiable liquids, and as baits. See your regular supplier. Be sure to look for MALATHION on the label.

Mail this coupon now—

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Please send free copy of "KILL FLIES WITH MALATHION."

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

He switched and stopped worrying!



Irwin D. Hesterlee started G-2 farming six years ago in Springfield, Mo. Today he is a successful dairy farmer. Recently he switched to new Kendall non-gauze milk filters. "They're so strong", he explains, "I never have to worry now about a ruptured filter allowing sediment to go through and risk rejected milk." Ask your local merchant for Kendall and you'll switch, too.

THE KENDALL COMPANY, Kendall Mills Division, Walpole, Mass.

HARD-STONE

Each corrugated stave is impregnated with plastics, making a product of such a high caliber never before believed possible.

HARDER SILOS

Each stave is made in its own mould to assure lasting strength.

Harder Silo Co., Cobleskill, N. Y.

CONCRETE

DRAINS cellars, cisterns, wash tubs;
IRRIGATES - CIRCULATES - SPRAYS

Pumps 3,000 GPH; 450 GPH 80' high; or 1,800 GPH from 25' well. Use 1/6 to 3/4 hp motor. Coupling included free. 1" inlet; 3/4" outlet. Stainless shaft. Won't rust or clog! Postpaid if cash with order. Money Back Guarantee. LABAWCO PUMPS, Belle Mead 14, N. J.



Ninety-Nine Per Cent Say COWS DO SLEEP

FOOLING—MAYBE

(FIRST PRIZE)

MY neighbor and I have been discussing your editorial, "Do Cows Sleep," and you refer to Melvin Scholl's belief that they do not, at least in the sense that we humans and other animals do.

In the first place, what does he mean by "in the sense that we humans and other animals do?" Certainly people have different ways of sleeping and so—so far as we know—do other animals:

Secondly, on the basis of our observation of my cows, both in the barn and in the field, we feel that of the cows we have seen lying quietly with eyes closed and expression of sweet repose on their faces, and no cud-chewing action under way, haven't been really asleep, then the difference between what they were doing and the humans sleep was principally that they weren't snoring.

Mr. Scholl says he has never been able to approach a cow without her being aware of his presence. So what? Is that necessarily proof that she wasn't asleep, or is it merely an indication of his lack of success in trying to be quiet? Or maybe there is something else about him no less disturbing—to a cow—than noise would be.

We both recall many occasions when we have been aroused from a sound sleep by such a slight sound as that of a dog getting up and moving about the room. Would the dog—or an observer—have been justified in claiming that we were not really asleep?

Mr. Scholl's certainty that cows "don't lose consciousness" makes us wonder how he knows. It reminds us of the story of the man who went to church, rested his head on the back of the pew in front of him and fell asleep. The sexton, walking down the aisle, saw him, and to correct him, struck him lightly on the back of the neck. But it so happened that the man was dreaming that he was an aristocrat in the time of the French revolution and had been condemned to be beheaded by the guillotine. The verger's tap on his neck, coming just as—in his dream—the knife was to fall, was such a shock that it killed him!

The catch is, you see, if the man died while he was asleep, how could anyone know that he was dreaming? And so, we repeat, how can Mr. Scholl know whether a cow is really asleep, or just drowsing, or perhaps just pretending to be asleep so as to fool Mr. Scholl! —Mr. Chester R. Sammis, Huntington, N. Y.

HOUSE PET

YOUR "Do Cows Sleep" brought out the herdsman in me after spending years with cows on Dad's farm. On a ranch of my own in Montana, I often bedded down nights with a lantern when I expected the little shavers. I studied the cows hours at a time and truly know they do sleep cat-nap fashion, and mostly in the early morn.

One summer and fall I had occasion to observe closely Tucker, a little gentle barnyard heifer who was unaware that she was a bovine and followed me around like a dog. She would rub the screen door to be let into the house for her feast of raisins, even to eating the box. People even thought she was housebroken.

When she became drowsy she'd lie down on a huge braided rug where she felt safe from dogs, coyotes and flies, and take cat-naps. Her head would even loll like a person's when sleeping in a chair, then she'd awaken and start cud chewing. I sat by the hour and studied her.

Tucker's mother was so highly intel-

ligent, even to many farmers it would be unbelievable, when Tucker was being born she nearly tore the barn down if I'd walk away; didn't want me to leave her during that hour and licked me instead of her wet, newly-born calf. And people call cows dumb. They also sleep. —Martha S. Thompson, Binghamton, N. Y.

ANGUS COWS DO

I WOULD say that cows get just as much sleep as hens. They aren't bothered by the bull crowing at all hours of the day and night. At least that's one advantage the cow has over a chicken.

I believe cows sleep. I've never happened to see cows get up, go to the creek and wash the sleepiness out of their eyes, but many times I find my Angus cows laying on their sides as if they were dead. They seem to be sound asleep. If you come up and talk to them they'll wake up as if disturbed from a very happy dream. They'll lay

WHO CAN BLAME HER?

BOSSIE likes her "cow naps" but has a complaint. She can't take them for more than five minutes at a time. That's the opinion of British Scientist Clyde Balch, who believes cows can't take anything but short, light dozes.

The reason, he says, is that if a cow lies on her side for more than a minute or two, the workings of her stomach are interrupted and she develops indigestion.

—"The Milky Way"

on their side a little bit and then if you nudge them, they'll get up on their feet, stretch, yawn and wake up.

Now it could well be that dairy cattle have so much on their minds that they never sleep. I wouldn't know about that.

When it comes to Angus cattle, I think they do sleep. When it comes to Angus calves, I feel very confident that they sleep. You can find young calves hidden in the grass, curled up and sound asleep; you have to nudge them quite hard to get them to wake up. —Mr. Monroe C. Babcock, Ithaca, N. Y.

DEAF

SOME years ago, during an electrical storm, we had several cows killed by lightning and in the same field was a yearling heifer that was made entirely deaf by the shock. When she became a cow, many a time we have gone into the stable and found her soundly sleeping and snoring like a steam engine, but at the slightest touch she would spring to her feet, and give us a frightened and surprised look, so I know cows do sleep. —Mrs. Nellie M. Hill, Blairstown, N. J.

LAW OF NATURE

I WOULD have to differ with Mr. Scholl. To my belief the only animal that does not sleep is the devil.

Perhaps the stable is not the place conducive for sleep with a part of the herd rattling stanchions, but if Mr. Scholl will go to the pasture quietly enough and often enough, on some warm sunny day, he could find cows stretched out as dead, but only dead to the world.

Horses, especially colts, will do this very often. I have raised numbers of them and know. I once went to the pen where I had a fine litter of pigs, large

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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enough to wean, and found one laid out as I supposed dead, the sow and the rest having gone to the lot. I took the helpless pig to the house for Ethel to console me a bit when to my amazement it opened its eyes, took one look and I had an armful of squealing pig.

Mr. Scholl needn't expect to find cows quite so sleepy, but he could find his calves having the sweet sleep of a baby. We had a dog that would bark when sound asleep, showing he was even having dreams. The law of nature just requires animals to sleep. — Mr. Richard H. Thorpe, Moravia, N. Y.

ONE AGREES

I AGREE 100% with Mr. Scholl that cows do not sleep. I was brought up with cows when I was a boy at home and have kept cows over fifty years. I have yet to find my first cow asleep, day or night. I have spent all night in the barn several times when they did not know I was there. They rest but don't sleep. — Mr. Charles F. Shaylor, Troy, N. Y.

LESS TENSION FOR COWS

DO COWS sleep? Perhaps Melvin Scholl's don't but Chester Scholl's do. It is true that cows like people have individual differences, but they do sleep. I have found mine sleeping so soundly that I at first thought they were dead.

However, I will say this. Cows do not have the continuous and exhaustively pressing duties that humans do, consequently they can and do doze more frequently. Therefore, I believe that as a general rule they are not as we say "dead to the world" when they sleep.

No doubt in their original wild state it was necessary for them to have keenly developed senses in order to be aware of danger and thus survive. This highly developed sensitivity no doubt to some extent still exists in many of our modern cattle making them apparently very light sleepers. — Mrs. Chester M. Scholl, Ulster, Pa.

FAMILY DIFFERENCE

FRANK and I read Mr. Scholl's letter in our AGRICULTURIST of May 5th with much interest. Frank agrees entirely but please may I disagree?

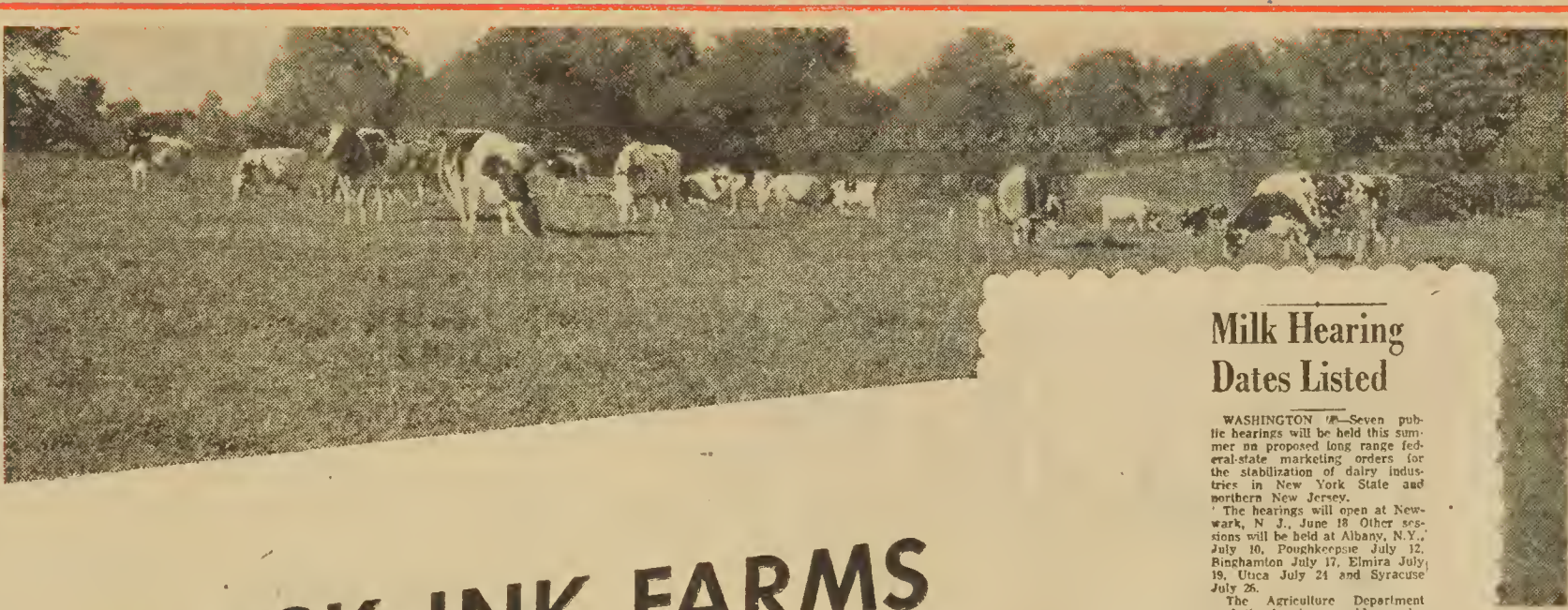
I am only a woman who, until five years, has always lived on a Vermont farm and known and cared for the animals much. Really, I don't like to be on the contrary side but I think the reason men think cows don't sleep is that they mostly see cows when it is feeding, milking, letting-out or getting-in time, or when cows are cold or flies are troubling them, or when, for some reason, cows are not comfortable.

If any man will select any really comfortable cow in the barn or pasture and watch her quietly, after a time she will lie down, take a long sweet-smelling breath, chew her cud for a longer or shorter time, then turn her head to the side and go to sleep.

I have often known cows to sleep and not waken till I spoke or petted them. — Mrs. Frank Pelkey, Westminster, Vt.

SNORES, TOO

I once had a cow that would rest her nose on the manger and snore like a human being having a nightmare. So Cows Do Sleep. — Francis VonHolzen, Alden, N. Y.



Milk Hearing Dates Listed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seven public hearings will be held this summer on proposed long range federal-state marketing orders for the stabilization of dairy industries in New York State and northern New Jersey.

The hearings will open at New York, N. Y., June 18. Other sessions will be held at Albany, N. Y., July 10, Poughkeepsie July 12, Binghamton July 17, Elmira July 18, Utica July 21 and Syracuse July 26.

The Agriculture Department said the hearings would consider a new order to be set up for northern New Jersey and the revision of an order now in effect for New York. The New York order probably would be expanded to include additional counties.

Counties that may be added to the New York marketing area are Albany, Rensselaer, Schoenectady, Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, Oneida, Herkimer, Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oswego, Tompkins, Chemung, Tioga and Broome.

The department said all or parts of other New York counties might be placed in either of the two proposed marketing orders. These are Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan and Ulster.

In another announcement, the department said the producer price of class milk in the New York area...

BLACK INK FARMS

June 16, 1956

Dear Fred:

This has been some spring! The other night I dug through wife Ellen's diary of farm operations that she's been keeping for the past few years. In between entries like "May 24 - Saw first hummingbird," and (about four years ago) "June 1 - Billie cutting teeth, Up all night", I found out this was the latest season we've got any record of.

Guess I'm like everyone else, because I have to actually get into something before I start my thinking on ways to do it better. I'm that way about haying, too. We had to start putting the first cutting into the silo before I read that information you sent me about hay crushers. The kind of weather we have around here, that saving in drying time of 12 to 24 hours, might make a worthwhile difference. As you say, it's hard to measure a difference in quality of hay in dollars and cents, but your "guesstimate" of about a dollar a ton extra costs in your situation sound reasonable.

What I'm really interested in is the best and cheapest combination that'll make it possible for us to put up plenty of good early-cut forage despite the weather. I know we've got the combination set to grow all we need, one of the best parts being what we just did. We had the spreader service put on about 300 to 400 pounds an acre of 0-20-20, right after we got the first cutting off.

I think probably one of these hay crushers will fit into the picture for next year. That way, with faster drying, we can make some kind of forage in almost any weather. Maybe, though, I ought to find out more about hay driers first. What do you say?

The other evening, Ellen and I and Bud - he's got a pretty good head on his shoulders for a 15 year old - got to talking about how late we are with the field work this year. We even had to cancel a late May local cattle show because the work's been so late for everybody in the county. And we got to talking about the item in the newspaper (that's the clipping enclosed). As you can see, it tells about seven public hearings on milk being held all over the state.

If I were like you - didn't belong to a milk cooperative that was represented in a producer bargaining agency like Metropolitan - I'd be real worried about who was speaking for my interests at these hearings. Certainly I wouldn't want to let these opportunities go by default to those who don't have dairymen's interests at heart. I know that I'm represented by skilled technicians every time there's an important question about milk being talked about or settled. I know that these fellows are working along lines that my representatives - fellows I helped to elect - have agreed on as policy for our group.

If you won't move ahead on your own steam to sign up in a local milk co-operative, you ought to write the Metropolitan folks and ask them about subscribing to their regular monthly publication - the Metropolitan Milk Producers News. At least, you'd keep well informed about what's going on in this business of milk marketing and pricing.

Just because we belong to a milk cooperative, and it's represented in our Bargaining Agency, it doesn't mean I've lost any of my individual initiative. For example, during June Dairy Month and every month, we're supporting my milk promotion through a regular sign-up; I'm trying to make sure that milk is served at farm meetings I attend; we're taking advantage of the school milk program in our school; and right at home we're working all the time to produce a better product more efficiently. It takes both kinds of work - individual and cooperative. Hope you'll see the light soon!

Love to Mary and the boys,

Dick

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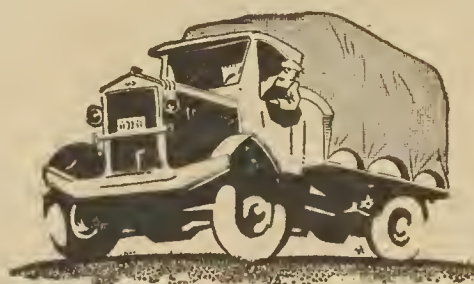
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LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter XI — Our Economic System (Continued)

A BIG BUSINESS has been described as a successful small business that grew! Every person has the right to start a small business and to develop it into a bigger one if he can. Starting a business requires daring, because there is the chance to lose as well as to gain.

You may say a small business cannot be successful because the competition from big business is too severe. That is untrue. Take the grocery business, which is extremely competitive. In any city you will find Supermarkets and small neighborhood stores. Each has its advantages and its disadvantages, but both exist side by side.

Size is no measure of merit. A big business is not necessarily bad. A small business is not necessarily good. Both big and small businesses are run by people, some of whom are good, some bad.

Then there is the question of ownership. When businesses were small, many were owned by one family or by one person. Now, one family seldom owns a big corporation. Instead, stock is sold to workers, to everyone who wishes to buy. If the business prospers, dividends are paid, and stock owners thus share in the profits.

To the idea that the worker should own the company, Mr. Benjamin Fairless of United States Steel, answered that the workers could own the U. S. Steel corporation in seven years by saving a moderate amount each week and buying stock. He further pointed out that the total cost per worker's family would be less than the price of a medium-priced automobile!

Pay Checks

There are advantages to a country that has many small businesses. The owners feel a pride in what they own and are usually willing to work harder than for someone-else. Likewise, there are disadvantages in working a set number of hours for a big corporation and getting a stipulated pay check at the end of the week.

However, large numbers of hired workers are essential to operating a big corporation. To the extent that they understand how our business system operates, they can be happy, contented citizens, particularly when what their pay check buys provides a better living than would be likely were they in business for themselves.

Living Standards

I would be the last person to say that a living standard measured by material things can be a measure of contentment, or even civilization. Spiritual things are far more important than material things, but if we are wise we can have both. Few of you, I am sure, would appreciate being restricted to candles for lighting homes, wood stoves for heating them, or a pump in the back yard for providing water.

How do living standards improve? Division of labor and power are the answers. When mother spun and wove cloth, each member of the family had one dress or suit, or maybe two. When hay was mowed by hand, and grain threshed with a flail, most men were farmers. They produced so little per

man that there wasn't much left to send to the city consumer after the farm family was fed.

The use of more and more mechanical power changed that.

History shows that living standards improve fastest in countries where there is the least interference with business. Basically that means the freedom to produce what the public wants so long as it is not contrary to public interest (narcotics for example).

There Are Other Systems:

1. **Anarchy**—Here the strongest take what they wish from the weak.

2. **Socialism**—Under this system those who are able, contribute part of what they produce to those less thrifty and energetic.

3. **Statism**—The government tells you what to produce, what to charge for it, and how much you can keep.

Nothing can be more clearly proved by cold figures and facts than the Free Enterprise has brought to America the highest living standards in any country at any time.

And be very very slow to accept criticism of the system. It can be improved, but some who claim they wish to improve it are really interested in its destruction. That would be a calamity, but it will not happen so long as most persons, be they students, workers, capitalists, or consumers, understand how our economic system works.

* * *

Chapter XII

GUARDING FREEDOM

WHAT IS freedom? It is the privilege of doing what we wish and thinking what we wish, so long as we do not interfere with the freedom of others. To protect us from others and to keep all of us from turning liberty into license, some restraint is necessary, but in a republic such as ours the laws which restrain us are supposed to conform to certain basic principles set forth in our Constitution and Bill of Rights.

Too many citizens think of democracy as the will of the majority. But suppose a majority decides to confiscate the property of a minority. That would not be democracy no matter how big the majority, because it violates the fundamental principle of the right to own property and the commandment "Thou shalt not steal."

Sometimes men have argued about the relative importance of human rights and property rights. The truth is that in countries where men have the right to hold property, they have very little in the way of human rights. The right to own property is fundamental to the kind of freedom we know and value.

It naturally follows that in order to remain free we must resist those who try to force us to do their will and think their thoughts. To put it positively, we must insist on acting according to our conscience and thinking our own thoughts as long as they do not infringe on the freedom of others.

First, let's think about freedom of action.

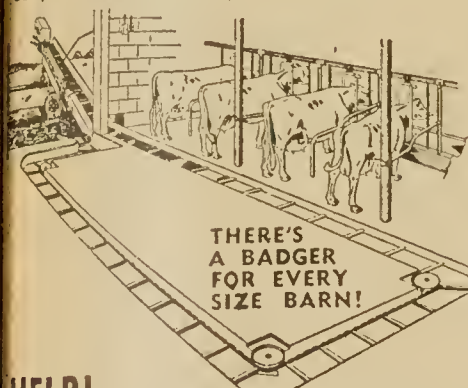
A dictator is all powerful. The individual citizen lives to serve the state. He has no freedom.

A Republic recognizes that an individual has dignity—that the state exists to protect the individual, that it is his servant, not his master.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from Opposite Page)
It does not follow that in a democracy, you or I can decide what laws we will obey and what laws we will ignore. We can, however, work openly to change laws that violate the fundamental principles of our Constitution and Bill of Rights. We can urge laws that we think will be desirable and which conform to fundamental principles, and we can oppose the passing of laws which observe those principles, but which we believe are not desirable. In fact, as a first step we can resolve to measure laws and proposed laws by those fundamentals, and to refuse to approve them no matter how convincing the argument for them, unless they do conform to those fundamentals.

Let's talk about other ways in which freedom of action may be challenged.

1. Parents

Probably each of you could tell me how unreasonable you think your parents are at times. How they refuse permission to do things you know are absolutely harmless. How they pressure you into doing things you know are useless.

Every organization must have a head. A home is an organization, and the parents constitute the management. However, even parents have some restraints. If they beat you brutally or starve you, the law can and will step in.

The chief hope of most parents is that children will develop into normal, happy, responsible individuals. Most parents have no desire to maintain control of their children longer than is necessary, in fact parents often push young people out of the nest, as the mother robin does her brood, in order that they may grow in achievement and responsibility.

But there is danger. A few parents cannot let go of children easily; if allowed to do so they will continue to dominate. If, as you approach maturity, you see this happening, and if thought and reasoning do not correct it, there is but one thing to do, leave and strike out for yourself. You may do it when you go to college. You may decide to get a job in another locality. If you get married you may decide not to settle down next door or on the next street—certainly not in the same house.

Meanwhile, you should have the privilege of expressing your desires and opinions freely, of stating your case with the expectation that it will be considered fairly. But if the decision goes against you, accept it gracefully.

A young son asked dad how old he must be before he could do as he wished. Dad replied, "Don't ask me, I haven't arrived there yet!" When we have the privilege of deciding what to do, we also have the responsibility of observing principles, obeying laws, following our conscience. Often that is more difficult than to follow definite orders from some other person.

2. Friends.

People enjoy giving advice. They enjoy the feeling of power which comes from influencing or dominating others.

Probably as a youngster you have at some time been dominated by a playmate who was older and more aggressive than you. Later perhaps you dominated someone younger than you. It is unfortunate when you get the habit of following the advice of others instead of reaching your own conclusions. For one thing, you are likely to be in a continual state of frustration and indecision. One friend convinces you of the wisdom of a certain action, but the next day another friend gives equally good arguments for the opposite point of view. Chances are that neither understands your problem fully and that both may be wrong.

You cannot be free when some other person, even your best friend, is telling you what to do.

(To Be Continued)

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Blue Comb in Chickens

BLUE COMB is now known to be an infectious disease. It is caused by a virus or virus-like agent. For years Massachusetts poultrymen have watched blue comb spread from pen to pen and strike various age groups of birds on the farm. Many pathologists believed this condition was caused by an infectious agent, but only recently has research isolated the causative agent.

The name blue comb is the popular term applied to this disease. It is also known as avian monocytosis, unknown disease, pullet disease, etc. Here in Massachusetts we find blue comb occurring most often in summer and early fall. Chickens five to six months old and older are most susceptible.

The onset is usually very sudden. Many birds are affected, but very few

The symptoms and lesions are listed to show how closely this disease resembles other poultry diseases such as fowl cholera, fowl typhoid, pullorum disease, etc. Poultrymen should not guess on the diagnosis. He may think he has blue comb when in reality it may be fowl typhoid and he is causing the spread of this "community-type disease" to neighboring poultry.

When blue comb has been diagnosed treat for it as follows:

1. Use a high level antibiotic for 7 to 10 days.
2. Molasses and buttermilk may be fed to the flock to stimulate water intake as well as to de-toxify and stimulate the birds.
3. Supply plenty of fresh clean water.

The general picture of blue comb is that many birds will become sick, but 10 per cent or less will usually die. If treatment is begun early, the flock will usually recover rapidly.

It is suggested that suspect birds be examined at a laboratory to prevent false diagnosis from making more serious poultry health problems.—William E. Meehl, Department of Veterinary Science, Mass. State University

— A. A. —

DO YOUR HENS KNOW YOU?

Mechanizing your poultry business is desirable, but are you carrying it too far? How often do you go into the laying pen to observe the birds? Not many years ago, before we had all the mechanical gadgets we do today, we were in the laying pens frequently and whether we realized it or not, we were observing the birds.

The only reason many poultrymen go into the laying pen today is to clean the automatic waterers and, sometimes, they don't even do this. The feeder of the mechanical feeder is outside the laying pen so you can feed the birds without going into the pen. While some roll-away nests the poultrymen can gather the eggs without going into the laying pen. Since it isn't "necessary" to go into the pens to care for the birds, many poultrymen find something else to do. — Cornell Poultry Pointers

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

There are three types of people: the few who make things happen, the many who watch things happen, and the big majority who have no idea what has happened.

—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

die from this disease. The first warning that a poultryman may have is the finding of dead birds. The chief symptoms seen in the live birds are:

1. Fever.
2. Sudden drop in feed consumption.
3. Dehydrated and depressed acting birds.
4. Distended crop.
5. Blue color of comb and wattles.
6. Whitish-green fetid diarrhea.
7. Bleached eggs and sudden drop in egg production.

When dead birds are examined, the following pathology is often noted:

1. Dry muscles of dark red color.
2. Tight skin with little elasticity due to dehydrated state of the body.
3. Ovarian follicles are shrunk and often a yolk-like liquid discharge is found in the abdominal cavity.
4. Crop contents are often dry and sour smelling.
5. Kidneys are swollen and streaked with fine white lines.
6. Catarrhal enteritis.

Hubbard Farms White Mountain Entry First in New Hampshire Broiler Test



HISTORY repeated itself when the final report was released on the State of New Hampshire Broiler Test.

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Hubbard Farms also had the best feed conversion to 3 1/2 lbs. with 2.57%.

In four consecutive New Hampshire State Broiler Tests, Hubbard Farms

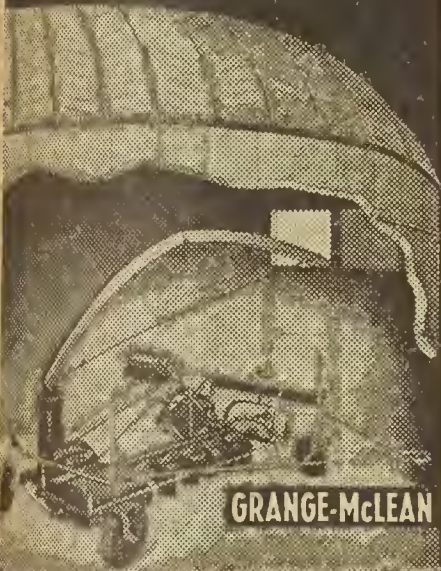
White Mountains or Silver Mountain Rocks have been first in growth.

In the Massachusetts 1956 Broiler Test, Hubbard White Mountains were also first in growth, 4.19 lbs. in 11 weeks, and first in total returns over feed cost.

Likewise at the Georgia 1956 Broiler and Breeder Test Hubbard White Mountains scored first in growth, 3.8 lbs. at 10 weeks.

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HOUSES, FARM BLDGS.,
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TOP N.Y.S. Leghorn BREEDERS

At 5th Central N. Y. Random
Sample Test. New low summer
prices. Write for free bulletins,
price list, catalog.

BULKLEY'S LEGHORNS

Our 41st Year — Phone 30-M

125 Leghorn Lane — Odessa, N. Y.



Because he grows roughage on 12 fields belonging to neighbors, Walter Lewis practices zero grazing. This dump truck with swinging gate hauls the chopped pasture to his milk cows.

GOOD NEIGHBOR FARMING

(Continued from Page 1)

a secret. He tells the landowner about it. Frequently he'll offer to pay so much per acre for rental at this time and a satisfactory agreement to both parties will be reached.

No written contract is involved but there is an understanding that when he builds up a piece of land, he expects to get some value from it and is not spending his money to have it turned into a building lot. Most landowners understand this and a mutual agreement is reached.

Walter hauls all feed to his milk cows, starting in with wheat and vetch in the spring, then goes into first and second cutting alfalfa, then sweet corn from a neighbor, more switching around on alfalfa cuttings, then regular silage corn while silos are being filled, then back to alfalfa until frost.

He is mighty proud of his new trench silo that opens up right into his basement pen stable. Rene Ouelette, his herdsman, gets full credit for this labor-saving idea. The trench silo, bulldozed out at a cost of \$55, holds 120 tons of corn silage and is covered with a four-inch layer of apple pomace.

Grows All Roughage

Through his land program he is able to provide all the roughage necessary for the herd without buying outside. He does have one pasture on the home farm near the barn which is used for a month during the spring and later for emergency use in case of equipment breakdown during zero grazing. Heifers and dry cows are pastured in a rented pasture.

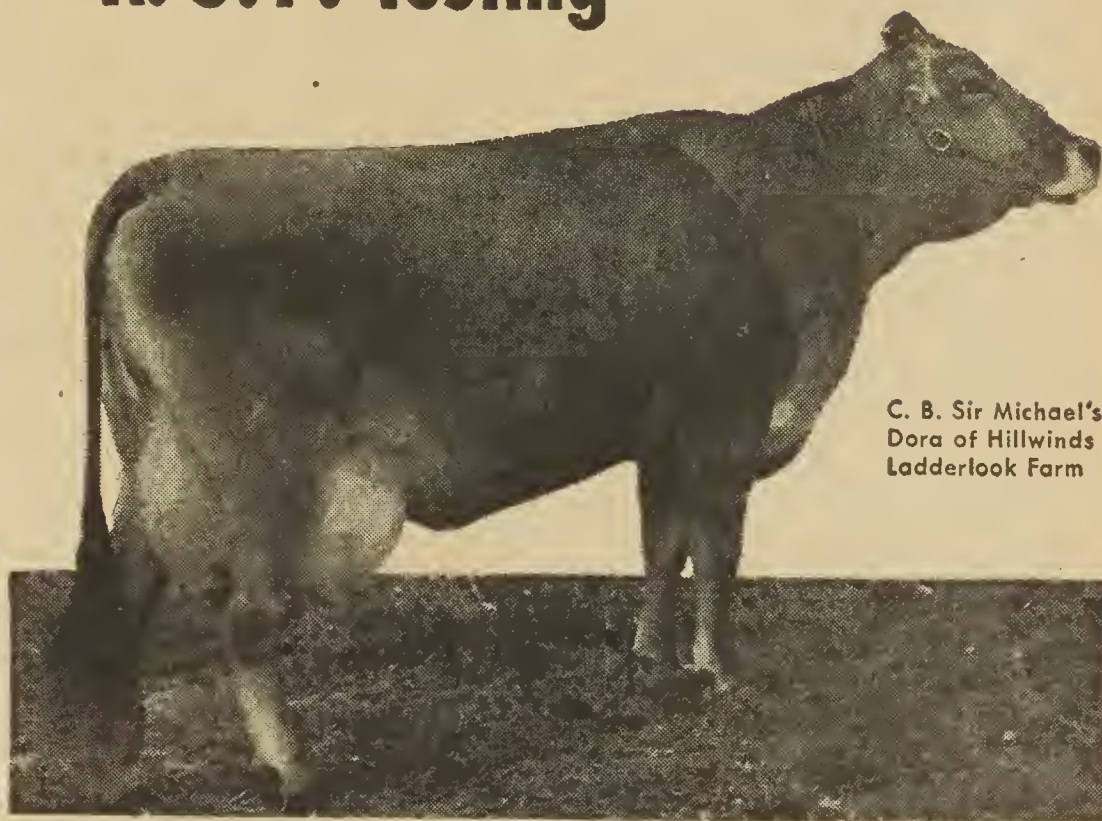
As Lewis uses the top floors of his own barn for poultry, his hay is generally stored in barns on rented land. Poultry comes in mighty handy on his retail dairy route. Raising White Americans, he sells about 40 meat birds and nearly 14 cases of eggs weekly, all produced on the farm.

Mrs. Lewis shares the work by taking telephone calls, managing the books, and doing all the housework but still finds time to lead the local 4-H Garden Club. Their 15-year old son, Dick, has four registered Holsteins of his own, and their two daughters, Nancy, 12, and Joan, 7, are active in 4-H work.

So if you are getting a little cramped for space, try the Walter Lewis way. Chances are good, that with a little imagination and ingenuity you can probably locate plenty of land right in your own neighborhood. Be neighborly. Keep your property picked up and manure piles out of your neighbors' vision. It pays dividends as Walter Lewis found out.

P.S. Landowners frequently become milk customers.

Highest known two time milk record for the breed on either H. I. R. or R. O. P. testing



C. B. Sir Michael's
Dora of Hillwinds
Ladderlook Farm

Owner James A. Britton of Hillwinds Ladderlook Farm in Leyden, Mass., and Manager William J. Notter who made the amazing records shown here, know that it takes the best feed for both top show performance and top production.

That's why they feed WIRTHMORE

Thousands of other dairymen know that they just can't beat Wirthmore for results and profits. That's why Wirthmore is the biggest-selling feed in the Northeast. Why not try Wirthmore yourself?

The results will show you.



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MALDEN, MASS.

Write for FREE copy
of 140 page
BETTER DAIRYING

LOOK AT THE RECORD

C. B. Sir Michael's Dora 15661
Age 8 years two time milking
Milk 27,559.9 lbs. milk
1,048.26 lbs. fat — 365 days

Dora averaged 75.5 lbs. milk per day for the 365 day period and carried a calf for 210 days of her record. She has a lifetime record of 102,217 lbs. milk, 3,762 lbs. fat.

Herd average for 1955
12,810 milk 4.32% ; 555 lbs. fat.

Show record for 1955
Jr. Champion & Reserve Grand Champion Bull
1st prize Jr. Get of Sire at Syracuse

Now! PREPARE FOR NEXT Winter INSTALL A DANIEL'S CHUNK FURNACE

ECONOMICAL
Flowing Heat
NO FUEL WASTE
EASY TO CLEAN

Burns the
largest chunks
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

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HARDWICK, VERMONT

CANVAS COVERS. Direct from Factory at Factory
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Write for Samples and Stock Sizes.
Tents to rent for all purposes (Since 1877)
ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO.
4 HAWLEY STREET. BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

Babcock's HEALTHY CHICKS

MAKE GREAT LAYERS

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC.
Route 3G, Ithaca, N. Y.

ATTEND BABCOCK'S BIG BARBECUE
ON JULY 10th

This will be held in conjunction with the
Cornell Poultrymen's Get-To-Gether. You are
welcome to attend. Please write for free
tickets and catalog. Monroe C. Babcock.

PAINT OUTSIDE Titanium, lead and oil.
Guaranteed not to peel. \$4.95 value special factory
price—\$2.25 gal. Free sample.
SNOW WHITE PAINT CO. Toledo 2, Ohio

★ BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS ★

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum \$1.50. Blind Box Number, \$1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York

24 CHOICE, large early fall heifers. All black and white from the best of cows. All negative two time blood test. Ready now for third test. Kenneth O. Ward, Route 96, Candor, New York. Phone 9-2175.

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative has top markets for Dairy Replacements. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers. Regular sales at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Tuesdays; Bullville, Greene, Wednesdays; Bath, Oneonta, Thursdays.

BROWN SWISS

PUREBRED Brown Swiss calves, either sex. Certified Bangs Free herd. Edward Scofield, Bridgewater, New York.

HOLSTEINS

COMPLETE SALE of registered Holsteins. 60 milk cows, yearlings and calves. Cows bred artificially to D.H.I.A. Write or call Wayne Albro, North Tripphammer Road, Ithaca, New York. Phone 43857.

CATTLE dealer in Ontario wants connection with parties interested in buying Canadian Holstein dairy cattle. Phone Brockville, Ont. 3808 after 8 p.m. Fred Bauml, Brockville, Ontario, Canada.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED Herefords for Sale: 15 yearling, 3 two year bulls and 30 yearling heifers, sired by three great herd sires. The kind that produce 500 pound calves at weaning. We have also for sale 100 yearling heifers of extra fine quality Eugene P. Forrester, Medina, New York.

REGISTERED Hereford service age bulls. Choice quality. Famous background. Mack Park, Wolcott, New York. Phone 5734.

POLLED Hereford Bull, registered. Ready for service. Several fine, grade heifers. Priced to sell. Harry A. Strong, Tel. 39 or 31, Groton, New York.

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FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers. Write: Red Creek Farm Cooperstown, N. Y.

A GOOD type large 20 month old half brother of the winner of the Cornell Progeny test. Priced at \$300 or 25¢ per pound. We successfully showed the full sister at Syracuse. We are also offering females, including heifers from our son of Eileenmere 1032nd. J. W. Stiles, Cortland, New York.

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MARKET your livestock through Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top markets for all livestock. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers for Dairy Replacements. Stockyards at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Bullville, Greene, Bath, Oneonta. Ask your neighbor about Empire; it's a good place to do business.

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SPOTTED Poland China pigs, service boars, bred gilts, large herd, all ages. C. W. Hillman, Vincenttown, New Jersey.

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GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood, Locke, N. Y.

GREAT DANES: Championship bred puppies. Unusual quality. Trimmed, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber, Ithaca, New York.

SPRINGER Spaniel Pups, registered. Friendly hunters—reasonable. A. Luettgens, R.D. 1, Freehold, New Jersey.

BORDER Collie Puppies—Male, purebred, heel-driving stock. Mrs. C. E. Storer, Weld, Maine.

REGISTERED Samoyed Puppies \$35.00. Thomas Blair, Staatsburg, New York. Phone Hyde Park 7416, evenings.

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ZIMMER'S Farm Proven Leghorns. All chicks hatched from our own breeders. 100% pure Mt. Hope. Also our new farm proven strain cross. Good livability and persistent layers of large eggs. Write for details and prices. Zimmer Poultry Farm, Box C, Gallupville, New York.

BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability Babcock Poultry Farm Inc. Route 3A Ithaca N.Y.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm, Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281

MCGREGOR'S Farms Leghorn Chicks produced from breeders selected from our 18,000 layers. Our Leghorns are of the top strains in New York State. Our business is 9/10 repeat orders from satisfied customers. Write for prices. McGregor Farm, Maine, New York.

BABY Chicks \$7.95—100 C.O.D. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at Hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4 Penna.

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

BABY CHICKS

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Poultry clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart New York

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611

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BROADBREASTED White HOLLANDS and Beltsville White poults. Available April, May, June. Sebago Lake Turkey Farm, Sebago Lake, Me.

USDA. Direct Beltsville Broadbreast Poults. Quality pays. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pennsylvania.

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PILGRIM Goslings—large, fast growing strain. Live delivery guaranteed \$1.50 each. Postpaid 4 or more. Fred Wilson, Easthampton, Mass.

WHITE Chinese Goslings, 10 for \$9.00. Jansen strain Khaki Campbell ducklings \$3.00 each in lots of 25 or more. Postpaid live delivery. Howard Butler, Otego, New York.

WHITE China Goslings, day old, \$1.00 each. 4 to 6 weeks old, \$2.25 each. Fairview Farm, Fultonville, New York.

DUCKS

MALKIN (Wild Mallard Cross) Ducklings. Beautiful, Delicious. Circular Free. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Penna.

GIANT Pekin ducklings: \$24.50-100. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

RABBITS

BEAUTIFUL Angora or New Zealand Rabbits for sale. Bardy's Rabbitry, Thompson, Conn.

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MASTITIS Special — C. A. MYCIN in the 12cc syringe containing 500,000 Units Penicillin, 200 mg. Dihydrostreptomycin, 50 mg. Neomycin, 10 mg. Cobalt at \$6.00 per dozen. Carlat Pharmacal Co., Box 1, Bardonia, New York.

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LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reich Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox, Phone—Bergen 97 New York

LET Empire handle your farm sales. Empire offers new Farm Auction Sales, arranges sale of livestock, farm equipment, right on the farm. Call your nearby Empire Stockyards manager for information, or write O. C. Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Oneonta, N. Y.

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WANTED: Ginseng root. High prices paid. Write for circular. Adelphi International Company, 7 East 15th Street, New York 3, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DESIRE position in East. Born and raised on New York farm. Cornell Agricultural graduate. Family, but will travel if necessary. Experience includes management of all types of farm properties, rural appraising, and farm accounting. Please give full details of available position. Box 514-OC c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

CEDAR POSTS

50,000 CEDAR POSTS and rails, best quality, price list on application. Deliver anywhere W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vermont.

CEDAR POSTS and poles, all sizes. Sturdy 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving, 15 cents at yard. Penta treated barn poles. Phone 683121. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcelus, New York. Closed Sunday.

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FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed, 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Dept. A, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Penna.

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25c. 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, New York.

SUPERFINE portraits from photo or negative (returned), 10 4x6s \$1.00. (One colored) Portraitco, L780, Sweetwater, Texas.

EXQUISITE Stationery, Christmas Greetings—inexpensively reproducing home—personal picture. Samples 5c. Brown's, Bryant Avenue, Ithaca, New York.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750 Walker-Gordon Lab Company Plainsboro, N. J.

ATTENDANTS—Male and Female. Salary \$2750, annual increases to \$3490 less maintenance. Five day, eight hour week. Annual vacation (20 days) with pay. Paid sick leave. Many opportunities for advancement. For information write Director, Wassaic State School, Wassaic, New York.

SINGLE man on poultry farm. Good home and board. State age, experience, references, wages. Coventry Poultry Farm, Route 2, Coventry, Conn.

MAN WANTED on 50 cow dairy and potato farm. Experience necessary. All modern equipment. Small furnished house near village. Good salary. Ralph Tuthill, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSEPARENTS: Live closely with 12 teenage boys or girls as family group. True fondness for children and knack for working with them are essential. Man has additional responsibilities. Starting salary up to \$300 plus maintenance. Year round country school near Ithaca. Write George Junior Republic, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

POSITION open now for experienced inseminator in a large well established area. Training available for a man with desirable qualifications. Box 514-HG c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N.Y.

HANDYMAN, single, knowledge of carpentry, plumbing, etc. some tools, steady job. Resort hotel, live in, write details and salary desired. Pine Hill Lodge, Mt. Freedom, New Jersey.

FARM family to operate fully equipped 50 cow Holstein breeding farm in central New York. High performance necessary. Provide complete information on experience capacity, family, location, references, salary etc. c/o Box 514-WF, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED to buy old post cards, envelopes. Chur, Box 117, Williamsville, New York.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT Catalog—Free—Farms, Homes, Businesses, Coast-to-Coast, 34 States. 3,046 bargains described. World's Largest! 56 Years Service. Strout Realty, 251R 4th Ave., New York 10, New York.

310 ACRES—175 tillable, rest pasture, timber wood 2 acres, pond, 42 ties, silo, buckets, 2 barns, cement drive; true 8 room house, running water, bath, toilet, hot air heat. Price \$12,000. Half cash without machinery. G. Pedar, R. D. #3, Worcester, New York.

DIRECT from Owner. Lovely 75 cow farm in high state of cultivation. Nearly 1/3 in new seeding, an abundance of water. One mile from City of Oneonta, New York, Otsego County, near 2 colleges. Two houses, main home has 2 baths, GE oil furnace, modern kitchen. Barn has 72 stanchions, 4 maternity pens, 16x50 Harder concrete Silo, 18x20 new concrete block milk house, also nice horse barn and work shop. Now producing over one ton of milk daily. Bare price \$34,000, can also be purchased stocked and equipped. Also available with this farm only, 77 acre adjoining farm, 25 stanchion barn, 7 room home with fireplace for additional \$9,000. This property being sacrificed for quick sale. East End Cattle Sales, Inc., 108 Chestnut St., Oneonta, New York.

FARMS—Stores—Hotels—Tourists Homes. Lake shore farm 330 acres, 440 acres, 150 acres, equipment, 100 acres, equipment. Let your wants be known. Write, Phone 46-224 Mr. Douglas, Fort Plain, New York, Agent.

269 ACRE dairy farm, 100 gently rolling acres for hay and crops. Spring watered pastures. Fruit trees, sugar bush. Stocked, equipped. Comfy 8 room house, bath, oil heat, electricity, telephone, mail, school bus, churches. Two barns, silo, machine shed, poultry house. Income from milk past 12 months nearly \$12,000. Immediate possession. Jesse Palmer, Sherman, New York.

150 ACRE Dairy Farm, equipment and 40 head registered Guernseys. Price \$28,500. Box 514-JN, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

FARM: 114 acres, 34 stanchion barn, 6 room house. Cattle, Machinery. \$27,500. Wilson—Broker 24 Bank St., Sussex, N. J.

3 ROOM house with exceptionally large porch. Good cement cellar under whole house. City water, lights, telephone. On No. 1 State Highway between city of Franklin and Webster Lake Road, exceptional location. Priced reasonable for quick sale. Raymond F. Allen, RFD #2, West Franklin, New Hampshire.

SMALL FARM for sale. Approximately 4 acres sandy land, exceptionally good for chickens. Henhouse for 1000 birds. Barn with 4 tie-ups and hay accommodations. 7 room house, city water, electricity, sewage, 1 mile from all city accommodations on No. 1 State Highway. Priced reasonable for quick sale. Raymond F. Allen, RFD #2, West Franklin, New Hampshire.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

GUARANTEED Silo-Matic silo unloaders—also auger bunk feeders—feeds up to 300 head in 20 minutes automatically. Wet, hard packed or frozen silage no problem. 30 days free trial. Low cost. Write Railco Co., Inc., Plainfield, Illinois.

DEPRESSION prices—we sell cheap—save 75% New and used tractor parts—150 makes and models. 1956 catalog ready, send 25c—refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, \$5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, \$7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, \$13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders. Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best used trade-ins of other makes. Silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply Rome, New York

JOHN DEERE Machines—Model 50 now \$2036. Model 60 now \$2530. Diesel now \$3730. Rakes now \$310, Grassland drill was \$975, now \$682. Specials on Balers and Choppers. Marshall Tractor Co., Middlebury, Vermont.

WANTED: Used Gravelly tractor. State price and condition. E. J. Manwell, 20 Ward Avenue, Northampton, Mass.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

July 7 Issue.....Closes June 22
July 21 Issue.....Closes July 6
Aug. 4 Issue.....Closes July 20
Aug. 18 Issue.....Closes Aug. 3

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

USED EQUIPMENT—Used Equipment, Look at These Bargain Specials at Casellini-Venable Corporation. Your Caterpillar Dealer! Minneapolis Moline Wheel Tractor, equipped with Lull Model 4C Shovel loader, 3/4 yd. bucket. Enclosed cab, power steering, excellent rubber. Only 4 years old, just \$3150. Caterpillar D8 Tractor with crankcase guard and LeTourneau cable bulldozer rear drum PCU, very good running condition, ready for work, \$4950. Cletrac BD tractor with winch and boom, \$1800. Caterpillar D13000 Elec. Set, 75KW, 220 V, 3 PH60 cycle, complete with base and switchboard, checked and tuned in our shop—\$5310. International TD18 Tractor with Isaacson Hyd. straight dozer, new 1949—very reasonable! Oliver Model 88 Industrial Wheel Tractor with Ware Hydraulic Loader. Good running condition. \$1665. Caterpillar RD6 Tractor fair condition. \$750. Onan Diesel Electric Set, 5KW, 120-240V single phase in good condition. \$650. LaCrosse Semi Trailer, 23 Ton Tandem Axle, very good, rubber very good—reasonable. Many other good buys. Call, write or wire for your needs. Casellini Venable Corp., Barre, Vt. Tel. Granite 6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are Registered Trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

DO YOUR Spring Buying from this equipment list from your Caterpillar Dealer, the Houghton Arnold Machinery Co. 1952 Caterpillar D-2 50 tractor. Now being repaired to sell as a "Certified Buy." Caterpillar D4-60" Tractor fully equipped with Cat Angledozer, No. 44 Cat Hyd. Control and Hyster winch; will sell as "Certified Buy." If you're looking for an inexpensive tractor, see this HG Cletrac, "Buy & Try" price only \$800. Caterpillar D4-60" tractor with HT4 front end loader, hyd. control. Great Opportunity — "Certified Buy." Allis-Chalmers HD tractor equipped with Gar Wood straight dozer. Recently traded. Buy & Try. Cletrac Model BG equipped with Model HT35 Heil Angledozer, a good opportunity to pick up a good machine at an exceptionally low "Buy & Try" price. Many other good values in all kinds of used equipment. Send a postcard for complete listing. Houghton Arnold Machinery Co., 59 Presumpscot St., Portland, Maine. Tel. Spruce 4-3121. Caterpillar and Cat are Registered Trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.

TRANSPLANTER with fertilizer attachment and tractor hitch—brand new—1/2 price. Power Drive Corn Harvesters with loaders—1/2 price. Harry A. Strong, Tel. 39 or 31, Groton, New York.

SILOS. Fair prices. Prompt service. Write B. Walker, 220 Bartlett Road, Norwich, New York.

FLOWERS and BULBS

GLOXINIA bulbs \$.35 plus postage. R. Less Smith, Cortland, New York, R. 3.

FUND RAISING

CLUBS, Churches, Auxiliaries, etc. Earn \$100-\$500 cash, plus 24 handsome sturdy card table for your club! Nothing to pay, no risk. Write for details about the Mathers Advertising Card Table Plan. F. W. Mathers Dept. AG, Mt. Ephraim, New Jersey.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

SWITCHES \$2—Baby Booties 50c Eva Mae Union Springs, New York

RAISE Money for your Church, Grange, or you self, with the new, attractive purse Shopping Bag. Tremendous sales appeal. Write for money making plan and special free bag offer. Bristol Shaftsbury, Vermont.

WHOLESALE name brand gift, appliance catalog. Big discounts free delivery, and double S&H Green Stamps with all purchases. Send refundable. Akron Distributors 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

FREE—literature on beautiful Ecco kitchen set, stainless steel tableware, stainless steel cookware, reversible window fans, many other items amazingly low prices. Arthur King Isaacs, 3 Market St., Oxford, Penna.

LADIES sheer nylons, 3 pair for \$1.50. Add 1¢ postage for each three pair. Sizes 8 1/2-11. Write Mrs. John Tompkins, Box 305, Saugerties, N.Y.

TATTLING Quarterly! Patterns, pictures, articles—\$1.00 yearly. Shuttle Art, 319 (AA2) Cumberland Road, West Hartford, Conn.

PASTEL Ribbon Remnants, good lengths, widths 100 yards \$1.00. Postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

PROTECT Your Berry Crops. Cheese cloth, 10 yards by 52", in 10 yard convenient length, \$6.50 prepaid. Remit Hcin. Thornwood, N. Y.

VETERANS of 5th, 25th, 28th, 43rd, 94th, 80th, and 82nd Divisions—your outfits' insignia on enameled metal. Attaches to your automobile registration plates. Send \$2.00 to: Symbolic Merchandise Mart, P.O. Box #77, Fair Haven Station, New Haven, Conn.

100 SUPERB Double Edged Razor Blades \$1.00 send \$2.00 to Symbolic Merchandise Mart, P.O. Box #77, Fair Haven Station, New Haven, Conn. Money refunded if not satisfied.

AMAZING Bargain! 100 Razor Blades \$1.00 postpaid. Finest steel, fit all double edge razors. Unconditionally guaranteed. Arthur King Isaacs, 523 Market St., Oxford, Penna.

BUSINESS Cards, \$2.98 per thousand posted. Inquiries invited, John C. McGrath, Feely Road, Caledonia, New York.

FAMILY record dating back to 1778. Also Lamb Grant on sheepskin. Fred H. Tuttle, R.D. Nichols, New York.

STATIONERY, Christmas Greetings, reproducing your picture. See Brown's advertisement. Photographic.

RETIRED gentleman would like to share home with elderly or retired gentleman. Christian, Metz, Route 2, Averill Park, New York.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

The 1956 Farm Bill

(Continued from Page 5)

olve the disposal of surplus stocks of cotton, rice, etc.—and will cost government around two billion dollars. Some newspapers and magazines list the whole business under such headings as "What government now will do for farmers," but these sections subsidizing exports of cotton and wheat, selling and bartering, and giving away surpluses both at home and abroad, put nothing in the farmers' pocket.

These Things Hurt

Other than the long-range benefits of the Soil Bank provisions, the new bill probably will be known most for the things it did not do.

For two years, Secretary Benson has asked Congress to exempt from acreage allotments growers who use for feed all the wheat they raise. The new bill did not exempt them, so farmers will go on being hauled into court for growing wheat beyond their quotas even though they're growing it for their own livestock or poultry.

Despite the surplus of corn and the now guaranteed \$1.25 price for those who grow beyond their allotment, the acreage was raised from 43 million to 51 million acres for 1956. On top of that, this acreage will be continued for the next three years unless growers themselves vote against acreage allotments and supports at 75% to 90% of parity.

Despite millions being spent to try and get rid of our growing surpluses of rice and cotton, the Bill freezes the acreage at the present level for 1957

GRAIN FOR COWS ON PASTURE

WHEN YOU read about the tremendous production of high-quality grass that can come from improved pasture, the logical question is "Why do we give cows grain when they can fill up on grass in 1½ hours?"

There are two reasons. The first one is that cows give a lot more milk than they did even 10 years ago. A cow that is producing 20 pounds of milk a day or less can do it on good pasture and maintain body weight, but who wants to board a cow that will produce only 20 pounds of milk on top-quality pasture?

The second reason is that while she may give more than 20 pounds of milk on good pasture, she will do it at the expense of lost body weight, and putting weight back on her body at some later date, will cost her owner more than to keep it there in the first place. Most good dairymen do not cut down much on the amount of grain fed, even on the best pasture. The man who feeds one pound of grain for 3½ pounds of milk in the winter may reduce it to one pound to 4 or 5 pounds of milk on excellent pasture. He may use a grain with somewhat less protein than he does when cows are being fed in the barn.

As to the amount of grain, this will depend a lot on how good the pasture is. There are two reasons for this. Cows will consume a lot more grass on good pasture than they will on poor pasture and in addition, it will contain more nutrients per 100 pounds. The poorer the pasture, the more grain the cows need.

and 1958. The present crop is expected to increase the carry-over of cotton from 11 to 15 million bales and of rice by 700,000,000 pounds.

Plow Crops Under

Because the new Bill ordered him to make Soil Bank payments available immediately, Secretary Benson announced May 31, a program for paying farmers for plowing under acreage already planted to the basic commodities. If based on last year's average yields, acreage reserve payments per acre will be \$23.88 for wheat, \$35.82 for corn, \$62.40 for cotton and \$65.97 for rice. It is felt that these payments will yield the grower about as much for leaving his land lie idle as he would net from actually producing the crop.

No one especially likes the new farm bill but parts of it, at least, represent a short step in the right direction away from legislation which for 25 years has tried to maintain high prices of some products at the expense of others. Under the new program, acreage put in the Soil Bank will not be competing with the livestock and perishable products of the Northeast.

— A. A. —

Halsey Knapp Honored

On June 1, at the final Assembly of the Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute at Farmingdale, L. I., the New York State Agricultural Society honored Halsey Knapp, who is retiring as Director of the Institute. The surprise presentation of the citation reproduced below was made by T. E. Milliman, and Locke James, assistant to Mr. Knapp, in the presence of about 1200 people.

Distinguished Service Citation

to

HALSEY B. KNAPP

Teacher, Administrator, Moulder of Youth,
Promoter of International Good Will,
Leader of Men:

FOR BUILDING at Farmingdale on Long Island over a period of 33 years an Institute unparalleled in its usefulness to youth, to agriculture, to industry, and to education;

For attracting to the Institute he headed the most substantial kind of moral and other support from leading citizens, including the gift of two great tracts of good land in Nassau and Dutchess Counties;

For serving unselfishly in the ranks of Rotary over a long period rising to the First Vice Presidency of Rotary International, and becoming in himself an instrument for peace and progress in the world;

For contributing to the dignity and stature of farming in the Empire State by using every position and every opportunity within his power to promote a better understanding of agriculture among the leaders of industry, the press, education and the public;

For strengthening and enhancing the value of this Society in many ways in his long years of service as a member, as its President, and as a member of its Century Farms Committee;

For these and numerous other contributions, including his unique ability to inspire and challenge others, this Citation for Distinguished Service to Agriculture is presented this first day of June 1956 at Farmingdale, Long Island, by

THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

W. W. Hawley, Batavia, N. Y.;
Frank Beneway; Fred H. Sexauer, Auburn, N. Y.; Arthur Youngs, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.; Spencer Duncan; Harold L. Creal, Homer, N. Y.; Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Lawyersville, N. Y.; J. C. Corwith, Water Mill, N. Y.

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announcing the second annual pure bred hog sale on July 28th, 1956, at 1:00 P.M. sharp in our new sales barn on the farm. We will be selling an excellent selection of bred gilts and sows as well as some open gilts and boars.

Many offsprings of our champion sows of 1955 and our imported Scottish and Canadian sows will be offered in this sale. Many of these animals are bred to Prestigemere 1021 who sired the National and International Truckloads of Berkshire barrows of 1955, and many of our Yorkshires are bred to the Champion New York State boar of 1955 and an imported Scottish boar Moncur King David 30th. Plan to come early and attend the 4H and FFA judging contest. Free lunch will be served. We have now on hand some excellent Berkshire and Yorkshire Gilts and Boars which were farrowed this Spring and are ready for immediate shipment. They are carefully selected animals and out of large litters. Also available are some fine Berkshire and Yorkshire Fall boars.

Rudy G. Oswald, Manager

SIR WILLIAM FARM — HILLSDALE, N. Y.
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New York State Auctioneers Convention
Saturday, June 30, 1956
at 1:30 P.M.

at Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.

An educational program is planned featuring, Col. Guy L. Pettit of Bloomfield, Iowa and Col. Q. R. Chaffee of Towanda, Pa. as guest speakers. Other talks by prominent New York State Auctioneers on various phases of the Auction business. Round table discussion on legislation pertaining to Auctions. Banquet and Entertainment for Auctioneers and Wives at 7:00 P.M. All Auctioneers, whether members or not, are cordially invited to attend.

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ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

MISCELLANEOUS

ADI-TIED Windsor Knot Tie — choice of brown, blue, brown, black, grey and tan colors. \$2.00 to Symbolic Merchandise Mart, P. O. Box 277, Fairhaven Station, New Haven, Conn.
TRESPASSING Signs. Samples. Prices. Free. 65 Cottage, Middletown, New York.



SOON THE fruits of the season will once again be abundant and you can start refilling your jam and jelly glasses. Pectin (commercial or homemade) must be used for jelly

made with some fruits, but any of the following fruits will make jelly with the right amount of sugar: apples, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, quinces, raspberries.

Jelly Making Without Added Pectin

To make jelly without added pectin:

1. Select fruit that is just ripe, of good color and flavor, and without spoilage and discoloration.

2. Wash fruit and remove any stem and flower ends and quarter. (Core apples.) Crush soft fruits.

3. To extract juice, cook fruit with added water in a large kettle, as follows: (2 pounds fruit yields about 2 cups of juice and makes about 4 glasses of jelly.)

Berries, currants, gooseberries: Add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water per quart of fruit (crush berries). Cook 10 minutes.

Grapes: Add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water per quart of fruit. Cook 15 minutes.

Apples: Add 1 cup water per quart fruit. Cook 20 minutes.

Quinces: Add 2 cups water per quart of fruit. Cook 25 minutes.

Place cooked fruit in a wet jelly bag (cotton flannel is best) and allow time to drip. If you squeeze fruit, strain juice through another wet bag. Allow grape juice to stand at least over night and strain again. A second and third extraction may be made with crab-apples, grapes, and currants, but the jelly made from this will be less clear.

4. Prepare jelly glasses by washing with soapy water, rinsing, and bringing to boil in water to cover and keeping them in hot water until ready to use. They may be drained upside down on a clean tray and placed in a moderately hot oven until filled. Place paraffin in a container for melting (a small metal tea pot is very handy).

5. Cook small amounts of jelly at a time—not more than 4 cups of juice, which will make about 6 to 7 glasses of jelly. Use the following proportions of sugar and juice:

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar for each cup of juice from quinces and raspberries

$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 cup sugar for each cup juice from blackberries, gooseberries, and grapes

1 cup sugar for each cup juice from apples and currants

Bring juice to boil in large saucepan. Add the sugar and heat slowly until sugar is dissolved. Then boil rapidly (to retain flavor and prevent darkening) until done. Test for doneness by taking up a small amount of jelly on a tablespoon. Jelly is done if a few drops flow together and drop off the spoon in a sheet. Remove jelly from heat and skim quickly.

(Note: If making jams, use $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar for each cup of chopped or crushed fruit.)

6. **Pouring and sealing:** pour jelly quickly into the prepared hot glasses (holding pan close to glass to avoid air bubbles). Leave about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch head space. Cover with a thin layer of paraffin, being sure that there is a good seal. Cool, cover, label, and store in a cool place. For "hot sealing" without paraffin, see directions at end of this article.

RED RASPBERRY AND CURRANT JELLY

1 cup red raspberry juice
2 cups currant juice
3 cups sugar

To extract juice, see step 3 above. Combine juices in a fairly large saucepan and bring to a boil. Add the sugar and stir until dissolved. Cook rapidly until of jellifying consistency. Test for jellifying as in step 5 above. If you wish to use a thermometer (candy or jelly thermometer) cook jelly until thermometer registers 220° F. Remove from heat, skim and pour quickly into prepared hot glasses up to within $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch of top. Cover with a thin layer of hot paraffin. Cool and add another thin layer of paraffin. Makes about 5 glasses of jelly.

STRAWBERRY JAM

4 cups crushed strawberries
3 cups sugar

Place berries in a large saucepan and heat quickly to boiling. Add sugar, and stir until dissolved. Bring mixture to boil and boil rapidly until thick, stirring frequently to prevent scorching. Remove from heat, cover pan, and let stand for 1 to 2 minutes. Skim jam and pour into prepared hot glasses up to within $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and seal with a thin layer of hot paraffin. Cool and add another thin layer of hot paraffin, being sure of a good seal. Cool, cover, label, and store in a cool, dark place. Makes 6 to 8 glasses.

Jelly Making With Added Pectin

When using commercial pectin, buy it as needed and keep it in a cool dry place. Follow the manufacturer's recipes exactly, and do not interchange recipes. If you use $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of the liquid pectin, be sure to recap the bottle

Delicious jams and jellies
add sparkle and color to
a meal.

good

JAMS and JELLIES

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

tightly, keep it in the refrigerator, and use within a month.

Here are some of my favorite jam and jelly recipes using added pectin:

SPICED BLUEBERRY JAM

Crush or grind 2 pounds (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts) fully ripe blueberries. You will need $4\frac{1}{2}$ cups. Add 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves, and allspice. Measure 7 cups (3 pounds) sugar and $4\frac{1}{2}$ cups of the prepared fruit into a large kettle, add 2 tablespoons lemon juice and mix well. Place over high heat, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat; at once stir in 1 bottle of liquid pectin. Skim off foam with metal spoon. Stir and skim jam for 5 minutes. Ladle into hot sterile glasses. Cover at once with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch layer of hot paraffin. Makes about 12 medium glasses.

SOUR CHERRY JAM

3 pounds fully ripe sour cherries
7 cups sugar (3 pounds)
1 bottle liquid pectin

Stem and pit cherries. Chop fine. You will need 4 cups. Combine fruit and sugar in a large saucepan, mix well. Place over high heat, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and at once stir in liquid pectin. Skim off foam with metal spoon. Stir and skim for 5 minutes to cool slightly. Ladle into hot sterile glasses. Cover at once with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch layer of hot paraffin. Makes about 11 glasses.

PINEAPPLE AND STRAWBERRY JAM

1 medium, fully ripe pineapple
1 quart ripe strawberries
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar (2 pounds)
1 box powdered pectin

Pare pineapple and grind or chop very fine. Crush berries. Combine fruits. You will need $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups or $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. Measure sugar to add later. Place prepared fruit in saucepan, add powdered pectin, and mix well. Place over high heat and stir until mixture comes to hard boil. At once stir in sugar. Bring to full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute, with constant stirring. Remove from heat, skim off foam with metal spoon. Stir and skim jam for 5 minutes. Ladle quickly into glasses, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch space. Cover at once with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch layer of hot paraffin. Makes about 8 glasses.

PLUM JELLY

4 pounds fully ripe plums
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar ($3\frac{3}{4}$ pounds)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle liquid pectin

Crush plums—do not peel or pit. Add 1 cup water, bring to boil and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. Place in jelly bag and squeeze out juice. You will need 4 cups juice. Place juice in saucepan, add the sugar, and mix well. Place over high heat and bring to a boil, stirring constantly. At once stir in liquid pectin. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, and skim off foam with metal spoon. Pour quick-

CURRANT JELLY

$3\frac{1}{2}$ quarts fully ripe red currants
7 cups sugar (3 pounds)
1 box powdered pectin

Crush currants. Add $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups water and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. Place in jelly bag and squeeze out juice. You will need $6\frac{1}{2}$ cups ($3\frac{3}{4}$ pounds). Measure sugar to add later. Place juice in pan, add powdered pectin, and mix well. Place over high heat and stir until mixture comes to hard boil. At once stir in sugar. Bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim off foam with metal spoon. Pour quickly into hot sterile jelly glasses, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch space. Cover at once with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch layer of hot paraffin. Makes about 13 glasses.

GRAPE CONSERVE

3 pounds fully ripe grapes
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice (2 lemons)
1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound seeded raisins
1 cup finely chopped nut meats
7 cups (3 pounds) sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle liquid pectin

Slip skins from grapes. Bring to boil and simmer, covered, 5 minutes. Sieve grape pulp. Chop skins and add to sieved pulp. You will need 4 cups. Place fruit in sauce pan. Add juice, rind, raisins, and nuts. Add the sugar and mix well. Place over high heat, bring to full rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and at once stir in liquid pectin. Skim off foam with metal spoon. Stir and skim by turns for 7 minutes. Ladle quickly into hot sterile glasses. Cover at once with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch layer of hot paraffin. Makes about 12 glasses.

HOT SEALING

"Hot sealing" is a new way to make up jams and jellies and can be done with the new straight-sided, shoulderless half pint jars which are fitted with Dome (two piece) metal caps. No paraffin is used. Make jams and jellies as above. Remove from heat and skim. Pour directly from the kettle into jars, holding kettle close to top of jars. Fill jars almost to top, leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ inch head space.

Cover each jar with a dome lid to help hold in heat and keep out air. When all jars are filled, put bands on jars and screw tight. Let jars stand until cold. If dome is down and jar is not sealed, jar is not sealed. If product was not hot enough when put in jar to produce vacuum seal, the band must be left on during storage to keep jar closed airtight.

To prevent fruit floating when jam made with powdered or bottled pectin are canned boiling hot, let the jars stand about 25 minutes and then gently shake each jar until fruit is evenly distributed.

June Needlework



7289



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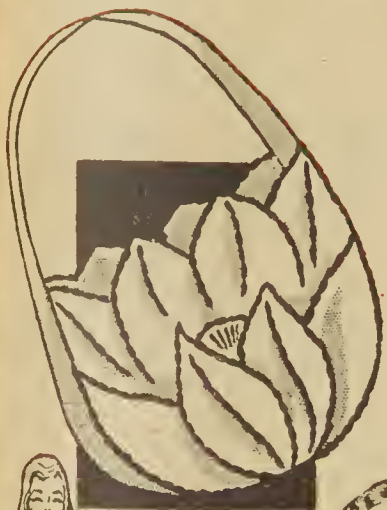
Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P.O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. For Needlecraft Catalog, send an additional 25 cents.



7156



771



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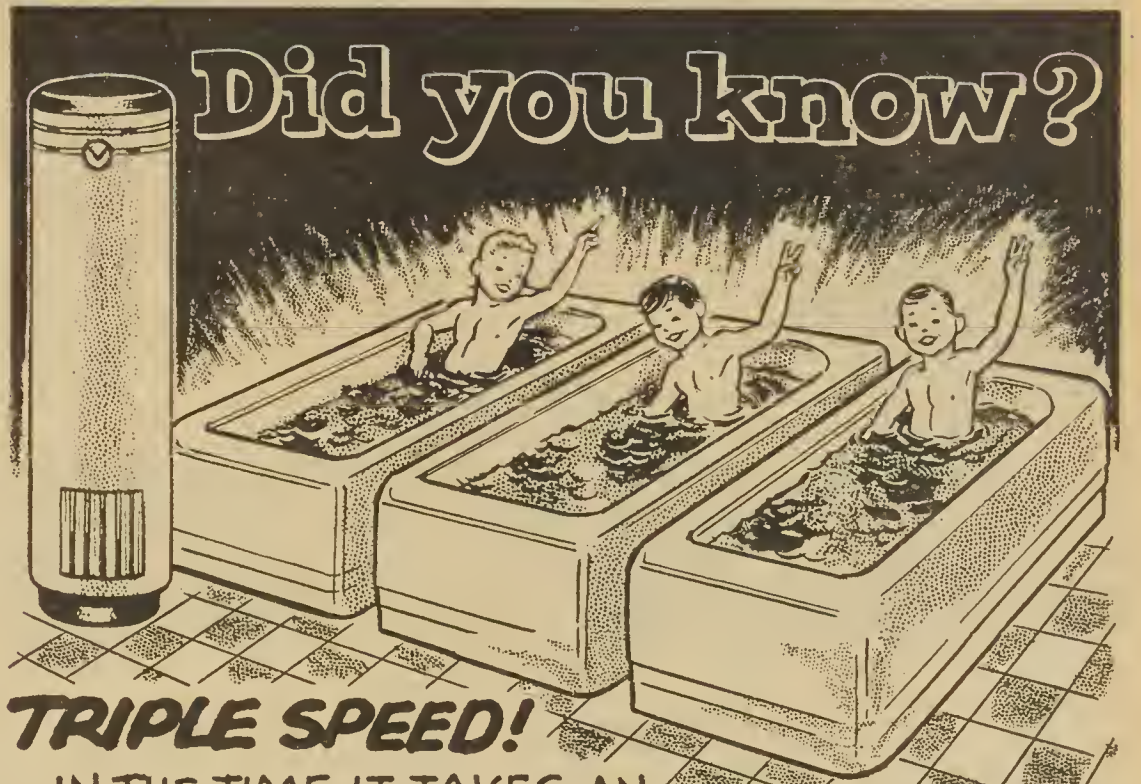
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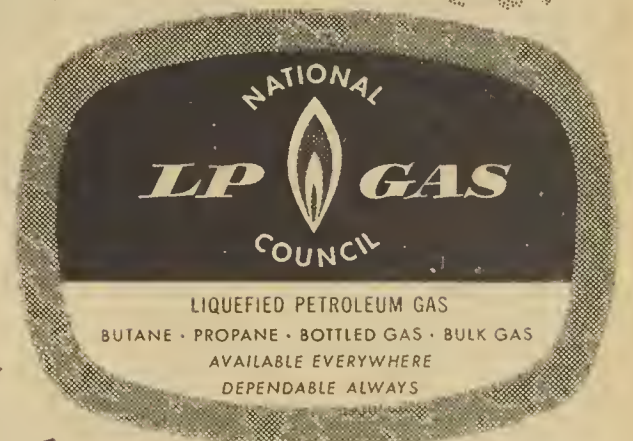
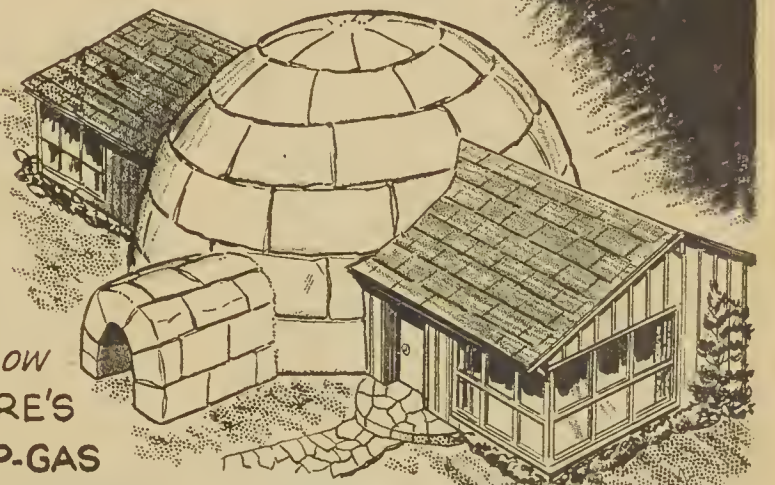
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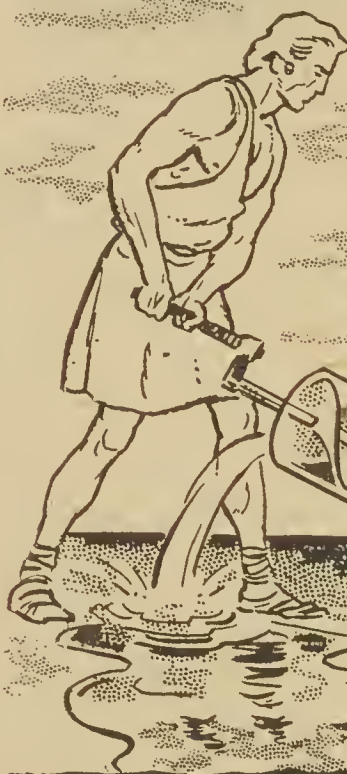
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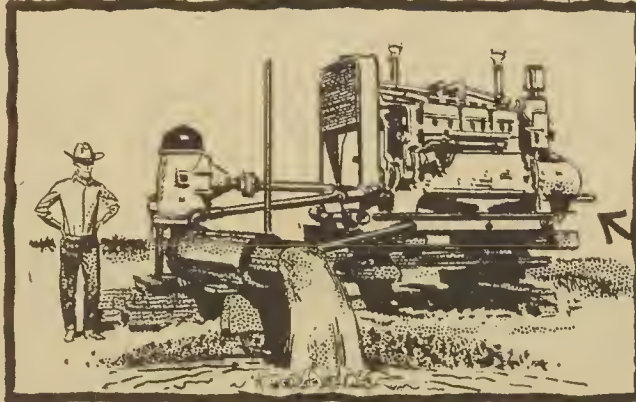


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Her family encourages her to enter cooking contests

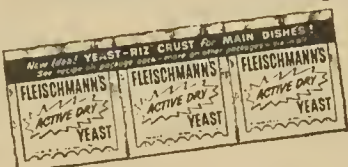
Expert Cook From Cortland, N. Y. Wins 35 Awards at State Fair

No wonder Marilyn, Trudi, and Robert look so pleased over Mrs. Willard Owens' cooking awards . . . she won all 66 ribbons in just four years of cooking competition. Last year alone Mrs. Owens won a total of 35 awards—all at the New York State Fair.

With a husband and three children to care for, Mrs. Owens naturally gets plenty of chance to practice her cooking. And whenever she makes yeast-raised specialties she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's so fast and easy," she says. "And I like the way I can keep a supply handy in my cupboard. This dry yeast stays fresh for months at a time."

You hear words like these from prize-winning cooks all over the country. And when top cooks praise Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast you know it's good! In fact Fleischmann's is *guaranteed* fresher and faster rising or *double your money back*. And it's so much easier to serve yeast-raised specialties with this dry yeast always handy—you can keep it for months right on your shelf. When you bake at home use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.

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by Kay Eichelberger

Housing and Design Specialist, Cornell University

Mantel Arrangement

The mantel in my living-room is 44 inches long. I have a mirror 19½ inches by 14¾ inches above it with a picture on either side of it (9½x7½ inches). There is a milk glass dish (5¼x3½ inches) on the mantel under the mirror and a candle holder (5 inches in diameter) on either end of the mantel. Is there too much on the mantel for its size and are they correctly placed? Also, where might I send for the pictures, "Pinkie" and "Blue Boy?"

—Mrs. O. M., Pennsylvania

The mantel in your room does not have too much on it, but the pieces are too much the same size (candle holder 5" and dish 5½ inches). If you want to use the candle holders, the dish would look in better scale if it were 7 inches long. Or you might place the dish at one end of the mantel and the two candle holders at the other—about 4 or 5 inches in from the end of the mantel. Long candles, 9 or 12 inches, will look better in the candle holders, as they will tie the pictures in with the mantel.

This informal arrangement is more interesting than a formal arrangement. Formal arrangement is using the same objects on either side of the middle, whereas informal balance is gained by using different objects on either side. Since the pictures are arranged in a formal balance, it would be more interesting to arrange the objects on the mantel in an informal balance.

You can also change the objects from month to month, so that you use some of your lovely old pieces and also have a change. This can be done with pictures, too.

If you have a larger mirror, it might look better used alone. You could place the two pictures together on another wall. The reason for doing this is that you have three objects on the wall above three objects on the mantel. Per-

haps a mirror about 30 by 22 inches would be in good proportion to the mantel. It is always best to experiment with different sizes until they are the correct proportion with the objects near them.

To purchase "Pinkie" and "The Blue Boy," you can send to any of the following addresses: Associated American Artists, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.; Metropolitan Museum, 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y.; New York Graphic Society, 10 West 33rd Street, New York N. Y.

Papering One Wall

I would like a suggestion for a color scheme in my kitchen which is 11' 6" by 10' 6½" with a 9' ceiling. There is a French window over the sink, and cupboards on either side of it with southern exposure. The refrigerator is at the west end of that wall and the stove and door to dining room on the east side. There is a closet under the stairs on the north side and an outside door on the west side. The cupboards are in the natural finish. The walls are painted navy blue. I would like to use figured paper on one wall to brighten it up. Which side should I paper?—Mrs. M.B., New York

The west side which only has the outside door as an opening would be the best side to paper. Use a wallpaper with a small figure. Any figured paper appears to cut up the wall space and make it appear wider; therefore, an unbroken wall is best to paper with a pattern.

I would choose a color scheme for the paper with two or three closely related colors, as yellow and green with a touch of orange or red—colors which you enjoy living with. The other wall including the woodwork can be painted a soft yellow or green and accented

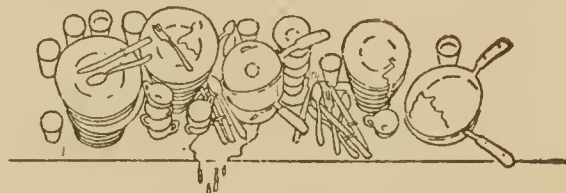
(Continued on Opposite Page)

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You and Your Home

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Orange or red can be used for your chairs and draperies. Balance all colors from side to side and floor to ceiling.

Choosing Lamps

I would like suggestions for choosing table and floor lamps for my living room. —Mrs. A.L., Mass.

The Lightolier Company has fixtures that are the best designed lamps of those on the market today. Choose both floor and table lamps which are in design, with natural or light-colored shades. They should balance your furniture in weight.

Dining Room

I am building a new home and would like to know if I should have a dining room or a dining area at the end of the living room. My children are married, so there are only two of us. —Mrs. R. S.

Today, houses are built for flexibility, so that one room may be used for many different purposes. "The dining room is everywhere!" No longer is meal-eating confined to a specific room. Building costs have just about eliminated the dining room in smaller homes and apartments, especially where there are only two in the family. Eating habits

have become more informal, especially since the introduction of TV into the home.

A combination living-dining area is more informal and takes care of all types of entertaining. Your dining area might open onto a terrace or back garden where meals could be served outdoors.

Low Ceiling

The ceiling in our living room is rather low. Should we paint it the same color as the walls? We are planning to use a light grey-green on the walls.

Ceilings of average height may be painted the same as walls, but if ceilings are low, paint them a lighter value of the wall color. If ceilings are high, paint them a darker value of the wall color.

Less Clutter

How can I make my living room look less cluttered? —Mrs. T. B.

Eliminate all unnecessary pieces of furniture and accessories. Today, rooms appear less crowded because more areas are covered with plain colors than figured patterns. Fewer accessories are used. It is better to choose one piece of pottery or china good in design than many pieces which have poor design. The same is true with pictures. The Japanese interiors are good examples of this.



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... says FRED R. MAZZACANO, HUDSON, N. Y.

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REPAYMENT PERIOD IS
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RATE IS
LOW

Mr. Fred R. Mazzacano, with the part-time help of his father, operates a 225-acre farm at Hudson, N. Y. He has 60 acres in apples in which he enjoys a brisk gift package business; 10 acres in peaches, as well as a few acres in plums, pears, cherries and strawberries. Mr. Mazzacano attended Newton Agricultural School and took courses in agriculture at Michigan State College following two years in the Navy. He purchased his farm several years ago, financing through a Federal Land Bank Loan and has continued to use Cooperative Farm Credit because he likes the friendly service he gets.

For full information see —
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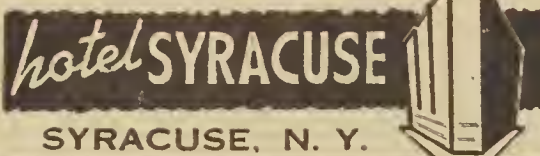


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Work, Sleep, Play In Comfort

Without Nagging Backache

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable . . . with restless, sleepless nights . . . don't wait . . . try Doan's Pills . . . get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

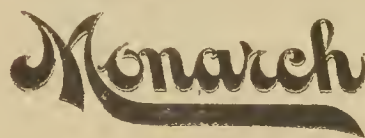
The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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RANGE CO.

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Beaver Dam, Wisconsin



EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great
North Country and the kind
of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER XVIII

FROM then till I came to myself in the little church at Centreville I remember nothing. Groaning men lay all about me; others stood between them with lanterns. A woman was bending over me. I felt the gentle touch of her hand upon my face and heard her speak to me so tenderly I cannot think of it, even now, without thanking God for good women. I clung to her hand, clung with the energy of one drowning, while I suffered the merciful torture of the probe, the knife and the needle. And when it was all over and the lantern lights grew pale in the dawn I fell asleep.

But enough of blood and horror. War is no holiday, my merry people, who know not the mighty blessing of peace. Counting the cost, let us have war, if necessary, but peace, peace if possible.

But now I have better things to write of—things that have some relish of good in them. I was very weak and low from loss of blood for days, and, suddenly, the tide turned. I had won recognition for distinguished gallantry they told me—that day they took me to Washington. I lay three weeks there in the hospital. As soon as they heard of my misfortune at home Uncle Eb wrote he was coming to see me. I stopped him by a telegram, assuring him that I was nearly well and would be home shortly.

My term of enlistment had expired when they let me out a fine day in mid-August. I was going home for a visit as sound as any man but, in the horse talk of Faraway, I had a little "blemish" on the left shoulder. Uncle Eb was to meet me at the Jersey City depot. Before going I, with others who had been complimented for bravery, went to see the president. There were some twenty of us summoned to meet him that day. It was warm and the great Lincoln sat in his shirt sleeves at a desk in the middle of his big office. He wore a pair of brown carpet slippers, the rolling collar and black stock now made so familiar in print. His hair was tumbled. He was writing hurriedly when we came in. He laid his pen away and turned to us without speaking. There was a careworn look upon his solemn face.

"Mr. President," said the general, who had come with us. "Here are some of the brave men of our army, whom you wished to see."

He came and shook hands with each and thanked us in the name of the re-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Do you remember the old Swedish saying: "Man's greatest helpmate is on the end of his right arm?"

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

public, for the example of courage and patriotism we and many others had given to the army. He had a lean, tall, ungraceful figure and he spoke his mind without any frill or flourish. He said only a few words of good plain talk and was done with us.

"Which is Brower?" he inquired presently.

I came forward more scared than ever I had been before.

"My son," he said, taking my hand in his, "why didn't you run?"

"Didn't dare," I answered. "I knew it was more dangerous to run away than to go forward."

"Reminds me of a story," said he smiling. "Years ago there was a bully in Sangamon County, Illinois, that had

the reputation of running faster and fighting harder than any man there. Every body thought he was a terrible fighter. He'd always get a man on the run; then he'd ketch up and give him a licking. One day he tackled a lame man. The lame man licked him in a minute.

"Why didn't ye run?" somebody asked the victor.

"Didn't dast," said he. "Run once when he tackled me an I've been lame ever since."

"How did ye manage to lick him?" said the other.

"Wall," said he, "I hed to, an' I done it easy."

"That's the way it goes," said the immortal president, "ye do it casy if ye have to."

He reminded me in and out of Horace Greeley, although they looked no more alike than a hawk and a hand saw. But they had a like habit of forgetting themselves and of saying neither more nor less than they meant. They both had the strength of an ox and as little vanity. Mr. Greeley used to say that no man could amount to anything who worried much about the fit of his trousers; neither of them ever encountered that obstacle.

Early next morning I took a train for home. I was in soldier clothes—I had with me no others—and all in my car came to talk with me about the now famous battle of Bull Run.

The big platform at Jersey City was crowded with many people as we got off the train. There were other returning soldiers—some with crutches, some with empty sleeves.

A band at the further end of the platform was playing and those near me were singing the familiar music, "John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave."

Somebody shouted my name. Then there rose a cry of three cheers for Brower. It's some of the boys of the *Tribune*, I thought—I could see a number of them in the crowd. One brought me a basket of flowers. I thought they were trying to have fun with me.

"Thank you!" said I, "but what is the joke?"

"No joke," he said, "It's to honor a hero."

"O you wish me to give it to somebody." I was warming with embarrassment.

"We wish you to keep it," he answered.

In accounts of the battle I had seen some notice of my leading a charge but my fame had gone farther—much farther indeed—than I knew. I stood a moment laughing—an odd sort of laugh it was that had in it the salt of tears—and waving my hand to the many who were now calling my name.

In the uproar of cheers and waving of handkerchiefs I could not find Uncle Eb for a moment. When I saw him in the breaking crowd he was cheering lustily and waving his hat above his head. His enthusiasm increased when I stood before him. As I was greeting him I heard a lively rustle of skirts. Two dainty, gloved hands laid hold of mine; a sweet voice spoke my name. There, beside me, stood the tall, erect figure of Hope. Our eyes met and, before there was any thinking of propriety, I had her in my arms and was kissing her and she was kissing me.

It thrilled me to see the splendor of her beauty that day; her eyes wet with feeling as they looked up at me; to feel again the trembling touch of her lips. In a moment I turned to Uncle Eb.

"Boy," he said, "I thought you—"

and then he stopped and began brushing his coat sleeve.

"Come on now," he added as he took my grip away from me. "We're goin' t' hev a gran' good time. I'll take ye all to a splendid tavern somewheres. An' I ain't goin' t' count the cost nuther."

He was determined to carry my grip for me. Hope had a friend with her who was going north in the morning on our boat. We crossed the ferry and took a Broadway omnibus, while query followed query.

"Makes me feel like a flapjack t' ride 'n them things," said Uncle Eb as we got out.

He hired a parlor and two bedrooms for us all at the St. Nicholas.

"Purty middlin' steep!" he said to me as we left the office. "It is, sartin! but I don't care—not a bit. When folks has t' hev a good time they've got t' hev it."

We were soon seated in our little parlor. There was a great glow of health and beauty in Hope's face. It was a bit fuller but had nobler outlines and a coloring as delicate as ever. She wore a plain grey gown admirably fitted to her plump figure. There was a

THE STORY THUS FAR

EBEN HOLDEN and his young orphan friend Will had found a home on Dave Brower's farm. Will and little Hope Brower grew up together, and as the years passed Will's affection for Hope deepened into love.

In Will's second year at college Hope left to stay with the Fullers and continue her studies in New York City.

Hope believes Will loves some other girl. Mrs. Fuller is determined to keep them apart.

After college, Will gets a job with Horace Greeley on the New York Tribune. He gets to know Mr. Trumbull better, a man he will later know in a surprising capacity.

War is declared and Will leaves for the front with his regiment, and was badly wounded at the battle of Bull Run.

new and splendid dignity in her carriage, her big blue eyes, her nose with its little upward slant. She was now the well groomed young woman of society in the full glory of her youth.

Uncle Eb who sat between us pinched her cheek playfully. A little spot of white showed a moment where his fingers had been. Then the pink flooded over it.

"Never see a girl git such a smack as you did," he said laughing.

"Well," said she, smiling, "I guess I gave as good as I got."

"Served him right," he said. "You kissed back good n' hard. Gran' sport!" he added turning to me.

"Best I ever had," was my humble acknowledgment.

"Seldom ever see a girl kissed so powerful," he said as he took Hope's hand in his. "Now if the Bible said when a body kissed ye on one cheek ye mus' turn t' other I wouldn't find no fault. But ther's a heap o' difference 'tween a whack an' a smack."

When we had come back from dinner Uncle Eb drew off his boots and sat comfortably in his stocking feet while Hope told of her travels and I of my soldiering. She had been at the Conservatory, nearly the whole period of her absence, and hastened home when she learned of the battle and of my wound. She had landed two days before.

Hope's friend and Uncle Eb went away to their rooms in good season. Then I came and sat beside Hope on the sofa.

"Let's have a good talk," I said.

There was an awkward bit of silence.

"Well," said she, her fan upon her lips, "tell me more about the war."

American Agriculturist, June 16, 1864

"Tired of war," I answered; "love a better subject."

She rose and walked up and down the room, a troubled look in her face. I thought I had never seen a woman who could carry her head so proudly.

"I don't think you are very familiar with it," said she presently.

"I ought to be," I answered, "having loved you all these years."

"But you told me that—that you loved another girl," she said, her elbow leaning on the mantel, her eyes looking down soberly.

"When? Where?" I asked.

"In Mrs. Fuller's parlor."

"Hope," I said, "you misunderstood me; I meant you."

She came toward me, then, looking up into my eyes. I started to embrace her but she caught my hands and held them apart and came close to me.

"Did you say that you meant me?" she asked in a whisper.

"I did."

"Why did you not tell me that night?"

"Because you would not listen to me and we were interrupted."

"Well if I loved a girl," she said, "I make her listen."

"I would have done that but Mr. Fuller saved you."

"You might have written," she suggested in a tone of injury.

"I did."

"And the letter never came—just as feared."

She looked very sober and thoughtful then. "You know our understanding that day in the garden," she added. "you did not ask me again I was know you—you did not love me any longer. That was long, long ago."

"I never loved any girl but you," said. "I love you now, Hope, and that enough—I love you so there is nothing else for me. You are dearer than life. It was the thought of you that made me brave in battle. I wish I could be as brave here. But I demand your surrender—I shall give you no quarter now."

"I wish I knew," she said, "whether—whether you really love me or not."

"Don't you believe me Hope?"

"Yes I believe you," she said, "but but you might not know your own heart."

"It longs for you," I said, "it keeps me thinking of you always. Once it was so easy to be happy; since you have been away it has seemed as if there were no longer any light in the world or any pleasure. It has made me a slave. I did not know that love was such a mighty thing."

"Love is no Cupid—he is a giant," she said, her voice trembling with emotion as mine had trembled. "I tried to forget and he crushed me under his feet as if to punish me."

She was near to crying now, but she shut her lips firmly and kept back the tears. God grant me I may never forget the look in her eyes that moment. She came closer to me. Our lips touched; my arms held her tightly.

"I have waited long for this," I said—"the happiest moment of my life—thought I had lost you."

"What a foolish man," she whispered. "I have loved you for years and years and you—you could not see it. I believe now—"

She hesitated a moment, her eyes close to my cheek I could feel the beating of their long lashes.

"That God made you for me," she added.

"Love is God's helper," I said. "He made us for each other."

"I thank Him for it—I do love you so," she whispered.

The rest is the old, old story. That that have not lived it are to be pitied. When we sat down at length she told me what I had long suspected, that Mrs. Fuller wished her to marry you Livingstone.

"But for Uncle Eb," she added,

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

"I think I should have done so—for I had given up all hope of you."

"Good old Uncle Eb!" I said. "Let's go and tell him."

He was sound asleep when we entered his room but woke as I lit the gas.

"What's the matter?" he whispered, lifting his head.

"Congratulate us," I said. "We're engaged."

"Hev ye conquered her?" he inquired smiling.

"Love has conquered us both," I said.

"Wall, I swan! is thet so?" he answered. "Guess I won't fool away any more time here'n bed. If you children'll go in t' other room I'll slip into my trousers an' then ye'll hear me talk some conversation."

"Beats the world!" he continued, coming in presently, buttoning his suspenders. "I thought mos' likely ye'd hitch up t'gether some time. 'Tain't often ye can find a pair s' well matched. The same style an' gaited jest about like. When ye goin' t' git married?"

"She hasn't named the day," I said.

"Sooner the better," said Uncle Eb as he drew on his coat and sat down.

"Used t' be so t' when a young couple ed set up'n held each other's han's a few nights they was ready fer the minister. Wish't ye could fix it fer 'bout Crissmus time, by Jingo! They's other things goin' t' happen then. S'pose yer happy now ye can stan' a little bad news. I've got t' tell ye—David's been losin' money. Hain't never wrote ye about it—not a word—'cause I didn't know how 't was comin' out."

"How did he lose it?" I inquired.

"Wall ye know that Orv Barker — runs a hardware store in Migleyville— he sold him a patent right. Figgered an' argued night an' 'day fer more'n three weeks. It was a new fangled wash biler. David he thought he see a chance t' put out agents an' make a great deal o' money. It did look jest as easy as slidin' down hill but when we come t' slide—wall, we found out we was at the bottom o' the hill 'stid o' the top an' wan't reel good slidin'. He paid five thousan' dollars fer the right o' ten counties. Then bym bye Barker he wanted him t' go security fer fifteen

hundred bilers thet he was hevin' made. I tol' David he hedn't better go in no deeper but Barker, he promised big things an' seemed t' be sech a nice man 'at fin'ly David he up 'n done it. Wall he's hed 'em t' pay fer an' the fact is it costs s' much t' sell 'em it eats up all the profits."

"Looks like a swindle," I said indignantly.

"No," said Uncle Eb, "'tain't no swindle. Barker thought he hed a gran' good thing. He got fooled an' the fool complaint is very ketchin'. Git it myself years ago an' I've been doctorin' fer it ever sence."

The story of David's undoing hurt us sorely. He had gone the way of most men who left the farm late in life with unsatisfied ambition.

"They shall never want for anything, so long as I have my health," I said.

"I have four hundred dollars in the bank," said Hope, "and shall give them every cent of it."

"'Tain' nuthin' t' worry over," said Uncle Eb. "If I don't never lose more'n a little money I shan't feel terrible bad. We're all young yit. Got more'n a million dollars wuth o' good health right here 'n this room. So well, I'm 'shamed uv it! Man's more decent if he's a leetle bit sickly. An' thet there girl Bill's agreed t' marry ye! Why! 'Druther hev her 'n this hull city o' New York!"

"So had I," was my answer.

"Wall, you ain' no luckier 'n she is—not a bit," he added. "A good man's better 'n a gol' mine—ev'ry time."

"Who knows," said Hope. "He may be president some day."

"Whew!" Uncle Eb whistled as he looked at his big silver watch. "I declare it's mos' one o'clock. They's jes' one other piece o' business t' come before this meetin'. Double or single, want ye t' both promise me t' be hum Crissmus."

We promised.

"Now children," said he. "'S time t' go t' bed. B'lieve ye'd stan' there swap-pin' kisses till ye was knee sprung if I didn't tell ye t' quit."

Hope came and put her arms about his neck, fondly, and kissed him good night.

(To Be Continued)

WINS TRIP TO ALASKA

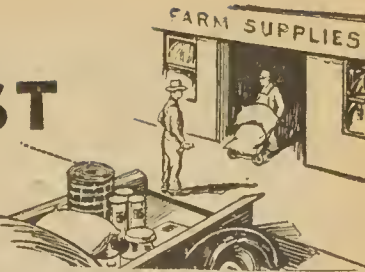


From left to right: Kingsley Ketcham, manager of Hunterdon, N. J., G.L.F. petroleum plant; Mr. Bernard Hall, Mrs. Hall, and Ronald B. Fitch, manager of the G.L.F. petroleum division.

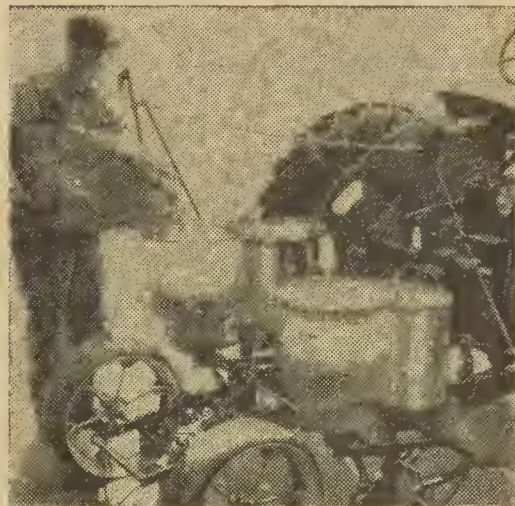
Mr. and Mrs. Hall of Skillman, N. J., are going on the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour to Alaska, which leaves New York City on August 8th. The Halls won a G.L.F. gasoline naming contest. Winners were chosen from more than 10,000 entries and the total prize list was worth over \$3,500. Other top winners were: Thomas L.

Stevens, RD 4, Danville, Pa., who won a 16-cubic foot home freezer; Mrs. R. Stephen Hawley, Bank Street Rd., Batavia, N. Y., who got a garden tractor; John R. Robb, RD 1, Turbotville, Pa., winner of an electric gasoline pump for his farm; and Rolland D. Young, Arkport, N. Y., who gets 250 gallons of gasoline.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



A newly designed Jamesway "Easy-Go" 12 bushel feed truck with all-steel body and dual wheels has been added to the barn equipment line of the JAMES MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. The galvanized steel truck rolls smoothly on five semi-pneumatic rubber tires from one 39" feed alley into another. A pivot caster wheel, interchangeable with the other wheels, turns the feed cart sharply for maneuvering around corners.



New low-level, Fiberglas, 115-pound capacity fertilizer hoppers for McCormick drill planters are made of translucent material that will not corrode. Note how easily the operator can determine the fertilizer level without leaving the tractor seat. The new hoppers can be used on all trailing and front-mounted McCormick planters and most cultivators.

You can write JOHN BEAN, Lansing 4, Michigan, for catalog L-1144 which describes the complete line of John Bean row-crop sprayers and spraying equipment. This 32-page catalog contains complete details and specifications covering both air-type and hydraulic row crop sprayers, pumps, booms, tanks, nozzles, etc. It is illustrated with on-the-job photographs showing the equipment in action.

A new sprinkler irrigation pump has just been released by Marlow. It is powered by a new 135-HP high compression Ford engine. Operating at conservative engine speeds, it will handle 900 gallons per minute at a pressure of 75 pounds per square inch. The new pump is fully equipped with safety controls, has a new type priming device, and an unusual flywheel coupling. For details, write MARLOW PUMPS, Midland Park, N. J.

Frank N. Getman was elected president of HESS & CLARK, INC., at a meeting of the company's Board of Directors in Ashland, Ohio. He succeeds Hermon A. High, who has been elected chairman of the Board of Directors. High, who is also a vice president and director of Vick Chemical Company, will continue to devote a considerable part of his time to Hess & Clark.

New beef-calf grower and dairy-calf grower feeds containing 54% milk solids, have been announced by J. H. Stewart, president of CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY. The new feeds are designed to keep calves in full growth bloom through weaning, until 8 or 12 months of age. They complete a full line of KAFF Calf Feeds for dairymen and beef raisers, under the names KAFF-D Dairy Calf Grower and KAFF-B Beef Calf Grower.

Development of a new motor drive attachment, "The Handee Hiester" for use on Lyon Super Debeakers has been announced by the HIESTER SUPPLY & MFG. CO. of Holsopple, Pa. Developed to meet the increasing demand by hatcheries, broiler growers and other large scale poultry farmers for better debeaking equipment, the Handee Hiester provides a foolproof means for uniform cutting and cauterizing when debeaking day old chicks. Write Hiester for illustrated literature.



A new 5 horsepower, 19 pound, direct-drive chain saw has just been announced by HOMELITE, Port Chester, New York. Called the model EZ, this new direct drive chain saw was developed for use by farmers, sportsmen, estate owners, tree surgeons, pulp cutters and orchardists. For more information, write Homelite, 4004 Riverdale Ave., Port Chester, N. Y.

A new farm gate, built of high carbon steel, and featuring an all-welded construction, has been announced by the CLAY EQUIPMENT CORP., of Cedar Falls, Iowa. The new gate, 4 feet high and in 10, 12, 14, and 16 foot lengths, is priced to compete with wooden gates. Write Clay Equipment, Cedar Falls, for more information.

A new shredder, designed specifically for orchard operations by BRILLION IRON WORKS, Brillion, Wisconsin, features a swinging drawbar that permits either a straight pull or a two-foot offset of the shredder. The offset feature is helpful to the orchard grower for shredding and clipping under trees.

The NATIONAL GRANGE INSURANCE COMPANIES of Keene, New Hampshire, are constructing a new Branch Office building at James and Catherine Streets in Syracuse, N. Y. It will be the headquarters of sales and service operations in New York State with its 12 district offices. The present Syracuse office force of 70 will become 250 when the new building is occupied late in 1956.

A new short-stroke, air-cooled engine, the K 330, is now in production by the KOHLER COMPANY of Kohler, Wis. It is designed for heavy-duty farm, construction and industrial applications. The new 4-cycle engine delivers 12.5 h.p. at 3200 r.p.m. and weighs 175 lbs. Write the Kohler Co.



Above is a new non-siphoning drinking cup built to comply with the requirements of the U. S. Public Health Service's Milk Ordinance and Code by the JAMES MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis. Feature of the new hot-dip galvanized water bowl for dairy barns is the positioning of the water inlet not less than one inch above the point of overflow, qualifying it to pass Grade A milk production requirements.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

When a Cow Calves

By ED HARRISON

REPRODUCTION is Nature's way of perpetuating the species and is, therefore, normal and necessary. Labor followed by childbirth is the final climax in this wondrous scheme of Nature. Under Nature's plan, provision was made for some casualties to occur and yet permit the species to survive. This was true of the dairy cow previous to her domestication.

We have not changed the mode of reproduction but we have altered the cycle and brought about physical changes in the species that complicate Nature's plan. The dairy cow, before domestication, normally calved in the spring of the year when the food supply could be expected to be at its peak and she produced just enough milk to nourish her calf.

Under domestication we have continually selected for greater and more prolonged production.

We frequently delay rebreeding so as to reduce to a minimum the influence of pregnancy upon lactation.

We have selected for greater size which normally increases the size of the new born calf.

Under good herd management practices the dairy cow is maintained on a rather high nutritional plane throughout the lactation which also tends to increase the size of the calf at birth.

All of these things complicate the problems of birth. While Nature, in her plan to perpetuate the species, allowed for casualties, under domestication it is an economical necessity to prevent all losses as far as possible. This means that the cow must receive special attention at calving time.

Rest Essential

Cows should have about sixty days rest. During this dry period they should be fed liberally enough to assure that they are in good flesh but not hog-fat at calving time. The rate of feeding during the dry period necessarily depends upon the condition of the particular cow at the end of the lactation.

I have found that it is a good management practice to feed rather liberally during the latter part of the lactation so that the cow is in good flesh at the start of the dry period. This practice has the advantage of slowing the normal decline in production during late lactation and reducing the amount of concentrate feed that must be fed during the dry period.

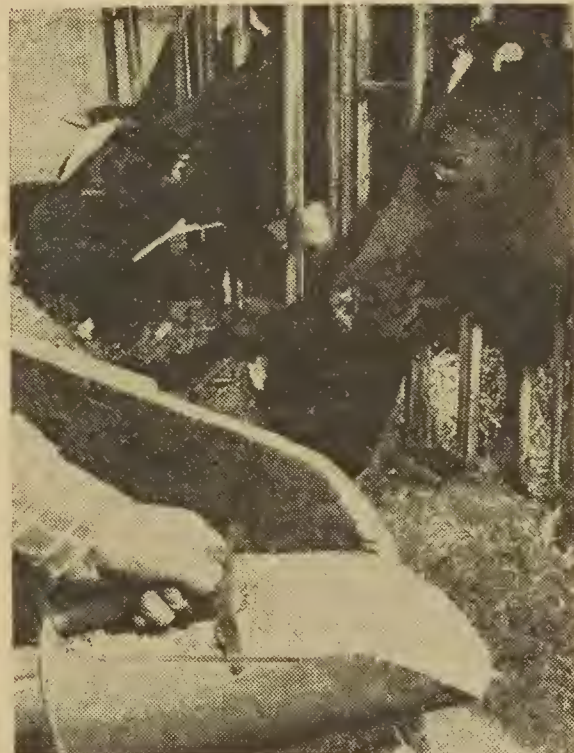
This assures the cow a true rest period which is an important factor in determining the condition of the udder at calving time. A cow that finishes her lactation in thin flesh must be fed rather heavily on concentrates if she is to be in proper condition at next calving, and this heavy feeding increases the congestion in the udder.

About two weeks before calving it is advisable to provide a cow with a clean, roomy, well-bedded box stall. This is particularly true during the winter months. The stall should be thoroughly cleaned after each calving and if there is any history of trouble it is advisable to clean it, disinfect it and leave it idle for as long as possible. Dirty, infected calving pens are a dangerous source of infection.

As the hour of calving approaches

the cow should be checked frequently. At times things happen fast, and neglect or absence may mean the loss of the calf or the cow or both. As long as everything is progressing normally there should be no attempt to hurry the birth. The contractions of the uterine muscles that accompany a normal labor and birth are essential for loosening the placenta. When the calf is physically taken soon after labor starts the chances of a retained placenta are greatly increased because uterine muscle contractions were reduced or stopped entirely.

When labor has been in progress for several hours with little evidence of results, it is advisable to make a physical examination to determine whether it is a normal presentation. In making such an examination extreme care should be taken to guard against carrying infec-



Feed dry cows liberally when dry but avoid having them hog-fat at calving time.

tion into the vagina or the uterus. The hands and arms should be thoroughly scrubbed with warm water and soap to which a mild disinfectant has been added. Then the external parts of the cow should be washed with equal care.

Remember that the reproductive tract is more highly susceptible to infection at this time because of the possible damage to the mucous membranes that normally form somewhat of a protective lining. The sanitary care used in such an examination may readily be the determining factor as to whether or not there will be another calf the following year.

A normal presentation is a front foot delivery with the belly down and a front foot on either side of the head and somewhat in advance to the head. With a normal presentation the size of the feet, legs and head largely determine whether or not the cow will need assistance. If assistance is decided upon it is good judgment to take time to get sufficient help on the job before proceeding. A team of three works most efficiently.

First attach ropes or chains after properly disinfecting them to the front legs. Then with a man on each chain the third person inserts his arms into the vagina and uses the hands over the head and shoulders much like a shoe-horn. Avoid force as much as possible by applying pressure only as the cow

helps herself. Frequently it is helpful to apply a pull on first one leg and then the other. This seems to ease one shoulder ahead at a time. If the head wants to lag far behind the feet it is advisable by using a third rope or chain to hitch directly to the head being careful that the hitch is made in such a manner that it will not injure the calf.

Prevent Suffocation

When the cow is standing up it is a good practice just before the hips are delivered to allow the calf to hang for a few moments and open the calf's mouth and shake the head to free the nose and throat of fluid which can cause suffocation or later produce pneumonia.

If the cow is lying down at the time of birth and assistance has been required, it is important that the calf be elevated by taking hold of the hind legs until the body is stretched out and the nose of the calf clears the floor and then opening the mouth of the calf and shaking it rather vigorously to allow any fluids to be eliminated. Remember that a single calf may be important enough to write the whole destiny of a herd or have a pronounced influence on breed advancement.

While abnormal, a hind foot delivery is not uncommon. This type of delivery does not usually present a serious problem but is especially dangerous to the calf. In a front foot delivery the calf's head is exposed to the air before the umbilical cord is broken. On a hind foot delivery the umbilical cord is broken long before the calf is delivered and there is danger of suffocation. When an examination reveals a hind foot delivery, have enough help on hand to insure a quick delivery once it is started.

Abnormal Deliveries

When examination reveals an abnormal delivery, no attempt should be made to deliver the calf until the abnormality is righted. Failure to follow to letter this fundamental principle may result in death to both the cow and calf. Just recently after we had permitted a big strong cow to labor for some time with no apparent progress we examined her and found the head in a normal position but the front feet were not in reach.

By pressure on the head of the calf it was possible to force the calf back into the uterus so that the fore legs could be straightened out and it immediately became a perfectly normal delivery. Had we tried to take the calf without first straightening out the fore legs there would have been serious danger of losing the calf and of injuring the cow. There are many other



On a dairy farm, losing a calf or a cow when the loss could have been prevented cuts into the returns.

GOODBYE

IT IS with regrets that I find that I must discontinue many of my off the farm activities including the writing of this page. I have thoroughly enjoyed the opportunities that this page has afforded me. To the best of my ability I have tried to present some of the experiences that I have gained over the past forty years of working with pure-bred cattle.

As I wrote this series I had a feeling that I was talking directly with you about our common problems and sharing with you my successes and my mistakes. I appreciate the many kind letters that I have received. Visit us at Harden Farms and we will continue the discussions.

problems that can be solved just as easily if one just takes the time to find the trouble and not proceed to take the calf by force.

As soon as the calf is born it is advisable to treat the navel cord with iodine. We open the cord and pour little iodine directly into it as well as on the external surface.

We follow a routine of giving every cow an injection of 5cc of Posterior Pituitary shortly after calving. The pituitary acts on the smooth muscles of the uterus and helps them to regain muscular tonus. This is an important aid in reducing retained placenta but just as important it hastens the return of the uterus to normal size and the expulsion of the exudate remaining in the uterus after birth before the cervix closes. From our experience we feel that this practice reduces retained placenta and metritis and contributes to increased breeding efficiency.

Preventing Milk Fever

Milk fever is a problem with goats and cows after they reach five or six years of age. Cows that fall into this group should be checked rather frequently for the first 36 hours after calving because prompt treatment is more effective than delayed treatment. With a previous history of milk fever we feed about 1/3 of a pound of irradiated yeast for about seven days before calving. This is adequate to prevent a high percentage of the cases of milk fever and those that do occur are usually rather mild and respond to a single treatment.

Remember that the care and attention you give your cows before, at calving time and just following, may easily determine whether they are able to help provide for you or whether you must provide for them.

SERVICE BUREAU

NO OBLIGATION?

One of our subscribers who received a card in the mail inviting her to have her child's picture taken—ABSOLUTE-
LY FREE—NO CHARGE and NO OB-
IGATION to buy—has written us as follows:

"This photographer took about six pic-
tures of my baby—all very good. Because
I did not wish to give him a deposit
of \$5.00 and place an order for at least
\$10.00 on the day he showed the proofs,
he was very discourteous and said he
would destroy the proofs that evening. He
did say I'd get the free one in the mail
but it would not be possible to order more.

"I've talked with several women who
were there at the time and they have not
received their free pictures either. One
woman who did pay received hers in time
for Mother's Day as promised.

I am writing so you can publish this and
advise other women the trouble of taking
their children for pictures of this type."

We have had quite a number of let-
ters from readers who were not satis-
fied with similar deals. We always
wonder why people do not get pictures
taken by a reliable, local photographer.

— A. A. —

GOOD ADVICE

"I recently asked your help in collect-
ing the balance due on a bill from a man
who had bought two tons of ear corn
from me. Since then, I have seen the
man's wife who said they are willing but
unable to pay at this time; so I contact-
ed the Justice of Peace, determined to
go. However, after examining the Town
Clerk's records I decided that, since all of
the man's property is in judgment,
pending additional money is not advis-
able.

The Town Clerk offered this information
which I pass on. If you are dealing with
an unknown party who asks for credit, a
few minutes spent looking up his record
at the Town Clerk's office may be profit-
able. I was told that many cattle dealers
do this before buying as well as selling.

As our reader says, it is always ad-
visable to check a buyer's credit rating
if you are not selling for cash.

We had a somewhat similar case re-
cently concerning a man who had sold
green tomatoes to a party running a
fruit and vegetable stand. Our sub-
scriber had given him credit, believing
him to be bonded, and has been unable
to collect a balance due of \$61.00. The
seller was not licensed and, conse-
quently, not bonded; and in addition
had judgments against him.

Most states require bonds to be filed
with them for the protection of those
farmers who sell to licensed dealers,
but they cannot act as collection ag-
encies for those persons who are will-
ing to "take a chance" in selling to un-
licensed persons. It is to your advan-
tage to sell to commission merchants
who are licensed in their state.

— A. A. —

HIGH PRESSURE

A long-time subscriber has written
hoping to prevent someone else
from making a mistake. His letter
seems to emphasize our warnings—to
read any contract carefully before sign-
ing and to sign a completion certificate
after the work is finished satisfac-
torily. Here is his letter:

There is another high-pressure
scheme developed in Maryland and Penn-
sylvania concerning a contracting com-
pany that installs aluminum clapboard
siding. A salesman comes to the door
and asks permission to re-side the
house for advertising purposes. It is not
cost you a penny but will give you
\$10.00 a month for a period of three
years; also a hundred other promises.
They compel you to sign a contract
that is almost impossible to read or
understand until too late. They start

work immediately removing what is on
the house (it doesn't matter how good
it is) and there is nothing to do but let
them keep on. Then they demand full
payment which is double what a local
contractor would charge.

"There is nothing to do but to pay
or expect a lawsuit. When they are
paid, they leave with a lot of extras
still to be done."

— A. A. —

GIVE US THE FACTS

It will be very helpful to us in our
efforts to be of help to you if you will
give us the details of your complaint
briefly and completely.

We mention this because lack of in-
formation has hampered us in several
recent cases. Here are some of the
things that have happened:

1. We are asked to get a settlement
of a case where a lawyer has already
been employed and is working on the
case.

2. A claim is put in for damage to a
car as a result of an automobile acci-
dent but it later becomes very evident
that our subscriber was negligent and,
therefore, the insurance company will
not settle.

3. A claim is made that an animal
was ill when purchased but it later de-
velops that a veterinarian had exam-
ined the animal and given his OK on
the morning of the sale.

4. We write about a complaint which
we assume to be recent and it turns out
that it happened several years ago.

We are glad to attempt to help in
every case where there is a possibility
of getting results, but it is somewhat
embarrassing to make a claim only to
find that our facts were incomplete or
incorrect.

— A. A. —

COSTLY LESSON

"I feel that I was a victim of a racket
operated by 3 Indians yesterday. These
men claimed to be repairing stainless steel
milk pails using silver solder. One of
the men said he would repair my pails
for \$2.00 an hour for each man plus the
cost of the material. He stated that silver
solder was high at \$1.00 an ounce. I knew
my pails needed repairs so I let them
do it.

"He had me weigh the pails and check
the time when he started working. They
worked 1½ hours which for three men
was \$9.00. He had me weigh the pails
again and I was amazed to find that he
had used 70 ounces so the job was \$75.
(he cut \$4.00 off the labor charge).

"I finally gave him \$70.00 but I have
learned my lesson. I would like to see
this racket stopped. They used the names
of several large companies as well as
neighbors as references."

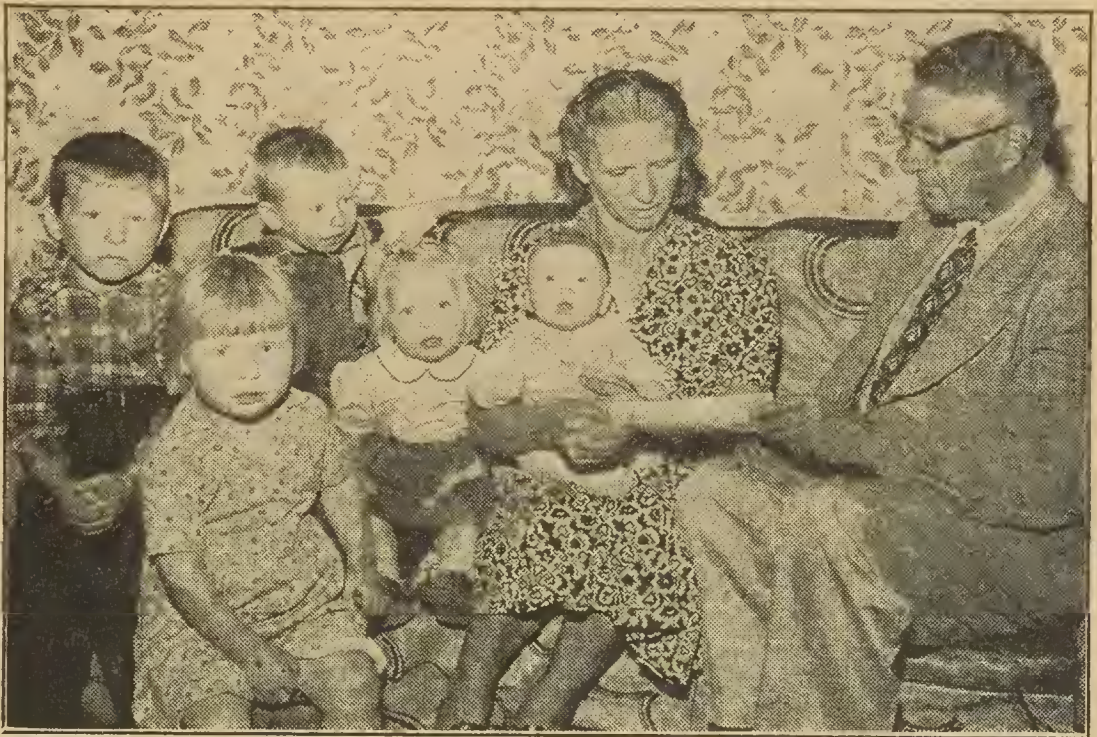
You are taking a risk to let anyone
you don't know do any work without
knowing what the cost will be. There
have been a number of similar deals
used where they charge for materials,
which counts up many times faster
than the customer has any idea it will.

If anyone tries this on any readers
we suggest he step to the 'phone and
call the State Troopers. I am not sure
they can be arrested, but I am sure
they will be invited to leave the neigh-
borhood quickly.

— A. A. —

TERMITES

We frequently get inquiries about
termite damage. It is our opinion that
many people who think their houses
have termites actually do not. How-
ever, if you suspect termite damage,
drop a postcard to Extension Service,
Publication Office, College of Agricul-
ture, Storrs, Connecticut, and ask for
the mimeographed information headed
"Soil Treatment, An Aid In Termite
Control."



With Her Five Children, Mrs. Cilly Stocklauser of Westernville, N. Y.
Received North American Check for \$1300.00 from Agent Kirby Lewis.

TRACTOR ACCIDENT TAKES FATHER

Mr. Stocklauser was in the woods
logging. No one seems to know what
happened—he was pinned beneath
the tractor when it flipped and ex-
ploded into flames.

death of my husband. My husband's
policy had only been renewed about
six weeks. With five children to take
care of, I don't know what I would
have done without this check.

After Mr. Lewis delivered the check
Mrs. Stocklauser wrote this note:

"I strongly recommend North
American Accident insurance to
everyone. If you already have it, be
sure to renew it—for like me, you
never know when you will need it
suddenly and unexpectedly."

"I sincerely thank the North Amer-
ican Accident Insurance Company for
the check received after the sudden



THE ORIGINAL \$1000 LOSS OF
LIFE BENEFIT INCREASED TO \$1300
BECAUSE OF PROMPT RENEWAL.

Claim No. K-293640
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago
Check No. _____
Not Valid unless Release on
Back is Signed by
Claimant
September 22, 1955
Pay to
the order of Cilly Stocklauser, widow and beneficiary of \$1300.00
Hans Stocklauser, deceased
One thousand three hundred and no/100- - - - - Dollars
PAYABLE THROUGH
LA SALLE NATIONAL BANK
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
FORM 478-MP

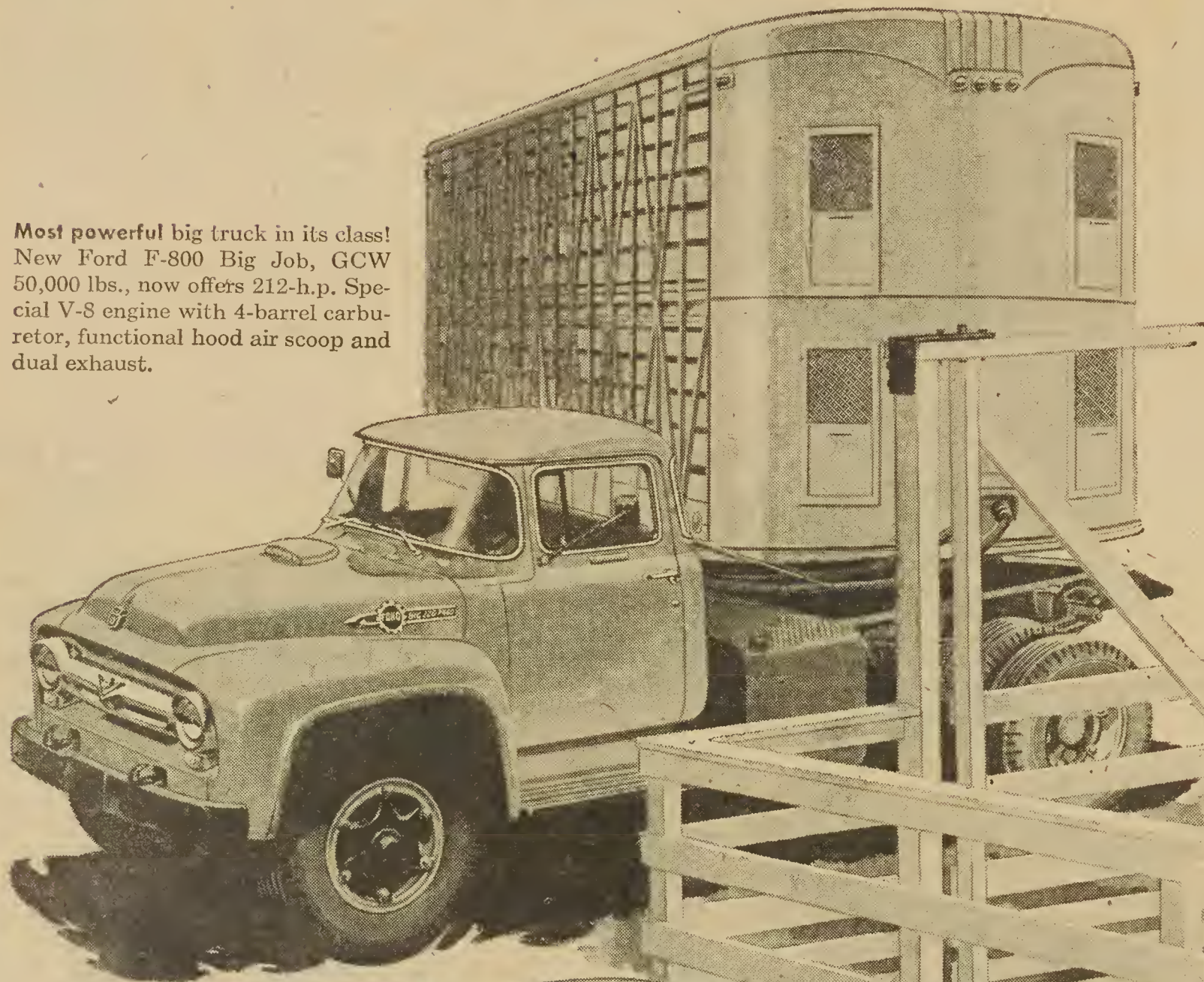
Keep Your
Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago
APPRECIATION DEPARTMENT ITHACA, N. Y.

Any way you figure it...

Ford Trucks Cost Less!

Most powerful big truck in its class! New Ford F-800 Big Job, GCW 50,000 lbs., now offers 212-h.p. Special V-8 engine with 4-barrel carburetor, functional hood air scoop and dual exhaust.



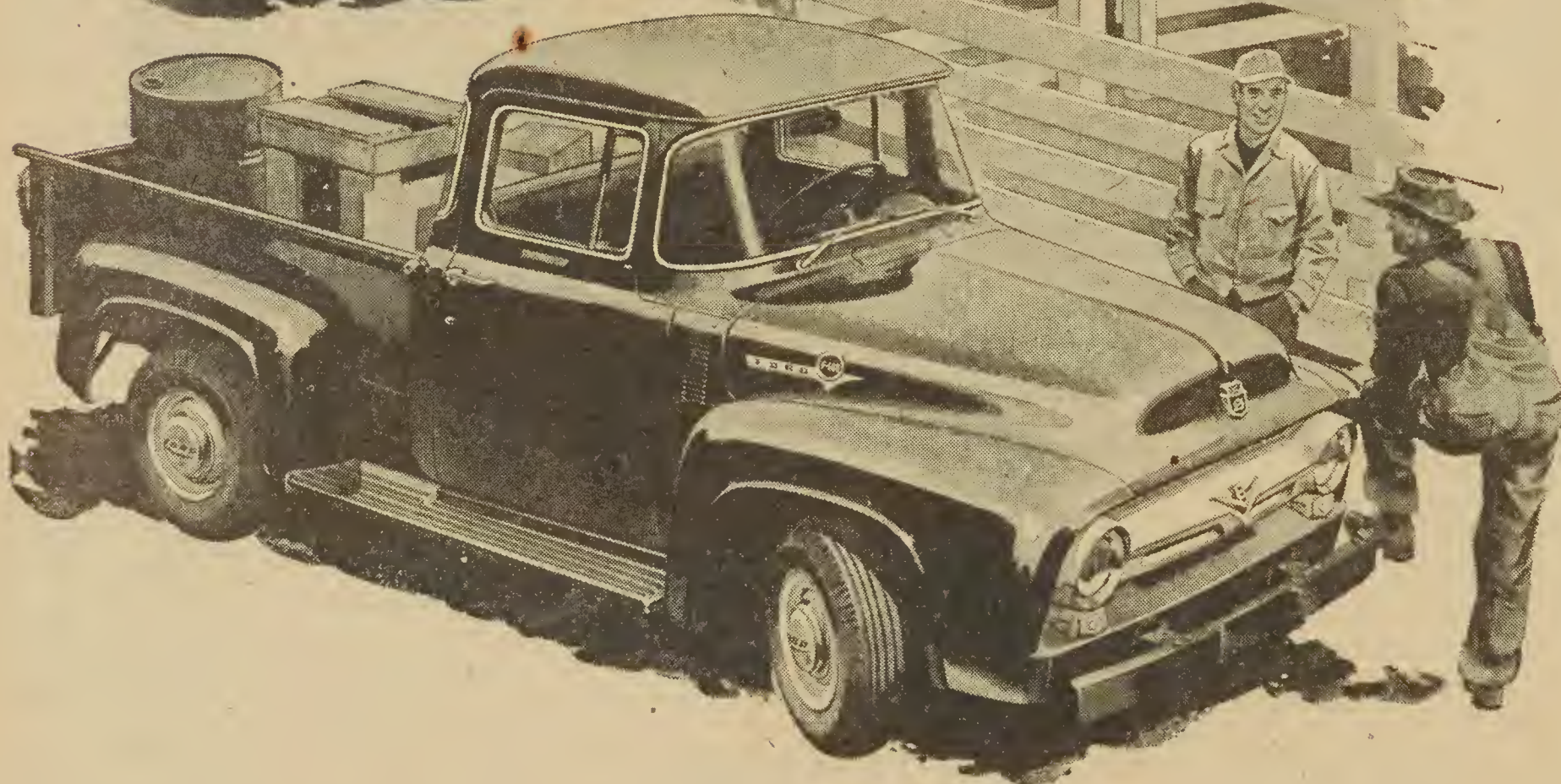
**Ford costs start low...
Ford costs stay low...**

Compare Ford, model for model, with any other truck line and you'll find that, based on factory-suggested list prices, Ford has more models priced under competition than any other line.

But low initial cost is only *one* of the reasons why Fords cost less. Take resale value—it stays high thanks to the demand for used Fords. Take operating costs—no other trucks with comparable horsepower beat Ford's modern Short Stroke engines for gas and oil economy.

Ford Trucks cost less to maintain because they last longer. This is a fact certified by independent life insurance experts.

When you take *everything* into consideration, you'll agree Ford Trucks cost less! Before you buy any truck, see your Ford Dealer.



More loadspace than any other ½-ton Pickup—up to 19 cu. ft. more! New Ford F-100, GVW 5,000 lbs., now offers full 8-ft. box. 6½-ft. box is standard.

FORD TRUCKS LAST LONGER

Using latest license registration data on 10,068,000 trucks, life insurance experts prove Ford Trucks last longer.

IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Time To Ask Questions	4
A Small Business	6
Clean Eggs	14
Scrambled Ads	20
Ryegrass In Corn	22

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

My Cattle-Selling Experiences

By JOHN S. RICH

Marion, New York

ONE night last winter after the last TV show was over and all the lights were off, I went to the door, as I generally do, and looked down through the trees to the old farm. The ground was covered with snow and the bright moon shone like a mirror on the aluminum silo roof. I could see the outline of the old, long barn and the big, square, white house with the pine tree in front like a sentinel pointing skyward. I thought of the 40 years I had farmed it here, the number of people who had been in that old barn, and especially the number of auctions I had held there.

My auction experiences started 'way back in the early 20's. I had consigned at a Cayuga County sale in Auburn and when I arrived at the barn the day before I found an old man waiting for me with a note from his son in Yates County. It read, "I am home, sick in bed. Get my cattle in as good shape as you can and act as my agent."

The cattle were just out of pasture and not much could be done with them. The day of the sale I told the auctioneer, "When you get the last dollar that you can on one of these heifers, let me say a few words." He did and I went out into the ring, named some of the good cattle this Yates County breeder had sold, and the bidding started up again. The heifer was sold to a new breeder for an additional \$100.

The boys in the barn all laughed at my speech and said I should go into the auction business. What about the new breeder and his heifer? In three years she became a class leader and it put his new herd on the map. Many cows in Cayuga County can find her name 'way back in their pedigrees.

In traveling around the state it did not take long to find the men who kept the real good cows. In the late 30's, our family took in the State Fair. In one of the dairy barns were 10 cows from different breeders and a ton of feed went to the person who judged them nearest right. I told my wife and family I knew all the men and would judge the owners instead of the cattle. A few weeks later a truck pulled in with half a ton of feed. It seems I was tied for first place with a 4-H boy and we each received a half ton.

Each year we would hold a spring sale at the old farm. Sometimes a breeder would want to sell his cattle and would have no suitable place to hold the sale, so would move his cattle there to sell them. The auctioneer for most of those sales was Walter Andrews of Beach City, Ohio, whose personality was unequalled. People would come just to hear



him. His sudden death in the late 30's took away the interest I had in conducting sales.

My work with auctioneers took me into Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohio, as well as most parts of New York state. What a list of stories those sales produced! There was a lady in central New York who wanted a sale. The herdsman met me at the train and on the way to the farm said:

"Don't think you are going to conduct the sale. The lady I work for runs everything and everybody!"

It was not long before I found out this was true. Anything we tried to do, she put a damper on. The boy I took with me to help asked me what I was going to do. I told him we'd wait a little and bide our time.

We were very discouraged when we went in to dinner. Owing to her husband's poor health, she ate very little but we did justice to her meal and told her how good it was. She mellowed up then and after the pie, she said, "I guess you have handled sales before." Do as you see fit."

Then there's the runaway heifer. She'd been consigned by a good breeder who lived back from the road, and when she went into the ring, she went wild. They put blinders over her eyes, but couldn't hold her. She tore the side off the tent which was near the highway, and away she went with the blinders over her eyes. The auctioneer yelled:

"There she goes, I'm going to sell her as is!"

One of the breeders who lived down near Half Acre in the direction she was headed started bidding and he owned her before she was out of sight. He phoned his men at the farm and they headed her into the barn where

This picture was taken at the Rochester Exposition in Sept. 1920. The cow, Miss Victoria of Cherry Hill was later sold to H. E. Babcock for his new herd at Sunny-gables. Her calf, Ichen Rose of Caldwell Place was sold to form the foundation of the L. S. Riford herd at Graystone Farm, Auburn. Both were consigned at Cayuga Co., Sales.

she spent the remainder of her days—a real good cow.

In the late 20's I assisted with a sale at Trenton, N. J. and from there I went to southern Pennsylvania near the state line for a sale with the Amish people. The Amish are careful bidders and think well over the price of a cow, but after the sale the money is waiting. They are the finest class of people I ever worked for.

At that sale a man woke us in the middle of the night, asking if we would help him load a bull to take back near Harrisburg. When we asked him for his sales slip to show that he had paid for the bull, he didn't have it. It was home in his other clothes. The man I worked for didn't want to let him have the bull without the slip, but I said, "He is Amish and they are always honest. Let him have the bull." After that, whenever I had a sale at the home farm, this man would bring a carload of men with him and they were good buyers. He did not forget.

At one sale at the home farm a man parked his car out by the silo and came toward the house. He told me to ask the telephone operator what it would cost to talk to a town in southern Pennsylvania. The operator told me and the stranger gave me the money.

"Call the First

(Continued on Page 15)

*"A Dozen Eggs on less
feed—that's why we use
G. L. F. Laying Mash.
It means . . .*

"More Eggs per Feed Dollar"

Say Kenneth and Delavan Mathews
of Pittstown, New Jersey

*"We rely on G.L.F. Quality. It is high—and it
is dependable. We like the good service at
G.L.F. We feel the price is always in line."*



MATHEWS Brothers keep 6000 layers, raise 5500 replacement pullets, and grow 50 acres each of corn, wheat, oats. They have used layer mixing mashes from Hunterdon G.L.F. Service in Flemington since 1942.

Like the Mathews Brothers, more and more poultrymen in the Northeast are making use of the facilities provided by their own organization. In the 12 months ending June 30, poultrymen in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania fed well over 200,000 tons of G.L.F. Laying Mashes.

Built-in Quality

More eggs per feed dollar is the result. The *reason* is high quality built into every G.L.F. Laying Mash—extra ingredients beyond standards set by the National Research Council for poultry nutrition.

Check the PROOF OF QUALITY in the table. You can depend on All-Mash Laying Ration, Super Laying Mash, Laying Mash, and Layer Mixing Mashes—a complete line of G.L.F. poultry feeds to fit any feeding situation.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

THE PROOF OF QUALITY

	National Research Council Recommends	G.L.F. All-Mash Layer Contains
Protein	15.0%	16.5%
Salt	.50%	.68%
Phosphorous	.60%	.87%
Calcium	2.25%	2.17%*
Manganese—mgms/lb	Undetermined	32
Riboflavin—mgms/lb	1.00	1.48
Pantothenic Acid—mgms/lb	2.10	4.61
Vitamin A—USP units/lb	2000	4500
Vitamin D—USP units/lb	225	341

*Additional calcium is supplied by calcium grit.

G.L.F. Laying Mashes

Quality That Pays Off for Poultrymen



From the Editor's MAILBAG

NO GOVERNMENT POWER

I READ "The Politicians and Niagara Power" in a recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I am 100 per cent against any state or government development of Niagara power, also am 100 per cent against government business of any kind, bar none, except in extreme emergencies. I am ready and willing to do anything I can against such moves.

I would also like to mention price supports. Price supports or government business is only all right in extreme emergencies. They should have dropped price supports at the end of war time emergencies. It seems they weren't dropped then. Why not now, at once?

Let's do away with government business of all kinds and price supports and keep government governing where it belongs, whether it be local, state or Federal. The freedom our forefathers left us is diminishing rapidly.

—F.G.M.T., Pa.

—A. A.—

OUR EXPERIENCE WITH A BULK TANK COOLER

IN FEBRUARY 1955 we bought a 1500 gallon ice bank type bulk milk-cooler. One of the big reasons was to increase the price for milk on the farm and during the first year, a premium of 10¢ per cwt. plus a substantially lower trucking cost has returned to us more than one third of the cost of the tank.

I do not believe there is any great saving in labor over the can system. However, the tank is much easier on the back, and my brother and I have both had back trouble from handling cans.

The ice bank type is an advantage to us. We have a time clock set to turn on the compressor at night so the ice is built largely on the off-peak electric rate which saves us about \$5.00 a month. Also, the compressor runs more efficiently at night due to the lower temperature. During the summer months, we move one of the barn ventilating fans to the milk house and set



These eggs weigh ½ lb. each. Holding them is Dan Guard of South Wales, N. Y., an Erie County 4-H Club member and future Farmer. These eggs were laid by birds in his flock of New Hampshire Reds which he raised as a Kiwanis 4-H chicken project.

it so that it operates when the compressor is running.

We have no milk house heater, yet we have never had any freezing during the winter. The compressor operates during the cold night and early morning hours and gives off enough heat to prevent freezing and to make it comfortable for washing equipment.

The tank is stainless steel inside and out and should give us many years of good service. The continuing cost of maintaining and replacing cans is no longer with us.

Some day we hope to have a pipe line milker. I believe that would make it possible for one man to milk our 40 cows as rapidly as two men can do it now. —Avery DeGolyer, Castile, N. Y.

—A. A.—

THANKS FOR ADVICE

UP TO date I have received 24 letters which the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST sent me in answer to my query as to whether I should continue to work on a farm, rent a farm or buy a farm. They have been very interesting and I have learned from the experiences of so many people.

The majority seem to think that with hard work, good luck, and good management a man should be able to do all three in turn and survive as a farm owner. A few people who are trying to own their farms think that I should continue to be a hired man. I would like to point out to them that they hated to give up, and so do I.

Many thanks for your letters.

R. F., Vermont

—A. A.—

PLANS A CHANGE

AT PRESENT I am buying a good farm. It has been difficult but I am winning. I milk 24 cows with an average production of 11,000 pounds. Five years ago, when I bought the farm, they averaged 8,000.

We have a large family; buildings need extensive remodeling and it is questionable whether the size of the business I have would make it a profitable venture. Consequently, I would like a top dairy farm managerial position.

I have my B.S. from Cornell, have worked as herdsman, manager, and have operated my own farm successfully for 8 years. I can make a living here, but think I can do much better financially, if given the opportunity. I am 35 years old.

Anyone who is interested in contacting the writer of this letter, may write to: A.B., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

—A. A.—

POISONOUS PLANTS

ON YOUR June 2nd editorial page you discuss the possibility of using some of the wild plants growing around us for food and the idea is good if care is taken in selecting the right kinds. I think it was Kenneth Roberts (for one) who tells in one of his books how the Indians made use of some of these roots or plants.

However a word of warning should by all means be issued to make sure that the plants are edible and not poisonous. Years ago a little relative of mine ate some wild parsnip roots — just a little—and died in convulsions. These plants and roots look just like the regular garden variety but they are deadly poisonous. They can be found growing all over and are common along many of the roads. I think they should be destroyed.—D.M.

RABBITS, TOO

IN A RECENT issue I read about a number of campaigns by the National Meat Promotion Committee intended to increase meat consumption. They mentioned lamb, pork, beef and poultry.

There is no mention of "National Domestic Rabbit Week". Why was there no mention of N.D.R.W.? It is listed in the booklet of all special days, weeks, and months put out by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.—Mrs. C. McW., Penna.

—A. A.—

JAPANESE DRINKING MORE MILK

THE following letter from Japan may interest your dairymen readers. I received it from a friend of mine, Miss Mabel Daniels, a missionary who has been in Japan a long time and is connected with a Tokyo school and college named for Oberlin, Ohio.—Mrs. E. A. Judd, Batavia, N. Y.

"Thank you again and again for your fine letter and the offering. A big slice of it went to buy a case of evaporated milk which will last us about two months—an indispensable part of our diet. This is a Japanese product under arrangements with the Nestle Co. of Switzerland. In a Reader's Digest some time ago there was an article telling how the eating habits of many nations have changed. It is certainly true in Japan.

"Before the war I was continually laughed at for using so much milk—food for babies, they said. But now milk is such a popular drink that it is regularly on sale at all Japanese railroad stations of any size—cold in summer and deliciously hot in the winter. Yes, we have some snow even in Tokyo, which is comparable to Washington, D.C., in climate. Farther north there is a great deal of snow and in the mountains, Mt. Fuji is 'white shawled' about 10 months of the year, as Mrs. Vinig describes it in her 'Windows for the Crown Prince.'"

COUNTRY STORIES

PICNIC PANIC

By GRAMMIE MOORE

ONE BRIGHT spring morning in the early part of the present century, Uncle Joe confided to Aunt Mary, "I have been thinking, after the crops are in, I would see that thar' feller at the village, and perhaps buy us a gas buggy. We could take the young folks out when they come from the city, go on picnics, and sech, enjoy ourselves a bit, have a change. "All work and no play you know," Uncle Joe chuckled at his attempt to quote the old proverb.

Finally the crops were in, and the shiny new gas buggy, which we dubbed 'Liz' was parked in the yard. Uncle Joe the proud possessor of a driving license.

Aunt Mary allowed that, "Just in case", she should also learn to drive. Uncle Joe said, "No" very emphatically, "Them things weren't for women."

The day of the much talked of picnic came. We set off in high spirits. Uncle Joe and Aunt Mary in front, youngsters and picnic baskets in the back. For several miles 'Liz' didn't do very well, had a difficult time on the level, and made a grade with great difficulty.

Uncle Joe tried this, and turned that, to no avail. All of a sudden light dawned, he released the emergency. 'Liz' leaped ahead.

Uncle Joe planting his hat a bit more firmly, chortled in Aunt Mary's direction, "A heck of a driver you'd make, you hadn't the least idea what ailed the thing."

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



'You know what's one of my pet peeves? It's "secret ingredients."

SECRET INGREDIENTS

I suppose if some company *did* have a product that was better because it had some new discovery in it, they'd be smart not to tell their competition how to make it . . . but for the most part I think most secret ingredients are sausage. (Boloney, that is.) They're about as secret as our party line.

To tell the truth, if a company can't stand up on its own two feet and tell what they've put into their product, and be proud of it, then I'm not so sure I want to buy. If a soap has a water softener and bleach in it, why not say so . . . instead of feeding us some trick name. Same with hog feed.

If a hog or chicken or cattle feed has an antibiotic in it, why not tell us how much of which one, instead of cooking up a trick name. There ain't no secrets in the feed business, boys.

I suppose I *should* say, "There ain't none that I know of." But that's pretty much true . . . all the basic research people, the universities and the agricultural chemical people all report every bit of their information to everybody.

The only secret I know of in the feed business is how to build a GOOD feed and yet be able to sell it for not too much money . . . a feed that has the right amounts of minerals, vitamins and growth factors.

I suppose you *could* get the price down by skimping on vitamins and things . . . but Watkins does it differently. So if there's a secret to how Watkins makes possible such a fine feed at a low cost . . . I'm just about to let it out.

With Watkins MIN-VITEs for Swine, Poultry, Layers and Stock, you get a better feed for less money by doing a little of the feed company's job yourself. All that you buy from Watkins is the SPECIAL ingredients in a ration, the minerals, vitamins and antibiotics. It's what the feed companies call a "pre-mix." Watkins calls it a "MIN-VITE."

This MIN-VITE then lets you mix your own ration from your own grains and proteins that you can buy locally . . . and which are usually better, and cheaper. So you get a lot better total ration . . . for a lot less money.

There's absolutely no secret about a Watkins ration. The exact guaranteed contents of a sack of MIN-VITE are right on that open formula tag. And anyone who can sell you as good a feed for less money should get your business . . . but until such a thing turns up, why not get acquainted with Watkins?

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

It Is Time to Ask Questions!

IN ADDITION to smaller local cooperatives, there are at least eight milk co-operatives or organizations at present in the New York milk shed. Five of these are old; three of them are new. Each has fieldmen canvassing dairymen, trying to get new members. Each is promising better prices and milk marketing conditions if dairymen will just join its particular organization. There is little unity, agreement, or cooperation among these organizations. So far as we can find out, some of them have absolutely no plan as to how they expect to carry out their promises to get farmers better milk prices.

Is it any wonder, then, that many dairymen are confused, upset and angry, not only with the too low milk prices but with the Tower of Babel voices, each sending out a different story?

Now, I want to make it plain that we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST believe in organization. We have fought for it for years. We will support any group or any plan that has any real hope of improving milk prices, for no one knows better than we do how badly such prices are needed.

But we have watched this milk marketing business for a long time. The solutions are not easy. They will not be made through promises alone. Organization for organization's sake is no good. We have too many organizations now. So it is high time that dairymen get up on their hind legs and begin to ask their officers, their organizations, and their fieldmen some sharp pointed questions. Here are a few such questions addressed to the organizer or officer. See if you agree:

Questions No. 1

Before asking me to join and cooperate, how about a little cooperation among yourselves? How can eight milk organizations hope to do anything with the dealers, or with the government, when you are constantly quarreling among yourselves?

What good does it do me as a dairyman, for representatives of eight organizations to spend my money at government hearings when most of you are telling different stories?

What good is it for me, Mr. Organizer, to get out of one organization and into another?

Questions No. 2

Now, Mr. Organizer, you promise if I'll join you that you will get me \$6.00 a hundred for my milk. I rise to ask you just how do you propose to do this?

In the first place, what do you mean by \$6.00 milk? Do you mean \$6.00 for Class I milk, for milk sold in fluid form? If so, that's a reasonable promise.

It is reasonable also for you to promise to try to raise the price of the other classes of milk not sold in fluid form.

Or do you mean \$6.00 a hundred for all of our milk?

Of course I'd like to have it, Mr. Organizer—who wouldn't—providing I had a market for all of my milk all of the time, and providing that \$6.00 for all of my milk wouldn't price milk right out of the market.

Even a successful milk strike, Mr. Organizer,

couldn't force a dealer to take more fluid milk than he can sell. How do you propose to take care of the rest of it?

Less than half of our milk is now sold in fluid form in the New York market. Where will the surplus go? There are about 59,000 dairymen in the New York market. If only 50% of the milk is sold in fluid form, how can you get a \$6.00 price for all of it?

Mr. Organizer, are you planning deep down to put some of us out of business? Maybe that someone will be me.

AN EDITORIAL

By

E. R. Eastman

Maybe you are going to try to control production. If so, how are you going to do it? What controls will be necessary? How many cows will I be permitted to keep?

Maybe you will say that other commodities are supported by government-fixed prices. But you know that in order to get that guaranteed price, farmers have to suffer controls. For example, the tobacco price is supported on a high level, but the tobacco grower now is allowed to grow an average of less than an acre of tobacco in order to get that price.

To be sure, he is getting the high price—but the controls hurt worse. What good, Mr. Organizer, would even \$10.00 milk be if we could keep only two cows?

In order to get a uniform price of \$6.00 a hundred, Class I milk would have to sell for about \$9.00. That would mean that fluid milk in the cities would have to retail for at least 32¢ a quart. How about that, Mr. Organizer? Will the labor unions, the great majority of whose members are city consumers, stand for that?

You say, Mr. Organizer, that even though I get \$6.00 a hundred for all of my milk, it won't cost 32¢ a quart in the cities, because the difference will be taken out of the dealers' profit. Well, the spread now between what I get and what the consumer pays is about 12¢ a quart. No matter what the dealers' profits are, out of that 12¢ must come the cost of pasteurization, milk plant handling, trucking to the market, cost of the package, and finally distribution. Every one of those operations is performed by union labor that is paid from \$1.00 to \$3.00 an hour.

So, no matter how much you can save out of the dealers' profits, is it not true, Mr. Organizer, that a large part of that spread will still remain?

Even though milk may be worth 32¢ a quart, you know that a much higher retail price to the consumer would surely result in her turning to substitutes. Fluid milk would be priced right out of the market. Already milk and ice cream substitutes are replacing fluid milk by the millions of pounds every year. Oleo is replacing butter.

Also, with fluid or Class I milk selling at \$9.00 a

hundred, how long would it be, Mr. Organizer, before Western milk would take over our markets? You know that refrigerated milk can be shipped long distances now.

So, again, Mr. Organizer, before joining and paying our hard-earned money, we must know HOW you propose to get us better milk prices.

Your Decision

The final decision, of course, on whether or not to join any organization is yours. All I suggest is that you satisfy yourself that the organization has a practical, down-to-earth plan that will work, and to make sure that you are not jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

In the meantime, I do not want to make any over-optimistic, Pollyanna suggestions. But there are some hopeful, helpful signs of improvement in milk prices.

In the first place, milk prices are some better. The July Class I-A price in the New York milk shed will be \$5.22, 10¢ higher than the milk marketing agreement called for. Also,

Class III will be increased 13¢ for July through November; 10¢ for December through February; 8¢ for March and April; 5¢ for May and June. The uniform May price was 10¢ a hundred higher than in May, 1955.

These moderate advances were secured largely through the work of the older milk marketing organizations.

In the second place, the milk-feed ratio, that is, the difference between your cost of feed and what you receive for your milk, is the best it has been in years. This means that 100 pounds of milk would buy 113 pounds of feed in May as compared with only 96 pounds in 1954, and 98 pounds in 1955.

Some Progress Made

We are also making some progress in increasing the consumption of milk by advertising. That's the way every other business builds consumption. Dairymen have one of the best food products in the world to advertise.

Then again, as reported in our last issue, leaders of the general non-milk organizations, like the Granges and Farm Bureaus of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, have put their heads together to work with the dairy organizations to help improve milk prices. They know how badly dairymen need help.

So, summing up all of this, we must remember that half of the milk we produce must be priced to compete with Midwest and mid-South markets for manufacturing. We must compete with vegetable oil boys who, after such success with oleo, are now moving into the ice cream and other dessert business in many states.

However, we do have a right to demand a better price than we are now getting—a price that will give dairymen for their investment and labor a profit more in line with the rest of our booming economy. We also certainly have the right to expect that our organizations will quit confusing the issues and build a united front with at least reasonably similar proposals for milk price increases.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: The July Class I-A price in the New York market will be \$5.22, ten cents higher than the Formula called for. Also, Class III will be increased 13 cents for July through November, 10 cents for December through February, 8 cents for March and April, and 5 cents for May and June.

Action was in the form of amendments which allow the increases to become effective July 1. It was submitted to producer cooperatives for approval.

Dairymen's League members will soon get their 13th check. It will be at the rate of 3.2 cents per cwt. of milk delivered during the year ending Mar. 31, 1956, and will total over one million dollars. It marks the highest thirteenth check in recent years. Member will also receive Certificates of Indebtedness totaling over \$3 million.

The uniform price for May milk going to New York was \$3.55, the same as April, and 10 cents higher than May 1955. Receipts from dairymen shipping to New York were down 5.25% from last year and fluid milk consumption in the marketing area was down 0.14% from last year.

Following a favorable producer vote on January 25, the Syracuse, N. Y. milk market will soon be governed by State Milk Order.

In New Jersey, minimum retail prices on milk were restored on July 1 on an "emergency and temporary basis."

CROPS: Total U. S. crop prospects on June 1 were the poorest in 11 years.

Corn planting was about a week later than last year. Hay prospects were below normal.

U. S. Wheat crop is forecast at 922 million bushels—with winter wheat about 670 million and spring wheat around 252 million.

APPLES: Delegates attending the National Apple Institute meeting from all apple growing areas "guessed that the 1956 commercial apple crop will be 84,817,000 bu., 19% below last year's 105,293,000 bushel crop. Crop was 109,854,000 in 1954.

Virginia and Michigan expect increases, but largest decreases were forecast in Washington (down about 12 million bu.) and New York (down about 5 million bu.) U. S. crop report says New England apple production will be "substantially less than last year."

BRUCELLOSIS: Washington and Wisconsin have been added to the list of "Modified certified brucellosis free" states. Already on list are Maine, New Hampshire, and North Carolina.

FEDERAL GAS REFUND: Publication No. 308 of the U. S. Treasury Dept., Internal Revenue Service, called "Farmer's Gas Tax Refund" gives complete information about securing Federal gas tax refunds on gasoline and diesel fuel used on the farm.

You can get a copy, plus form for claiming refunds from the office where you sent your income tax. You can make claim now (but before Oct. 1) for refund on gas used during the first 6 months of 1956.

FARM PRICES: Average prices of all farm products have reversed the downward trend and have been easing upward steadily since Jan. 1. The amount of increase is not great but the trend is decidedly encouraging. In New York, prices on May 15 were 7% above April and 2% higher than May 1955.

GRAIN FOR COWS: What is the most profitable level of grain feeding for dairy cows? Every man wants the highest profit, but one may strive for top milk production records to help him sell surplus stock, while his neighbor looks for the lowest possible production cost per cwt. of milk. On one farm, most of the grain may be grown, while for a nearby dairy, most of it is purchased. No two farms are just alike, but how much grain do you feed per cwt. of milk and how did you decide on the amount? Write us your answer and we will send a \$5.00 check to the writer of the letter we think best.—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY neighbor's found another way to lengthen out his working day; instead of pasturing his cows, that crazy character allows his herd to loaf around the yard while he works extra long and hard to chop up grass all nice and neat and haul it in for them to eat. He claims that ev'ry college test has shown this system is the best; each acre yields a whole lot more than cows have gotten heretofore, the grass gives greater benefit when critters need not hunt for it, and there's an extra dividend because there is no fence to mend.

That scheme may bring my neighbor wealth and put his herd in better health, but still I can't get very keen 'bout any plan where a machine is used as a replacement for an old cow's built-in harvester. The claim that something run by gas can give me double yields of grass is silly on its very face, it don't hold up around my place; the way my pasture looks right now is all the proof I need of how a hungry herd efficiently consumes each blade there is, by gee. Besides, 'most any man who's wise knows cows need lots of exercise.



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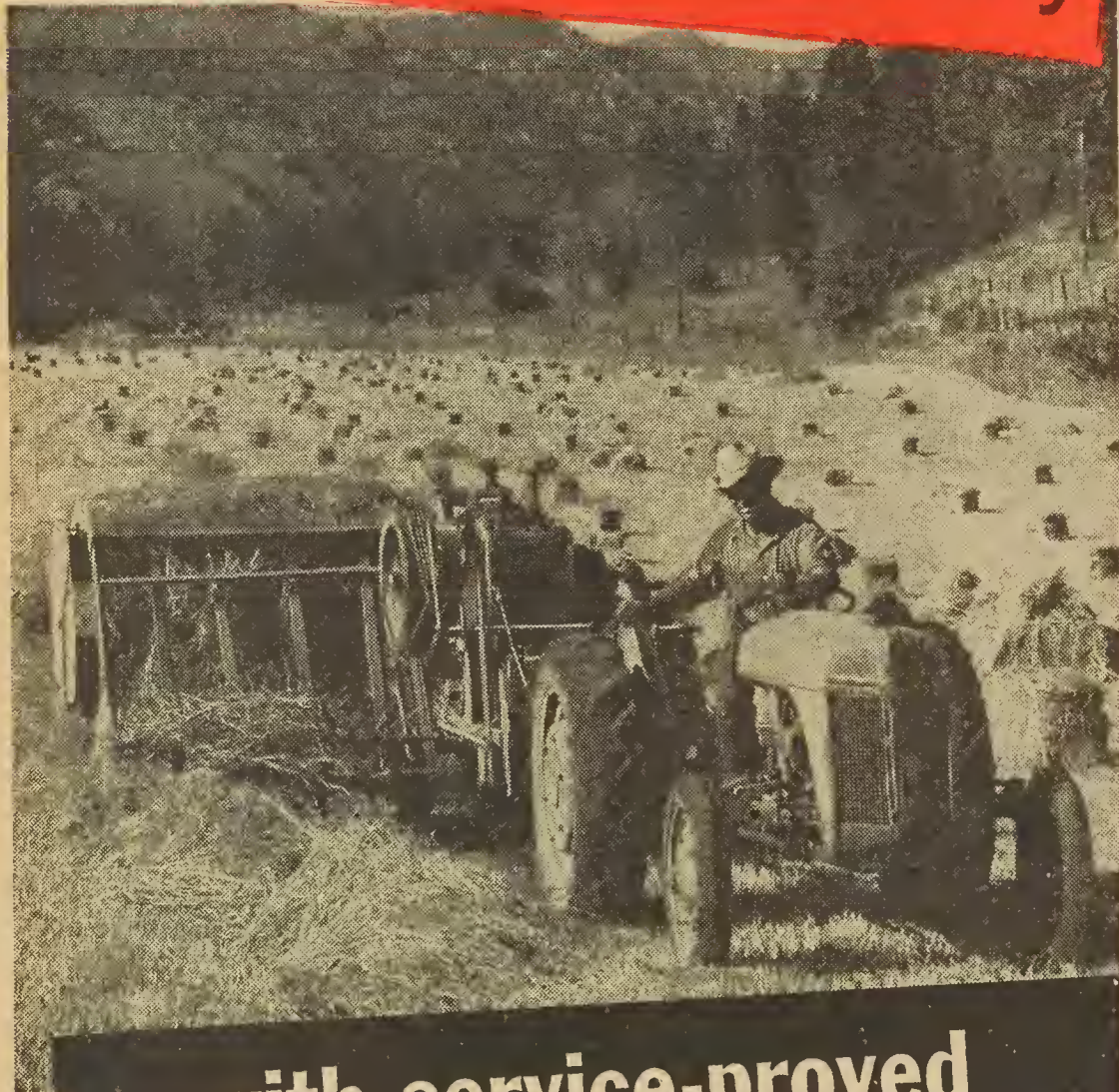
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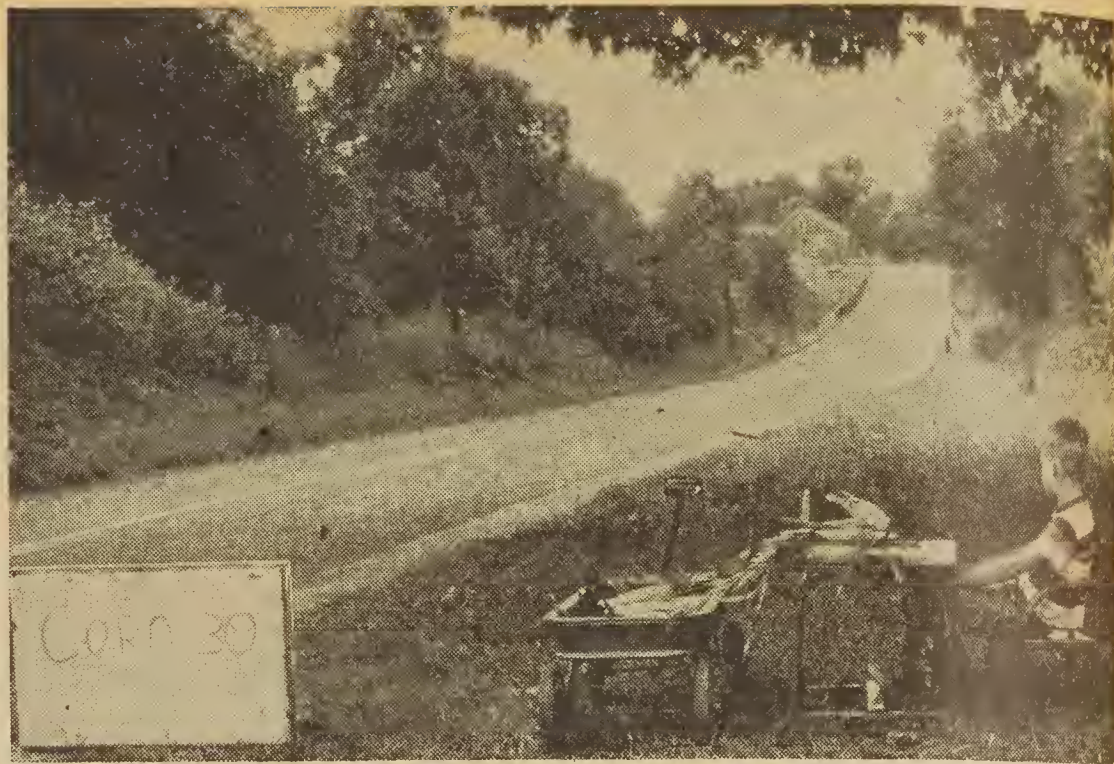
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End of the day: end of the corn.

A Small Business But Real Experience

ALTHOUGH the suggestion had been voiced previously, it took a hot August morning to get things started. Our sweet corn was at the peak of perfection. Quantities of it was golden, sweet and milky. I said to the children: "You'll have to help me freeze lots of corn today". Jim said: "Let's sell some". The other three chorused: "Let's".

That did it. I was left to freeze corn alone. The boys took their wagon, and started down to the garden to pluck sweet corn. The girls set up shop. They carried out their small table and two chairs. Gathered up paper bags, and John's toy cash register to set on the table. When the boys returned with the corn, the four of them worked together

—Uh—Oh. A shocked expression passed over their faces as they realized they both had put in a dozen. The stony silence was broken by John's comment. "Guess he'll come back again." The children returned to their sweet corn stand a bit wiser.

Our youngsters' small business endeavor did more than earn them a few dollars. It opened their eyes to the world of opportunity. It challenged the boys' ambition and vision. Immediately they started thinking of the following year, with plans for a bigger and better garden. The success of the sweet corn sales kindled their enthusiasm and boosted their self confidence. Long after the corn was gone they had calls for more of it.

Now Jim who is nine has a deeper interest in his 4-H club. Again he has signed up for gardening along with livestock. But now there is a reason and plan for it all. He plans to work hard to raise choice vegetables to exhibit at the Fair and perhaps sell as well. The money he earns will be added to his bank account for future projects, and eventually a college education. He has goals within his reach.

At present he and his eight year old brother John are helping their Dad raise young stock for a percentage of the profit. Next year he hopes to raise an animal singlehanded, it will be his 4-H project.

Country children living on farms with good land, buildings, and other means have an advantage. They can dream, plan, work and achieve. In planning their future they'll build on a solid foundation. They learn early and from the bottom true values. Integrity, hard work, a well earned dollar will always have its value.

The basic principles, honesty, integrity, good will and a good product apply to big business as well as small business.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I do not want anybody to convince my son that someone will guarantee him a living. I want him rather to realize that there is plenty of opportunity in this country for him to achieve success, but that whether he wins or loses depends entirely on his own character, perseverance, thrift, intelligence, and capacity for hard work.—John L. Griffith

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

constructing a sign, which they placed alongside the state road. Quickly and simply they were in business.

Dad imparted a few words of advice. "Always be courteous and respectful. Be sure the corn is your best and fresh picked. Give good measure, one or two extra ears to the dozen. You'll make friends and have repeat sales."

Twenty minutes later we heard a small truck come to a noisy stop. Tom and I hurried to the window to watch the first sale.

"Whatcha selling sonny?" A deep voice asked.

"Corn," answered Jim.

"What kind of corn?"

"Sweet corn", Jim's voice was eager if slightly tremulous.

"O. K. give me a dozen". There was muffled rustling activity. Then the gong of the cash register. The truck drove off. Immediately the four came dashing into the house. "We made a sale," they shouted. "He gave us a quarter and a dime and told us to keep the change."

"Did you give him a baker's dozen?" I asked.

"Yes we did," said Jim. "I gave him two extra ones." "I gave him an extra one too," added Eleanor. "Which of you counted out the corn?" I asked. "We both did, while John held the bag"



"If that's the landlord, dear, the rent money is right there under the telephone book."

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE MEMBERS

SHARE MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS IN THIRTEENTH CHECK

Reorganization Economies and Operating Efficiencies Pay Back Average Saving of \$50 Per Member



Stanley H. Benham

Thirteenth Check Helps to Relieve the Price-Cost Squeeze

Says League President Stanley H. Benham, "We are gratified to be able to make this payment to our members at a time when the financial plight of dairymen is so critical.

The amount of the Thirteenth check indicates the success of the Association's program of reorganization and modernization. It shows that the League is a strong, financially sound, forward-looking organization. And it gives living proof of the wisdom of our early leaders who changed the Association from a purely bargaining cooperative to an operating cooperative."

A whopping saving of \$1,022,969.72 will be shared by Dairymen's League members around the 15th of this month. Paid by what is known as the Thirteenth check, each of the 24,000 members will receive on the average about \$50.

Twelve months in every year, League members receive a check for the milk delivered. At the end of the fiscal year, when all operating costs are known, the funds remaining are distributed to members according to the total amount of milk each has delivered during the year. This payment is the Thirteenth check.

Largest Peacetime Refund

The sum to be shared in 1956 is the largest in the history of the Dairymen's League, except for the boom years of World War II. It amounts to 3.2c per hundred-weight figured on a total of 3,916,780,389 pounds of milk handled.

Most significant are the yearly improvements in savings over the last three years from 0.9c in 1954 to 2.1c in 1955 and now 3.2c in 1956. Gains that show the progress being made in reorganization economies and modern operating efficiencies. Only members of an operating cooperative can receive such savings. An operating cooperative knows its source and knows its markets. An operating cooperative does not deal in promises. It backs up its bargaining in milk handling facilities, not in words. This year's Thirteenth check reflects the results of modernized management in spite of the generally unfavorable economic climate in the dairy industry.

Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

\$2,123 Profit in 23 Days HOMELITE CHAIN SAW



This is a picture of Earl Rawlings, tobacco farmer, standing beside part of a pulpwood crop harvested on his 225 acre farm in Prince Frederick, Maryland. When he decided to clear part of his 145 acre woodlot, he bought a dependable, fast-cutting Homelite Bow Saw. In exactly 23 days, he cut 215 cords of wood and sold it for a total of \$2,365. All costs during this period, including skidding, depreciation and

maintenance, were \$241.00 leaving a big net profit of \$2,123.44.
Cash in on your woodlot — the HOMELITE way. Put a dependable Homelite chain saw to work and you'll get more production, more profits. Four models to choose from. Take the Homelite EZ for example . . . weighs only 19 pounds yet gives you 5 full horsepower. The EZ cuts through 8" Oak in 5 seconds, 18" Pine in 14 seconds . . . brings down trees up to 3 feet in diameter.

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ONLY a few extra hundredweights of milk per year will bring in enough to pay for about a ton of T-M Salt. Therefore, it is livestock insurance that costs you *practically nothing!*

College feeding trials conclusively prove the need for trace minerals in the rations of all livestock. Most farm lands are short of one or more of the essential trace minerals—cobalt, iodine, iron, copper, zinc

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The cost of Morton Trace Mineralized Salt over ordinary salt is less than 1¢ per animal per week. Feed it free choice, even if you feed a major mineral supplement. *You know they need it. They know how much.*

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Less than ⅛¢ more



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Less than ¼¢ more

MORTON **TRACE MINERALIZED** SALT

At your feed dealer's—bags or blocks.

The ? ? ? ? ? QUESTION BOX

How rapidly are bulk tanks being adopted in New York State?

The summer of 1955 there were 1,350 bulk milk tanks on dairy farms in New York State. Up to that time, the number had doubled every year since 1952, but we do not have the figures to indicate whether or not the number doubled during the past year.

Tanks are not found in equal numbers in all counties. The greatest numbers are found in Dutchess and Columbia County, and a considerable number in the area supplying the Rochester and Buffalo markets.

If I use dalapon to kill quack grass, how soon can I grow a crop?

Not for several weeks; in the case of corn or soy beans about a month. One method is to put on the dalapon during the fall at the rate of 10-15 pounds an acre when there is a good growth of quack grass. You can plow either in the late fall or early spring and any harmful effect of the dalapon will have disappeared.

Why is it that putting nitrogen carrier on old sod seems to give poor results compared to younger meadows?

Probably the old meadow needs nitrogen so badly that the usual application of nitrogen gives relatively little results. In a case like this, there is so much dead and decaying vegetable matter that the decay bacteria are starved for nitrogen and use it rather than leaving it for the grass. If you were to plow up such a sod after nitrogen had been applied, the following crop would get the benefit of it.

How much fertilizer do the best dairy-men use on their farms?

Some interesting figures come from an analysis of New England Green Pasture winners. Last year a Vermont County winner averaged to use 984 pounds of fertilizer per producing cow, including superphosphate and mixed fertilizer. That sounds like a lot, but wait a minute. One winner used less than 200 pounds per cow, while another used over 2,000. However, over the last 8 years, 115 winners averaged to use about 1,000 pounds per cow per year.

They average to keep an animal on two acres which figures out that they used about 500 pounds of fertilizer per acre per year.

How many corn plants are recommended per acre?

For soils relatively low in fertility, 12,000 plants per acre are recommended, which you can get by planting corn 11½ inches apart in 38 inch rows. It is estimated that this rate will normally yield 50-70 bushels an acre. On land that will give you a yield of 70-90 bushels, 14,000 plants are suggested, which means, one kernel every 10 inches in 38 inch rows.

How can I get rid of moisture on the end of a building where something is causing blistering of the paint?

The symptoms you have and the conditions are typical of a house that has been insulated with a fill type of insulation where no vapor barrier has been provided. The moisture has moved, due to a difference in vapor pressure, into the insulation and caused it to become wet. And usually on the south side it more frequently happens than any other.

When the sun warms up the outside

surface and the moisture comes through, forcing the paint off, large blisters form as the moisture is trapped between the layer of paint and the wood. This may not be your situation but I am making the assumption that it might be since this is typical of a lot of the buildings that have used the fill type of insulation.

The question is—what can you do about it? If you have plastered walls I would suggest that you paint the inside of the plaster with two coats of aluminum paint. Cover the walls and the ceiling completely. This will provide a vapor barrier to reduce the movement of moisture into the insulation. After you have put on the two coats of aluminum paint, then you can put on any other color of paint that you may want to use for decorating and this, of course, would be a regular interior paint. You would then need to try to get some ventilation to the outside so that the insulation can dry out. Sometimes this is extremely difficult and may take a long time. What you are after is to get movement of air from the outside through the insulation and back to the outside.

It will be necessary for you then to remove a good deal of the paint on the outside by scraping and using a paint remover, and then repainting. However, the paint will not stay on until all of the moisture has been gotten out of the wall and out of the wood.

—Everett D. Markwardt, Cornell Extension Agricultural Engineer

What percentage of water does a dried peat moss contain after it is taken out of the swamp?

After it has had an opportunity to drain, peat moss from the swamp is still plenty damp and will contain from 60 to 80 per cent water, which is a lot of weight. On a cubic yard basis it may weigh 1200 pounds, of which 300 pounds is dry material and the balance water.

Generally speaking, this means that it is not economic to transport it long distances, but very often it is an excellent source of organic matter to add to your own farm or nearby farms.

I noticed that the particles of the feed in my feed bin are separated. Will this affect egg production of my hens?

As far as I know, the fact that you have separation of the particles of the feed in the bin will not affect egg production. I assume, when you draw out this feed, you will have some mixing of the feed so that you will not only be feeding the very fine material, but the coarser material as well. As long as this is done, I see no reason why the birds will not produce just as well as they would under any other conditions.

—L. M. Hurst

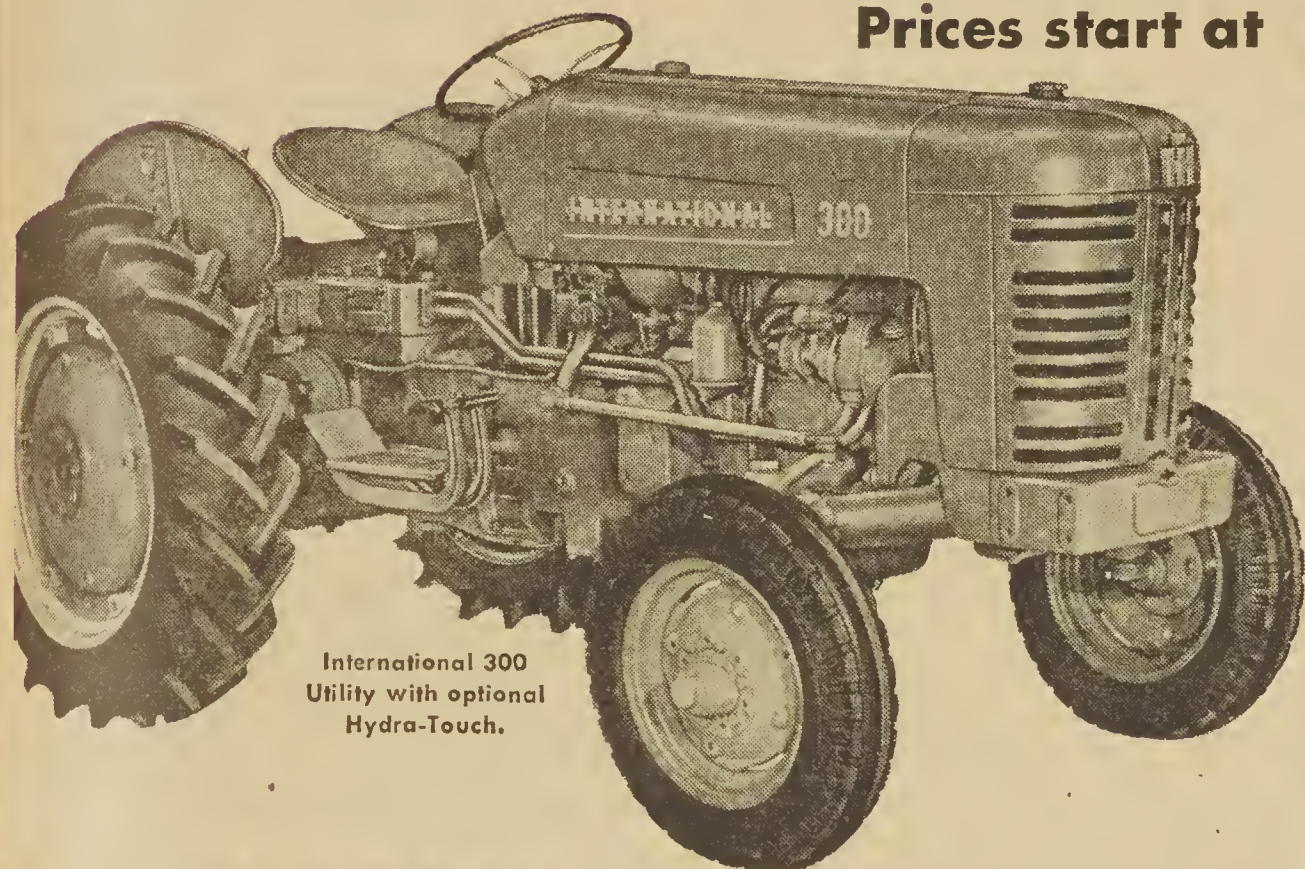


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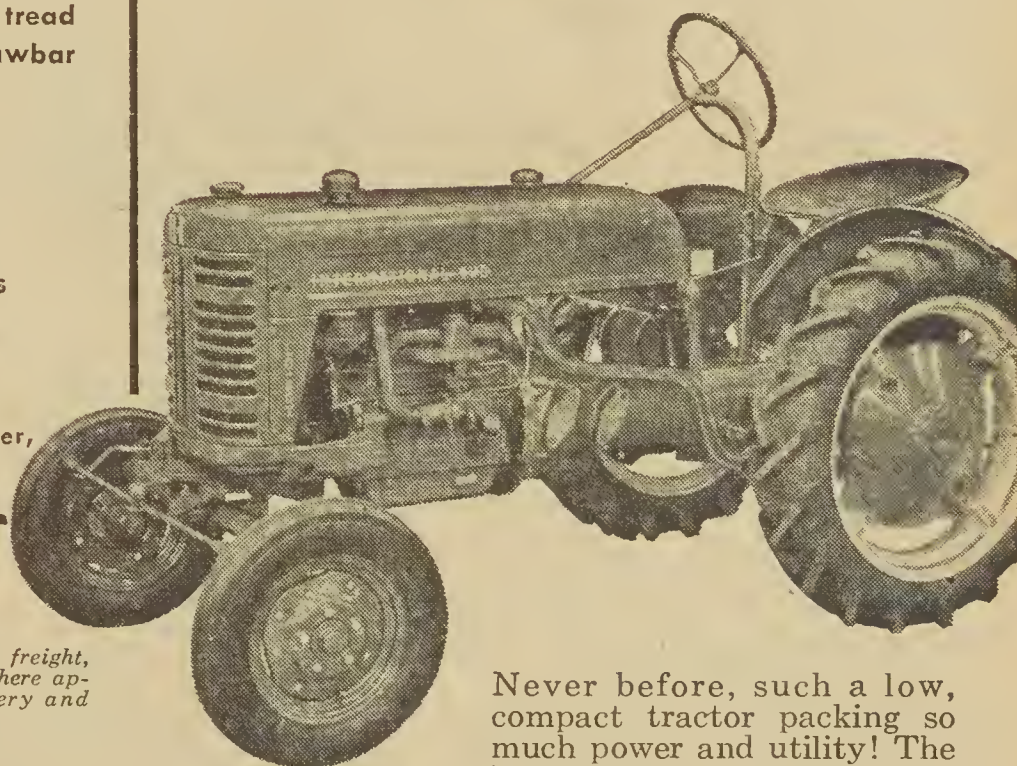
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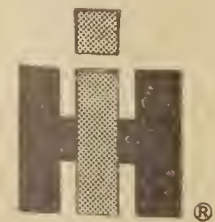
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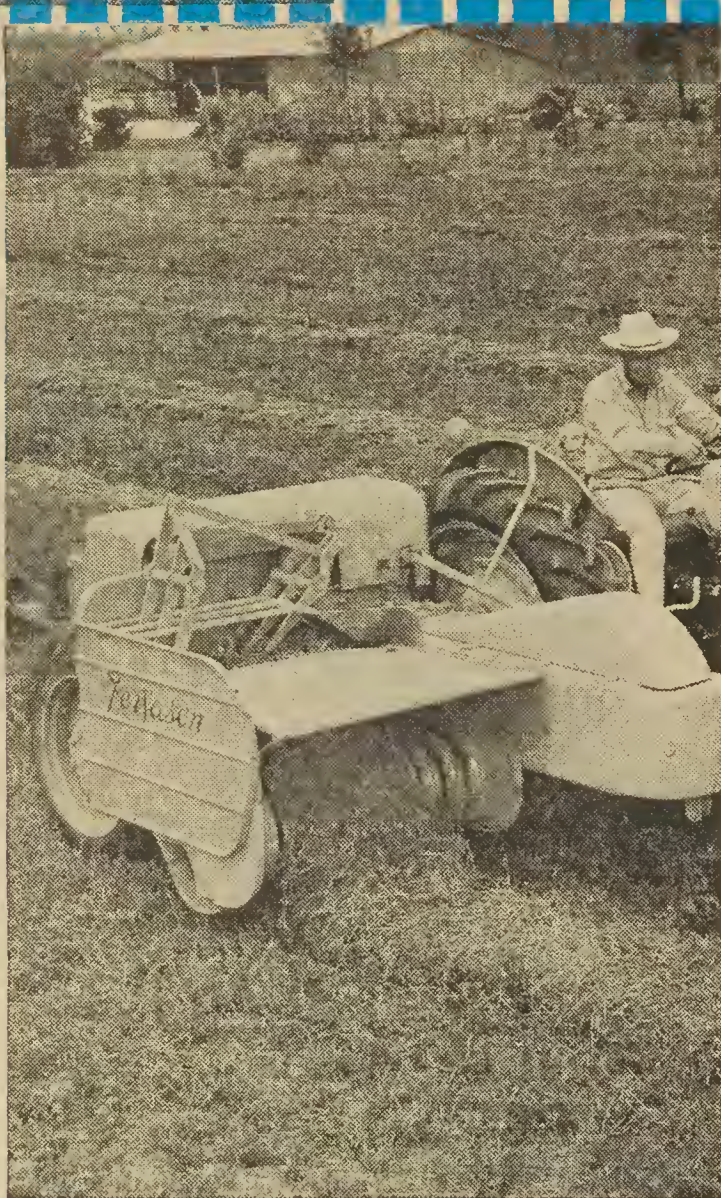


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Carl Yunker Young Farmer Of the Year*

OVER AT Elba, N. Y., near Batavia, there's a young farmer who'll be quick to tell you that a "lucky break" was the chief reason why the Junior Chamber of Commerce named him New York's Young Farmer of the Year.

Persons who know better, however, will tell you it just isn't so.

They'll probably say the chief reason why Carl walked off with the coveted award can be boiled down to three factors; sound management practices, long-range planning and unrelaxing vitality.

Wins County Award

The achievement, in an era when dairying hasn't always been a winning proposition, first won Carl the Genesee County young farmer award. From there, his agricultural abilities carried him to the top in the later statewide contest that involved more than 200 of the Empire State's outstanding farmers.

"I was lucky," Carl said recently, "I'm convinced there are thousands of farmers capable of winning it. It was simply a lucky break that circumstances were such that I was singled out."

Such a reaction is typical of the 32-year-old producer who lives quietly today on a spacious 212 acre farm with his pert wife, Bernice, and their three youngsters.

Carl came to his present location in 1951, four years after his graduation from Cornell. Farm-reared, he had been an outstanding FFA boy in high school and remembered for his natural farming inclinations.

While at Cornell, Carl helped out during summers on the Wyoming County farm of his older brother, providing him with much practical experience for his coming career. More was to come in 1947 when his brother's health failed.

Buys Brother's Stock

Assuming the farm's management on a rental basis, Carl made arrangements to buy his brother's stock and tools. When his brother returned to the farm in 1951, Carl had the chance to move on to a larger, more productive operation. He chose his present farm at Elba, bringing his cows and equipment with him. It was the turning point of his life.

Although heavily in debt and financially unable to buy the rented farm, he nevertheless had the courage to remodel the obsolete cow barn and spent virtually his last dime on capital

Carl and his pretty wife—Bernice enjoying the pleasant surroundings of their remodeled home at Elba. In the past two years, Carl has spent nearly \$1,000 in modernizing the tenant home on the Yunker farm. With his usual resourcefulness, he did all the carpentry work, plumbing and redecorating.



Carl Yunker adjusts two of his proudest possessions—County and State awards presented him by the New York Junior Chamber of Commerce in recognition of his "exceptional progress in agriculture and contributions to the community." Widely active in church and Farm Bureau work, Carl is a former director of the Conesus Milk Producers Cooperative.

improvements. A reciprocal agreement with a neighbor to use machines the other didn't have helped further to get things started.

Remodeling of an old hog house into a modern calf barn followed. An old hay barn was revised into a per stable for yearlings and dry stock—increasing his livestock capacity by 40 per cent.

While this was being done, the farm's land was also undergoing a face-lifting. When the Yunkers came to Elba, there was no pasture on the farm and very little meadow. A soil conservation farm plan and soil tests were put into effect immediately. It was no time before he established a balanced rotation of meadows to meet the quality hay, grass silage and pasture needs.

Carl thinks good roughage is the most important factor for a successful farm. He also credits good labor efficiency, intelligent breeding programs and good tools as "musts."

(Continued on Page 17)



DOWN THE VALLEY

By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: "Doc" Roberts, whose homespun column, "Down the Alley" (meaning feed alley, of course,) was a favorite feature in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for many years, is back. His new column, "Down the Valley" (and you can pick any valley) won't dwell much on livestock, but we know it will show "Doc's" keen understanding of human nature. The column will appear whenever "Doc" feels that he has something to tell you. Welcome back, Doc!)

WHAT does a fellow do after buying and selling livestock for 40 years and writing for the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for about 20 of those years?

Answer—He and she buy a home in East Andover, New Hampshire on Highland Lake and move up there in June. By August he has bought an old barn and proceeds to have it "rebuilt" whether those were his intentions or not. By the middle of October he finds himself in business. Just imagine him in the business of retailing factory surplus, clothing, shoes, rubbers and the like. By December it dawns on him that he is busier than ever with a thriving business that ties him up tighter than cattle, lambs or calves ever did!

Yes, this is a great country, just full of opportunities for someone with the willingness to buy aspirin for a headache and to get tired regularly.

There is a story behind all this. Some few, in reading "Down the Alley" through the years, got the fact that I felt the spread in price between what the public paid and what the farmer and the manufacturer got for producing it (most everything) was too great. Could have used milk and a lot of other farm products, for examples, but I felt I could prove this point with stuff every farmer has to buy just as well as with what he has to sell.

Perhaps I should say here that I have no argument with any retailers because their costs, rents, deliveries, labor, etc. have quadrupled too. Other fields in our economy have taken steps through greater production per acre, per cow, or per garment through machinery and improved efficiently to keep their costs down.

Our marketing and our merchandising has lagged woefully behind any other segment of our economy.

That is the story behind opening my retail store, a belief that this point could be proven in a little crossroads town such as East Andover, New Hampshire.

The end result has been most grati-

fying. I have found that needed goods (not perishables) can be bought for less and sold for less, that folks will support an honest effort and truly appreciate an opportunity to save. Would like here to express my gratitude to the hard working farm and town folk of New Hampshire.

People Are People!

The lessons learned in human relationships, alone, have been worth all the effort. It brought a tug inside to see a mother come in the store with six little ones and while she was more in need of shoes and something to keep her warm than any of her children, to stand by and watch her get warm, dry things for her brood and, when her money was all gone, walk out without one thing for herself. That wasn't the exception. That was the rule and before this winter was over, it got pretty hard to take.

The other kind were about as hard to take, too—the fussy ones with money. A pink shirt with a blue stripe, and that stripe had to be just 1/16 of an

LIVE AND LEARN

MANY readers have suggested that "Live and Learn" which has been appearing in American Agriculturist should be put out in book form. Several publishers are not sure it would sell. What do you think? Should "Live and Learn" be published as a book? If it were, would you buy a copy? Your answer will be much appreciated. Drop me a postcard addressing it to Hugh Cosline, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

You will note that there is no installment in this issue. It will be renewed the next issue and will be finished soon.

inch wide, and in no uncertain terms letting you know that a pin stripe would not do or one with a 1/8 inch stripe.

Usually these people were also the worst hagglers as to price as well. Then there were the ones who bought until their money gave out and then began to find fault with everything they saw that they didn't have the money to buy anyway. I have also learned to look out for three or four women shopping together. That's just no sale! No three women can agree on any one poor little article. Funny, though, they usually come back alone and buy what they want.

That is the story, folks, and since our Valley is really no different from anyone else's valley, except that yours is dearer to you, you'll be hearing from "Down the Valley" again, and perhaps again and again.—"Doc"

Donald K. deNeuf (right) manager of Rural Radio Network, accepts a public interest award from the National Safety Council, for the network's "exceptional service to safety."

Presentation was by Edward R. Eastman, editor of the American Agriculturist, June 6, in Ithaca, N. Y., at a conference of Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange executives.

Other networks receiving a 1955 award were NBC and CBS. Rural Radio airs a daily five minute summary of road conditions across New York State through the winter. The network owns five FM stations and has eight FM and 21 AM affiliates.

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Farmers Report Paper Feed Sacks Save Time, Labor



"Feed in fifty-pound paper sacks is more convenient to handle and keeps better. It empties with no loss of grain sticking to sacks. We would be delighted to receive all of our grain in fifty-pound paper." William E. Reed, Herd Manager, Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Delaware.



"A fraction of an ounce of feed left in a bag, in a volume operation, amounts to a lot in a year's time. We prefer the fifty-pound paper package to bulk delivery because it permits an accurate check of daily feed consumption. The sacks are easy to handle and supplemental feeding, medicating or de-worming is much more convenient with the 'fifties.'" Ned W. Christenbury, Manager, Lowder Poultry Farms, Albemarle, North Carolina.



"We like paper sacks because they are easy to handle and the feed empties out clean and easy into the hoppers. Also, the sacks haven't been on another farm." Joe Seck, Brunswick, Missouri, markets 1,000-1,200 purebred Hampshires annually.

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EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great
North Country and the kind
of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER XIX

"DID Bill prance right up like a man?" he asked, his hand upon her shoulder.

"Did very well," said she, smiling, "for a man with a wooden leg."

Uncle Eb sank into a chair, laughing heartily and pounding his knee.

It seemed he had told her that I was coming home with a wooden leg!

"That is the reason I held your arm," she said. "I was expecting to hear it squeak every moment as we left the depot. But when I saw that you walked so naturally I knew Uncle Eb had been trying to fool me."

"Purty good sort 'uv a lover, ain't he?" said he after we were done laughing.

"He wouldn't take no for an answer," she answered.

"He was alwuss a gritty cuss," said Uncle Eb wiping his eyes with a big red handkerchief as he rose to go. "Ye'd oughter be mighty happy an' ye will, too—their ain' no doubt uv it—not a bit. Trouble with most young folks is they wan' t' fly tew high, these days. If they'd only fly clus enough t' the ground so they could alwuss touch one foot, they'd be all right. Glad ye ain't thet kind."

We were off early on the boat—as fine a summer morning as ever dawned. What with the grandeur of the scenery and the sublimity of our happiness it was a delightful journey we had that day. I felt the peace and beauty of the fields, the majesty of the mirrored cliffs and mountains, but the fair face of her I loved was enough for me.

We were two weeks at home with mother and father and Uncle Eb. It was a delightful season of rest in which Hope and I went over the sloping roads of Faraway and walked in the fields and saw the harvesting. She had appointed Christmas day for our wedding and I was not to go again to the war, for now my first duty was to my own people. If God prospered me they were all to come to live with us in town and, though slow to promise, I could see it gave them comfort to know we were to be for them ever a staff and refuge.

And the evening before we came back to town Jed Feary was with us and Uncle Eb played his flute and sang the songs that had been the delight of our childhood.

For every man he knew and loved Mr. Greeley had a kindness that filled him to the finger tips. When I returned he smote me on the breast—an unfailing mark of his favor—and doubled my salary.

"If he ever smites you on the breast," McClingan had once said to me, "turn

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Under the spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy snoozes;
No nag since 1933
Has been to him for shooses.
—(Southern Planter)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

the other side, for, man, your fortune is made."

And there was some truth in the warning.

He was writing when I came in. A woman sat beside him talking. An immense ham lay on the marble top of the steam radiator; a basket of eggs sat on the floor near Mr. Greeley's desk. All sorts of merchandisc were sent to the *Tribune* those days, for notice, and sold at auction, to members of the staff, by Mr. Dana.

"Yes, yes, Madame, go on, I hear

you," said the great editor, as his pen flew across the white page.

She asked him then for a loan of money. He continued writing but, presently, his left hand dove into his trousers pocket coming up full of bills.

"Take what you want," said he, holding it toward her, "and please go for I am very busy." Whereupon she helped herself liberally and went away.

"Seeing me, Mr. Greeley came and shook my hand warmly and praised me for a good soldier."

"Going down town," he said in a moment, drawing on his big white overcoat; "walk along with me — won't you?"

We crossed the park, he leading me with long strides. As we walked he told how he had been suffering from brain fever. Passing St. Paul's church yard he brushed the iron pickets with his hand as if to try the feel of them. Many turned to stare at him curiously. He asked me, soon, if I would care to do a certain thing for the *Tribune*, stopping, to look in at a show window, as I answered him. I waited while he did his errand at a Broadway shop; then we came back to the office.

* * *

The north country lay buried in the snow that Christmas time. Here and there the steam plow had thrown its furrows on either side of the railroad, high above the window line. The fences were muffled in long ridges of snow their stakes showing like pins in a cushion of white velvet. Some of the small trees on the edge of the big timber stood overdrifted to their boughs. I have never seen such a glory of the morning as when the sun came up, that day we were nearing home, and lit the splendor of the hills, there in the land I love. The frosty nap of the snow glowed far and near with pulsing glints of pale sapphire.

We came into Hillsborough at noon the day before Christmas. Father and Uncle Eb met us at the depot and mother stood waving her handkerchief at the door as we drove up. And when we were done with our greetings and were standing, damp eyed, to warm ourselves at the fire, Uncle Eb brought his palms together with a loud whack and said:

"Look here, Liz'beth Brower! I want t' hev ye tell me if ye ever see a likelier pair o' colts."

She laughed as she looked at us. In a moment she ran her hand down the side of Hope's gown. Then she lifted a fold of the cloth and felt of it thoughtfully.

"How much was that a yard?" she asked a dreamy look in her eyes. "W'y! w'y!" she continued as Hope told her the sum. "Terrible steep! but it does fit splendid! Oughter wear well too! Wish ye'd put that on if ye go t' church nex' Sunday."

"O mother!" said Hope, laughing, "I'll wear my blue silk."

"Come boys 'n girls," said Elizabeth suddenly, "dinner's all ready in the other room."

"Beats the world!" said Uncle Eb, as we sat down at the table. "Ye do look gran' t' me—ree-markable gran', both uv ye. Tek a premium at any fair—ye would sartin'."

"Has he won yer affections?" said David laughing as he looked over at Hope.

He has," said she solemnly.

"Affections are a sing'lar kind o' prop'ty," said Uncle Eb. "Hain't good fer nuthin' til ye've gin em away. Then, like as not, they git very valyble."

"Good deal the way with money too," said Elizabeth Brower.

"I recollec' when Hope was a leetle bit uv a girl!" said Uncle Eb, "she used t' say 'et when she got married she was goin' t' hev us all come t' live with her, an' hev her husban' rub my back fer me when it was lame."

"I haven't forgotten it," said Hope, "and if you will all come you will make us happier."

"Good many mouths t' feed!" Uncle Eb remarked.

"I could take in sewing and help some," said Elizabeth Brower, as she sipped her tea.

There was a little quiver in David's under lip as he looked over at her.

"You ain't able t' do hard work any more, mother," said he.

"She won't never hev to nuther," said Uncle Eb. "Don't never pay t' go lookin' fer trouble—it's tew easy t' find. There ain' no sech things 's trouble 'n this world 'less ye look fer it. Happiness wont hev nuthin' t' dew with a man thet likes trouble. Minnit a man stops lookin' fer trouble happiness 'll look fer him. Things come purty nigh's ye like 'em here 'n this world—hot er

THE STORY THUS FAR

EBEN HOLDEN and his young orphan friend Will had found a home on Dave Brower's farm. Will and little Hope Brower grew up together, and as the years passed Will's affection for Hope deepened into love.

In Will's second year at college Hope left to stay with the Fullers and continue her studies in New York City.

After college, Will gets a job with Horace Greeley on the New York Tribune. He gets to know Mr. Trumbull better, a man he will later know in a surprising capacity.

War is declared and Will leaves for the front with his regiment, and was badly wounded at the battle of Bull Run. He recovered and finally declared his love for Hope and is accepted.

cold er only middlin'. Ye can either laugh er cry er fight er fish er go t' meetin'. If ye don't like erry one ye can fin' fault. I'm on the lookout fer happiness—suits me best, someway, an' don't hurt my feelin's a bit."

"Ev'ry day's a kind uv a circus day with you, Holden," said David Brower. "Alwuss hevin' a good time. Ye can hev more fun with yerself 'n any man I ever see."

"If I hev as much hereafter es I've her here I ain't a goin' t' fin' no fault," said Uncle Eb. "'S a reel, splendid world. God's fixed it up so ev'ry body can hev a good time if they'll only hev it. Once I heard uv a poor man 'at hed a bushel o' corn give tew him. He looked up kind o' sad an' ast if they would n't please shell it. Then they tuk it away. God's gin us happiness in the ear, but He aint a goin' t' shell it fer us. You'n 'Lizabeth oughter be very happy. Look a' them tew children!"

There came a rap at the door then. David put on his cap and went out with Uncle Eb.

"It's somebody for more money," Elizabeth whispered, her eyes filling. "I know 'tis, or he would have asked him in. We're goin' t' lose our home."

Her lips quivered; she covered her eyes a moment.

"David ain't well," she continued.

"Worries night 'n day over money matters. Don't say much, but I can see it's alwuss on his mind. Woke up in the middle o' the night awhile ago. Found him sittin' by the stove. 'Mother,' he said, 'we can't never go back to farm-in'. I've plowed furrows enough t' go 'round the world. Couldn't never go through it ag'in'. 'Well,' said I, 'if you think best we could start over 'n see

how we git along. I'm willin' t' try it.' 'No, we're too old,' he says. 'Thet's out o' the question. I've been thinkin' what 'll we do there with Bill 'n Hope if we go t' live with 'em? Don't suppose they'll hev any hosses t' take care uv er any wood t' chop. What we'll hev t' do is more'n I can make out. We can't do nuthin'; we've never learnt how.'"

"We've thought that all over," I said. "We may have a place in the country with a big garden."

"Well," said she, "I'm very well if I am over sixty. I can cook an' wash an' mend an' iron just as well as I ever could."

Uncle Eb came to the door then.

"Bill," he said, "I want you 'n Hope t' come out here 'n look at this young colt o' mine. He's playful 's a kitten."

We put on our wraps and went to the stable. Uncle Eb was there alone.

"If ye brought any Crissmus presents," he whispered, "slip 'em into my han's. I'm goin' t' run the cirkis t' morrow an' if we dont hev fun a plenty I'll miss my guess."

"I'll lay them out in my room," said Hope.

"Be sure 'n put the names on 'em," Uncle Eb whispered, as Hope went away.

"What have ye done with the 'bilers?" I inquired.

"Sold 'em," said he, laughing. "Barker never kep' his promise. Heard they'd gone over t' the 'Burg an' was tryin' t' sell more territory. I says t' Dave 'you let me manage 'em an' I'll put 'em out o' business here 'n this part o' the country.' So I writ out an advertisement fer the paper. Read about this way:

"'Fer sale. Twelve hunderd patented suction Wash B'ilers. Any one at can't stan' prosperity an' is learnin' t' swear'll find 'em a great help. If he don't he's a bigger fool 'n I am. Nuthin' in 'em but tin—that's wuth somethin'. Warranted t' hold water.'"

"Wall ye know how that editor talks? 'Twant a day 'fore the head man o' the b'iler business come 'n bought 'em. An' the advertisement was never put in. Guess he wan't hankerin' t' hev his business sp'ilt."

Uncle Eb was not at the supper table that evening.

"Where's Holden?" said Elizabeth Brower.

"Dunno," said David. "Goin' after Santa Claus he tol' me."

"Never see the beat o' that man!" was the remark of Elizabeth, as she poured the tea. "Jes' like a boy ev'ry Crissmus time. Been so excited fer a week couldn't hardly contain himself."

"Ketched him out 'n the barn t' other day laffin' like a fool," said David. "Thought he was crazy."

We sat by the fire after the supper dishes were put away, talking of all the Christmas days we could remember. Hope and I thought our last in Faraway best of all and no wonder, for we had got then the first promise of the great gift that now made us happy. Elizabeth, sitting in her easy chair, told of Christmas in the olden time when her father had gone to the war with the British.

David sat near me, his face in the fire light—the broad brow wrinkled into furrows and framed in locks of iron grey. He was looking thoughtfully at the fire. Uncle Eb came soon, stamping and shaking the snow out of his great fur coat.

"Col' night," he said, warming his hands.

Then he carried his coat and cap away, returning shortly, with a little box in his hand.

"Jes' thought I'd buy this fer fun," said he, holding it down to the fire light. "Dummed if I ever see the like uv it. Whoa!" he shouted, as the cover flew open, releasing a jumpingjack. "Quicker'n a grasshopper! D'ye ever see sech a sassy little critter?"

Then he handed it to Elizabeth.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Open Letter No. 2 . . .

To: All Independent Dairymen and Producer Organizations

From: **EASTERN MILK PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Dear Fellow Dairyman:

Are you in a cost-price squeeze?

If you are, what are you doing about it?

Whether you are a member of an existing organization, or have joined up with a new group, or are simply a lone wolf, you want action, and you want it quick. What can you do to get the action you want and need?

Let us tell you what more than 10,000 of your fellow dairymen have done. Realizing that disorganized or unorganized dairymen can do little or nothing to help themselves, but that 10,000 dairymen, united into a powerful, grass roots bargaining cooperative, can be a mighty force for good, your neighbor has made his strength count by joining Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association.

Here is what Eastern is doing to get action and results: —

In April, Eastern petitioned the Secretary of Agriculture to hold a hearing to consider an increase in the Class III manufacturing milk price, and for other amendments of the New York Federal Milk Marketing Order. At that hearing, just completed, Eastern presented three proposals:

1. To increase the Class I-A price for July, August and September. This would add an average 38 cents per hundredweight for Class I-A milk during these months.

2. To increase the fluid skim differential by about 90 cents per cwt.

3. To increase the Class III price so as to add approximately 20 cents per cwt. on a yearly average to the Class III price.

Eastern estimates that these proposals, if adopted, will add more than \$10,500,000 a year to the milk checks of producers supplying the New York market. This would mean \$225 in additional income to each dairyman.

At three public hearings in 1955 Eastern, alone among the New York cooperatives, presented evidence supporting the need for a separate Federal Milk Marketing Order for Northern New Jersey. Eastern, also alone, petitioned for a hearing to be held on the six other Case Committee recommendations for much needed amendments in the New York Milk Marketing Order.

The Secretary of Agriculture called a hearing that commenced on June 18 in Newark, New Jersey, which will cover all of Eastern's requests listed above. Eastern will be represented at this hearing to bargain on behalf of all dairy farmers for improvements to the New York Order and a realistic separate order for Northern New Jersey. These requests are in addition to the ones we told you about in our last letter.

We invite all independent dairymen and producer organizations to join with us in our program and to lend support to an effective established bargaining organization.

For further information write to:

EASTERN MILK PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

403 Larned Bldg.

Syracuse, N. Y.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

"Wish ye Merry Christmas, Dave Brower!" said he.

"Aint as merry as I might be," said David.

"Know what's the matter with ye," said Uncle Eb. "Searchin' after trouble thet's what ye're doin'. Findin' lots of it right there 'n the fire. Trouble's in 't' git mighty scurce 'round here this very self same night. Aint goin' to be nobody lookin' fer it—thet's why. For years ye've been takin' care o' somebody et'll take care 'o you, long's ye live—sartin sure. Folks they said ye was fools when ye took 'em in. Man I was a fool once. Alwuss hed a pretty fair idee o' myself senice them. When some folks call ye a fool 's a

he took the bit of paper. A big tear rolled down his cheek.

"Why, Holden! What does this mean?" he asked.

"'At the Lord pays His debts," said Uncle Eb. "Read it."

Hope had lighted the lamp.

David rose and put on his spectacles. One eyebrow had lifted above the level of the other. He held the check to the lamp light. Elizabeth stood at his elbow.

"Why, mother!" said he. "Is this from our boy? From Nehemiah? Why, Nehemiah is dead!" he added, looking over his spectacles at Uncle Eb.

"Nehemiah is not dead," said the latter.

"Nehemiah not dead!" he repeated, looking down at the draft.

They turned it in the light, reading over and over again the happy tidings pinned to one corner of it. Then they looked into each other's eyes.

Elizabeth put her arms about David's neck and laid her head upon his shoulder and not one of us dare trust himself to speak for a little. Uncle Eb broke the silence.

"Got another present," he said. "'S a good deal better 'n gold er silver—"

A knock at the door interrupted him. He swung it open quickly. A tall, bearded man came in.

"Mr. Trumbull!" Hope exclaimed, rising.

"David an' Elizabeth Brower," said Uncle Eb, "The dead hes come t' life. I give ye back yer son—Nehemiah."

Then he swung his cap high above his head, shouting in a loud voice: "Merry Crissmus! Merry Crissmus!"

The scene that followed I shall not try to picture. It was so full of happiness that every day of our lives since then has been blessed with it and with a peace that has lightened every sorrow; of it, I can truly say that it passeth all understanding.

(To Be Continued)

Franklin's High School "E.C." Fraternity

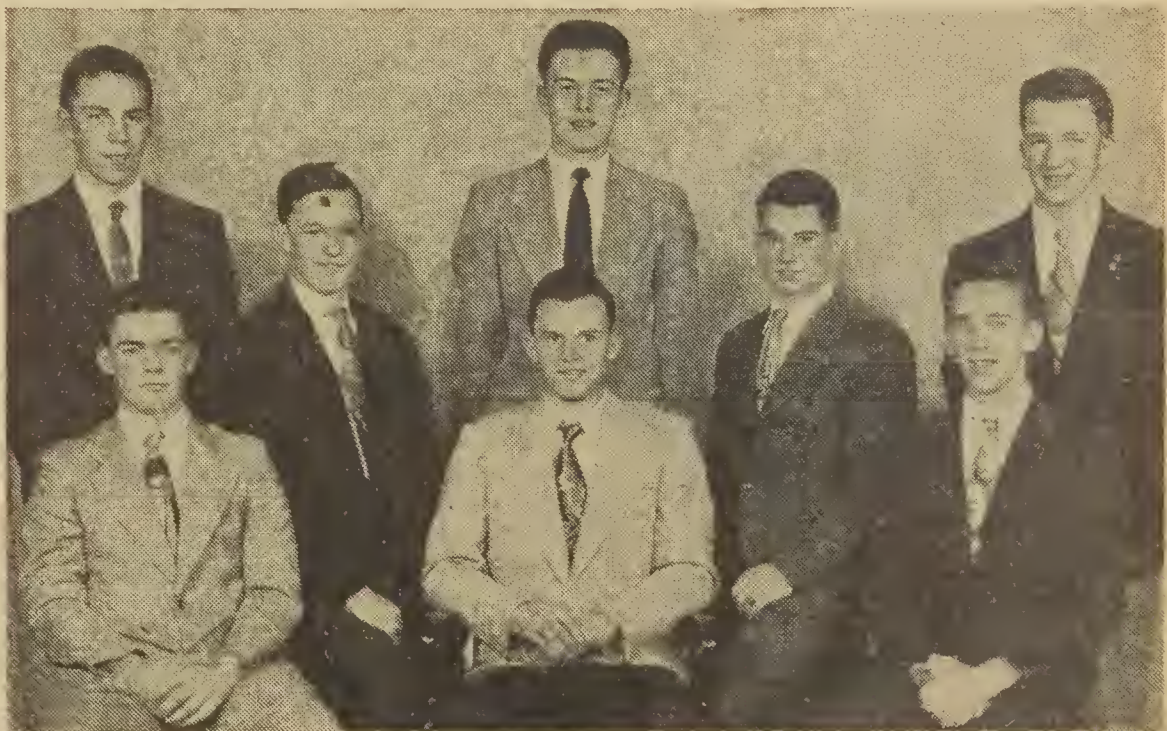
WHAT happens in big cities usually makes the big print in the headlines but yet in some of the rural villages exist unusual features of interest like the "E.C." fraternity of Franklin Central School, Franklin, N. Y. This fraternity is 112 years old, reputedly the oldest of its kind in the United States.

Nine years after nationally known Delaware Literary Institute was founded in 1835, a group of seven young men met frequently for study, discussion and sociability. Having similar interests and desirous of promoting the best in literary standards for beloved D.L.I., these students organized the "E.C." fraternity. Every member then and since has been sworn to secrecy as to the meaning of these initials.

In its long existence Franklin people know that the fraternity has constantly endeavored to represent the best in leadership, scholarship, character and citizenship in its membership. Many of the alumni have been outstanding leaders of the community both village residents and enterprising farmers. Others have entered practically all types of professions from literary, medical to politics. The late Congressman John D. Clarke was an alumnus.

In a world of isms and results of isms, it is refreshing to realize that in a rather small, rural community this fraternity continues to function. That same fraternal spirit of school days is very much alive at any gathering of alumni. Just ask the alumni wives who wait for their reminiscing escorts!

—Agnes Ward



The 1956 members of the E. C. Fraternity of the Franklin, New York Central School. Front row left to right: Cecil Smith, John Cronk, Clyde Goodrich. In the back row: James Sickler, Howard Cronk, John Bennett, Gene Teter and James Reid.

Knowledge is the treasure, but judgment the treasurer of a wise man. He who has more knowledge than judgment is made for another man's use more than his own.

—William Penn


Other good sign ye aint. Ye've waited long time fer yer pay—aint much ager t' wait now."

There was a little quaver in his voice. We all looked at him in silence. Uncle Eb drew out his wallet with trembling hands, his fine old face lit with a deep emotion. David looked up at him as if he wondered what joke was coming, until he saw his excitement.

"Here's twenty thousan' dollars," said Uncle Eb, "a reel, genuwine bank check!—jist as good as gold. Here 'tis! Crissmus present fer you 'n Elizabeth. An' may God bless ye both!"

David looked up incredulously. Then

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Eastern Producers Move To Increase Membership

DELEGATES to the annual meeting of Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, Inc., in Syracuse last month, heard Senator George D. Aiken term "restrictive," the State laws under which New York dairymen have to operate.

The Vermonter, ranking Republican on the Senate Agriculture Committee, told nearly 800 banquet guests and delegates that, "The general level of farm prices, including grains, has been rising since January. It is now at 85% of parity and may go considerably higher." However he stated that New York State dairymen are "perhaps worse off than others due to State laws that restrict competition and to lack of helpful legislation."

The Senator said, "You New York dairymen might well take a long, hard look at some of the state rules you operate under and insist on some changes."

He cited as one of the restrictive laws the one that prohibits dealers retailing milk in containers holding more than two quarts. Speaking of milk programs in the schools and armed services, Sen. Aiken said, "If, instead of waiting for the federal government to do the whole job, we could get supplementary state and community programs under way, this job would be done faster and probably better."

The Senator cited as one of dairymen's problems the fact that, "people not farmers are trying to organize farmers," and urged his listeners "to keep our farm organizations strong. The farmer, through his organizations, can best help himself. Probably the biggest mistake farmers have made has been placing too much dependence on the federal government to drive away their troubles."

Cribbs Taken Ill

Eastern Producers' president, J. Thomas Cribbs of Poyntelle, Penna., collapsed while delivering his annual report at the morning business session. Doctors blamed the collapse on over-exertion and Mr. Cribbs was all right after a few days rest.

Robert J. Edmunds of Delevan, N. Y., presided during the balance of the day-long session. Cribbs report stated that Eastern's membership "has enlarged to well over 10,000 . . . evidence that producers are endorsing the activities of the Association." He pointed out the difficulty of keeping abreast of the expansion that has taken place and urged additional help in many departments. He also stated that, "While working with other organizations, we should not lose sight of the principal objective — that is bargaining for the highest possible return for dairy farmers. I would like to set my sights on an Eastern Producer organization that has a membership of 25,000."

Push Member Drive

During the following business session, delegates took several steps designed to achieve such a membership goal. Among many resolutions passed, were these:

That money from co-operative payments and other sources, beyond the needs for daily operation of the Association, be used to inform the public, and advise members and non-members, through publicity and advertising in print and radio of activities in order to create better farmer-public relations and understanding.

Secure and publicize the costs of producing milk as determined by colleges.

That the publications department of Eastern be more active in reaching members and in getting news to newspapers making the co-op's position clear.

The Board of Directors was instructed to increase farm paper advertising in support of efforts to increase membership to 20,000.

The Board was also instructed to appropriate and spend sufficient money to hire six men, well trained in organizing, to devote full time to building up the association by organizing new locals.

Ample funds for these activities will be available according to the budget for the 1956-57 year which indicates operating revenue (mostly from the co-operative differential and "dumpage" fees of 1c per cwt.) of more than half a million dollars. It was noted, also, that if money that was held in escrow pending the Supreme Court's decision favoring the cooperative payments, is received during the fiscal year, the revenue would be increased to more than \$700,000.

Other resolutions, not pertaining to public relations and the drive for membership, included:

Taking steps to have inspectors disinfect boots between farms.

Sitting down with other farmer milk organizations to talk out problems and outline Eastern's viewpoints and objectives.

Preventing the Egg-Cleaning Job

By L. M. HURD

THE largest single chore on a commercial egg farm is cleaning, grading and packing the eggs for market. The cleaning part of this operation usually takes the most time, especially when the eggs are laid in dirty nests.

Examination of 20,933 eggs at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station showed that more than 99 per cent of the eggs were clean before they came in contact with the nest. Of all the eggs observed, only 154 or 0.7 per cent were stained with blood when they were laid and had to be cleaned.

Therefore, a high percentage of the soiled or stained eggs reaching the markets get in that condition in the nests before the eggs are gathered. The importance of keeping the nests clean is apparent.

A recent publication from the Missouri Experiment Station shows how important the kind of nesting material is in keeping the eggs clean. They tried several materials, but their observations showed that shavings, sawdust and excelsior were better than straw or crushed corn cobs.

Table 1. Effect of Nesting Materials on the Percentage of Dirty Eggs Gathered.

Nesting Material	1936 Tests—University Flock		
	% Dirty	% Slightly dirty	% Clean
Shavings	5.9	8.1	86.0
Oat hulls	6.0	10.6	83.4
Sawdust	6.4	8.7	83.9
Excelsior	6.8	7.7	85.5
Cottonseed hulls	8.5	14.5	77.0
Ground corn cobs	8.7	13.7	77.6
Sugar cane pulp	9.6	11.3	79.1
Straw	10.2	10.1	79.7
1949-50—Commercial Flock			
Chick bed			73.9
Shavings			70.3
Sawdust			65.8
Straw			61.6

A diatomaceous silica (chick bed) was slightly more effective than shavings in preventing dirty eggs. More time was required to keep the nests clean when straw was used as compared to shavings or chick bed.

It was found on the Cornell Experimental Farm that having plenty of nesting material in the nests all the time is another way to avoid soiled and broken eggs. Bare-bottomed nests resulted in double the number of eggs that had to be cleaned. Ten times more

American Agriculturist, July 7, 1956

Urge Secretary of Agriculture make surplus grains available Northeast dairy farms at \$20 market price.

Meet with Boards of Health in effort to have some say in helping determine policies regarding control of milk and the regulations under Health department rulings.

Support legislation liberalizing censoring laws to encourage competition in the sale of milk.

Officers

Due to Mr. Cribbs' illness, election officers was postponed a few days and then all officers were re-elected: Cribbs, president; Robert J. Edmunds, vice president; Arthur Nickeson, Towanda, Pa., secretary; and Gilbert Cargin, East Meredith, N. Y., treasurer.

Allen Ostrander was elected to Board of Directors from the "New Country" to replace C. Grant Lamb Carthage who has been disabled since an accident last fall. Besides other directors are: J. Russell Cunningham, Mifflintown, Pa.; Fern T. Dunham, Mill Hall, Pa.; Osman F. Fisher, Vergennes, Vt.; Cecil B. Frasier, Richmondville, N. Y.; Daniel S. Gifford, Bainbridge, N. Y.; Roswell P. Kinn, Amenia, N. Y.; James McDonald, Auburn, N. Y.; Aldor Royal, Cambridge, N. Y.; Francis Sullivan, Towanda, Pa. and J. Holton Wilkins, Interlaken, N. Y.

—Jim H.

eggs were broken in bare-bottomed nests than in well-bedded nests.

Dark nests help to prevent eggs from being soiled. In tests made at the Missouri Station, 91 per cent of the eggs gathered from nests kept dark were clean, compared to 82 per cent of eggs from well-lighted nests.

Plenty of nests reduces the number of eggs that have to be cleaned. If birds crowd on the nests, more eggs will be broken and soiled. One nest every four or five layers is minimum.

Finally, frequent gathering is another way to prevent soiled eggs. More eggs have to be cleaned because they are left in the nests too long where they become broken and smeared or where they walk over them with soiled feet. Table 2 from the Missouri Station shows the difference in the cleanliness of the eggs when they are gathered four times a day as compared with once a day gathering. Frequent gathering also reduces breakage of eggs in the nests.

A little attention to the condition of the nests will pay big dividends in savings in cleaning eggs. Unless you do the cleaning job, why not check the nests more often.

Table 2. Gathering Four Times Daily Compared with Gathering Once a Day.

	% Dirty		
	% Dirty	% Slightly dirty	% Clean
Eggs gathered four times daily	6.0	8.7	85.3
Eggs gathered at the end of the day	13.4	17.5	69.1

— A. A. —

COSTS OF FARM PRODUCTION

Average hourly earnings in the farm machinery and tractor industry rose 17% from January 1951 to June 1956.

Prices of the industry's major material, iron and steel, increased 10% — an industry in which substantial increases were taking place.

During the same period, the wholesale index of farm machinery prices rose only 3%.

Thus, the farm machinery industry caught in its own price-cost squeeze has absorbed almost all of the rise in wages and materials that took place during that period.—U. S. Chamber of Commerce

My Cattle-Selling Experiences

(Continued from Page 1)

National Bank in that town," he said, and ask them how big a check I can write today."

I called as he had instructed and the bank answered, "Why, \$10,000 today, but if he cares to come in, we could arrange for more."

I went out and told him and he thanked me and said he had come to buy cattle and wanted me to know that his check was good.

There is nothing worse than an auction for a playboy. This one I have in mind was so far in debt that his family were afraid of disgrace. He loved his liquor. He had neglected to keep his cattle registered and his relatives asked me to have his sale. His farm belonged to his children and his relatives had loaned him money. My first request was for him to stay sober, especially on sales day.

The power company came and shut off the lights, and the water commissioner had turned off the water and would not turn them on until I guaranteed payment.

The relatives backed me up so the papers on the cattle were brought up late and a small ad was placed in an out-of-state paper. What an auction that was! People came out of curiosity, but bought before they left.

Next morning when I went to the farm, his wife was in bed sick. The sale had been too much for her, but the

★★★★★★★★

Nor is it less a virtue to take care of property than to acquire it.—Ovid

★★★★★★★★

children said she wanted to see me. When I went in to see her, she said, "Well, he's down in the barn the drunkest I ever saw him, yelling how we loved them."

Then she added, "He borrowed the \$500 my mother had. Can you get that bill in there with the rest?" I told her I would try. When I reached the barn, he picked me up and carried me around, yelling, "Pay them all off, there will be money left."

When he quieted down, I listed the bills I had promised to pay and in the list I had added the \$500 he had borrowed from his mother-in-law. He read over the list and when he saw her name, he said, "How did she get in here, but never mind, pay them all." When I took the \$500 to the little old lady, she wouldn't believe me so I took it to her banker and he called her. She wrote me a nice letter saying she would pay for me every night.

What a story could be told about the antique buyers. They will drive for miles, stand in a storm, and bid against each other to buy a dish or a chair that their grandparents would have thrown in the junk pile. One time we were called to the eastern part of the county to conduct a small farm auction for an old man who had lost his wife. When we drove over the hill and looked down on the farm, it resembled a county fair because of the number of parked cars there. They were from all over the state.

It seemed that the lady who had just died had been an old maid for many years and every relative had felt sorry for her and left her some of their antiques. In her last years she married the hired man who was now holding the sale. What a sale that was! There would be several bids on an article before the auctioneer could ask for one. The sale brought more than many big farm auctions.

A maiden lady school teacher wanted to hold an auction for her, as she was moving to a small house in town. She did not have much to sell but she said that out in the barn her uncle had stored some things before he died. We found them under a pile of hay. When

we uncovered them, there was a 6-leg drop-leaf table, a chest of drawers and many other things. Those pieces of furniture under the hay brought more than all of her other things. She was quite put out because people would not buy her things and paid so much for those old pieces in the barn.

Family arguments often take place at auctions. At one sale the relatives came with picnic lunches to sell the contents of the old home. Before lunch they were debating what not to sell, but after lunch they were looking in each other's baskets to see if they had stolen anything. Before the sale was over, they weren't speaking and when the money was divided, wow!

There is the sad side, too. A husband dies suddenly, leaving his wife and small children. They have not talked the business over together, and when she has an auction, the debts are more than the sale. The wife is bitter and sometimes says, "I did not think he would do that to me."

We once drove 20 miles to a small auction. It was a stormy day and the poor widow had very little to sell. There was no crowd, and when it was over, if we had asked for our fee, there would have been very little left. The auctioneer called me aside and said, "What do you say we forget the whole thing—charge her nothing. We'll make it up some other day." That poor woman was very grateful.

The auction of auctions was in 1946. After a severe hailstorm in July that took all my crops I decided to sell my own cattle. The local auctioneer with whom I had traveled up and down the county did a real job. The receipts from the sale paid for my farm, bought back land I had lost in the depression, and there was money left over.

The story of stories is the only time I was ever fired from a job while selling a cow. This happened in the late 30's. I was assisting with a cattle sale in the Catskill Mountain section and it was a good sale.

Things went so well that after the sale, the manager of the National Sale that was to be held at the National Dairy Show asked me if I was going. When I said that I might, he told me, "If you are there, I'll give you a job." Well, the National Dairy Show, the National Sale during the show, work in the National Sale, how much higher can one get? What's the old saying, "The higher you get, the harder you fall?"

The sale was held in the evening and it was cold and damp and not a very large crowd. One of the men, a breeder, widely known in New York state, called me aside and said to me, "There is an animal in this sale that I want," and he gave me her number. "If they know I want her, everyone will bid against me. Watch me, and as long as I rub my nose with my pencil, you bid."

The prices were real low until this heifer came into the ring. I looked at my friend. His pencil was up. \$500, \$600, \$700 and at \$1,000 his pencil was still going. About this time the manager asked me where I was getting the money. That's where I made my mistake. I was working for him and yet I didn't want to let my friend down. So I told him I had a good buyer and was sure of my money. When the bid finally reached \$1,250, she was struck down to my friend. The sales manager now said, "Where's your man?" I pointed to the man with the pencil. When the sales slip was signed, the manager called me over and said he would not need me any more and his son took over.

Now, when the wind whistles around the fruit trees in the orchard where I make my home, I think of the miles I have traveled and the friends I have made. After all, life has been good to me.

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ARE YOU Interested in beef cattle? A farm income with less labor? Then write New York Hereford Breeders' Association; Wing Hall, Ithaca, New York for Directory of Breeders and Cattle for Sale and information.

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ONE YEARLING Angus bull, three yearling heifers. All registered and vaccinated. Gordon Davis, Branchport, New York.

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MARKET your livestock through Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top markets for all livestock. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers for Dairy Replacements. Stockyards at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Bullville, Greene, Bath, Oneonta. Ask your neighbor about Empire; it's a good place to do business.

MULES

FOR SALE: Pair of young mare mules, weight 2600 lbs. Fred Elsbree, Sayre, Penna.

SHEEP

COLUMBIA Ram and Ewe Sale—July 27, 1956 7:00 P.M. Fairgrounds, Wooster, Ohio—Leading Bloodlines of the Breed, 75 ewes, 10 stud rams, 15 commercial rams. Eastern Columbia Sheep Breeders Association. For catalog write Clyde Perkins, R. #2, Lexington, Ohio. Attend Sheep Day Program at the Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, the day of July 27th, then come to our sale that evening.

SHEEP SALE — Attend the New York State Purebred Sheep Improvement Project Show and Sale Saturday, July 28, 1956, State Fair Grounds, 4-H Barn, Syracuse, New York. Rams and ewes consigned by leading breeders of the East. Cheviot, Dorset, Shropshires, Corriedales, Hampshires, Southdowns, Columbia, Oxford, Suffolks, will be sold at the auction. For catalog write Fred C. Tilton, Sales Manager Holcomb, N. Y.

SUFFOLK ewes, 16 purebred, and their lambs. This is a good flock and most of the ewes are young. Stuart W. Pease, Mumford, New York.

FOR SALE: 65 purebred Cheviot ewes with lambs. Maurice Barmes, Mt. Vision, New York.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood, Locke, N. Y.

GREAT DANES: Championship bred puppies. Unusual quality. Trimmed, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber Ithaca, New York.

REGISTERED Samoyed Puppies \$35.00. Thomas Blair, Staatsburg, New York. Phone Hyde Park 7416, evenings.

15 ins. BEAGLE Pups, 4 months old. Parents great hunters. \$15.00 each. Quick sale. Ralph H. Carver, West Leyden, New York.

COLLIE Puppies: Tris, Beauties, registered. Two litters of tris and sables due last of June. Inquiries invited. Carlu Collies, South Vernon, Mass.

WANTED: Dog that will drive cows. Walter Phillips, Berkshire R. 1, New York.

BABY CHICKS

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapping and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm, Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

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BABY CHICKS

BABY Chicks \$7.95—100 C.O.D. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at Hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4, Penna.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pulorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York

SURPLUS! AAAA Rocks—Reds—Wyandottes—Hamps—\$7.95-100. All pullets, \$14.95; mixed heavies, \$6.95. Light mixed, \$2.95. Broilers, \$1.95. Baby ducklings, \$24.00-100. F. O. B. Nearest Supply Hatchery. Economy Chicks, Lockland, Ohio.

MONEY Making Chicks! Pullorum typhoid clean. Bred for big profit eggs or meat production under ordinary farm conditions. Many matings sired by R. O. P. males. Day old or started chicks. Ducklings, Turkey poulters weekly. Write Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

YOU CAN'T Beat Nature. Why sacrifice yearlings? "Keep layers 5 years." Produce more large eggs economically. Free bulletin. Sine, AA3, Quakertown, Penna.

ZIMMER'S Farm Proven Leghorns. All chicks hatched from our own breeders. 100% pure Mt. Hope. Also our new farm proven strain cross. Good livability and persistent layers of large eggs. Write for details and prices. Zimmer Poultry Farm, Box C, Gallupville, New York.

BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Route 3A, Ithaca, N.Y.

McGREGOR'S Farms Leghorn Chicks produced from breeders selected from our 18,000 layers. Our Leghorns are of the top strains in New York State. Our business is 9/10 repeat orders from satisfied customers. Write for prices. McGregor Farm, Maine, New York.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph 8-1611

CAPONS

CAPONS are the choicest of poultry meats. There is always a good market for them always bring highest premium prices. We have thousands of these heavy breed cockerels—all surgically caponized—4 and 6 weeks of age. Their sexed life is spent quietly. They do not crow—do not fight—they just eat and grow big rapidly—frequently weigh 9 pounds for market in 5 months or so. Very tender—very tasty—easily picked—economic to raise. Priced very low. Write, wire or phone us today. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

TURKEYS

USDA. Direct Beltville Broadbreast Poult. Quality pays. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Pennsylvania.

BROAD Double Breasted Bronze Turkey Poults. Big profitable turkeys. Pullorum typhoid clean. 12—\$11.50; 25—\$22.25; 50—\$42.50; 100—\$82.95. Immediate shipments. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

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MALKIN (Wild Mallard Cross) Ducklings. Beautiful. Delicious. Circular Free. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 2, Penna.

GIANT Pekin ducklings: \$24.50-100. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

MONEY Makers! Giant White Pekin Ducklings. Fast Growing—ready for market in 9 weeks. 12—\$4.25; 25—\$8.25; 50—\$15.50; 100—\$29.00. Send money order for quick shipments. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

WHITE Crested, Mallard-Rouens. Oscar E. Hendrickson, Cobleskill, New York.

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WHITE, colored Homers, \$3.00 pair. O. Hendrickson, Cobleskill, New York.

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GUINEA PIGS: Youngsters and breeders, \$1.00 up. Elizabeth Urban, Ushers, New York.

RAISE guinea pigs, a profitable business. Free booklet and prices. W. C. Long, Ladiesburg, Maryland.

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GINSENG: Top prices since 1882. Send your ginseng to Belt Butler Co., Dept. A, 343 7th Ave., New York 1, New York.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750 Walker-Gordon Lab Company, Plainsboro, N. J.

ATTENDANTS—Male and Female. Salary \$2750, annual increases to \$3490 less maintenance. Five day, eight hour work week. Annual vacation (20 days) with pay. Paid sick leave. Many opportunities for advancement. For information write Director, Wassaic State School, Wassaic, N. Y.

FARM family to operate fully equipped 50 cow Holstein breeding farm in central New York. High performance necessary. Provide complete information on experience, ability, family, location, references, salary, etc. Box 514-WF c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

NEW BATHROOM Deodorizer. Hangs on wall. Banishes odors bathroom, kitchen. Lightning seller. Samples sent on trial. Kristee Co., Dept. 100, Akron, 8, Ohio.

SELL FRIENDS amazing value Christmas. All Occasion greeting card assortments. New type tall, parchment, photochrome cards, novelties. Make \$50, \$75, \$100 extra money plus bonus. Write for feature boxes on approval, 74 free samples Personal Christmas Cards, Stationery, free catalog. New England Art Publishers, North Abington 733-E, Mass.

MAKE EXTRA Money—with newest Christmas Card assortments. 21-card \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 "Tall-Slim" Christmas. All Occasion, Religious assortments, gift wrappings, gifts, novelties, imprinted Christmas Cards. Experience unnecessary. Profits to 100% plus cash bonus. Write for samples on approval. Free \$1.00 gift offer, catalog, selling plan. Hedenkamp, 361 Broadway, Dept. AA-5, New York.

GENERAL Farm Foreman—experienced in orchard care and packing. Present foreman retiring this fall. State fully experience and availability. Box 514-DH, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

RUN SPARE-TIME Greeting Card and Gift Shop at home. Show friends samples of our new 1956 Christmas and All-occasion Greeting Cards and Gifts. Take their orders and earn to 100% profit. No experience necessary. Costs nothing to try. Write today for samples on approval. Regal Greetings, Dept. 2, Ferndale, Michigan.

YOUNG couple to help operate egg farm in Western New York. Wife able and willing to help in egg room. Four room modern home, good pay. Profit sharing. No liquor or tobacco. Box 514-TD, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

SINGLE poultryman, permanent job, care layers. Good home and board, near village. State age, experience, salary. A. Gessner, Hampton Bay, L. I., N. Y.

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STROUT Catalog—Free—Farms, Homes, Businesses, Coast-to-Coast, 34 States, 3,046 bargains described. World's Largest! 56 Years Service. Strout Realty 251R 4th Ave., New York 10 New York.

FARM: 114 acres, 34 stanchion barn, 6 room house. Cattle, Machinery. \$27,500. Wilson—Broker 24 Bank St., Sussex, N. J.

182 ACRE farm, barn. New 6 room ranch house; main road; trout stream with equipment; \$10,500. E. Whitehead, R. D. Bainbridge, New York.

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DAIRY farm located 25 miles north of Augusta, Maine. 300 acres, 60 head, full equipment, modern home of 12 rooms. Buildings in good condition. Priced at \$48,000. Write Hawes, Real Estate, Benton-Station, Maine.

BEAUTIFUL home located on hill, ideal summer home. John Diehl, Tyler Hill, Penna.

FOR SALE: Hog Ranch with many growing pigs, buildings, equipment, and other routes; because of rheumatism. A. Kendall, Westerly, New York, Albany County.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY — 187 acres, mostly tillable, new barn, modern home, well and spring water, paved road, salable timber. Immediate possession. Price—\$11,000. Call or write Huffman Real Estate Agency, Chautauqua, New York. Tel. 3873.

FOR SALE: 184 acre farm, half mile from hard road; 40 stanchion barn with water buckets. Nine room house, bath, deep well. Bernard Ritchey, New Berlin, New York.

200 ACRE FARM, two houses, 50 head cattle, farming tools. Including 600-QT. retail milk business in prosperous city, with all trucks and milk equipment. Income \$42,000 annually. For details write Leigh Lounsbury, Ellicottville Real Estate Corp., Ellicottville, N. Y.

WANTED: Farm 100 mile radius New York City. Brook, stream. House, up to \$8,000. Write Ken Friedman, 209 West 80 St., New York City.

EXCELLENT family dairy farm, 85 acres on State highway, 3 miles village. 40 acres fertile tillage nearly all level, 30 acres tillable pasture. Attractive house, 8 rooms, bath, furnace. Nearly new, modern barn, 28 stanchions, buckets, salt holders. New milk house, electric cooler, water heater. New silo. Young stock barn, garage, chicken house. Priced \$18,000, but will consider offer. Immediate possession. Many other 15 to 100 cow farms, bare or stocked and equipped. Seth Wheat, Realtor, Bainbridge, N. Y.

WIDOW will sell, rent or share with dog breeder or handler (adult), house garage, land, kennel buildings (optional). Rural Box 264, Rensselaer, New York.

250 ACRE dairy farm, 40 head livestock, equipment included. Good buildings, plenty room for expansion. Excellent farm section in Otsego County, New York. Land in high state of cultivation. Very good location. Reasonable price. Box 514-KS c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

81 ACRE homestead farm, settled and owned by one family only! Lime stone soil, modern machinery, modern improvements in house, three miles to health resort, good one man farm, or nice Summer home, reason for selling, illness. Carrie M. Houghtaling, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL Garage—grease pit, gas tank, hard road, 5 miles to city. Modern 8 room house, oil heat on 3 acres. M. Vincent, Route 1, Ithaca, New York.

FOR SALE: Farm. 287 acres, 240 level, tillable. Two houses, all conveniences, 31 cows, 12 heifers, Rochester milk market. Complete set modern machinery, macadam road. W. R. Wood, Livonia, New York.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

July 21 Issue.....Closes July 6
Aug. 4 Issue.....Closes July 20
Aug. 18 Issue.....Closes Aug. 3
Sept. 1 Issue.....Closes Aug. 17

REAL ESTATE

EASTERN Farms, small, large, with 100 dairies, stock, highway, acreage-tourist, market, modern home. Country stores, etc. Want. Hendrickson Brothers, Cobleskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Bloomingdale, N. Y., Tourist home and six cabins. Well established. Reasonable. settle estate. On Route 3, 192, 365, Write Mr. R. C. Parish, Bloomingdale, New York.

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LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auction. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox, Phone—Bergen 97 New York.

LET Empire handle your farm sales. Empire offers new Farm Auction Sales, arranges sale of livestock, farm equipment, right on the farm. Call your nearby Empire Stockyards manager for information, or write O. C. Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Oneonta, N. Y.

PLANTS

TRANSPLANTED Strawberry Plants set in June, July, August will bear next Spring. Also to grown plants. Catalogue. Pleasant Valley Farms, Millbury, Mass.

FOR SALE: Plants, all varieties—cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, brussels sprouts, until August 1. Eugene Doty, Wolcott, New York. Phone 3834.

CEDAR POSTS

50,000 CEDAR POSTS and rails, best quality, price list on application. Deliver anywhere. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vermont.

CEDAR POSTS and poles, all sizes. Study 5 electric fence stakes pointed for driving. 15 cent at yard. Penta treated barn poles. Phone 68312. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marlboro, New York. Closed Sunday.

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FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed, 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin. Mail Pix, Dept. A, Box 7100, Elkin Park, Penna.

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25c, 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, New York.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

BALER TWINE: Save \$1000 yearly (more or less). Pretty as a picture. Guaranteed \$6.95 per bale. Recommended for use in any make, model or year of baler. Binder twine, \$8.50 per bale. Send \$6.95 for sample or larger order to Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill, New Jersey, named Bargain Phil. Visit, write or phone Grady 8-6291 or 8-4444. Hundreds of bales sold since previous advertisement. Your chance to save \$1000 per year (more or less). Ask for reduced prices on new or used balers, combine, corn pickers or tractors, any make or model (10 acres assorted farm, construction and garden machinery). Wholesale plan to larger dealers and large farmers. Immediate delivery—State. Distributors and salesmen wanted. Represent us in your locality.

FOR SALE: Balers—Combines. Any make you desire, new or used. Save \$500 (more or less) on any new baler or combine. Every make quoted on for immediate delivery. We buy and sell New Holland, John Deere, Allis Chalmers, International, all others. Some used bargains in balers. 45T International Power Take Off, \$795.00; New Holland 77 or 66 \$995.00; Massey-Harris (demonstrated few hours) like new with motor \$1895.00; John Deere (wire) with motor, \$695.00; Oliver with motor, \$195.00. Visit, write or phone for any other make. Some used combines: Massey-Harris self propelled, \$1295.00; Allis Chalmers and motor, \$495.00; Minneapolis Moline and motor (2), \$295.00 & \$695.00; McCormick International, \$375.00. Baler twine, guaranteed, \$6.95 per bale. Send for sample bale. Friendly Phil of Mullica Hill, New Jersey—named: Bargain Phil. Phone GRidley 8-6291 or GRidley 8-4444. Mullica Hill, New Jersey or visit or write. Delivery—any State.

CASE steel threshers, size 28. Excellent condition—will trade. Oscar Worden, 873 Flynn Road, Rochester 12, New York.

FOR SALE: Jamesway Hay Carrier No. CC72 with trip for Jamesway or Meyers track spec. \$19.95. Jamesway track 30c per foot. Jamesway manure carrier complete with hoist \$65.00. Beam Track 30c per foot. Western's Hay Ware, Walden, New York.

SAVE TIME and Labor with versatile Model Five Wagon Unloader equipment. It's rugged, it's simple and foolproof. Cuts crop handling time in half! Unloads six-ton load in a few minutes. Equipment mounts easy on any wagon or truck. Power unit slips on or off in a jiffy, weighs less than 65 lbs. with 1/2 H. P. electric motor. Power Unit available separately or with motor, false front endnote or canvas roller. Howard S. Crane, Distributors, Verona, N. Y.

HAY TEDDER. New design for tractor operation. Changing angle forks on 7 ft. reel. Save a day in curing hay. Write for circular. G. I. GRIMM CO., INC., Rutland, Vermont.

GUARANTEED Silo-Matic silo unloaders—auger bunk feeders—feeds up to 300 head in 10 minutes automatically. Wet, hard packed, frozen silage no problem. 30 days free trial. Lowest cost. Write Railco Co., Inc., Plainfield, Illinois.

DEPRESSION prices—we sell cheap—save 75% New and used tractor parts—150 makes and models. 1956 catalog ready—send 25c—refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders. Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best used trade-ins of other makes. Silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs, no equipment. Easy terms. Free literature. No obligation. Some dealer territories available. No Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

EUREKA 2T mixer—good. 1—7x4 bucket, steel elevator 25 ft. long—good. Donald Lovelless, Meridian, New York.

55 BALERS, used New Holland super 66. 2 IHC 45 T. 4 AC Roto Balers. Case Balers \$150. John Deere wire tie with motor \$825. New, New Holland wire tie motor electric and hydraulic \$2000. 25 used combines all makes, pull type and self propelled. Motor or PTO, \$200, up. IHC 12 ft. SP \$1095. 12 used forage harvesters, AC, John Deere, Papee, IHC, and New Holland. Gehl blowers, grain binders, hay loaders, side rakes. 14 acres covered equipment. Our trucks deliver. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, \$5.04; 7-9 x 11-3, \$7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, \$13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our eighth year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

SILOS. Fair Prices. Prompt service. Write Charles Mundy, RD #2, Norwich, New York.

SUMMER USED Equipment Buys from Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., your Caterpillar Dealer. TD 14 International complete with Bucyrus-Erie Hyd. Angledozer and Carco Winch. Unit recently repaired by our Service Department. Don't miss this "Certified Buy." Cat D4-60" Tractor fully equipped with Cat Angledozer, No. 44 Cat Hydraulic Control and Hyster Winch. This machine now being repaired in our shop to sell as a "Certified Buy." Oliver 0C642D—A good woods machine. Here's a 1954 unit to "Buy and Try." Model BGS Cletrac with Hell Hyd. Angledozer. Appearance is very good. "Buy and Try." 1954 Oliver OC3 with Hyd. Angledozer and Carco Winch. This late model machine is ready to go to work for you. "Buy and Try." R41 Climax Engine with twin disc clutch. A good trade at a low price. "Buy and Try." Send a postcard, write, wire, phone for complete listing. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., 59 Presumpscot St., Portland, Maine. Tel. Spruce 5-3121. Caterpillar and Cat are Registered Trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.

CASELLINI-VENABLE. Your Caterpillar Dealer, is having Spring House Cleaning! New low prices on used equipment: Cat D4-44" Tractor, 5T series with LaPlante Choate Bulldozer and Hyster winch. \$2,500. Caterpillar D4-44" Tractor, bare machine, 4G Series, as is, \$1,200. Cat D2-50" Tractor with hystor winch only—a certified buy, very good; Barre, Vermont. \$3,350. Cat D2-50" Tractor, 5U Series with Hyd. Angledozer and winch. As is, \$3,750. International TD6, crankcase, roller and radiator guards. Good running condition. Excellent machine for farmer or logger. "Buy and Try." Reduced to \$2,200. Allis-Chalmers HD-5 with hydraulic angledozer, tuned, cleaner, and painted, real nice machine. "Buy and Try." Reduced to \$4,455. International T6 with hyd. angledozer, good shape with new track rails. "Buy and Try." Reduced to \$3,200. Cletrac AG-6 bare tractor, fair condition—\$550. Many other great buys. Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vermont. Tel. Granite 6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are Registered Trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.

SAVE \$2000 from new price on this Massey-Harris Model 70 Self-Propelled 10 ft. Combine with pickup attachment and Scour Kleen. Used only one year on one farm for 100 acres. Condition is like new. Howard Farm Store, New York State Highway Rt. 428. Forestville, Phone Woodlawn 5-4261.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

SWITCHES \$2—Baby Booties 50c. Eva Mack Union Springs, New York.

WHOLESALE name brand gift, appliance catalog. Big discounts, free delivery, and double S&H Green Stamps with all purchases. Send \$1 refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

CASH CROP. Earn Easily \$50-\$250 Spare Time. No experience needed. Just show exclusive Elmira Christmas cards, gift wrappings. Samples on approval. Bonus: Free box cards, also 50% profit on first order. Hurry! Elmira Greeting Co., 215 Clinton, Elmira, New York.

EMBROIDER Stamped Linens. Buy direct from Manufacturer and save. Send for free catalog. Dept. 989, Merribee, 16 West 19th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

QUILT PIECES! Beautiful Colors! 1 1/2 lbs., \$1.00; 3 1/2 lbs., \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Patterns. Ward, 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Massachusetts.

50% PROFIT Baking New Greaseless Doughnuts in kitchen. Grocers buy daily. Free plans. George Ray, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

CROCHETED ruffled centerpieces, diameter 15 inches. Blue, pink, white. \$3.00. Teresa Drake, Danbury, New Hampshire.

PASTEL ribbon remnants, good lengths, widths. 100 yards \$1.00, postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

\$3,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel, Dimes 1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D. Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S, we pay \$5.00 to \$1500.00. Certain dates—Lincoln Cents. \$60.00. Indian heads. \$60.00. Large Cents. \$500.00. Eagle cents. \$200.00. 2c Pieces. \$45.00. 3c Pieces \$60.00. Half dimes \$500.00. Shield Nickels. \$100.00. Old Dimes \$300.00. 1875 Canadian Quarter. \$50.00. Hundreds of others worth \$5.00—\$500.00. Wanted Half dollars, dollars, gold coins, paper money etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated guaranteed buying-selling catalogue, giving complete all coin information—Send \$1.00. Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Catalogue money refundable. Worthycoin Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations, (K132C) Boston 8, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

PROTECT Your Berry Crops. Cheese cloth, 100 yards by 52", in 10 yard convenient lengths \$6.50 prepaid. Remit Hein. Thornwood, N. Y.

AMAZING Bargain! 100 Razor Blades \$1.00, postpaid. Finest steel, fit all double edge razors. Unconditionally guaranteed. Arthur King Isaacs, 523 Market St., Oxford, Penna.

BUSINESS Cards, \$2.98 per thousand postpaid. Inquiries invited, John C. McGrath, Feely Road, Caledonia, New York.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Samples. Prices. Free. Cassel, 65 Cottage, Middletown, New York.

RETIRED gentleman, would like to share my home with elderly or retired gentleman, Christian. Fred Metz, Route 2, Averill Park, New York.

THE BENEFITS OF BAND SEEDING

The practice of band seeding hay and pasture crops, in which the grass or legume seeds are placed at precise depths directly above a concentrated band of fertilizer, has important advantages over the broadcast method of planting and fertilizing these crops, according to experiments at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md. In the Beltsville tests, fertilizer and seeds were applied at various depths, in various amounts, and a direct comparison made between broadcast and band-seeded plots. Tall fescue and ladino clover were used as the pasture mixture.

Here's what the results show:

Band-seeded plots yielded 130 per cent more forage than where the same amounts of fertilizer and seed were broadcast. Even where only half as much seed and one-third as much fertilizer were banded as were broadcast, the forage yield was 29 per cent greater.

Weed growth was found to be very light on the band-seeded plots but heavy on the broadcast plots. Also, the band-seeded plots got off to a more vigorous start which boosted the survival rate later on when weather conditions were unfavorable. And last, but also very important, costs of planting with fertilizer were lower on the band-seed plots since the fertilizer and seed were applied in one operation.

The main limitations to band-seeding, the Beltsville researchers point out, is the need for specialized equipment or changes in standard equipment.

— A. A. —

CARL YUNKER YOUNG FARMER OF THE YEAR*

(Continued from Page 10)

"It's a little bit of everything," Carl says. "I try to do a decent job on all things. Sure, I'm interested in cows, but that's not my sole interest. I'm also interested in soil conservation, marketing and machinery. There's a little of all the angles—and that includes using Extension recommendations as much as I can."

A friend says Carl's success involves something else. "It's inspired paper planning," he says, "a priceless knack of using his hands and a natural engineering ability."

Examples: Rigging his grain drill to band seed legumes between the rows of grain. Old cultipackers, odd harrows and discarded weeders have been transformed into custom-made tools for his farm.

Another innovation? Hauling water to his cows in the summertime in a large water tank mounted on an old wagon. This saves the cows from walking to the barns for their water, providing them more time to graze in the fields.

400,000 Pounds in '55

These and many other factors clearly explain how this enterprising farmer was able to expand his production to more than 400,000 pounds of milk last year—more than double the average New York producer's volume.

While his milk production per cow (he's milking 35) was jumping from 8,200 pounds in 1948 to a resounding 11,760 pounds last year, his fat was also rising from 319 pounds to a 416 pound level.

"It's no wonder," an Elba villager said recently when told of Carl's amazing production records, "the young fella would never tolerate anything but success."

* Reprinted from Mutual Federation's "The Milky Way".

HIGHER PRODUCERS EARN YOU'RE HEADED FOR PROFIT when you breed your herd 100% to NYABC sires



FIRST, you'll save money in breeding costs, since part artificial, part natural, or all natural breeding, is more expensive than using NYABC service 100%.

SECOND, you'll profit from higher production transmitted by sires carefully chosen and evaluated to improve your herd.



If you live in New York or Western Vermont, talk to your local technician. He can give you specific facts and figures on the savings you'll make by using NYABC 100%.



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ITHACA, N. Y.



YORKSHIRES and BERKSHIRES

announcing the second annual pure bred hog sale on July 28th, 1956, at 1:00 P.M. sharp in our new sales barn on the farm. We will be selling an excellent selection of bred gilts and sows as well as some open gilts and boars.

Many offsprings of our champion sows of 1955 and our imported Scottish and Canadian sows will be offered in this sale. Many of these animals are bred to Prestigemere 1021 who sired the National and International Truckloads of Berkshire barrows of 1955, and many of our Yorkshires are bred to the Champion New York State boar of 1955 and an imported Scottish boar Moncur King David 30th. Plan to come early and attend the 4H and FFA judging contest. Free lunch will be served. We have now on hand some excellent Berkshire and Yorkshire Gilts and Boars which were farrowed this Spring and are ready for immediate shipment. They are carefully selected animals and out of large litters. Also available are some fine Berkshire and Yorkshire fair boars.

Rudy G. Oswald, Manager

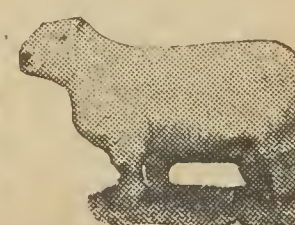
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TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

WHATEVER YOUR INTEREST IN THE SHEEP BUSINESS —



we'll have the right individuals for you in 8 breeds at the 14th Annual New England Stud Ram and Ewe Sale, Hatfield, Mass.

SHOW JULY 20

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For catalog write:

Joe Lavieri, Sale Mgr.

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Winsted, Conn.

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WRITE TODAY... for facts and prices on the Craine Silo you need for profitable feeding. ALL TYPES — wood, concrete, tile—all farm-proven!

Craine, Inc., 716 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.

MINNESOTA No. 1

Meat type Boars
and Boar Pigs

Purebred — Vaccinated
LAWRENCE S. GALE

Bald Mt. Rd., Bernardston, Mass.

Add **LIFE** to Years

By
MABEL HEBEL



At the new Senior Citizen Center in Ithaca, N. Y., members enjoy working together at handicrafts. Wood fiber flowers and Swedish weaving were being taught the day this picture was taken. At work (from left) are Mrs. Emily Cranch, Mrs. Agnethe Heckman, Miss Betty Whiting, Mrs. Flora N. Makapugay, Mrs. Minnie Berry, Mrs. Victoria Agenbroad, Mrs. Magdalena Eggers, and Mrs. Genevieve Linderman.

—Photo by Fred Mohn, Ithaca Journal

IF WE'RE all going to live a long time (as the statisticians promise), why not have a good time and make those later years fun and rich in achievement and satisfaction? That is the question that is being asked and answered all over the country today by "Senior Citizen" and "Golden Age" groups. Most of these clubs for older

people offer not only fun and companionship, but also classes in health, nutrition, and hand-crafts—all designed to "add years to your life, and life to your years."

Here in Ithaca, N. Y., where AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is published, the local Senior Citizens' Council has just had a dream come true in the form of its own special Center, after four years of meeting here, there, and everywhere. The doors of the new Center were officially opened in May, and the event was celebrated with a week-long housewarming, with daily craft classes, luncheons, and parties.

The day that I visited the Center, members were entertaining a similar group from our neighboring county of

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It is better to live rich than to die rich.—Samuel Johnson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Cortland, headed by their leader, Mrs. John Benedict. Everyone was wearing a name tag, big enough to be read even by those of us who were wearing bifocals. It was a friendly greeting: "Hello! My name is so-and-so. What's yours?" It made it easy to start a conversation with the persons next to you.

I registered in the attractive assembly hall and then went on to the kitchen and watched Mr. Ford Crissey, a former baker, mixing up a batch of "Triple Rich Bread," made according to the Cornell formula. Other preparations for luncheon were going on too. I saw salads being prepared, and there was a delicious smell of baked ham pervading the kitchen.

My next stop was in the gift shop where members' handiwork is sold. Both the shop and the adjoining office had been painted a soft rose and provided a gay background for articles on sale. There were knit, crocheted, and woven things; toys and bridge talies; aprons and towels, many of them decorated with Swedish weaving designs; children's dresses; belts, jewelry, plants, corsages (both nylon and wood fiber); oil paintings, water colors, and rugs. For \$1.75, I bought a beautiful white rose corsage made of wood fiber, and I was told by Miss Anna Hunn, one of the shop's directors, that these corsages are a very popular item.

Seventy-five per cent of the sale price of articles sold goes to the maker, and 25 per cent to the shop to help support the Center. Members may place five articles at a time on sale. To keep selections fresh and new, there is a rule that unsold articles must be replaced after a month, but may be returned at another season.

Health and Happiness

From the shop, I went to the dining room, where Mr. Crissey was now showing members how to knead bread and form it into loaves. This was the day that they were having their weekly "Health and Happiness" class, and the bread demonstration was the nutrition lesson for the day. This "back to school" feature of the program is an adult education course offered by the Ithaca Public Schools and is the heart of Senior Citizen work. Through it older people learn how to keep healthy through better nutrition, and also they acquire new skills that in some cases they can turn into cash.

The "Health and Happiness" class meets every Wednesday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. There is no tuition charge, but each member contributes 35 cents for her lunch. New members are allowed to enroll at any time, and guests are always welcome. Mrs. Jeannette McCay, President of the Senior Citizens' Council, is the teacher and is assisted by Mrs. Martha Whiteley, Mrs. W. A. Anderson, and guest teachers. The luncheon is always used to illustrate some point in good nutrition.

The rest of the class time is devoted to working together at handicrafts. Expert volunteer teachers instruct members. Recent class subjects included

making a dress, flower arrangement, outdoor sketching; the making of enamel copper jewelry, wood fiber flowers, braided rugs, knitting—and whitening, especially for the men! In fact, anything that has to do with health and happiness in the later years may be a subject for a lesson. Many of the articles made by the class eventually go on sale in the Center's shop.

Besides the class work, lively square dances and other parties are held from time to time, and although the Ithaca Senior Citizens' Council is only four years old, it already heads up a variety of activities and services in the county for older people. One of these is a free, part-time employment service, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. William Heidt, Jr. Older folks who want part-time work list their names with the Heidts, and are referred to people who need the kind of services they offer. Many have obtained work as baby sitters, gardeners, furniture repairers, etc.

"Friendly Visitors" is another senior citizens' service. Mrs. Raymond Frear and a committee of ten women make over 100 visits every month to elderly shut-ins.

The "Golden Age Club," started by the Salvation Army in Ithaca two years before the Senior Citizens' Council was formed, is another branch of the work. Under the leadership of Mrs. Edith Shipherd (vice president of the Senior Citizens' Council), the Golden Age Club has grown to 200 members who meet twice a week at the Citadel. On Thursdays they gather for sociability—cards, movies, parties, including a monthly birthday party for all members having a birthday that month. On Tuesdays, the group has other activities, frequently public service ones. They do mailing jobs, such as stuffing envelopes for the Christmas Seal mailing and getting out a paper once a month to Tompkins County Service men. Mrs. Kathleen Greulich, an active member, told me that occasionally the club takes a bus trip for a day, and finances it out of their "Sunshine Fund." Money for the fund is raised through bake sales, rummage sales, and other contributions.

Senior Citizens' Cookbook

A Senior Citizens' Cookbook, called "Cook Alone and Like It," was published some time ago by the Senior

Citizens' Council. This 15-page booklet, selling for 25 cents a copy, has brought in over \$700 for the Center Fund. It is filled with good recipes and ideas for eating to keep fit, as well as suggestions for easy, quick, and economical meals for older persons. (If you would like to get a copy, I will be glad to take care of your order. Send 25 cents (plus 3 cent stamp) to me at this address: Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.)

The new Center is located at 201 E. Seneca Street in Ithaca, N. Y., under the Cornell Public Library building, and the welcome sign is out for all older persons and others who are interested in assisting the work. More volunteer teachers are wanted, more "Friendly Visitors," recreation leaders, and workers in the Variety Shop—but most of all the Center hopes to reach out to every older person in the county and draw them into its activities.

Some day, as the Center Fund grows, the Council hopes to have an entire building to itself. When that day comes, it envisions a full-time employment office, a counselling service where older people can get advice from trained persons on everything from finances to family problems; special activities for men; space for a greater variety of craft workshops; more room for recreation, including a regular program of lectures, movies, parties, tea and snack bar, lounge and game room—in fact, a club house where older people can always find congenial companionship, the stimulation of outside contacts, and especially the opportunity to learn new skills.

New Zest for Living

In learning something new, says the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging, older people can find new power and new zest for living, thereby pushing into the background aches and pains, boredom and loneliness. Of course, there are countless older people who have very full lives and can "run circles" around much younger folk—but there are many who need the opportunities for service, companionship, and learning offered by such groups as the Ithaca Senior Citizens' Council. Why not look around you and see what your community is doing for its older people and to help middle-aged ones to prepare for retirement? Perhaps you can aid in starting a local club that will "add years to life and life to years." And if your community already has such a group, why not join the fun?

It can be a real adventure to learn a new craft, and I am going to try it out myself. I have just joined the Senior Citizens' creative art class and can hardly wait for Saturday afternoon to come. If the day is fine, we will meet down at Johnson's boat house, and if it rains, we'll convene at the Center. I have never had any training or talent for sketching or painting, but it will be fun to see what happens—and who knows, I may turn out to be one of those happy amateur artists like Sir Winston Churchill, thanks to the Senior Citizens.

Pretty to Wear

9120. Flattering date dress or sundress! Note contrast inset in bodice, whirling skirt, and open-side jacket. Junior Miss sizes 11 to 17. Size 13 dress, 3¾ yds. 35-in.; ½ yd. contrast; jacket, 1 yd.

4778. Smart buttoned shoulders, action-back pleat, sheath-slim line. Misses' sizes 12 to 20. Size 16 takes 4¾ yds. 35-in.

9120
SIZES
11-17

4778
SIZES
12-20

4835
SIZES
14½-24½

9171
SIZES
14½-24½

4835. Make this pretty sundress in a jiffy. It's perfect for the shorter, fuller figure. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ takes 4¾ yds. 35-in.

9171. This favorite shirtwaist dress is designed especially for the half-sizer. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ Printed Pattern takes 3¾ yds. 35-in.

ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 25 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

The Workshop

by
FLORENCE E. WRIGHT
and ELSA A. McMULLEN

Inlaid Wood Pictures

I am looking for a source for inlaid wood pictures. Could you tell me where I can get any and about how much they cost?—R.P., New Hampshire

A wide variety in subjects for pictures made of inlaid woods can be obtained from Albert Constantine and Co., Inc., 797 East 135th St., New York 17, N. Y. This is also a source for pictures of all kinds and other wood-working supplies. Cost of catalogue is \$1.50. Cost of pictures from about \$1.50 to \$6.00.

Green Stain

I took several coats of paint off an old picture and then reached what seemed to be a green stain that penetrates the wood. I have used bleach and it is now mostly good, except at the corners where

sides and ends are dovetailed together. There the wood was not smoothed and the stain set in deeply. Could I use dark varnish of some sort for the unbleached part, while finishing the top and sides in the regular way?—Mrs. J.S., New York

In considering the value of an antique, it is desirable to have it show some signs of age and of its original condition. Therefore, I would not worry about having the green stain show in places, nor would I use dark stain to hide it.

The old buttermilk paints are very difficult to remove and the question of how to do it is often asked. Recently we have had very good results by following the directions for use of one of the new "wash-away" paint removers. The remover is applied liberally and allowed to stand for at least one and one-half hours. Then a stiff bristle brush is used, frequently dipping it into cool water, until a thin emulsion is obtained that contains the pigment which can be wiped off with a clean cloth or sponge.

When buying paint removers, read the directions and the guarantees to see which one will give you the most complete satisfaction.



AMERICA IS AT THE CROSSROADS

WHICH WAY DO YOU
WANT HER TO GO?

To the left is government control of business, to the right—private enterprise, the American Way. Some leading politicians prefer the left road. That's why they're trying desperately to put the government into business in competition with privately-owned electric utilities.

Where? Right here in New York State. These people who incline to the left are trying to push a bill through Congress which would allow a New York State government body to develop additional power at Niagara Falls. This bill would give preference to tax-avoiding groups in the purchase of this added power, which is all tax free. Only five percent of the people of New York State would benefit while the other ninety-five percent would help pay their electric bills.

Is this fair? We don't think so. Furthermore in a fully developed, progressive area like New York State, there is no reason to subsidize electric power for a "favored few" at the expense of the "mortgaged many." Private enterprise, using private funds, can do a better job, and is ready and willing to do so.

The idea of any government agency owning and operating a business enterprise violates one of the basic principles on which this country was founded. America's system of Free Enterprise has made this nation the greatest in the world, with the highest standard of living. Let's keep it that way!

ALWAYS AT
ROCHESTER GAS **RG&E** YOUR SERVICE
and **ELECTRIC**

HAVE FUN -- WIN A DOLLAR

\$25. Here's a chance to have fun and perhaps be one of 25 readers who will receive \$1 each for answering

Scrambled Ads Contest No. 4

We've mixed up the letters in the signatures of three advertisers in this issue. Each group is a complete signature. Unscramble them, tell us what page number each ad is on and mail to reach us not later than July 18, 1956. From the pile of correct answers, a blindfolded member of our staff will draw 25 names to whom \$1 will be sent. Winners will be announced in our issue of August 4, 1956.

Example: "GUNSFORD" is "Ferguson" Page 10.

1. EVERMOREFLASKSORMAT 2. STERSOILANDSODA
3. STINTLANTERNAIDCOOKOOF
("Inc.", "Co.", "Corp.", etc. are NOT used in the scrambled lines.)

SCRAMBLED ADS,
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

(Clip Here)

Here are my answers to Scrambled Ads Contest No. 4:

1- _____ Page _____

2- _____ Page _____

3- _____ Page _____

My name _____

Mailing address _____

(Please Print)

TRUTH

RADIOED BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN FOR \$1

Now—through the facilities of Radio Free Europe you can make your voice heard in the Red Satellite countries. From 29 powerful transmitters in West Germany and Portugal, Radio Free Europe broadcasts up to 20 hours of truth a day to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria. The Reds fear Radio Free Europe's far-reaching broadcasts—because truth builds hope and continued resistance.

Radio Free Europe is supported by your contributions and those of millions of other free Americans. Seventy million captive people behind the Iron Curtain depend on you to keep the truth coming their way over Radio Free Europe. Each dollar sponsors a Minute of Truth. Send as many Truth Dollars as you can spare to—

CRUSADE

for

FREEDOM

c/o Local Postmaster

!! WORK CLOTHES - COVERALLS !!

Save 75% of Original Cost

Coveralls\$1.50
Matching pants and shirts 1.50
Pants only 1.00 Shirts only50



Matching Gabardine-Like pants and shirts 2.00
Gabardine-like pants only 1.25
Gabardine-like shirts only .75
Add \$.50 for postage, No COD
All sizes, Colors — Tan, Grey, Blue, Green, used professionally laundered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Save more by extra discount — Deduct 10% on orders of \$5.00 or more.

PLYMOUTH SURPLUS SALES

Dept. E

P. O. Box 385 — Gloversville, N. Y.

RUPTURED?

NEW LASTING RELIEF

ENJOY NEW FREEDOM...

of action, peace
of mind and com-
fort at work or
play. Proven,

patented MILLER holds your rupture
back Day & Night — will bring you
lasting relief! Has helped thousands of
others! For FREE facts in plain wrap-
per—Send Name and Address to

FRED B. MILLER, Manufacturer
Dept. 16G1, Hagerstown, Maryland

SELL LADIES' HAND LOOMED 100% NYLON
BAGS for CHURCH and GRANGE PROJECTS.
FAST SELLER — GOOD COMMISSION. Write:
JOSEPHINE E. GAREAU, P. O. BOX 514
GATLINBURG, TENNESSEE.

PICKLES

To Do You Proud!

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

THE serving of "seven sweets and seven sour" with a meal is a quaint old Pennsylvania Dutch custom that adds color, flavor, crispness and variety to a menu. Most of us won't want to go that far, but even a few delicious homemade pickles attractively arranged with your favorite preserves on a colorful relish tray will add zest and sparkle to your meals later on and make your family and guests admire your pickling skill. You'll find it's easy to make good pickles if you follow the directions below and these favorite pickle recipes.

No matter what kind of pickles you plan to make, it is important that you use high quality, freshly harvested food products and other ingredients, as well as the right equipment and methods.

Use fresh, firm, uniform, and not overripe foods for the best product. Imperfect or irregular foods may be used for chopped relishes. Be sure your spices are fresh, as old spices give off-flavors to spiced products. Whole spices are better than ground ones for flavor and for the least darkening of food. It is a good idea to tie whole spices loosely in a little cheesecloth bag and remove them before packing the final product.

Pure granulated salt (without chemicals or filler that makes pouring easy) gives a clearer product. Use granulated sugar unless the recipe states otherwise.

Soft water is best for making pickles. If your water supply is hard, or chemically treated, you can boil it, then cool and remove scum. Use a high grade bottled vinegar (no homemade ones) of 4 to 6 per cent acidity, which is clear and without sediment. Cider vinegar is good for almost all pickles but it may cause some darkening. White vinegar is preferred for light pickles.

Stone jars, or glass or paraffined wooden containers, may be used for brining. Enameled, glass, aluminum, or stainless steel kettles (no copper, zinc, or iron), long handled wooden spoon, and wide mouthed funnels are necessary equipment. For packing pickles, use sterile glass jars with glass or enamel-lined tops, or stone jars which can be covered tightly.

The following pickle recipes are great favorites. The third one, Kosher Dill Pickles, is from a Cornell bulletin and is recommended by Mrs. Lola Dudgeon, Cornell food specialist. It is made by a quick method requiring no fermentation.

HARRIET NEWKIRK'S NINE-DAY CHUNK PICKLES

Select large green cucumbers. Wash and cut in chunks about one inch thick. Use about 4 quarts. Soak cucumbers in brine (1½ cups salt to 3 quarts water) for three days. Remove scum as it forms. Soak in fresh water for three days. Drain, place in a kettle, cover with weak vinegar and scald (do not boil). Drain and place in stone crocks or jars.

Make a sirup by boiling together for 5 minutes 3 pounds of sugar, 1 pint of vinegar and ½ ounce of cassia buds or mixed spices. Pour this sirup over cucumbers. Let stand over night. In the morning drain off sirup, bring to boil-

ing point, and pour over pickles. Stand over night. In the morning drain and boiling of sirup. Pour over pickles and cover crock tightly. Pack in hot sterile jars and seal. Makes 6 to 7 pints.

EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE BREAD AND BUTTER PICKLES

- 4 quarts small young cucumbers, thinly sliced
- 6 medium sized onions, medium sliced
- 4 sweet red peppers, finely ground
- ½ cup salt
- 3½ cups sugar
- 3¾ cups vinegar
- 1 teaspoon dry mustard
- 2 teaspoons tumeric
- 4 teaspoons whole mustard

Combine cucumbers, onions, peppers and salt and let stand over night. Cover with weighted lid to keep vegetables under brine. Next morning drain. Make a sirup of sugar, vinegar, mustard, tumeric, and mustard seed. Bring to boil. Add vegetables and bring to boil again and simmer for 10 minutes. Pack hot into sterile jars and seal. Makes about 6 pints.

KOSHER DILL PICKLES

- 4 quarts 4-inch cucumbers
 - 4 cups (1 quart) vinegar
 - 1 cup pure salt
 - 3 quarts water
- For each quart use:
- 2 heads dill
 - 1 clove garlic
 - 1 hot red pepper

Wash cucumbers and let stand in cold water overnight. Place 1 head dill in bottom of each prepared jar. Pack cucumbers into the jar. Add the amount of garlic and red pepper given above to each quart. Put a layer of dill on top. Combine vinegar, salt and water and heat to full rolling boil. Fill jars and seal. Store in a cool place. Makes 7 to 8 pints.

DELICIOUS CHUNK PICKLES

- 10 to 12 medium cucumbers
- 8 cups sugar
- 2 tablespoons mixed pickling spices
- 5 teaspoons salt
- 4 cups cider vinegar

Wash cucumbers and cover with boiling water. Let stand over night. Drain and repeat this process on the next three days. On the 5th day drain and slice cucumbers into ½ inch slices. Combine sugar, spices, and vinegar, bring to boiling and pour over pickles. Let stand two days and third day, bring to boiling, place in sterile jars, and seal immediately. Makes about 5 to 6 pints.

Everyone likes to have pickles. Peaches, pears, and crabapples on preserve shelf. Use this pickling sirup for pickling any fruits:

PICKLING SIRUP

- 2 pounds white sugar
- 2 cups vinegar
- 1 ounce stick cinnamon
- 1 ounce whole cloves

Combine sugar and vinegar and spices tied together in a little cheesecloth bag. Boil 10 minutes before adding prepared fruits. Cook a few minutes until tender. You may use oil of cinnamon and oil of cloves in place of stick cinnamon and whole cloves.

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—
Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery. In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place. Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



so easy — a little goes a long way.
Note: If you wish a milder pickle sirup, use 6 cups sugar, 6 cups water and ½ cup vinegar. Makes enough sirup for 6 pints of pickled fruit.

The next two recipes, Green Tomato Pickle and Apple Chutney, are from a little booklet, "Pickling the Easy Way," published by H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLE

- 2 pounds (about 6) 5-inch cucumbers, pared, sliced
- 1½ pounds (about 1 quart) green tomatoes, thinly sliced
- 1½ pounds (about 1 quart) onions, sliced
- 4 green peppers, chopped
- 1 red pepper, chopped
- 3 cups white vinegar
- 3 cups granulated sugar
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 1 tablespoon celery seed
- 1 tablespoon mustard seed

Wash and prepare vegetables. Combine vinegar and remaining ingredients and bring to boil. Add vegetables and simmer ten minutes. Continue simmering while quickly packing one hot sterilized jar at a time. Be sure vinegar solution covers vegetables. Seal at once. Makes 4 to 5 pints.

APPLE CHUTNEY

- 3 pounds (10 to 12 medium) green tomatoes
- 1½ pounds (4 medium) red apples, unpeeled
- 3 medium sweet peppers, quartered, seeded
- 4 medium onions, peeled, quartered
- 1½ tablespoons salt
- 1½ teaspoons pepper
- 1½ teaspoons ground cinnamon
- ¾ teaspoon ground cloves
- 2½ cups granulated sugar
- 2 cups white vinegar

Wash fruit and vegetables. Trim and quarter tomatoes. Core and quarter apples. Put vegetables through coarse blade of food grinder. Combine salt and remaining ingredients and heat to boiling. Add vegetables and simmer 30 minutes, stirring occasionally. Pack in hot sterile jars and seal. Makes 6 pints.

Here is an uncooked garden relish which will keep in the refrigerator 2 to 3 weeks and is especially good with cold meats:

FRESH GARDEN RELISH

- 2 quarts (12 to 14 medium) tomatoes, peeled and chopped
- 1 cup chopped celery
- ¾ cup chopped onion
- ½ cup chopped green pepper
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 3 teaspoons sugar
- 1 tablespoon mustard seed
- ¼ teaspoon ground nutmeg
- ¼ teaspoon ground cinnamon
- ¼ teaspoon ground cloves
- 1 cup vinegar

Combine all ingredients and stir until well blended. Pour into clean glasses and cover. Keep in refrigerator (not longer than 3 weeks). Makes about 3 pints.

You will want to make some grape juice this easy way: Combine it later with gingerale for a beverage, or use plain. You may even be able to use some of the grapes for a salad garnish.

EASY GRAPE JUICE

(makes 1 quart)

- 1 cup stemmed, fully ripe but not over ripe purple grapes
- 1 cup sugar (less if you like your juice less sweet)
- Boiling water

Wash and stem grapes carefully.

Place grapes and sugar in a hot sterilized quart jar and fill to top with boiling water. Insert silver knife along side to remove any bubbles. Seal immediately. Allow jar to cool, wrap in newspaper, and invert for several days. Stand jar upright in dark closet (leave in newspaper covering). If spiced juice is desired, place piece of stick cinnamon and few cloves in jar with grapes and sugar. This juice should keep perfectly, but you may, if you wish, process in boiling water bath for 8 to 10 minutes. Let stand 4 to 6 weeks before using. This recipe makes 1 quart jar. Increase proportionately for number of jars desired.

PICKLED PLUMS

- 5 pounds large blue plums
- 1 quart vinegar
- 3 pounds sugar
- ½ ounce stick cinnamon

Wash plums and place in earthen crock. Heat vinegar, add sugar and spice, and boil 5 minutes. Pour sirup over plums and let stand over night. In the morning, drain off juice, bring it to boiling, and pour back over plums. Repeat the boiling of the juice 5 mornings, the last time boiling both plums and juice for 10 minutes. Pack hot in hot sterile jars and seal. Makes about 6 pints.

CHILI SAUCE

- 4 quarts (24 to 28 medium size) tomatoes, peeled and chopped
- 2 cups chopped sweet red pepper
- 1 hot pepper, chopped
- 2 cups chopped onion
- 2 tablespoons celery seed
- 1 tablespoon mustard seed
- 1 bay leaf
- 1 teaspoon whole cloves
- 1 teaspoon ground ginger
- 1 teaspoon ground nutmeg
- 2 3-inch pieces of stick cinnamon
- 1 cup firmly packed brown sugar
- 3 cups vinegar
- 2 tablespoons salt

Combine tomatoes, peppers, onion. Tie seeds, bay leaf, and other spices loosely in little cheesecloth bag, and add to tomato mixture. Boil until mixture is reduced ½ in volume, stirring frequently to prevent sticking. Add sugar, vinegar, and salt. Boil rapidly with constant stirring for 5 minutes. Remove spice bag. Pour into hot sterile jars and seal. Makes 6 pints.

One of the most popular pickle recipes ever printed by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is the following one for Watermelon Pickles, by Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett, our former home editor. We are reprinting it here by request:

MRS. HOCKETT'S WATERMELON PICKLE

- 4 pounds watermelon rind
- Limewater made with 2 quarts cold water and 2 tablespoons lime (calcium oxide)
- 2 quarts mild vinegar
- 1 quart water
- 4½ pounds granulated sugar
- 2 tablespoons allspice
- 2 tablespoons whole cloves
- 10 2-inch pieces of stick cinnamon

Select rind from a firm, not over-ripe melon. Before weighing, trim off green rind and pink flesh to within ¼-inch of the rind—this gives the pickle a little extra color. Cut in inch cubes and soak 2½ hours in the limewater. Drain, cover with fresh water; cook 1½ hours or until tender. Add more water as it boils off.

Let stand overnight in this same water; next morning, drain. Bring to the boiling point the vinegar, 1 quart of water, the sugar and the spices tied loosely in cheesecloth. Add the drained watermelon and boil gently for 2 hours or until the sirup is fairly thick. Remove spice bag, pack the pickle in sterilized glass jars, seal and store in a cool place. About 7 pints.



IT TAKES AN *Expert* TO READ A FAX WEATHER MAP

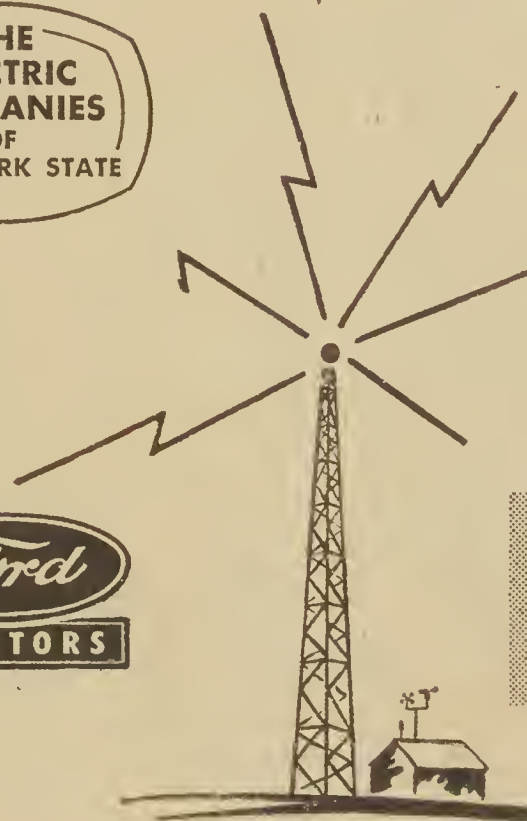
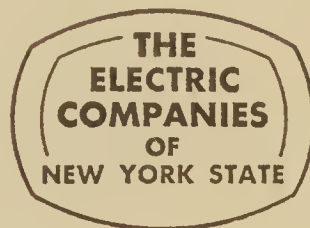
Fax weather maps are used by the U. S. Weather Bureau to tell in advance what the weather will be. These maps plotting weather elements pass continuously between offices of the Bureau by means of electronic tele-facsimile transmission. The Bureau hits an average accuracy of 85.7% in forecasting weather conditions.

The U. S. Weather Bureau's expert meteorologists voice their forecasts for the entire area directly from their operations centers — at Albany and Buffalo—over the **RURAL RADIO NETWORK**. Through FM radio relay, RRN makes direct pickups of reports on existing weather conditions at points across the state.

By tuning to the RRN, you can get this weather service four times daily.

6:25 a.m. 7:15 a.m. 12:15 p.m. 6:15 p.m.

Brought to you by



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields

Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

Ryegrass in Corn

CORN IS the number one row crop of the Northeast. Silage corn volume holds its own, while ear corn acreage continues to expand, although at a slower pace than in the 5 year period 1950-55. We Northeasterners grow much corn, including sweet corn, and leave a lot of bare ground unprotected during the winter.

Ryegrass seed of the domestic strain is in plentiful supply this year and sells at about 12½ cents a lb., or not more than \$2.00 for the 15 lbs. required for one acre of cover crop. Nowadays in every neighborhood will be found the simple little broadcast seeders which mount on any tractor with power takeoff or even with battery power, and do a rapid and good job of distributing seed while ground is loose from the last cultivation. That does it.

Five Real Benefits

1. Ryegrass will in most seasons grow sufficiently in corn to provide a sustaining carpet for corn harvesting equipment, whether it be the field chopper for silage or the mechanical picker at a later date. In a wet fall such as we had at Hayfields in 1955, firm footing for harvesting machinery counts a great deal.
2. Good late fall pasture can be had from ryegrass cover crop, in daytime for milking cows, or day and night for young stock. In fields where corn has been machine picked, cattle will also get some useful feed from stalks and fallen ears. In fields where corn is harvested for silage, there will be a little more ryegrass for grazing than where stalks are left.
3. Erosion is prevented in a field of corn stubble or stalks carrying a cover crop of ryegrass, even where the cover is not as thick as hoped for. Erosion is always greater than the eye can determine on row crop ground left bare. The good surface dirt swept away by wind or water erosion is pay dirt upon which money has been spent.
4. When a good crop of corn is grown, some quickly available fertility is left over that the corn didn't use. Ryegrass takes this up and saves it by converting into organic matter for the crop to follow after plowing in the spring. Deep rooted ryegrass in corn is certainly a fertility conserver, if not directly a builder.
5. Research has shown that ryegrass cover crop improves physical structure of the soil, even on fields where corn is grown year after year. It is what Professor G. R. Free of Soil Conservation Service of U.S.D.A. calls "promotion of aggregation". Improved physical

structure (more granular) means higher water holding capacity and greater ability to resist packing by vehicles or rain.

At Hayfields we hope to spread ryegrass seed on our 64 acres of corn immediately following the last cultivation in each field. We know it will pay and the only question is how to find the time, money and energy for the job. We've been doing it for years, yet something less than all the corn acreage could be reached in any season. Last fall ryegrass pasture after corn was picked from a 20 acre field was extremely helpful for daytime grazing of the milking herd during the long period of late open weather.

BONNIE IS TO GO

COW NO. 256 is Bonnie, a solid red animal. She carries 4/16 of the blood of Red Dane, 4/16 Holstein, 1/16 Ayrshire and 7/16 Guernsey. Also Bonnie carries an inherited weakness of the back, which came to her from her crossbred dam, and the dam had it from her own 100% Guernsey dam. So Bonnie's maternal granddam, a big high producing Guernsey, was able to pass on this weakness, in diminishing amount it is true, but it is still there.

Now at 9, Bonnie, whose lifetime average is 2X305 M.E. basis, 10,291 lbs. milk, 4.6%, 473 lbs. fat, travels to and from pasture very slowly and finds difficulty in rising or lying down. But she lasted longer than her dam or granddam.

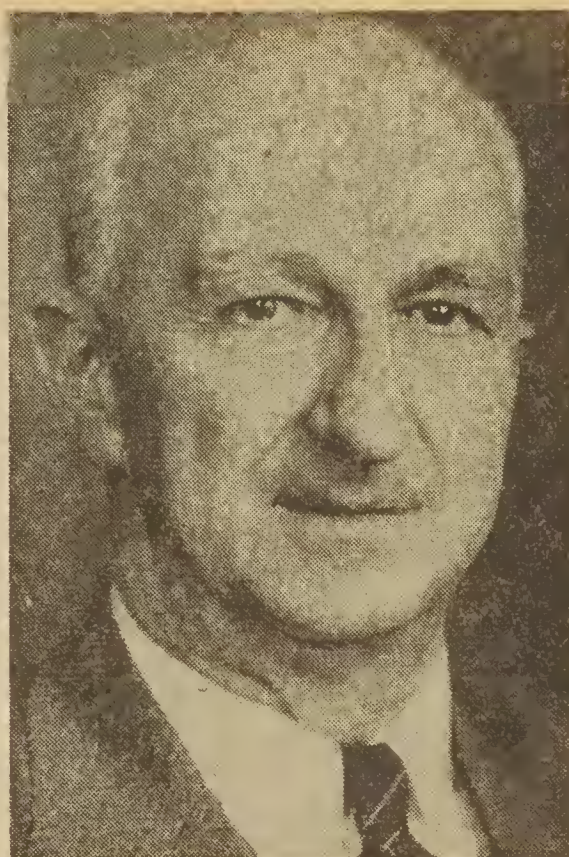
Bonnie's daughters as young cows as yet give no evidence of the weakness, while retaining the good producing qualities and nice appearance of the family. We believe Bonnie's performance was somewhat hindered by her difficulty, and we hope that it is now so reduced in the daughters as to be negligible.

SCREENINGS

The clambake is fading as a popular outdoor feast and the chicken barbecue is taking over. Nothing could be more suitable as a saver of time, temper and expense. Not many know how to do a proper clambake, but anyone can turn out a chicken barbecue fit for a queen. It can be done for 2 people or 200. Use charcoal or hard wood. Apple wood is good.

The complications of barbecue sauce need be no hindrance to the decision to go ahead. Most barbecue sauces are really too harsh with vinegar and condiments for the tender, delicate chicken meat of today. Melted creamery butter with added salt and a little fresh lemon juice can hardly be improved upon.

Some years ago the realization sunk in that Sudan grass is a very expensive way to provide pasture for 5 or 6 weeks. Usually nothing else is produced on the land used for Sudan grass in the year of its production, and cost can be a good \$50 an acre. Since we put up grass silage anyway, and have for 20 straight years, we depend upon



DR. HARRY H. LOVE

HE HAS changed the very appearance of the Northeastern landscape during the past decade or more, after spending many years in preparation. Now 76, Dr. Love is the daddy of Wong winter barley which provided the foundation for the present Hudson barley brought out by Jensen. Harry Love is the creator of Yorkwin and Cornell 595 winter wheats, and directed Jensen in the early stages of Genesee, today's best. These Cornell wheats and barleys make up 98% of this year's New York production and are also dominant in Michigan, the Province of Ontario, and parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other states. Reaching the age of retirement in 1949, Dr. Love went to the Far East and near Bangkok, Thailand, developed varieties of rice markedly superior in yield and of fine quality. Now he is about to come home. Farmers and the population of the world owe much to Harry Love.

feeding it in summer to supplement modern legume-grass rotated pastures, which are plowed up every 4th year. This system calls for slightly less than an acre of pasture per cow until October. After that ryegrass cover crop finishes out the season.

A young fellow named Bill thinks I've been too severe in the comments made about hunters — particularly woodchuck hunters. This young man works for a nursery company, and likes to hunt. Of course Bill didn't have a first class cow shot in '55 and 2 open heifers in '54, as we did, yet he still has a point.

At Hayfields we welcome woodchuck hunters who get permission each time they come, and leave their names, addresses and ear numbers. Real woodchuck hunters are benefactors when they are careful with rifles and remember to close gates after leaving the car on the roadside. Any others are being reported to the sheriff's office and a prowler car is directed by radio to come out at once.

The number or yield of strawberries was lowered by untimely spring frosts. But not the quality! The surviving blossoms have come through to produce berries of high, even distinguished flavor. As this is written on June 19, strawberries are coming into full season in Western and Central New York. On June 21 and 22 I'll be in South Jersey at Seabrook Farms, and with luck should have a dish or two of berries before their season ends. Incidentally some of us believe that production of strawberries will increase in the

Northeast, including South Jersey. Quality is a factor.

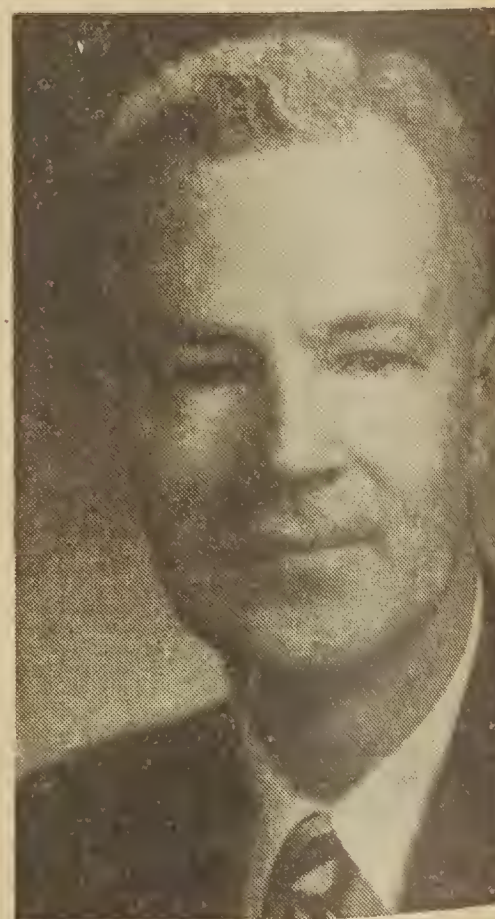
On August 6-7-8 a national potato meeting will be held at Orono, Maine, with 24 speakers from 8 states. No topic centering on taste, flavor or eating goodness of potatoes can be found in 3 full days of program. Flavor, which more than anything else determines how many potatoes will be eaten, is ignored.

If potatoes look well, have high yield and upon cooking aren't soggy or black, the consumer is supposed to like them. But thousands of growers themselves grow irregular, deep eyed Green Mountain for their own tables, and Katahdins and the like to sell. The consumer has responded by cutting potato consumption to about half. Better varieties are needed.

Coming back to strawberries, each of us who believes Northeastern production will increase seems to have a different reason. One man points to the irrigation we now have, and of course he's right. Another mentions his transportation costs from other regions and he's also right.

Still another brings out that plant breeders in improving yield and appearance of strawberry varieties haven't lowered flavor as in potatoes. He's at the head of the class, bracketed with the one who tells how consumers appreciate riper berries from nearby whether fresh or frozen. And we have plenty of freezing and preserving establishments to balance prices in the fresh market.

My own special reason is wages for pickers. With minimum wage laws and other restrictions applying nationwide, the Northeast comes more nearly in balance on labor costs with the remote strawberry areas.



DR. NEAL F. JENSEN

AT AGE 40 grey haired Neal Jensen has already put his mark upon northeastern agriculture. He is head of cereal grains breeder at Cornell and was a pupil of Dr. Harry H. Love before the latter's retirement. Dr. Jensen is primarily responsible for the Garfield variety of oats, building this outstanding sort from the foundation left by Dr. Love. Genesee wheat is the joint product of Drs. Love and Jensen. The older man provided the sources and Neal Jensen created Genesee, the most outstanding wheat the Northeast ever had. This variety is already the dominant one and has made New York State the leader in average yield per acre among all wheat states. More and still better cereal grains can be expected from Dr. Jensen.

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Exclusive Features Make
GRANGE
SILO YOUR BEST
INVESTMENT

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Interlocking staves
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New Safety features

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Grange Concrete Stave Silos prove that modern construction pays 816 dividends in long life and dependability. **BE SURE with GRANGE!**

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Start saving by mail today. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method and the high dividends that increase your earnings. Open your account by sending coupon below with \$1.00 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail. We pay postage both ways.

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Enclosed is \$_____. Please open a savings account for me and mail passbook to address below.

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U.S. Pat. Off. (A Piper Brace Truss)



Double...\$5.95
Right or left No Fitting Required
Side \$4.95

A strong, form-fitting washable support for reducible inguinal hernia. Back lacing adjustable. Snap up in front. Adjustable leg strap. Soft, flat groin pad. No steel or leather bands. Unexcelled for comfort. Also used as after operation support. For men, women, children. Mail orders give measure around lowest part of abdomen and state right or left or double. We prepay postage except on C.O.D.'s.

PIPER BRACE CO.
811 Wyandotte Dept. AA-76 Kansas City 3, Mo.

SERVICE BUREAU

"BUY BACK"

I would appreciate any information you could supply me with concerning the rabbit industry and the reliability of the Company which advertises rabbits.

Since we had no information on this particular company we wrote for information and were advised by them that they classified this company as a 'buy-back' concern and felt that the advertising literature is misleading.

They said they hoped that new people interested in raising rabbits will not be taken in by these so-called 'buy-back' concerns because in most cases business dealings with them are unsatisfactory. By 'buy-back,' of course, we mean companies that promise to buy back breeding stock at high prices; a promise which is seldom kept.

If you are interested in rabbit raising, the American Rabbit Breeders Association, Inc., 4323 Murray Avenue, Pittsburgh 17, Penna. offers a booklet, "A Practical Beginning To Successful Rabbit Raising," for 25c.

— A. A. —

MISLEADING ADS STOPPED

Action has been taken by the State Attorney General against a chinchilla firm in Queens that used high pressure tactics in urging customers to buy chinchillas with the idea of breeding for quick profit. An injunction was issued forbidding them from using misleading advertising, selling sub-standard chinchillas or failing to keep proper records for two years. Refunds totaling about \$20,000 were made to a number of customers who had filed complaints.

We feel it timely to repeat our warning that chinchilla raising is not a get-rich-quick proposition.

— A. A. —

WANTED

A subscriber would like very much to buy a copy of the Orange Judd AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, published in the 1870's (preferably an issue for February, 1876, of the edition then distributed in Maryland.

If you have a copy you would like to sell, write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box OJ, Service Bureau, Ithaca, N. Y.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK	
Mrs. Joseph Troyan, Aquebogue	\$2.00
(refund from homework company)	
Mrs. F. P. Nicholl, Deer River	1.00
(refund on towels)	
Mr. Elmer E. Amidon, Central Square	4.50
(refund on subs.)	
Mrs. Paul Baratier, Parish	7.45
(refund on merchandise)	
Mrs. Leland King, LeRoy	1.00
(refund on merchandise)	
Mr. Loren Gibson, Hunt	5.97
(refund on merchandise)	
Mr. Robert S. Austin, Black River	1.00
(refund on catalog)	
Mrs. Grace Smith, W. Shokan	42.50
(settlement of claim)	
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. P. S. Smith, Califon	12.95
(refund on mirror)	
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mr. John Czepiel, Chicopee	8.50
(settlement of damage claim)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mr. Lester Burnell, Claremont	14.00
(refund on merchandise)	
Mr. Lester K. Webster, Canaan	4.95
(refund on merchandise)	
Mr. Karol Gonet, Newmarket	200.00
(refund on equipment)	
Mr. Henri Lamoureux, No. Stratford	21.07
(refund on order)	
MAINE	
Mr. W. E. Dickinson, Skowhegan	1.00
(refund on order)	
Mr. J. C. Jenkins, Berwick	205.72
(settlement of claim)	
CONNECTICUT	
Mrs. Sherman C. Chapel, Hampton	11.94
(refund on order)	
Mr. Ray P. Wheeler, Stonington	3.00
(adjustment refund)	
VERMONT	
Mrs. Ruby C. Turner, So. Royalton	1.00
(refund on order)	
Mrs. Christine Terrien, Barton	4.50
(refund on hose)	
Mr. Jay R. Hunt, Belvidere	23.00
(refund on deposit)	
Mr. Robert L. Bickford, Sr., Newport	10.00
(refund on subs.)	

BROUGHT HOME THE BACON

"I received the full amount of the refund, \$31.84, from the — — Company on Dec. 13th. I want to express my complete satisfaction with the way in which you handled the affair. I had been trying for more than two years to obtain satisfaction from them, but all my letters were ignored. Without your efforts, I probably never would have collected.

"The refund went a long way towards making this a merry Christmas for the Smith family. I will be sure to tell all my friends and acquaintances that your protective service really brings home the bacon. Thank you once again.

"Merry Christmas."

—Frank J. Smith, Colchester, Conn.

— A. A. —

NEW LAW ON CAR SALES

In New York State new legislation will go into effect next October 1st, which will regulate the selling of cars for personal use where the cash sale price is \$3,000 or less. It is intended to give the buyer some protection against certain abuses.

It specifies some things that must be in a contract for the protection of the buyer and it requires that the buyer have a copy of the contract delivered to him. The law also requires that the contract must specify the cash sale price of the car, the amount included for insurance and other benefits, the amount of fees and the time sale price compared with the cash sale price. Furthermore, it puts certain ceilings on credit charges.

If you would like to have a complete explanation of this new legislation, write a postcard or letter to Dr. Persia Campbell, Consumer Counsel, Executive Chambers, Albany, N. Y. and ask for pamphlet, "Planning to Buy a Car on Time?"

— A. A. —

CANCER WARNING

The Food and Drug Administration has issued a public warning that the Hoxsey treatment for internal cancer distributed by the Hoxsey Cancer Clinics at Dallas, Tex., and Portage, Pa., is worthless and may be dangerous to those who rely upon it instead of obtaining competent medical treatment. All persons who may be considering the Hoxsey treatment are advised to secure a copy of the warning notice.

Write to:

Food and Drug Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

This warning is an official notice of the U. S. Government.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Elmer Welcome Booth, born in Union, Conn. 51 years ago, one of eleven children; when last heard from was in Virginia.

Any descendants or near relatives of Andrew Pulver, son of Maria Lasher Pulver?

Ralph Verrill who lived at North Buckfield, Maine over 40 years ago?

Elton Wing, who as a young boy lived with S. E. & Rose E. Cobb in Oxford, Maine, and when last heard from was working in a shoe factory in New York.

Descendants of Almira and Richard A. Rowe, brother and sister, born about 1838 and 1847 at Monroe, Maine. They were children of Peter and Esther (Royal) Rowe, later of Bangor, Maine.

Edward Gray who worked in Winchester, Conn. 18 years ago. His wife's name was Mary and he had two sons, Sonny and Bobby.

Smoker

"SP" ELEVATORS

LOW PRICE

only
\$315.00
for 24' model



top drive pulley load up

60° elevation in safety

extra deep "slip-on" flights

20" wide trough

"greased for long-life" bearings

TOP QUALITY

compares with any elevator built

MAIL Coupon for new Catalog.

SMOKER FARM ELEVATORS, Inc.
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P.O. _____
R.F.D. _____ State _____



How to keep your horse at work

● A rubdown with Absorbine Wash right after work helps prevent galled shoulders, sore necks, stiffness across the back, shoulders and loins. Absorbine applied to a blemish or at the first sign of puffiness helps stop a more serious condition like ringbone or spavin. Does not remove hair nor blister skin. Horse can be treated on the job. Only \$2.50 for a large bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

PLANTS ALL LEADING VARIETIES

NOW READY	100 postg. prepd.	500 postg. prepd.	1000 postg. prepd.	1000 F.O.B. Sewell
CABBAGE	\$1.90	\$3.95	\$4.85	\$3.00
CAULIFLOWER	2.00	4.85	7.25	5.00
BROCCOLI	1.90	3.95	5.00	3.50
SWEET POTATO	2.00	5.00	7.50	6.00
BRUSSEL SPROUT	1.90	3.95	5.00	4.00
TOMATO	2.00	4.35	5.85	5.00
PEPPER	2.00	5.00	8.00	6.00
COLLARD	1.90	3.95	4.85	3.00

Cabbage: 10,000 or more \$2.75 per M. Cauliflower in lots of 10,000 or more \$4.50 per M. We Guarantee Good Delivery.
COMPLETE LINE OF HIGH GRADE SEEDS
SEND FOR CATALOG OF SEEDS & PLANTS
OROL LEDD & SONS, Sewell, N.J.
LARGEST GROWERS AND SHIPPERS OF VEGETABLE PLANTS IN NEW JERSEY. SEEDSMEN FOR FIFTY-TWO YEARS.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

Floyd Hemling of Columbus, Wisconsin tells...

"Why we went **DE LAVAL** all the way..."



"When we decided to 'go pipe-line,' we did it to cut down the labor and cost of producing milk. We wanted equipment that would save the *most*—and produce the *most*. And we chose a De Laval Combine.

"We like De Laval's whole pipeline set-up. We like the De Laval Magnetic Pulsation Control because it gives us uniform milking and big production at every milking. We find the De Laval 'hand' is very gentle and efficient.

"And we like the De Laval 'In-Place' Washing System—we know it saves us plenty in water and detergent—to say nothing of time and labor.

"We went De Laval all the way, including not only the above but also a De Laval L. P. Gas Water Heater,

Wash Tank and a De Laval Bulk Milk Tank—and we're mighty glad we did.

"When we made up our minds to put in a bulk milk tank, we naturally looked around at various makes.

"So far as we could judge, all those we saw would cool the milk O.K. and, probably, we figured, at just about the same operating cost.

"But the big thing in our minds was *dependability*. And it seemed to us that if anybody knew how to design and build a cooler that wouldn't give trouble, it was De Laval. We wanted dependability beyond all question, and we got it."

If you want equipment that will save the *most*—and produce the *most*... go De Laval—all the way! Get all the money-making details—now!



DE LAVAL

...SERVING THE DAIRY INDUSTRY SINCE 1878

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., DEPT. 2-G
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Without obligation, send me proof that a De Laval Combine Milker can cut my production costs, increase my milk profits.

I prefer ☐ Separate milking room ☐ Dairy barn installation. I milk about _____ cows.

Name _____

Town _____ RFD _____ State _____

IN THIS ISSUE	PAGE
Stop Accidents	6
Buying A Farm	8
Gutter Cleaner	10
Fruit Insects	17
Prizes and Cheers	20

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Another Caribbean Cruise!

**VIRGIN ISLANDS • CURACAO
JAMAICA • CARACAS • HAITI**

January 23 -- February 7, 1957

"I WAS just like spending two weeks in paradise!" said all those who went with us on our Caribbean Cruise last January. And indeed it was a wonderful

trip—so completely delightful that we are going to have another Caribbean Cruise next January. This time we will visit the fabulous city of Caracas in Venezuela; St. Thomas, in the romantic Virgin Islands; Jamaica, one of the most beautiful islands of the British West Indies; St. Kitts; picturesque Haiti, and quaint Curacao in the Dutch West Indies.

Once again our ship will be the beautiful flagship of the Home Lines — the S. S. Homeric, whose reputation for friendly service, luxurious accommodations, fine food, and shipboard entertainment is absolutely unsurpassed. You have to live on the Homeric for fifteen days, as we did last January, to know what a joy it is to travel on this famous ship. It's really a magnificent summer resort afloat, with spacious lounges, dining salon, swimming pool, movie theater, and bright sun-swept decks.

Our cruise directors will again be the Travel Service Bureau of Brookline, Massachusetts, those fine folks who did such a marvelous job of directing our last cruise. Every

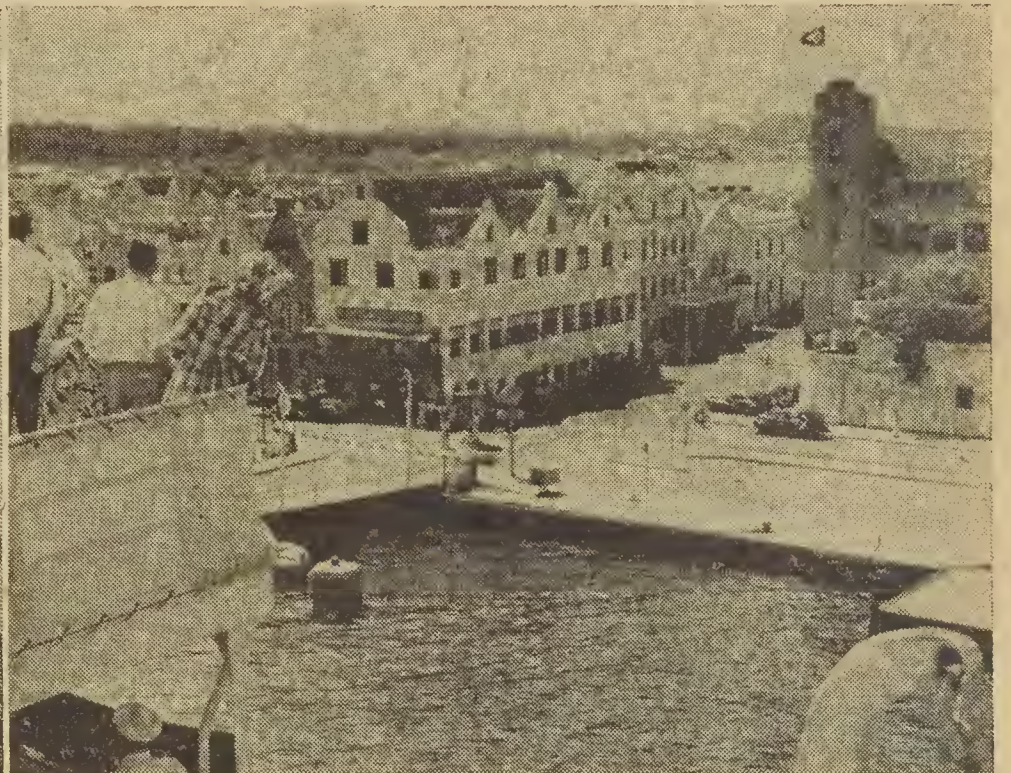
Picturesque natives selling brightly colored strings of beads are a familiar sight in the beautiful island of Jamaica.

detail of the trip has been perfectly planned. From the moment you board our ship on January 23 in New York City until you return to New York on February 7, you will have a succession of carefree, happy, golden days whose memory will be with you forever.

Our six land trips will show you some of the most fascinating places in those islands of perpetual summer where Christopher Columbus first set foot in 1492. You will feel as if

you are on a voyage of discovery yourself, for you will see strange lands and people, and hear foreign tongues. You will fall in love with these beautiful, picturesque places and draw away from their shores with a longing to return some other day. (Continued on Page 25)

Our cruise ship will sail "right up Main Street" in the quaint Dutch city of Willemstad on the island of Curacao.



It will be goodbye to winter when we head southward aboard the incomparable S.S. Homeric — the perfect ship for the perfect cruise. It will be our home for fifteen wonderful, unforgettable days!



BEST WAY to feed your home grown grains



HOW TO FOR COWS

PLENTY OF GRAIN: To make a 16% dairy feed, use your grain with G.L.F. 40% Hi-Pro and molasses.

470 lbs. 40% Hi-Pro Concentrate
630 lbs. Oats
700 lbs. Ear Corn
200 lbs. Molasses

PLENTY OF GRAIN—HIGHER FAT RATION: The right concentrate for a 16% feed is G.L.F. 32% Hi-Pro. It is increasingly popular because of its 5% fat content. Molasses is one of the cheapest sources of T.D.N.

500 lbs. 32% Hi-Pro Concentrate
1300 lbs. Oats
200 lbs. Molasses

MODERATE GRAIN SUPPLY: If your grain needs some help to last through the winter, G.L.F. 30% Hi-Pro and molasses are just the ticket. For a 16% feed:

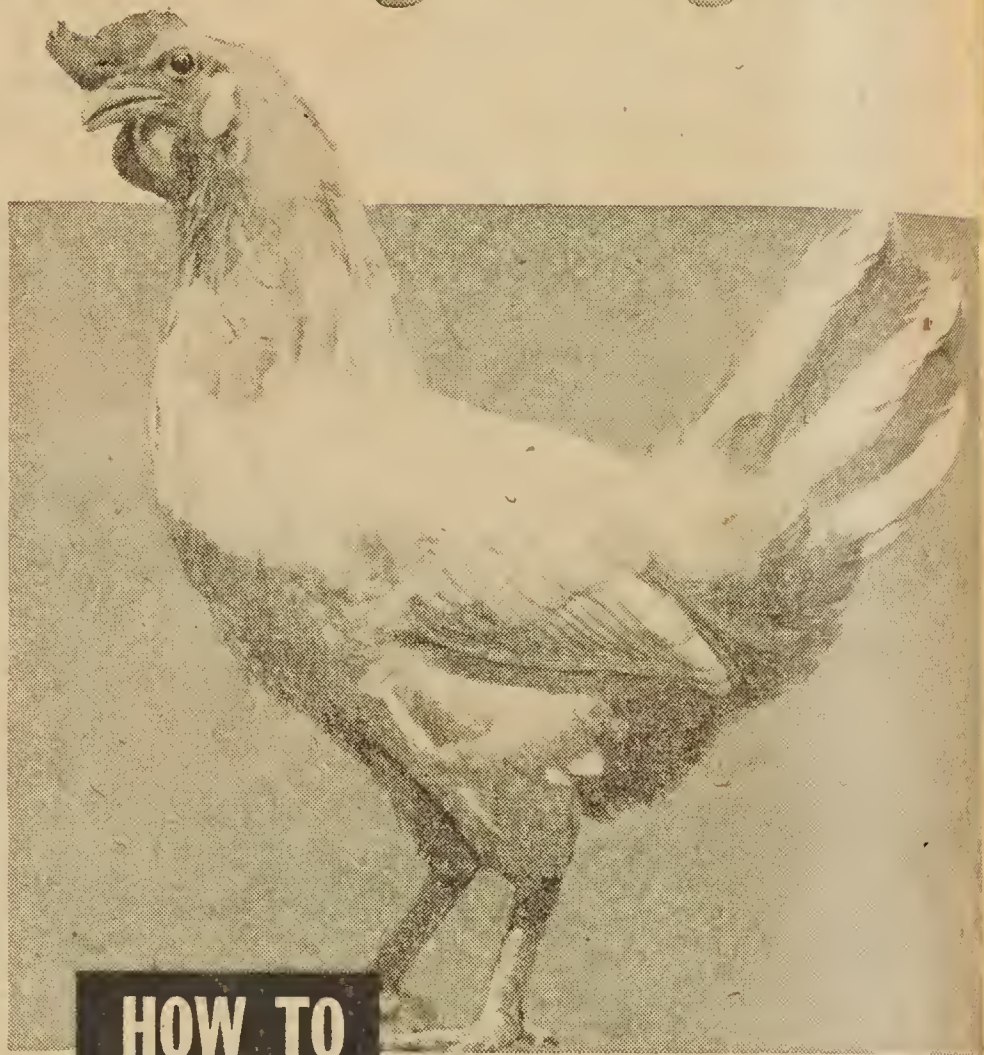
700 lbs. 30% Hi-Pro Concentrate
500 lbs. Oats
600 lbs. Ear Corn
200 lbs. Molasses

LIMITED GRAIN: G.L.F. 24% Hi-Pro will stretch your grain to the last milk-making bushel—and provide a 16% quality ration for maintenance and full production:

1050 lbs. 24% Hi-Pro Concentrate
200 lbs. Oats
550 lbs. Ear Corn
200 lbs. Molasses

The BEST WAY to feed your home-grown grains is to mix them with G.L.F. Concentrates—and there's no better way to cut feed bills . . . right now as well as next winter. Quality of a ration with high-grade grain is equal in all respects to a mill-mixed formula.

Your G.L.F. man is ready to help in selecting the Hi-Pro to make the most of the grain you have available—at whatever protein level you need to match your roughage. And this is important, too: G.L.F. Hi-Pro's supply all necessary minerals and vitamins.



HOW TO FOR HENS

LAYING MASH OR GROWING MASH: Mix 800 lbs. of G.L.F. Layer or Super Layer Mixing Mash with 1200 lbs. of:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Corn	400	400	600	800	400	600	200
Wheat	400	400	600	400	800	200	600
Oats	400					200	200
Barley		400				200	200

ALL-MASH LAYER OR GROWER: Mix 500 lbs. of G.L.F. Layer or Super Laying Mixing Mash with 1500 lbs. of:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Corn	600	600	800	700	500	300	700
Wheat	600	600	700	800	500	700	300
Oats	300				200	300	200
Barley		300			300	200	300

BREEDER MASH: Mix 800 lbs. of G.L.F. Layer or Super Layer Mixing Mash with 80 lbs. of reinforced whey, 80 lbs. of dried distillers' solubles and 1040 lbs. of:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Corn	400	400	520	700	340	300	300
Wheat	400	400	520	340	700	300	300
Oats	240					220	
Barley		240				220	440

You will be surprised how reasonable in price a top laying mash can be when made with G.L.F. Super Layer Mixing Mash and your own grains. With its extra protein, extra vitamins, and the right amount of minerals, the Concentrate makes those grains into a mash very similar to G.L.F. Super Laying Mash. G.L.F. Layer Mixing Mash is priced lower—recommended when somewhat less energy is desired. Every bit of G.L.F.'s attention to careful formulation and quality ingredients is present in these Concentrates.

Remember—you can seldom sell your grains for as much as they will cost in feeds that you buy. Talk feed with your G.L.F. man. Get more eggs for your feed dollar.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

mix your home grown grains with
G.L.F. Concentrates



From the Editor's MAILBAG

GUARANTEED ANNUAL WAGE

IF A guaranteed annual wage is fair for any one union strong enough to dictate its terms to any one manufacturer, then GAW should be fair for any other group. The courts of the land and its laws should so interpret and enforce such operation. Thus guaranteed profits and guaranteed prices should be the next logical step. If this is pursued to its logical conclusion, all manufacturing or producing operations must be given government protection. That will bring on the biggest government supervisory operation yet devised. Before you know it, we will, in truth, be a communistic nation. Communism brought on by the very demands of unions who will be the biggest losers in communism.

Looking ahead at the increase in the demand for a guaranteed annual wage,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

An argument is where two people are trying to get in the last word first.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The only logical answer is that we are getting closer and closer to the point at which we must decide which is our future road—free enterprise or communism.—Robert Burnette, New York Farm Equipment Dealers, Inc.

— A. A. —

MAPLE MILK

IN A recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST there was a small note to "Try this Sometime," telling of the mixing of milk with maple syrup.

At my son's home they drink from three to five quarts of milk daily, my grandson being a very large user of the milk. Yesterday, we were all over to my son's place and I was telling my grandson about the maple syrup milk drink.

Last evening after we returned to Sayre, he came up to our home and we mixed up some to see how it tasted, and it once decided that it was good enough to fix some more.

On one farm where we audit the books monthly, they have on the table every noon large pitchers of milk and also chocolate milk and it is all drunk up before the meal is over. On my next trip over I am going to mention the maple drink as they put out many gallons of maple syrup each year.

—Harry B. LaBarr, Sayre, Pa.

— A. A. —

WANTS FARM

WE, my husband and I, would like the opportunity of running a farm with the possibility of paying for it in a few years. My husband is 48, in ex-

IT IS NOT EASY

To apologize,
To begin over,
To take advice,
To admit error,
To be unselfish,
To be charitable,
To be considerate,
To keep on trying,
To profit by mistakes,
To forgive and forget,
To think and then act,
To shoulder a deserved blame,

BUT—

It always pays.

—Author unknown

cellent health and well liked by everyone. For three years he ran a farm for a businessman who later sold it. At present, he is working on a farm, but wants to be an owner.

I know that an occasional man who may want to retire will give an opportunity like this to the right man. We will be glad to hear from anyone who is interested.

EDITOR'S NOTE: If this letter appeals to you and you have, or know of such an opportunity, write to Department F.O., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P.O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and we will forward your letters.

— A. A. —

RESULTS

AS A result of my request which you printed in your letters to the editor, I received about 100 copies of the poem "Mother's Fool" and some very nice letters from the people who sent them.

I heard from people in 9 states and I have already taken time to write each one a personal letter of thanks. This has proven to me that the farm folks of the Northeast are the finest.

I have a neighbor, a widower, who lives alone, who would like to correspond with some of the folks back East. His name and address are: Frank Fremgen, 145 E. Camino Real, Arcadia, Calif. —Harold W. Kenney, Arcadia, Calif.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The request from Mr. Kenney appeared in the April 21st issue and a number of our subscribers very kindly sent us copies of the poem which we forwarded along to Mr. Kenney.

— A. A. —

I am wondering if anyone is interested in back numbers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. I have all copies, good and clean, from June 6, 1949 up to the present. If anyone is interested in buying them, I would like to hear from them. —Mrs. L.L.P., c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

For cool, mild smoking comfort...



Another Farmer Chooses P.A. for Taste!

"I've taste-tested Prince Albert for 18 years", says farmer D.D. "Doc" Fortner. "And to me no other smoking tobacco comes close to P.A. for natural tobacco taste. P.A. in my pipe means cool, comfortable smoking."

R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.



MILD-TASTY

SO COOL SMOKING!

Naturally best because Nature, herself, put the flavor in P.A.! Prince Albert's exclusive process holds and heightens the rich, natural flavor of the choice tobacco. P.A. is crimp cut to pack neat and firm, smoke smooth and long-burning. Taste-test P.A. yourself!

Prince Albert

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO



Harry Munsey of Auburn, Maine, an American Agriculturist fieldman, sends us this picture and the question "Do you know of any better way to keep cows cool on a hot day?"

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

AN "OUT" FOR SMALL FARMERS

"Three small dairymen in Oregon have pooled their holdings, incorporated and given their undertaking many of the advantages claimed for large acreage farming. The three put their herds, land and equipment into one unit and issued shares in proportion to the contribution each made. All three work for their own company. For needed working capital they sold \$10,000 of preferred stock to draw 4 per cent. The three collect salaries as workers and, as shareholders, will divide profits in proportion to the number of shares each holds." *From Today's Agriculture.*

I HAVE owned farm equipment jointly. I know the problems. Everyone wants to use the same machine at the same time. One of the owners may not take as good care of the machinery as others. Another owner may be hard to get along with.

Nevertheless the small farmer must find some answers to his problem if he is to stay in the business. He has just as much right to farm as the big operator.

One of the small farmer's biggest problems is the cost of equipment. Some kind of an arrangement of sharing that cost and equipment may be the answer to his problem.

It's worth thinking about and talking over with your neighbor.

CONGRATULATIONS

ACROSS America today there is a great army of young people, graduates of high schools who have closed one of life's chapters and entered another one. Thousands of them are going on to colleges; thousands of graduates of schools and colleges are taking jobs for the first time.

These young graduates are the best hope of the Republic. The future of America is in their hands. I can make no better wish for them than that they will keep their high enthusiasms and ideals bright and shining and realize their hopes.

A LONG STEP TOWARD SOCIALISM

UNDER the leadership of U. S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York, the Senate has voted to turn over the development of additional electric light and power at Niagara to the politicians.

At this writing, the Public Works Committee of the House of Representatives has also voted to authorize the New York State Power Authority to build and operate a 440-million-dollar power plant at Niagara Falls. The full House will probably finally vote to approve this bill, thus making it a law if the President signs it.

From any angle you look, this legislation is the worst from the taxpayers' standpoint that Congress has passed in many years. It is also the worst blow that free enterprise has ever suffered in this country. It leaves the door wide open for more and more big government, less and less freedom of the individual. Any politician who sponsored or voted for this legislation has done a great disservice to America and he has done it in opposition to millions of people in New York State who are on record, through their organizations, against State operation of the Niagara project. Almost every farm and business organization of the State, including the New York State Federation of Labor, has passed resolutions favoring free enterprise operation of Niagara instead of the State's doing it.

By E. R. Eastman

Many Republican politicians are equally guilty with the Democrats. Many voters are wondering what there is left to choose between Republicans and Democrats when the leaders of both the parties seemed determined to go down the road to big government and socialism. This is especially true of many of the leaders of the Republican Party in New York State who supported the State operation of the Niagara power.

On the contrary, men like William E. Miller of New York and George A. Dondero of Michigan and most of the other New York State Republican Congressmen ought to be highly commended for their efforts in support of legislation to have private enterprise, instead of the State, develop the Niagara power.

MILK PRICES START UPWARD

MILK PRICES, of course, are still far from what they should be but they are better and the trend is distinctly upward. Milk administrator Blanford's office has always been accurate about forecasts. He has just released estimates of milk prices for the last six months of this year. He indicates that uniform prices this year compared to last year will be as follows:

	Actual 1955	Estimated 1956	Increase
July	\$3.85	\$3.99	.14¢
August	4.15	4.32	.17
September	4.15	4.42	.27
October	4.32	4.44	.12
November	4.33	4.61	.28
December	4.21	4.40	.19

The average increase for the last six months over last year is 19¢ a hundred. The administrator's office also states that prices for the remainder of this year will likely be above what they were in 1953 and even above those of 1952.

There are many who believe that the present hearings on the New York Milk Order can benefit dairymen as much as 45¢ per hundred pounds. There are other signs also of better times for dairymen. As I pointed out last issue, the milk-feed ratio is the best it has been in years. In May a hundred pounds of milk bought 113 pounds of feed as compared with only 96 pounds in May 1954 and 98 pounds in May 1955.

Another item of progress is some increase in the consumption of milk as a result of advertising.

Perhaps the best of all indications of improved conditions for dairymen is the fact that the general non-milk organizations—the Granges, the Farm Bureaus, and other state-wide farm organizations—have put their heads together in all-out support of milk marketing organizations in order to help improve milk prices.

This improved situation did not just happen. Some of the gain is a result of a slightly improved general price level. Most of it is due to the hard work of the major long-time milk marketing organizations. Leaders of these organizations, realizing more than anyone else the plight of dairymen, have been constantly on the job, leaving no stone unturned to get better milk prices. They united to get the super milk pool. They have traveled to Washington untold times to bring the facts of the situation to the Secretary of Agriculture and his associates, and these

leaders have spent days upon days at the milk hearings presenting and emphasizing the fact that dairymen just cannot continue in business on the prices they have been receiving.

Turning the trend upward has not been easy. There is no single remedy. Progress has been discouragingly slow, not only for dairymen but for their leaders who also are dairymen. But now I am sure that the turn in the road has come. The responsibility lies with dairymen to continue to support and have faith in their existing organizations, and the responsibility also rests heavily on the leaders of the milk marketing organizations to work together in a team to hold present gains and improve them.

OUR ADS ARE GUARANTEED

WHEN READING AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisements, remember that they are guaranteed. We always try to make sure that all advertisers are reliable, but if any bad ones get by our screening and the advertisers will not make good, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will.

There is just one requirement to make sure of our guarantee. When you answer our ads, be sure to say, "I saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

APPLES DON'T JUST GROW

HOW irritating it is when many city people take the attitude—as many of them do—that fruit "grows on trees," and that is all there is to it. They seem to think, as Merrill Knapp pointed out, "that the annual rebirth of the blossoms in the spring and their gradual transformation through the summer into ripe fruit are all just ordained by nature."

But nature doesn't select the kind of apples people like to eat. Nature doesn't set out the trees in rows, and cultivate and fertilize them. These things must be done by the farmer, and his care of the trees goes on for five long years before there are any apples at all, and from eight to ten years before returns begin on the investment.

Nature does nothing, either, to discourage the insects and other pests that want to feed on the apples and the leaves. The orchardist has to be up early in the morning to get ahead of them. The war against enemies of the apples starts even before the blossoms come out. From six to twelve times during the season the farmer must spray every tree. The crop must be thinned, the trees fertilized and pruned. Then, if the weather is right, if the bees are on the job, if there are no frosts, no hailstorms, then the hard work may—with emphasis on "may"—result in a good crop.

Then, of course, the grower may still run into a too low price, and lose part or all of his hard work and investment. There ought to be some way to get these basic facts about farming across to the consumer.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ARADIO comedian told his radio audience that his sponsor had given him a Christmas present of a 114-piece after-dinner set—a box of tooth picks.

He added also that he had hung up his stocking dutifully on Christmas Eve but the only thing he found in it the next morning was a summons from the health department.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

"GRANT CASE" MONEY: In addition to the thirteenth checks totaling over a million dollars, Dairywomen's League members will get checks totaling \$1,797,000 from funds held by the Market Administration, pending the decision on the legality of cooperative payments. (Grant Case) The League was not required to pass this money back to producers but the Board made the decision to do so.

Dairymen who were League members between February 1952 to July 1954 will receive checks representing 1.594 cents per cwt. for milk delivered in New York during that period. Those League members shipping during the period from August 1954 to March 1956 will get checks representing 1.155 cents per cwt.

WHEAT VOTE: July 20 is the date when eligible wheat growers vote on quotas for 1957. The loan rate for 1957 has been announced at \$2.00 a bushel (82½% parity) and wheat growers are expected to vote 9 to 1 for quotas. Law permitted supports at 77% of parity (\$1.86).

The estimate of 1956 production plus the carry-over is more than enough for two years. However, there is a hope that the soil bank program might take 10 million acres out of wheat production; thus reducing plantings from 55 million to 45 million acres in 1957.

FARM EXPORTS: The volume of farm products exported, exclusive of cotton, during the fiscal year ending June 30 was the highest in 30 years and was 20% ahead of the big foreign aid year of 1948-49 and of the Korean War period 1951-52. The value of farm exports during the year was \$3,115,000,000 compared to \$2,865,000,000 for 1955.

DAIRY COW IMPORTS: During 1955 eleven Northeastern states imported 84,419 dairy cows and exported 48,351. For the year 36,068 more dairy cows were shipped into the Northeast than were shipped out. This is an increase over the net imports in 1954 of 23,382.

POTATO PRICES: Growers of late potatoes are hopeful about price prospects. Potato prices have been relatively high and supplies from each area have been cleaned up closely, so that each growing section starts off with little competition from the one preceding it.

Long Island acreage is estimated at 5% to 8% lower than last year but acreage in Maine and several other late areas is above last year.

CONSIDER THIS: It is obvious, if you analyze the situation, that labor unions could control milk shipments without signing large numbers of dairymen as union members. All that is necessary is for union members trucking milk and handling milk to refuse to touch it. It has been pointed out, however, that if dairy farmers were unionized, a union could accept just enough members to supply the fluid milk market. That would insure a good price for members, but leave all others out in the cold to get only the price for milk made into manufactured products.

HAIL: Hudson Valley, New York, apple growers have signed a contract with the Weather Modification Company, San Jose, California for the purpose of preventing hail damage and increasing rain. The contract runs from July 1 to September 1 and will cost around \$60,000 with some \$27,000 already raised or pledged. Growers will pay at the rate of \$4.00 an acre in orchards compared to a cost of \$18.00 to \$21.00 for hail insurance.

PRODUCTION COST: A northeastern New York dairyman estimates on a very conservative basis that his cost of producing 100 pounds of milk with good roughage is 15c to 20c less than it is with poor roughage. He bases this on his experience which has convinced him that he can get as good production with 1 pound of grain to 4¼ pounds of milk when feeding first class roughage as he can from 1 pound of grain to 3½ pounds of milk when he is feeding poor quality hay. —Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

OUR standard yearly argument 'bout where vacation should be spent has not become a knock-down fight because we're in a different plight. Our problem now is not just "where?", but how much can the budget bear? With prices down and costs so high and liquid assets almost dry, the smartest thing to do, perhaps, would be to fold up all our maps and recognize that it's a joke to talk vacation when we're broke. But even though it's common sense to skip such frivolous expense, it's mighty hard to stay at home instead of packing up to roam.

And so Mirandy Jane and me for once in our whole lives agree that we should sell a cow or two and take off like we always do. Of course, we'll have to stretch each cent, we'll eat from cans and pitch a tent, but we can tour two weeks or three and look at mountains and the sea; our aching bones will get a rest, we'll get our troubles off our chest, our brains will get a chance to clear and we'll get back with lots more cheer. So even though we have to scratch and give our clothes another patch, we figure we'll be miles ahead of tightwads who stay home instead.



MOST HEALTHY LOOKING CALVES HAVE WORMS THAT CUT FEED EFFICIENCY

New pheno-fortified salt keeps worms from eating your profits

To control the light worm loads present in most cattle and sheep, many farmers are feeding new Sterling Green'salt. That's because Green'salt is high-quality salt fortified with 10% phenothiazine and trace minerals—and daily low-level feeding of phenothiazine is the most effective, economical way of controlling the majority of internal parasites. This new practice eliminates the feed waste caused by worms, providing greater gains on the same feed.

TREATMENT VALUABLE FOR YOUNG DAIRY AND BEEF STOCK . . . FEEDER STEERS AND SHEEP

Early and continuing treatment helps calves and heifers develop into better herd replacements. Without worms they put on thriftier gains, take on new "bloom" of hair coat, and mature earlier. Ask your veterinarian to check your herd for worms, and about the recommended worming dose of phenothiazine. Then feed only Sterling Green'salt (free choice or mixed with feed) in place of regular salt for constant, daily protection against reinfection.

GREEN'SALT is SALT + 10% PHENO + TRACE MINERALS

By feeding Green'salt you also help protect your livestock against the trace-mineral deficiencies often occurring in home-grown feeds. Green'salt contains iodine, cobalt, iron, copper, manganese and zinc—in addition to salt and phenothiazine.

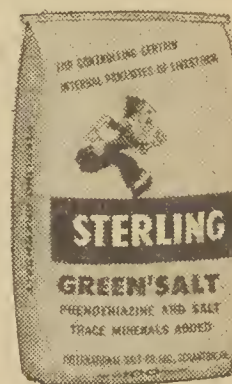
Start collecting profits you've been missing. Feed Sterling Green'salt—the easiest way to help cattle stay free of worms.

Worm control with Green'salt helps beef and sheep get more out of their feed—pays off in extra weight and smoother finish.

If your local dealer can't supply you, write International Salt Co., Inc., Scranton, Pa.

STERLING GREEN'SALT

STERLING GREEN'SALT is Salt + 10% Pheno + Trace Minerals
Product of International Salt Co., Inc.





The herd sire is Tarzan, mentioned in the article. Holding him is Dan Cook and standing back of the bull is Glenn Klotzbach.

An Outstanding New York State Brown Swiss Herd

By HORACE A. SMITH, JR.

Assistant Agricultural Agent, Orleans Co., N. Y.

WHAT does it take to put together a registered Brown Swiss herd that has outproduced all others in New York State for the past two years?

Donald Cook and Glenn Klotzbach are the owners and operators of the Ka-Cy farm, with this enviable herd, located north of West Shelby on the Salt Works road in Orleans County. This herd recently completed its 4th year on DHIA test with an average of 12,429 lbs. of milk and 553.8 lbs. of fat per cow with 22.8 cow years.

Don and Glenn began farming together as brothers-in-law by buying this 200 acre farm in February, 1951. They started out owning 13 cows plus some heifers that gave them about 20 milking cows by fall. About 3/4 of the herd came from Glenn's father's herd—Peter Klotzbach at Indian Falls. These animals carried blood from the great foundation cow of the breed, Jane of Vernon. Four head in the herd came from a herd at East Rochester. Their first bull, Ramon of Riverside Ranch, was used for three years in their herd.

Glenn and Don have recently bought a bull from Active Acres farm at Princeton, New Jersey. He is Tarzan, a son of Glamour Girl J. B., with breeding going back double to Jane of Vernon and his heifers look good.

One prime requisite of having outstanding cow families is to get enough heifers to keep it going. Ka-Cy farm has been fortunate in having such a situation with their candy cow family. The candy cow died last year; however, she has left her mark in the herd with 14 direct line females at present making up one third of the herd. Her production from her 2 year old record through her 6 year old record averaged from 531 to 651 lbs. of fat in 305 days. Three of her daughters are in production and there is a heifer calf of hers coming along making 4 daughters of hers in the herd. This cow family produces at a high level, is persistent in production through the lactation, and averages about 75% heifers in calving. What could be a better combination?

There are other outstanding cows in the herd, but not enough daughters to make up a family.

At present there are 26 cows in production, 5 yearlings and two year olds to freshen, and 14 calves in the herd. There have been seven records over 700 lbs. of fat per cow in less than 365 days during the past two years. This past year over half of the cows had records on DHIA of over 600 lbs. of fat. Their DHIA records for their testing year ending in March has been as follows:

1953—9466 lbs. milk, 377 lbs. fat;
1954—11,236 lbs. milk, 479 lbs. fat;

1955—12,630 lbs. milk, 547 lbs. fat;
1956—12,429 lbs. milk, 553.8 lbs. fat.

How do Don and Glenn feed this sort of herd? This past year they grained their cows with a ratio of one lb. of

grain to 2.3 lbs. of milk with a 10.5% protein grain ration making up 42% of the total digestible nutrients the cows got. They try to aim for a 1:2.5 milk grain ratio, feeding about 40% of the T.D.N. as low protein grain. They have had no breeding troubles, which they attribute partly to the low protein grain ration.

The hay is good quality, running heavily to clover with timothy as the grass. Their experience in trying a stem crusher or hay conditioner further improved the quality of the hay to the extent that they have bought a crushing machine. They feed the hay at a rate of about 13 lbs. per head a day with molasses always used over it at a rate of 6 gallons per day for the cows. The cows get about 30 lbs. of corn silage a day for barn feeding. They feed a complete mineral mixture in the grain ration. The average feed cost per 100 lbs. of milk last year from DHIA records was \$1.69, where an average herd would be close to \$1.80-\$2.00 for DHIA herds.

This herd combines type with production as demonstrated in the show ring. Ka-Cy farms has consigned the last 4 years in the Empire State Brown Swiss Sale. At the Western New York

Canton Show on May 15 at Caledonia they were awarded 7 blue and 2 red ribbons.

The farm buildings are unpretentious with a basement stable not unlike what many dairymen have. They do plan some remodeling in the future to make the barn more convenient and to house about 40 milkers in time.

The buildings and labor pattern have proved the worth of a poultry enterprise they operate with the dairy. This summer they will have about 4000 leg horn layers. The poultry enterprise has been very successful. They plan to grow all their scratch grain and grain for the cows, buying their protein supplement and mash. Besides the 200 acres they own, they rent another 100 acres of land.

Talking with Donald Cook and Glenn Klotzbach gives some of the answers to the reasons why they have such an outstanding herd. They are young and hard working men. They have a keen interest in their cows that few dairymen know, but it is what makes a good "cow man." They had an opportunity to start with good stock and they took care of it. The overall success of their farming enterprise testifies to sound judgment.

Are You Going to Have an Accident?

EVERY WEEK should be Farm Safety Week, and every day should be Farm Safety Day. Nevertheless, it is a good idea occasionally to call attention to the danger of accidents and to see how adequately you are attempting to prevent them.

On this page you will find a number of questions. Answer them honestly and see how you stand. Any questions checked with a "No" need attention and if you find many "No's", you'll want to go into action quickly.

An excellent slogan which has been adopted is this: "Safety Is No Accident."

Home

Do you look for tripping hazards—toys left around, mops and brooms, other clutter? **AND PUT THEM AWAY?**

Do you look at the label before taking ANY medicine?

Do you seek out fire hazards—rubbish in attic or basement, bundles of oily rags? **AND CLEAR THEM OUT?**

Do you see that cigarettes, matches, and so forth are **REALLY OUT?**

Have you anchored small throw rugs, repaired worn carpets?

Are broken stairways, loose floor boards, wobbly railings **PROMPTLY** repaired?

Do you have flues, pipes, and chimneys inspected regularly and repaired?

Do you always use a **SOLID LADDER** (or step stool) instead of a makeshift, such as a pile of boxes or an unsteady chair?

Do you always provide adequate **VENTILATION** in any room where portable gas or oil heaters are used?

Do you always keep guns **UNLOADED AND LOCKED** up? Are all electric circuits equipped with **PROPER SIZE FUSES** or circuit breakers?

Do you **PERIODICALLY CHECK** your electrical wiring to know what circuits are not overloaded?

Yes No

Buildings and Yard

Are ladders and steps well built and kept in good repair?

Are ladder openings and stairways hand-railed: are hay chute openings properly protected?

Do you avoid storing loose materials overhead?

Are haymows adequately lighted, with switches located conveniently, or hooks provided for lanterns?

If buildings have lightning rods, are points, conductors, and metal parts of the building properly grounded?

Are ladders kept where they are quickly accessible in case of fire? Are they long enough to reach roof of highest building?

Do you cover water tanks, cisterns, well or pools hazardous to the lives of children?

Animals

Are you careful not to surprise animals when approaching them?

Have cattle been dehorned and boars tusks cut short?

Do you use special care in handling animals with newborn young?

Do you avoid handling the bull by providing a safe bull pen? Are horses securely tied before leaving them? Are saddles, bridles and harness in good repair?

Machinery

Do you check haying equipment before haying season for worn or unsafe rope, pulleys, etc.?

Do you keep guards in place on power shafts, belts, and chains?

Do you always turn off the power before adjusting or unclogging power take off driven machinery?

Do you keep children away from machinery?

Do you see that the tractor is out of gear with the brake set before attempting to crank?

Do you avoid gripping crank with your thumb around it and crank on the upstroke only?

Do you avoid stepping over or under moving belts?

Do you avoid wearing loose fitting, torn clothing or ragged gloves around moving machinery?

Do you avoid operating the tractor on dangerous inclines or near treacherous banks?

Do you avoid attempting to push a running belt from a pulley with your foot?

Do you keep tractor in field gear for off-the-road operations?

Do you do all pulling from the draw bar and avoid hitching to the axle?

Do you avoid climbing over or around farm machinery when operating?

Do you have a definite place for every tool when not in use?

Do you permit only properly instructed and competent operators to handle tractors and power machinery?

Do you give a persistent "no" when children want to ride on tractors?

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE MEMBERS TO SHARE ALMOST

TWO MILLION DOLLARS

IN SECOND WINDFALL THIS YEAR

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE MEMBERS who just pocketed \$1,022,969.72 in savings effected over the last fiscal year, are due to receive another windfall of almost two million dollars in the next few weeks. That's a total just short of three million dollars at a time when dairymen need it most.

The second fund-sharing, consisting of cooperative-payment money held in escrow by the Market Administrator since 1952, totals \$1,797,000. It is the largest sum held for any of the milkshed's four recognized cooperatives. And only the League has announced that it will return these funds to members.

Members to Share Whether They Market Under Federal Order 27 or Not

Because all League members provided funds to carry on the programs necessary for cooperative payments, and because all should share in the improved operating efficiencies which enable the League to return the withheld sums to members, every producer who is a member—or who was a member during the period from February 1952 to March 1956—will receive a pro rata share. This arrangement holds true whether or not the member's milk was marketed under the New York-Federal Order 27.

Payments to Be Based on Milk Delivered From February 1952 to March 1956

The sum paid each member will represent 1.594 cents per hundredweight for milk delivered during the period from February 1952 to July 1954, and 1.155 cents per hundredweight for milk delivered from August 1954 to March 1956. Checks will be mailed as soon as the intricate accounting procedures necessary to compute each member's share are completed.

A Quick View of Cooperative Payments

Because it was recognized that cooperatives with certain facilities performed services of value to all producers in the orderly marketing of milk, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of New York State set up rules and regulations under which special payments for these services would be made to qualifying cooperatives.

Back in 1952, Oscar L. Grant and four other independent producers challenged the legality of these payments. The court ordered the Market Administrator to hold the payments in escrow until the case was decided.

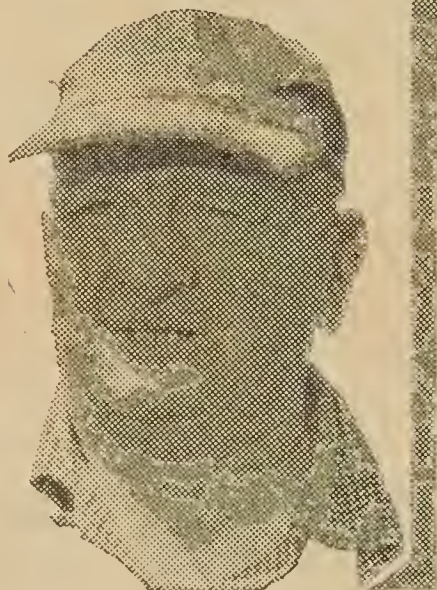
After four years of bitter argument and numerous appeals, the U.S. Supreme Court refused on May 14 of this year, to rule on a petition for a review. The so-called Grant case is therefore ended.

During the period when the money was held in escrow, League members provided funds to carry on the programs necessary to qualify for cooperative payments.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

“After fire hit my farm—
friends built
this pole barn
in two days,”

says **CHARLES HUSTON**
of Watkins Glen, New York



Koppers Poles like this provide lasting support for pole-type buildings.

Mr. Huston tells his County Agent, Irving Davis, that he is proud of this sturdy new pole barn. He found it more economical to build and more practical to use than old-fashioned high-roofed barns.

Fire—the dread of all farmers—swept through the Charles Huston Farm in November, 1955. Three buildings were razed, including the dairy barn. The owner wanted to replace this barn as soon as possible, because his stock was temporarily quartered on a nearby farm. He found out that a conventional barn of the size needed would run \$16,000 to \$18,000, and his insurance would not cover this amount.

Acting on the suggestion of Mr. Irving Davis, County Agricultural Agent, Mr. Huston inspected several pole-type barns. He found that they are just as practical and permanent as conventional barns, as well as being lower in cost and easier to build. He cut timber from his own wood lot, bought galvanized roofing sheets and Koppers Poles. Then a barn-raising bee was held. Students and neighboring farmers, totaling 87 men, handled all of the construction, and *within two days* the new pole barn was built, ready for the dairy stable to be finished inside. Furthermore, material costs were cut almost in half!

Koppers Poles are the backbone of buildings like this. They are pressure-treated with creosote to give thorough protection against rot and termites. For free details on pole-type farm buildings, just send in the attached coupon. Koppers Company, Inc., Wood Preserving Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania.



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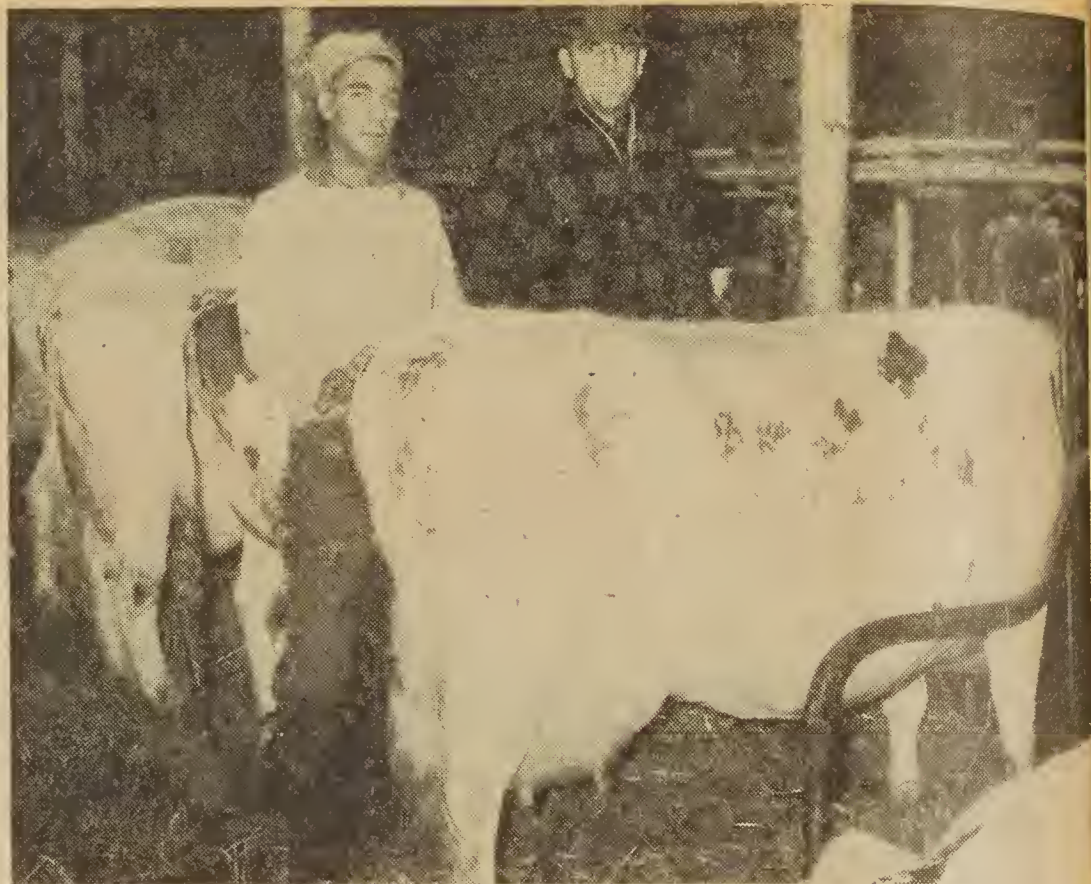
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KOPPERS POLES



Bob Pickard with County Agent Russell Parker. This is one of the cows which Bob owned before he went into partnership with John Culbertson and which he brought to the farm with him.

Bob Lacked Capital, Yet He Bought a Farm

By **HUGH COSLINE**

I WAS riding along a country road with County Agent Russell Parker and we got to talking about the future outlook for young farmers.

“Russ,” I said, “I am sure you have heard people say that a young man can’t get started in farming today without a lot of capital. What do you think?”

Russell thought a minute and then replied, “Of course, there never was a time when it was easy to buy a farm and pay for it. Perhaps it is even more difficult now, but I know one man who wouldn’t agree that it can’t be done. He knows it can because he did it. His name is Bob Pickard and his farm is not far from here. Maybe you would like to talk to him.”

“I certainly would. What are we waiting for?” I replied.

Soon we turned into the driveway of a modest farmhouse and, because it was right after the dinner hour, Bob was in the house and we had an interesting visit with him and his wife. As is always the case with most farmers, her contribution to the business has been indispensable.

On the way to the farm Russell had told me something about Bob’s two farms; the former owner of his present farm being John Culbertson of Dansville in Livingston County, New York.

“How did this purchase come about?” I asked Bob after we had disposed of the weather and farm prices as topics of conversation.

“Back in 1946,” Bob replied, “I was working a 120-acre hill farm not far from here and carrying 17 head of purebred Ayrshires. A friend told me that John Culbertson was in the hospital and that he needed some help. He asked me why I didn’t go to see him. It seemed like a good idea so I did and, to make a long story short, we set up a farm partnership.

“We both owned the same number of purebred Ayrshires so I brought mine, together with what equipment I owned, to John’s farm. We had no written agreement, but we never had any trouble. We had an understanding that if John decided to sell I would have the first chance.”

“Why were you interested in making a change?” was my next question.

“There were two reasons,” Bob re-

plied. “The farm was small in acreage without much opportunity to expand and the soil would certainly not be considered the best in the county. I looked to me like an opportunity to better myself. The agreement was that I would pay for all the labor and one half the feed, fertilizer, seed and other cash expenses except insurance and taxes. When John recovered he put in full time at the farm as long as we were partners.”

“How soon did you buy the farm?” I asked.

“Six years later in 1952. We had an appraiser come to take an inventory. I was able to borrow \$3,000 and John sold me the farm on a contract.”

It takes two to make a bargain and a little later I was able to ask John Culbertson some questions.

“What was it,” I said, “that persuaded you that Bob was the kind of farmer who would make good even though he had relatively little capital?”

“He had both ambition and know-how,” John said, “and time has proved that my judgment was good. He is making out all right with 100 head of registered Ayrshire cattle, a number of sheep, a few hogs and a small flock of chickens.

“I would not be human if I did not think he had made a few mistakes but he has also made some lasting improvements. He is not quite as fussy as I was about keeping things picked up but maybe I was too fussy. Actually, Bob is making more money than I did when I was running the farm.”

In the years since the purchase was made Bob has made some important improvements — a calf pen has been added at one side of the barn and a pole barn has been constructed, primarily for young stock. At the time of my visit, in the early spring, there were two sows in two pens; one corner in each being fenced off and heated with a heat lamp to keep the little pigs safe and comfortable.

To cut down on labor requirements new equipment has been purchased including a field chopper, hay baler and a gutter cleaner. Production per acre and per animal has been stepped up likewise production per man hour worked.

This is primarily a livestock farm with 105 head of purebred Ayrshires.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

FOURTH ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE PLOWING CONTEST

THE FOURTH Annual New York State Plowing contest will be held at the Willard State Hospital farm at Willard, Seneca County, New York, on Thursday, August 16. The Willard farm is located on Route 96A, 12 miles South of Geneva and 2 miles West of Ovid.

Plow champions from 12 to 15 counties will be represented in each of the three plowing events; Senior Level Plow, Senior Contour, and Junior Level Plow, and contests. In addition to the plowing matches on the one field of the Willard farm will be agricultural demonstrations and exhibits which are planned by the Seneca County Extension Service and the Soil Conservation District.

— A. A. —

FARM-CITY WEEK

LAST year, National Farm-City Week, which was spearheaded by Kiwanis International, was an outstanding success. All over the country, numerous organizations, both farm and city, cooperated in many programs which increased the information and understanding of each group about the other. Altogether, nearly 300 organizations took part, including Farm Bureaus, Granges, Chambers of Commerce, Service Clubs, Youth organizations, magazines, and a large number of commercial organizations.

This year the program will be recreated. The week of November 16-22nd has been set aside for special observance, but many occasions all through summer and fall will be used to cement good relations between farm and city.

Kiwanis International will again serve as the coordinating agency. A National Committee for Farm-City Week has been set up and state and local committees will be appointed in thousands of localities. It is a wonderful idea which deserves the support of everyone.

— A. A. —

BOB LACKED CAPITAL, YET HE BOUGHT A FARM

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Being milkers and sale of surplus stock is an important source of income. Beans are grown as a cash crop and Bob would like to have a bean combine.

It seems that there are many buyers and many sellers who would like to get together. Very often the person who wants to buy a farm cannot understand why the man who wants to sell won't make a deal on a contract.

As I see it, there are two reasons. The first one is that the owner has a lot of capital tied up in the farm and he can suffer serious financial loss by making a deal with a young man who does not have the ability to manage a profitable farm business. The second reason is different though somewhat similar. If the young man who wants to buy a farm has been unable to save any money, the man with a farm to sell doubts that he will have what it takes to make a living and eventually to pay for the farm.

It is true that Bob had been unable to save enough capital to make a large down payment; yet he had built up considerable equity in livestock, tools and equipment. Equally important he had conducted his business in a manner that impressed John Culbertson and gave him confidence in Bob's ability.

Ability, of course, covers a lot of territory. Management of a farm is becoming more and more important. Hard work is important too but hard work plus poor management is a slow road to failure. The term "farm management" is a difficult one to define. It covers a wide field, but in simple language it is the ability to weigh all of the facts, reach a decision and then to make the right move at the right time.



Engineered with many new features farmers have asked for. New one-row pull-type NEW IDEA corn picker.

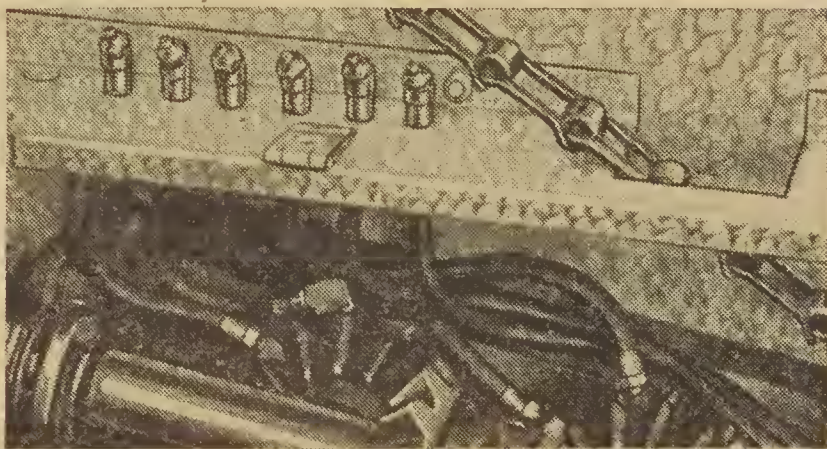
The picker that farmers built joins the pickers of the champions

*New one-row pull-type from New Idea...
makers of the pickers that have won more picking contests
than any other make*

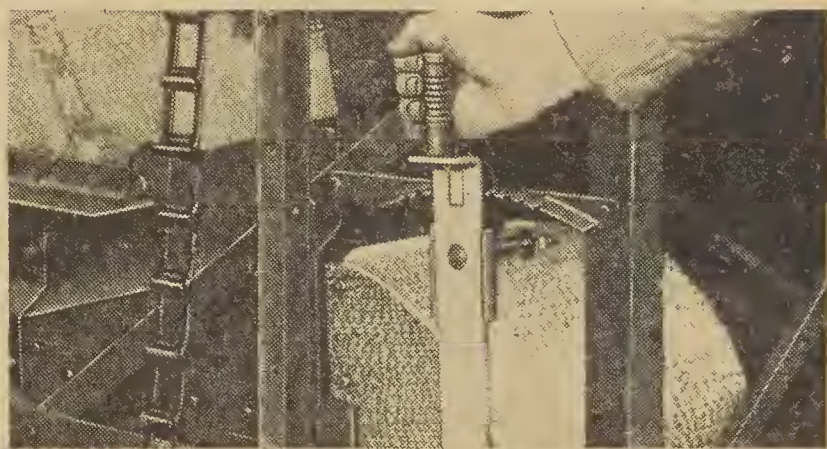
Pickers of the Champions. Shown at right is John Dakin, of Drexel, Missouri, National Champion in the one-row class in 1955.

You know, you can't afford *not* to own a NEW IDEA picker. Why? Because the average corn loss of 25 NEW IDEA pickers in 1955 official picking contests was actually 17% less than the average corn loss of 73 competitive machines. That's clean field picking that can't be beat.

And that's just one of the reasons why farmers using NEW IDEA pickers have, since 1950, come up with a box score of three grand champions and two reserve champions in five National contests; 30 champions plus 13 reserve champions in 44 state and Canadian contests. This is a documented record no other pickers can approach.



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In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

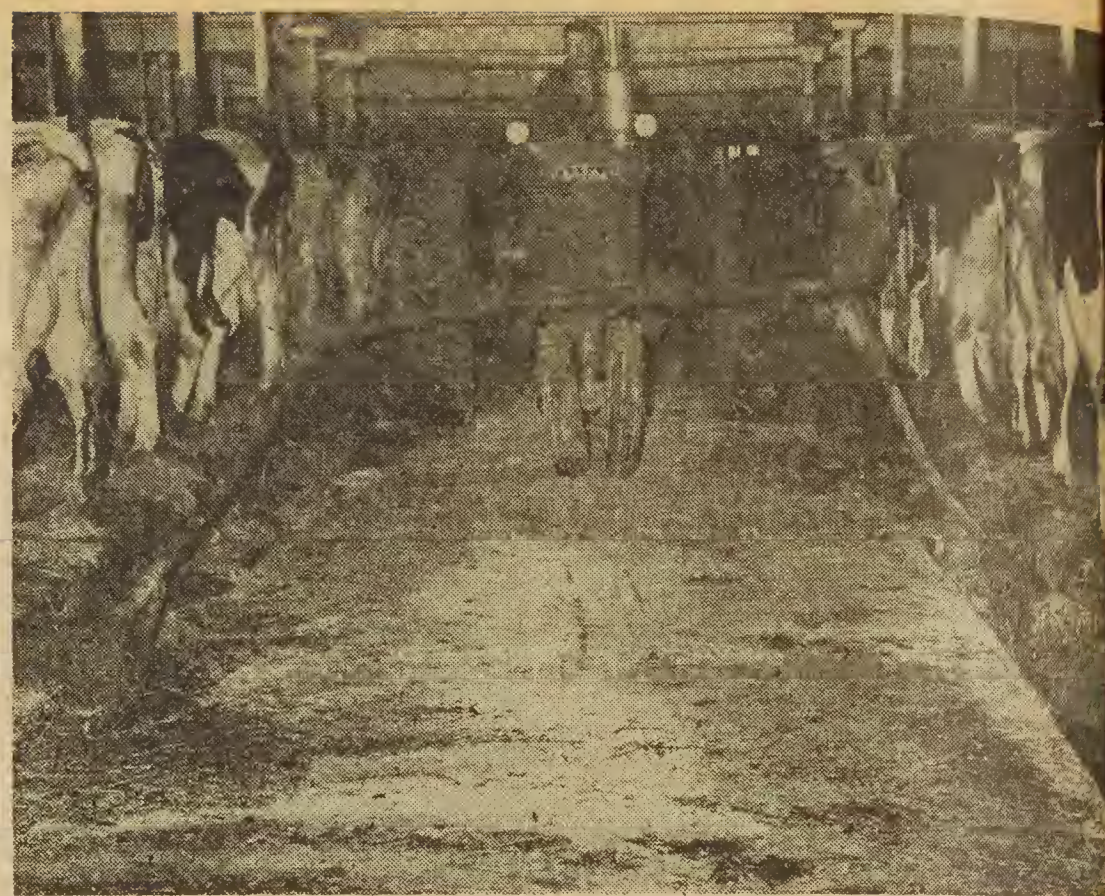
Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



The tractor ready to put the barn cleaner in operation.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dairymen Build Labor-Saving Gutter Cleaner

ON THE Wesley Rich farm of Canton, St. Lawrence Co., New York, a home made gutter cleaner has been installed which is doing the job very satisfactorily. It is a push type gutter cleaner operated by the farm tractor and cleans a stable holding 58 cows in 10 to 20 minutes.

The gutter behind three cows is cleaned at one time. The tractor backs up and the paddles slide over the manure in the gutter until the tractor is again put into forward speed. The pictures on this page will give you a good idea of its operation.

Using old scrap iron, some pipe and some home grown lumber, Wesley Rich, John Rich and Orrin Noble built the cleaner at a total cash outlay of \$15.00. Essentially it consists of two paddles welded to pipes which are attached to a pipe running in front of the tractor and two wooden chutes which deliver the manure to the spreader.

The men began experimenting and came up with a single cleaner. They bolted two layers of one inch board to a 15" x 20" boiler plate and welded

this to a 1½" pipe. This made the pipe and paddles which push the manure out of the gutter. The paddles are attached to a 2" pipe on the front of the tractor by clevises. The chutes are 12 feet long made with 2"x6" planks.

If they were building it again the men would make the sides of the chute at least 12" to 18" high to eliminate any spilling over the sides.



↑ The two chutes as seen from the barn door. After the stable is cleaned, the chutes swing away from the door so it can be closed.



↓ Manure being dumped into the spreader.

↑ The pipes which are welded to the paddles are easily attached to the pipe which runs horizontally across the front of the tractor. Also, they are easily removed when the tractor is used in the field.



COUNTRY STORIES

"Black and White"

By MARY MARSHALL

WILLIE MacDONALD had an unusual assortment of animals. His farm was stocked only with chickens, cows, and pigs that possessed black and white markings. Even the barn cats had this same coloring.

And, of course, Willie's favorite of all, a hunting dog named Sparky also had a smooth black coat with white patches. Sparky was essentially a rabbit hound but became equally as good at herding cows as he was at chasing cottontails. It gave Willie great pleasure to watch Sparky march the Holsteins from the pasture, or to see him speed along the rabbit trails.

Therefore, during a disappearance of Sparky's, Willie became lonesome and worried and decided to search for him at the neighboring farms. Using his white pickup truck, Willie began a house to house canvass hoping to learn of Sparky's whereabouts.

At one neighbor's, a family who well knew of Willie's aversion to brown, tan or gray animals, jestingly inquired about the color of the lost dog.

"Wal," Willie replied, "I guess you'd say he'd be kind of a light white and a real dark black!"

Long Trip

By DAN DEAN

A BOY NAMED Henry Russell, then 15 years old, was living in Windham, Pa., just over the line in 1803. When the wheat was threshed he was sent with a neighbor boy, each with two bushels of wheat, to Wysox on the Susquehanna in Bradford County, about 20 miles to the south.

Arriving at the mill, they found that the summer was so dry that the mill had no water to run with. They went south another 20 miles down the river to Wyalusing, but again found the mill idle there.

They returned home, to be met with the order to start out and keep going until they got that wheat ground into flour. The next stop was at Newark Valley, N. Y., where they found the mill idle. But they were told that they might get their wheat ground at Castline's mill, east of Ithaca. Here they found their way by trails marked by blazes on the trees, since there were no roads yet.

The miller had many jobs ahead of them, but took pity because of their long wanderings and ground their wheat. By the time they had reached home their total mileage for getting four bushels of wheat ground into flour was more than 200 miles, for boys of only 15.

Reflections

of a Country Pastor

The Passing of the Church Sheds

By FLOYD W. MORRIS

MEN of our church took down the church sheds today. For several years, they had been a catchall for much junk. It was a job that had to be done, although there were those who hated to see the sheds come down. These recalled the time when there was not room enough in the sheds for the

horses to be tied, and many a vehicle had to be left out with horses secured at the fence. The church was crowded then. They say horses carried people more frequently to church than does the automobile.

The machine has conquered. All oncoming pastors will feed their vehicle gas instead of hay and oats. They will take off mud with water and a sponge instead of with brush and curry-comb. The thing will stand without hitching and that without joking. But with it all, there will be something lacking. Comradeship between horse and man will be lost. There will be no neigh of greeting in anticipation of the feed bag. No pat on the neck or rub down along the slim flank. One doesn't do that to polished tin.

But the world is moving along and cannot be bothered with horses, bridles

and bits. Buggies are an oddity. Instead of ten miles an hour, one needs to go fifty, but I fail to see that anything more important is done after getting there. And in between, there are many more accidents — teeth knocked out, cuts, gashes, twisted steel and tin, wreckage, death.

On the road, too, there is lost that leisurely fellowship of pulling up the horse, to exchange greetings with the passerby, weather, the crops, and the points of excellence of the respective animals. One doesn't do that with a car. He'd be blocking the road.

The sleek glass and metal coaches that draw up before the church can hardly mean so much. Some of them cost more than the preacher's salary for the half year, and the gas they consume more than his meals for the week. In consequence, the church has

become incidental to their upkeep. One cannot drive a car and give too much to the church. Gas comes first.

I feel that often as I look out upon my country folk, and that with no censure for them. They are caught in a mechanical trap. They live in a world bowed down to tin and steel. We are all wound up to go. We have our times of rebellion, but we do not know how to escape the steel pressure.

Not long ago I took to riding around my parish on horseback. It was an item of news. Some of my friends envied, others laughed, no doubt. But meanwhile the world rushes on, and a horse is a very slow vehicle. Church sheds are no longer needed to house it.

But the wheels of time do not turn backward. We must live in this age of speed and steel with an inner quietness of spirit to still our hurried souls.

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LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter XII — Guarding Freedom (Continued)

3. Creditors.

Few people accomplish unusual business success without using credit. Credit was discussed at some length in chapter 4, but now I am thinking of too much debt—debts that cannot be paid when they are due.

Once you get too deeply into debt you are no longer your own boss. Your creditors can embarrass you to the point where you will cross the street when you see one coming. They can haul you into court. And they may force you into bankruptcy. You are no longer free.



Hugh Cosline

4. Material Things.

Most of us can readily think of many material things we would like to have. Sometimes the desire is almost unbearable. Material things are good if we are not dominated by them.

First there is the intense desire for material things that may drive you to make getting them your chief aim in life. If you do that you are likely to find that what you want loses some of its attractiveness as soon as you get it, and then you want something else or something better. The car that was so attractive in the dealer's show room looks small beside the more expensive one owned by the neighbor next door.

After you possess a considerable number of material things, you must either care for them or neglect them. Perhaps you have seen young children who are being trained, unconsciously, to neglect toys. If toys are broken, new ones are bought. If they are left out doors at night, they fade and rust until the junk man picks them up.

Should you get the habit of neglecting your possessions, you are likely to continue to neglect them when you get older and thereby fail to get full value from what you buy.

But even if you take care of what you own (and if you own many things) it is possible to be managed by them instead of managing them for your own good.

What do I mean? You may want to go to a ball game, but the lawn must be mowed. The fish may be biting but the garden needs weeding. The doctor tells you to take a vacation, but a big business deal is pending and you can't possibly leave.

What's the answer? I have already told you how important it is to accept responsibility, and now I seem to be saying just the opposite! As is the case so often, the middle of the road is the reasonable course to take. Of course you will accept responsibility. But when you find that ALWAYS there is something you MUST DO when you would PREFER to do something else, it is time to call a halt. It is possible to allow material things to run our lives. If that happens, we are no longer free.

5. Ourselves

Even though we live in a country where freedom of action and thought is guaranteed you can still be a slave—a slave to yourself. Some wise man once said that the most difficult person to manage is oneself! Your attitudes, beliefs and prejudices may increase the difficulty. For example:

A. IGNORANCE

"Know the truth and the truth

shall make you free." Superstition, at times, has impelled parents to refuse medical treatment that would save the life of a child. The phrase, "I didn't mean any harm" is a tragic one after irreparable harm has been done.

Our forefathers knew the importance of knowledge and when they arrived on the bleak shores of New England, one of their first acts was to establish a system of schools. In this country, public education is free, even to free tuition in many state colleges. Not only that, but we have laws compelling some attendance at school.

We can compel you young people to attend school for a certain minimum time, but no one can compel you to learn.

You, as an individual, have the freedom to refuse to study, to leave school at the earliest moment possible under the law, to make important decisions in the basis of prejudice rather than facts. In later life you can refuse to listen, read, observe or think.

On the other hand, you can take full advantage of the opportunities given you to increase your freedom by increasing your knowledge.

B. SELFISHNESS

No man lives unto himself alone. It is extremely difficult to understand the truth of the statement, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," but we can feel its truth as we practice it.

At first thought, freedom might seem to include the privilege of being selfish, of doing what we wish, of ignoring other people. But as a matter of fact, the person who considers no one but himself is a slave to himself.

C. BAD HABITS

If several of you make out your own list of bad habits, you would probably find considerable disagreement. One person might even list as a bad habit something you might think desirable. The answer may be that a habit done in moderation may be good or harmless, but if persisted in to excess may be bad.

Surely you are not master of yourself if you have one or more doubtful habits that control your actions. You are no longer free.

Smoking is now almost universal, but I have known men who stopped smoking for a definite period each year, just to prove to themselves that they, rather than tobacco, were still the boss.

No person ever intends to become an alcoholic, yet the time may come when the habit cannot be broken without the devoted help of other people. Even then it cannot always be stopped.

Even so innocent a thing as eating candy can enslave you if you cannot resist it and if it adds pounds to your weight until you cannot look your best or do your best in studies or work.

D. INDOLENCE

Most people we think of as lazy are ill either physically or mentally, or they do not know how or where to use their energies.

But somehow, a few people do develop the habit of indolence—the desire to do nothing useful—but, instead, to be a social parasite and live entirely or to a considerable extent, from the efforts of others.

We see it in some families. One son or daughter continually has his or her hand out for money or for special favors. Gradually other members of the family give more and more. It's not charity; it's not helpful. In fact, the family has a duty to see that every

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

member of the family accepts his or her share of responsibility.

FEAR

It is natural to feel fear when there is danger. Thereby we avoid injury. Also, fear increases our strength to cope with danger.

But it is possible to become fearful of many things at all times, of imaginary dangers which interfere with sound thinking and constructive action.

You can, at the same time, feel fear of danger and have the courage to meet it. But when you fear something vague and intangible that might happen, how can you take action to meet it? Thereby your fear grows until it dominates your being.

Such fears include fear of growing old, fear of losing money or influence, fear of sickness, and many others.

Such fears leave us wide open to acceptance of visionary plans supposed to protect us from such dangers. We are particularly susceptible to the idea that government should be responsible for providing jobs, doctoring us when we are sick, guaranteeing business success, and providing for all of us in our old age.

Too often our fears of what may happen are stimulated by those who hope to profit from them. Fear of bad breath induces us to buy the latest product guaranteed to cure it. Fear of some foreign nation lessens or weakens our protests about high taxes. Fear of a depression convinces us that government should be allowed to have power that could lose all of us our freedom.

6. Government.

Of all the agencies that lessen freedom, government can be the worst! The age-old question, "Shall the state serve the individual or shall the individual serve the state?" has not yet been finally answered.

Men have fought and died for freedom, and over the ages have gained a large measure of freedom in some countries especially in some European countries and in America.

But pressure by government for more power is continual.

Governments tend to grow. Citizens as individuals or groups tend to ask government to do things which they should do for themselves, and for two reasons, government is glad to do it. Voters are temporarily pleased, and performing new services adds to the size and, therefore, the power and influence of government.

The men who wrote the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States had a healthy fear of government. It came from long experience and observation of countries where the common people had little liberty. Some were serfs bound to the land; few had an opportunity to better themselves. The police were something to fear and courts something to avoid. We of this generation have almost completely forgotten this fear. In fact, government may be looked upon as a benefactor and protector by many persons.

(To Be Continued)



"I've been on the air all night. Now you take over."



BLACK INK FARMS

July 21, 1956

Dear Fred:

Well, it's getting close to fair season. Remember, a couple of months ago we gave 11-year-old Dee a calf of her own. Well, that calf's been getting pretty good care, and besides Dee's taking over some of our older animals, and hopes she can show one at the local AB show, or the county fair, and maybe get to go on August 3 and 4 to the state-wide artificial breeders' cattle show in Ithaca.

Ellen and I are encouraging her and all the rest of the family are pitching in to help. Five-year-old Billie took the snapshot. He got way back trying to get Bud in the picture too. Bud was sitting on the fence giving Dee pointers on how to lead the heifer, tips he'd picked up in 4-H and F.F.A. work. Bud would be the proudest boy in the world if his younger sister could win a prize in the NYABC Junior Showmanship Contest!

Been quite a bit of interest in the neighborhood lately about bulk milk tanks. A couple of the farm equipment men have been around since our co-op has been ~~talk~~ talking with the milk dealer about setting up a bulk milk tank route. You've got a route in your neighborhood, haven't you? How about sending me some facts about equipment costs, etc?

You'll be glad to know that I got about two tons of hay off that wet area down in the west field where I put in birdsfoot trefoil where everything else I put in either wouldn't catch or would kill out. You'll remember that hired man Tom and I limed it pretty heavy to bring it up to a pH of almost 7, and put superphosphate on it at the rate of 400 lbs. per acre before we planted the trefoil. Sure is paying off!

Well, there's been other excitement in our neighborhood and probably in yours too - and probably you're just as amused as I am about it - and concerned a little bit too. The other night I attended a meeting called by some of these "outsiders" who are going to solve some or all of our milk problems. Pretty good crowd there; most of them like me attending out of curiosity. These fellows do a good job of crying over our bad conditions, and promising us Utopia if we'll only sign up with them and pay them a membership fee.

At least in our neighborhood, they got darn few takers, although what we read and heard afterwards would make you think we'd all rushed in to sign up and pay them our money. They have an attractive-sounding argument, and claim they can get us top prices for our milk. They don't say anything, naturally, about what the consumer would have to pay or about pricing our product right out of the market. They don't say anything about where their real loyalty lies. They don't say anything ~~any~~ about the controls that automatically follow any fixed prices that are too high. These bring conditions like quotas to produce tobacco on an acre of land being worth as much or more than the land itself. Imagine a quota to produce milk being worth more than the price of a cow! Imagine quotas for only two cows per farm!

Well, what concerns me is that I hope you and everybody else really realizes what the contrast is between these fellows and our regular farm organizations, owned and controlled by us. There's no fooling about who our organizations are working for! They know what they're doing, and are working all the time to do the practical things that really will make better markets for us. They hire the best skilled technicians that are available.

Best of all, our organizations get the truth to us through educational meetings and through their regular publications. They have the interest and support and cooperation of all our non-milk farm organizations plus the know-how about modern milk marketing. I sure know which side my bread is buttered on! I know you do, too, and hope you'll join us now through your local milk cooperative, and be sure it joins in a bargaining group like Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency.

Love to Mary and the boys,

Dick

METROPOLITAN COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' BARGAINING AGENCY, INC.


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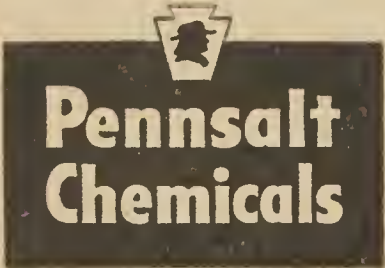
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CLEAN with BryKo!® To prevent "hard-water film" on dairy utensils, use BryKo liquid cleaner. Safe, powerful BryKo works fast on utensils, bulk tanks—on glass, paint, and plastics, too—in both soft and hard water!

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	Without Name and Address	With Name and Address
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50	6.00	8.00
100	11.00	13.00
500	50.00	56.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Grange Baking Contest News

County Winners Moving Up to Finals

THE BIG Grange-AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Chocolate Cake Contest is in full swing, with 19 county winners already named. They won their county honors by triumphing over all other Subordinate Grange contestants in their respective counties. Between now and next fall, 34 other counties will pick their winners, making a total of 53 county champions who will compete at the finals for the wonderful prizes we showed you in our April 21 issue, and since then, one more prize has been added to that long list of awards from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers! The Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange has announced that it will award a Tuffy Garden Tractor with Al-cultivator attachment to one of the top four State winners.

Twelve other companies will award valuable grocery and equipment prizes to State winners, and in some cases to county contestants. These companies include American Molasses Co.; Ball Brothers Co.; R. B. Davis Division of Penick & Ford; General Electric Supply Co. of Buffalo; and Gould Farmer Co. of Syracuse; General Foods Corporation, Walter Baker Division; Hazel Atlas Glass Co.; International Salt Co.; Monarch Range Co.; Quaker Oats Co.; Robin Hood Flour Co.; and Speed Queen Corporation. In addition, state winners will receive cash prizes from State Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Pomona Service and Hospitality Committee chairmen, who have charge of the county contests, report that cakes entered are so delicious that it is hard for their judges to pick the winning ones. We've been hearing from some of the winners, too, and several of them say: "This was the first time I ever won anything!"

Here is a complete list of the county winners to date:

County	Grange	Winner
Allegany	Belmont	Mrs. Thelma Gowdy
Broome	Sanataria Sprs.	Mrs. Vera Throop
Cayuga	Cayuga Lake	Mrs. Frank Corey
Clinton	Chazy	Miss Madeline Laramie
Cortland	Miller	Mrs. Kermit Lockwood
Delaware	Bloomville	Mrs. Caryl Dibble
Essex	Reber	Mrs. Norma Soper
Greene	Echo	Mrs. Laura Hotaling
Jefferson	Depauville	Mrs. Chester Brown
Livingston	Groveland	Mrs. Leona Willard
Madison	Nelson	Mrs. F. G. Moseley
Onondaga	Elbridge	Mrs. Alton B. Young
Orange-Rockland	Goshen	Mrs. Clifford V. Tuthill
Otsego	Hartwick Semi.	Mrs. Ronald VanWoert
Saratoga	Bemis Heights	Mrs. B. Cukrovany
Tioga	Spencer	Mrs. Nellie Gould
Tompkins	Ulysses	Mrs. Helen Lungor
Ulster	Stone Ridge	Mrs. Ward K. Jansen
Washington	Hebron Valley	Mrs. S. H. Ferguson

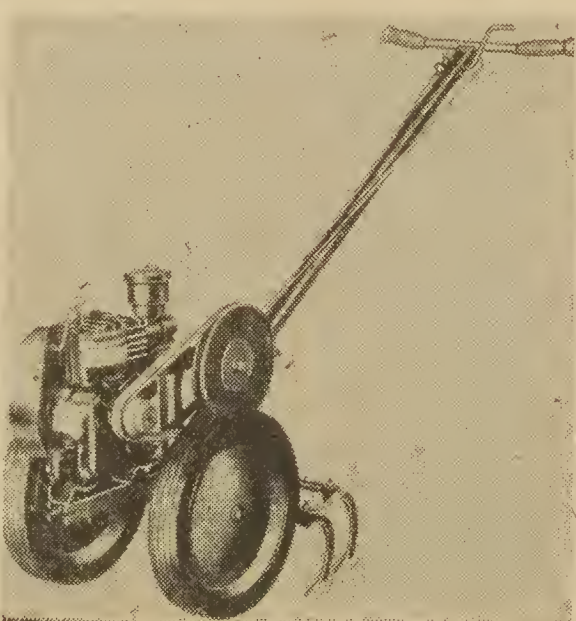
One of the four top winners in the finals of the New York State Grange-American Agriculturist Chocolate Cake Contest will take home this Tuffy Garden Tractor with Al-Cultivator attachment. This prize, to be awarded by Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, is in addition to many other valuable grocery and equipment prizes to be awarded by twelve other American Agriculturist advertisers. For more pictures, see our April 21 issue.

Jefferson County's winner, Mrs. Chester Brown, R.1, Clayton, reports that her husband said, on hearing of her success, "There must be an awful lot of poor cake bakers in our Grange if yours was the best!" — but he was kidding. The fact is that she is an old hand at winning baking contests, and her daughter Millicent is following in her footsteps.

Pictured on this page are five of the winners. Mrs. Stuart H. Ferguson, R. 1, Salem, is active in church work and PTA, as well as secretary of Hebron Valley Grange. She has two married daughters, a son at Cornell and one in high school. Ulster's winner, Mrs. Ward K. Jansen, R. 3, Kingston, teaches at Marletown Central School. Besides being a good cook, Mrs. Jansen enjoys ceramics, knitting, fishing, and swimming. Tioga's winner, Mrs. Nellie Gould of Spencer has been a member of Spencer Grange for 25 years, and at present holds the office of Pomona. Mrs. Clifford V. Tuthill, R. 2, Goshen, Orange-Rockland winner, says she baked two cakes for her county contest before she got one that suited her. The Tuthills recently celebrated their 12th wedding anniversary and have three fine boys. Cortland's winner, Mrs. Kermit Lockwood, R. 1, Truxton, is very active in Miller Grange, the Truxton ME Church, and PTA.

We wish we had space to quote from all the interesting reports we are getting from Pomona chairmen. Many of the counties had one hundred per cent participation by their Subordinate Granges in the contest. So far, the county with the "mostest" contestants is Otsego, where Mrs. Ronald VanWoert, R.D., Milford, won over 23 other Subordinate Grange winners.

Grange suppers or luncheons followed many of the county contests that have been held and—you guessed it—there was delectable chocolate cake for dessert!



His Last Will

EDITOR'S NOTE: This document is the last will and testament found in the pocket of an old, ragged coat belonging to one of the patients of the Chicago poorhouse after his death. According to the Newark (N.J.) Museum, which has printed copies of the will, the man had been a lawyer, and the will was written in a firm, clear hand on a few scraps of paper. So unusual was it that it was sent to a lawyer. He read it before the Chicago Bar Association, and a resolution was passed ordering it probated. Now it is on the records of Cook County, Ill.

I published this "strange document" in the December 13, 1930 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, nearly twenty-five years ago. On re-reading it in the old volume, I found it so intensely interesting and beautiful that we are printing it again.

—E. R. Eastman

CHARLES LOUNSBERRY, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do hereby make and publish this my last will and testament, in order, as justly as may be, to distribute my interest in the world among succeeding men.

That part of my interests which is known in law and recognized in the deepbound volumes as my property, being inconsiderable and of none account, I make no disposition of in this my will. My right to live, being but a life estate, is not at my disposal, but, these things being excepted, all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath.

ITEM: I give to good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments; and I charge said parents to use them justly, but generously, as the needs of their children shall require.

ITEM: I leave to children inclusively, not only for the term of their childhood, all and every, the flowers of the fields and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them free according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against whistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, and the odors of the willows

that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees. And I leave to the children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night and the train of the Milky Way to wonder at, but subject, nevertheless, to the rights herein-after given to lovers.

ITEM: I devise to boys, jointly, all the useful, idle fields and commons where ball may be played, all pleasant waters where one may swim, all snow clad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate, to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows, with the clover blossoms and butterflies thereof; the woods with their appurtenances; the squirrels and

the birds and echoes and strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be

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Many things are lost for want of asking.—George Herbert

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seen in the burning wood, to enjoy without let or hindrance or without any incumbrance or care.

ITEM: To lovers I devise their imaginary world, with whatever they may need, as the stars of the sky, the red roses by the wall, the bloom of the hawthorn, the sweet strains of music, and aught else they may desire to figure to each other the lastingness and beauty of their love.

ITEM: To young men, jointly, I devise and bequeath all boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength. Though they are rude, I leave to them the power to make lasting friendships and of possessing companions, and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and grave choruses to sing with lusty voices.

ITEM: And to those who are no longer children or youths, or lovers, I leave memory; and bequeath to them the volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare and of other poets, if there be others, to the end that they may live the old days over again, freely and fully, without tithe or diminution.

ITEM: To our loved ones with snowy crowns I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children, until they fall asleep.



Polyethylene bags for "Seald-Sweet" and "Florigold" produce are supplied by Shellmar-Betner Flexible Packaging Division of Continental Can Co., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Easy to Make



THE PATTERN for making this trim little craft carries nearly four hundred square inches of 3-dimensional sketches and 1-2-3 directions for hull and rigging. It is designed more for safety than for speed but it rides so high in the water that a mere zephyr will carry it skimming along with ordinary boats.

This style of hull and rig is known in boat language as a pram. It is made of short panels of plywood.

Pattern includes directions for making a strong-back or frame on which the hull is built upside down. A list of all materials and fittings is given on pattern 457 copy of which will be mailed for 25c.

Write to: Make It Yourself Patterns, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

Florida Citrus Exchange adopts polyethylene

for prepackaging citrus at terminal level

Florida Citrus Exchange, large cooperative marketing organization, is going ahead on a big scale toward setting up their own terminal prepackaging operations in major marketing areas . . . and packaging their produce in polyethylene bags. Walter J. Page, director of public relations and merchandising reports:

"Use of these bags has increased sales everywhere. Good looks is a big help. The bag appears to be a premium because of its reuse value. As an advertising medium it is terrific as it is not thrown out."

One of the surest ways to increase and solidify markets and profits is to make sure that your produce is marketed in film made of BAKELITE Brand Polyethylene. Get the facts, and how-to-do-it help from your packaging supplier. Or write Dept. SP-11.

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Following June-bearing varieties also available: (if set this summer, will produce bountiful crop of berries in June, 1957): Ambrosia Late, Bellmar, Blakemore, Catskill, Dixieland, Dunlap, Empire, Fairfax, Fairpeake, Pocahontas, Premier, Red Star, Robinson, Stelemaster, Tennessee Beauty, Vermilion, Specially Priced, Postpaid, 25 for \$1.35; 100 for \$3.50; 250 for \$6.75; 500 for \$11.00; 1,000 for \$18.00.

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Nicarbazin for Coccidiosis Causes Mottled Egg Yolks

By LOUIS M. HURD

IN RECENT research at Cornell University it has been found that feeding nicarbazin to laying hens causes a lighter color of shell of brown-shelled eggs, lower egg production, and badly mottled egg yolks which makes them inedible. The same thing has happened in commercial flocks. A typical example, reported to the University, shows the happenings on a farm carrying over 2,000 birds. The egg production was markedly depressed and nearly all of the eggs were so severely mottled as to be unmarketable.

In most field cases of severe yolk mottling observed, there has been a lowering of rate of production and tendency to reduced egg size. Of course, yolk mottling in moderate degree has been a recognized problem in egg quality for years, but the mottling from Nicarbazin is different.

A recent report from the Experiment Station at Cornell states: "Nicarbazin is an effective control for many species of coccidia, and it is widely used in rations for growing chicks. It is not recommended for use in rations for laying and breeding hens by the manufacturer. In fact, say the Cornell specialists, it is generally known that feeding the drug to hens which normally produce brown-shelled eggs will cause production of white shells; also, it is

In summarizing their work with nicarbazin to date, the Cornell men say:

"The present evidence shows that mottled yolks are produced by hens fed .003 per cent or more of Nicarbazin in the ration. The degree of damage is much greater than that usually implied by the term "mottled yolk." Work in progress indicates that .003 per cent is near the minimum level necessary to produce significant yolk damage, but further study is necessary to determine the exact minimum.

"The level of drug which can produce yolk damage is less than the amounts necessary to produce noticeable changes in production rate or shell color. Neither of these factors can necessarily serve as an indicator of the presence of Nicarbazin. The mottled yolk problem can exist without other outward signs of difficulty.

"The effect of previous nutritional history on sensitivity to Nicarbazin may be an important factor. Judging from technical data published by the manufacturer of the drug, pullets fed Nicarbazin continuously during growth are more resistant to the effect of the drug on egg production than the hens used in our experiments. None of the hens taken from the University flocks for these experiments had received Nicarbazin previously. It appears possible that a tolerance for the drug develops during prolonged administration. Whether this tolerance extends also to the effect of Nicarbazin on yolk mottling is yet unknown, but no assumption to this effect is justified until further experimental evidence has been obtained.

"Perhaps the most important danger lies in consumer reaction. Most, but not all, of the severely damaged eggs can be detected by candling and removed. Some, however, will escape this detection and reach the consumer—and the reaction there is not hard to imagine. Furthermore, the usual kind of yolk mottling tends to become worse as the egg is held; whether this is true in Nicarbazin damage has not yet been studied, but such a situation could further increase the potential threat.

"The danger of accidental contamination or mislabeling of feeds for layers should be recognized by both feed manufacturers and poultrymen. The consequences of errors should be understood, and every precaution taken to avoid misuse of this otherwise highly valuable drug."

Certainly, a poultryman needs to be careful when using a ration containing nicarbazin for the young stock to see that none of it is fed to the laying stock.

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Germany will arm herself out of existence, the British Empire will expand itself out of existence, and the United States will loan itself out of existence.—Lenin

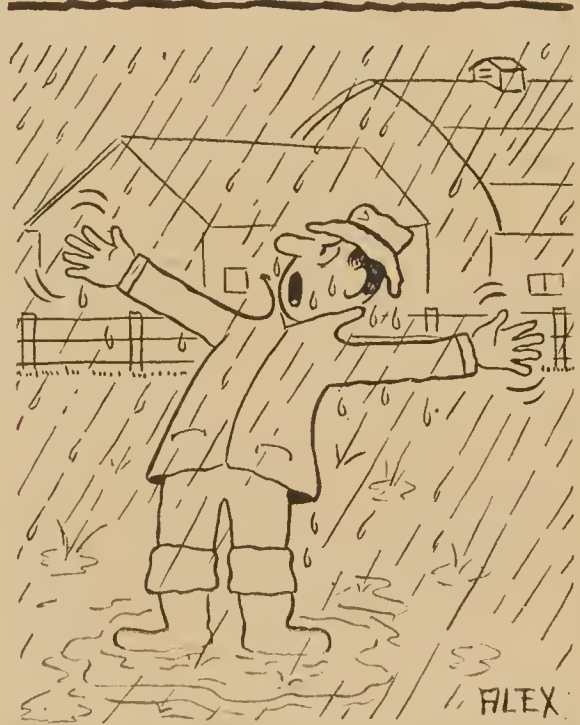
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known that the drug interferes with hatchability."

"The unusually high incidence of severely mottled yolks in some commercial flocks indicates that rations for layers are sometimes contaminated with the drug during mixing, or else that rations intended for growing chickens are being fed to layers intentionally or through errors in labeling. Nicarbazin was found in the ration of a commercial flock showing the mottled yolk condition."

Several feeding tests with laying hens have been carried on at the Experiment Station at Cornell to check the use of Nicarbazin. One of these included bringing in some of the hens from a flock having a severe mottled egg problem and some of the feed used. Half of the hens were maintained on the feeding program of the commercial farm, and continued to produce severely mottled yolks.

The rest of the hens were fed the standard ration currently in use at the New York State Random Sample Tests, and within a few days were producing eggs virtually free of mottling. Reversal of the treatments produced a prompt reversal in the production of severely mottled yolks. From this preliminary study the Station workers concluded that either the ration or the combination of some characteristic of the hens and the implicated ration was responsible.

Further tests were tried to which as much as .0125 per cent of nicarbazin was added to the ration. Severe mottling occurred and egg production rate was markedly reduced after the first week of nicarbazin feeding. Analysis of samples of the implicated field ration mentioned above showed the presence of nicarbazin in an amount nearly equal to the level in the tests mentioned above and, therefore, sufficient to account for the action of this ration in the field and in the laboratory.



And where were you when my corn was burning up?

With **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** Advertisers

FARM SUPPLY

Three MAYRATH Grain Augers are being used on an Illinois farm to distribute ensilage twice daily to a herd of 45 to 50 dairy cows. The three Augers totalling 144 feet in length, are installed over feeder bunks, carry ensilage to discharge openings 26 inches apart along the length of the barn. For information, write Willard G. Gregory, 416 West 8th St., Los Angeles 14, Cal.

A little over a year ago, the **EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE** of Ithaca, New York, started a new service. They organized a sales division to handle auction sales of livestock and farm equipment right on the farm! If you are planning a sale, why not write to Ray Hemming, Manager, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Information on "What Registered Shur-Rane Means to You" is contained in a new pamphlet available from the **JOHN BEAN DIVISION**, Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., Lansing 4, Mich. The pamphlet discusses the advantages of a registered Shur-Rane irrigation system. When writing, ask for Pamphlet W-612.

The **GRANGE LEAGUE FEDERATION EXCHANGE, INC.** of Ithaca, N. Y., has for several years conducted an FFA Crop Demonstration Program. This is an FFA Chapter activity with various crops grown in plots to show the benefits of latest recommendations on varieties, fertilization, seeding and other practices.

The G.L.F. announces that 152 schools in New York and New Jersey have entered the 1956 Program and that Pennsylvania Chapters are entering this year for the first time in two counties.

A postcard request to **BABSON BROS. CO.**, 2843 West 19th Street, Chicago 23, Illinois, will bring you a 14-page illustrated booklet in color, entitled "Let's Get the Cows Up Off the Floor."

The **GEIGY CHEMICAL CORPORATION**, 89 Barclay Street, New York 8, N. Y., reminds us that the **USDA** has approved the use of **Diazinon** on potatoes for control of aphids, Colorado potato beetles, and flea beetles.



The **National LP-Gas Council** has announced a new automatic top burner control on modern LP-Gas ranges. The burner, pictured above with bacon and eggs which were cooked on it, is controlled by a dial which makes it possible to select and hold just the degree of heat you want. According to the Council, the new burner eliminates scorched pans, burned foods, and pot watching.

Control of Tree Fruit Insects

By A. A. LaPLANTE

Extension Entomologist, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

TO RAISE a reasonably pest-free crop of fruit is the goal of all fruit growers. During July a number of pests can cancel out an entire season's effort.

One of the few insects that can render a crop entirely worthless is the apple maggot. The immature form of this pest tunnels through the fruit making it impossible to cut away the damage.

The period of activity is mid-June through late July or August. If you are using a ready-mixed spray or dust containing DDT, TDE, methoxychlor or lead arsenate, adequate protection is possible if sprays or dusts are applied every week to 10 days. Longer intervals may allow damage with the exception of lead arsenate which may be depended upon for 14 days as a spray. Commercial growers depend upon DDT or lead arsenate or a combination of both to maintain protection during this period. All of these materials kill the adult fly so that she is unable to lay eggs in the fruit.

Wormy Apples

Codling moth activity, resulting in "wormy" apples, gradually reaches a high point in early July and then descends to a low level by mid-July. In our area the codling moth has more than one brood which may catch growers unawares more often than the early generation. The second generation is active during late July and through August, and many growers neglect to spray or dust through this period. It is a well-known fact that if an orchard is completely free of first-brood codling moth damage, as indicated by no wormy apples being found up until late July, the second-brood sprays are not required. It is the rare grower who is in this fortunate position.

In general, the materials indicated above for control of apple maggot will be effective against codling moth worms. Commercial growers depend almost entirely on DDT for this purpose.

We usually find a number of letters arriving in our office during late June and early July requesting information on control of ants on various tree fruits. In most cases a condition is described wherein the leaves on the terminal shoots are curled, distorted and look sticky.

When ants are found in large numbers on fruit trees they are merely attracted by the aphid colonies feeding on the leaves which are the real cause of the distorted leaves. The aphids produce a sticky substance derived from plant sap in which a black, smut-

ty-looking fungous grows when the honey-dew falls on leaf or fruit. The ants cultivate the aphids in order to feed on the honey-dew and often carry them around from place to place seeking fresher pastures.

We generally find that if the aphids are controlled with malathion, nicotine sulfate or other good aphicide, the ants soon disappear. Several treatments may be necessary since the aphids find a natural hiding place in the leaves curled by their feeding activity and some may escape the first spray.

Use Caution

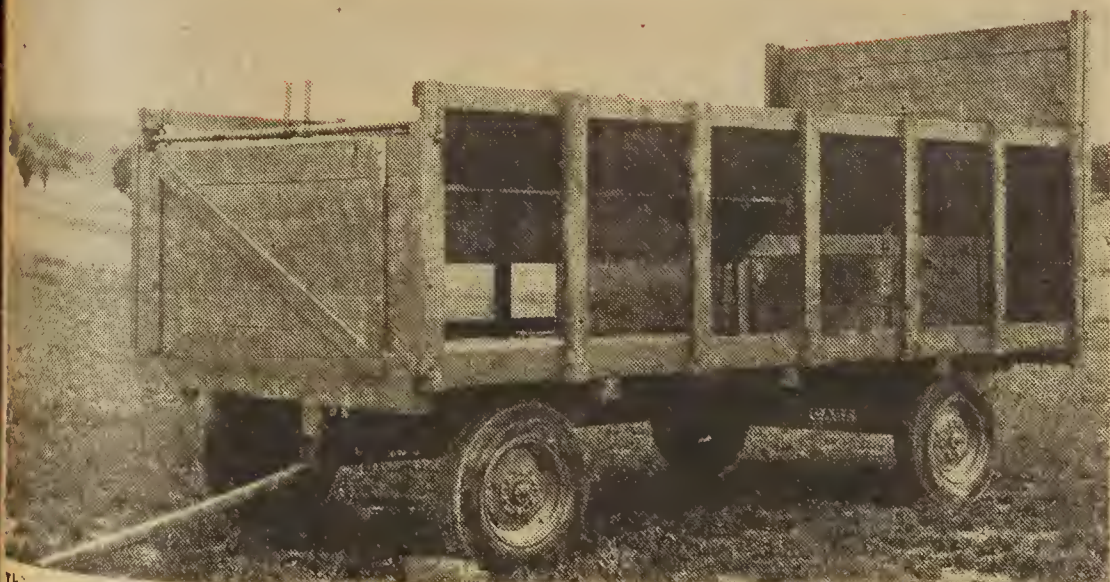
Peach tree borers are very active during July. The adults look like wasps but are actually moths and which fly strongly about during the day. Eggs are laid on or near the trunks of peach trees as well as other stone fruits. Prevention of injury is by far the better method of protection. In most areas of the state a spray applied in early July and one in early August using malathion, parathion, or EPN is highly successful in preventing borer entry.

Home gardeners are advised to use malathion, because of its human safety factor. Commercial growers have used parathion or EPN widely in the past but only where they have been willing to follow rather stringent precautions such as a respirator, protective clothing and so on as indicated on the labels found on the packages of these chemicals.

Older methods of borer control involved killing the immature forms in the fall and spring after they had entered the bark with paradichlorobenzene crystals. This is the material that moth balls are made of. The newer spraying approach is a marked advance over this older method and if newly planted trees are sprayed every year there should be little opportunity for borers to infest the trees since they are never allowed to gain entry. A spray is preferable in this instance to a dust.

As a last reminder, it is most important to keep spray and dust materials locked up or completely out of the way of children when not in use and extra caution should be taken when spraying or dusting so that children are not tempted to mix mud pies in the shed with your chemicals while you are out spraying or dusting. Many of them are quite safe but others are not so safe. With so many excellent chemicals available now it is hard to know how dangerous they are without reading the label. The information is given on the label, on the package or can and the hazard to man is clearly outlined.

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Aug. 18 Issue.....Closes Aug. 3
Sept. 1 Issue.....Closes Aug. 17
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Your Veterinarian Discusses:

TRICHOMONIASIS IN CATTLE

THE OTHER day we talked with a cattleman who had been having a run of bad luck with bulls.

He had sold his herd sire about a year earlier and replaced him with another that he thought would do his herd a lot of good.

However, he turned out to be a lemon, for the cows he served kept coming back, sometimes two or three months after they were thought to be safely with calf. He was eventually sold and replaced with a younger bull. When this one proved impotent, too, he began to wonder if the cows weren't to blame instead of the bulls.

A checkup showed he was right, for the herd was found to be badly infected with trichomoniasis. It was figured that the old proven bull had brought in the disease after he'd picked it up in the last herd where he was used.

In cattle it is caused by a single-celled parasite called *Trichomonas fetus*, which may be found in the reproductive organs of both sexes as well as in or on aborted calves. The disease is spread almost entirely by the breeding act. Since the parasites are frequently found in the semen of bulls, infection is possible through either natural or artificial services.

Symptoms are about as described, although there are generally one or two cows that will settle in most infected herds. Repeated services are required because of either conception failures or abortions that occur after conception.

Whitish vaginal discharges are often seen, and vaginitis may be a symptom of trichomoniasis instead of a separate disease. Breeding troubles and symptoms of this kind may cause trichomoniasis to be confused with diseases like Bang's, vibriosis, granular vaginitis and leptospirosis, so symptoms alone can't be depended on for identification. Instead, a definite diagnosis is made only through a microscopic examination.

If the disease is identified in a herd, an owner has two choices in regard to procedure with his cows. He can give them complete sexual rest for at least 90 days, and most of them will then conceive without too much trouble if they are bred artificially to a clean bull.

Artificial insemination is advisable since many of these recovered females will remain as carrier animals capable of infecting any bull that breeds them. As an alternative plan, two bulls can be used naturally in a herd. One is used on all cows that have been previously bred, but only after they have been rested for 90 days or more. The other bull is a virgin and is used exclusively on virgin heifers the first year.

The second year he is used on virgin heifers and those that were bred to him the preceding year, while the other bull is still used exclusively on the potentially infected older cows. This plan is continued year after year until the herd is entirely composed of clean animals.

Sexual rest does not help bulls, and as a rule it is best to dispose of infected sires.

Prevention is almost entirely a matter of avoiding the purchase of infected animals and refusing to use the herd sire naturally on cows from outside the herd. Purchased cows should have a record of regular calvings and bulls should be proven as breeders. In addition, herds of origin should be free of suspicious breeding troubles. Cows from the home herd shouldn't be bred naturally to outside bulls and artificial services should come only from sires definitely known to be clean.

You're invited.....

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How to Win PRIZES and Cheers!

H

AVE you ever gazed at a prize-winning cake and wished that you could produce one that was just as perfect? Or maybe it was a blue

ribbon pie that filled you with envy? Well, you too can be a winner of prizes at fairs or cheers from your family if you learn to recognize the qualities of good food products, the things that judges look for. Below is a little Cook's Quiz that you can give yourself right in your own kitchen on baking or preserving day. Keep it handy and it will help you to win blue ribbons either from your family or food contest judges.

If you do decide to compete for Fair prizes (and we hope you will, as the opportunities for prizes at fairs are better than ever), you will need to get a copy of your county or state fair premium list, containing contest regulations and entry blanks. Then be sure to read it carefully and follow the rules exactly. It would be too bad to have one of your super products disqualified just because you didn't follow directions!

A Good Loaf of Bread

How does yours look on the outside? Is it a well proportioned loaf? Does it have a smooth, evenly rounded top? Is it uniformly brown, maybe a little darker on top? Is the crust tender and smooth, about 1/8-inch thick and without splitting or bulging? Does it slice easily and form a well shaped slice without breaking?

How does it look inside? Is the crumb light and tender, moist and elastic (not dry, crumbly, lumpy, doughy)? Is the crumb moderately fine grained, porous-like, with even honeycomb, free from large air bubbles, cracks, bulges? Is the color characteristic of the bread variety without dark streaks?

How does it taste? Is the flavor pleasing, well baked, without sour, bitter, or yeasty flavor?

[Note: If you enter bread for judging, it is usually baked in a pan about 9 x 4 x 4 inches.]

"Triple Rich Bread"

So-called "Cornell" or "Triple Rich" bread has become popular with commercial and home bakers in many parts of the country and is listed among the types of bread which may be entered for judging at some fairs.

The recipes for Triple Rich Bread call for unbleached, enriched bread flour, wheat germ, soy flour, and dry skim milk and are printed in a leaflet entitled "CORNELL BREAD" by Clive M. and Jeanette B. McCay. You may send 25 cents for this leaflet directly to the McCays, Route 1, Ithaca, New York. In this leaflet you will find the names and places from which to secure ingredients, tips for good luck, and

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

family recipes for Wholewheat Bread, Oatmeal Bread, Sweet Breads, and Refrigerator Potato Rolls, as well as Triple Rich Bread.

A Good Quick Bread

How does yours look on the outside? Is it regular and uniform in shape? Is it equally light throughout and either even or just slightly rounded on top without cracks? Is the crust thin, golden brown, tender, and just slightly rough?

How does it look inside? Is the crumb slightly moist, fine, tender, even grained (not crumbly)? Are there small fairly uniform holes (no tunnels)? Is the crumb elastic when pressed lightly with the fingers? Is the color uniform?

How does it taste? Is the flavor that of the ingredients used and without sour taste, or that of baking soda, or baking powder, or rancid nuts (if used)? Are any fruit and nuts used evenly distributed?

[Note: Muffins, popovers, and baking powder biscuits are not too good foods to exhibit at fairs unless it is possible to judge them right from the oven. When cold, they lose some of the desirable qualities on which they are judged.]

A Good Pie

How does yours look outside? Is the shape uniform, with uniform, attractive and not-too-thick edge, and even across top? Does it fit the pan well? Is the crust color light to golden brown with edge of pie only slightly browner than rest? Are edges of a two-crust pie well sealed? Is the crust only slightly blistered in appearance. Does the pie cut easily and do pieces hold shape when served? Are both upper and under crusts crisp, flaky, tender? If the pie has a meringue, is the meringue high, tender, lightly and uniformly browned, and well sealed to edge of pie (no weeping)?

How does it look inside? Is the filling a good thickness for the depth of the pie tin and neither too thin nor too thick (not tough or rubbery)?

How does it taste? Is the bottom crust crisp? Does crust have a pleasant flavor, without raw, rancid, or burned fat flavor? Is it pleasingly salted? If a thickener has been used in the fill-



Family cheers are sure to be forthcoming when you place on the table a tempting cherry pie like this one with lattice top crust. It could win Fair prizes, too!

ing, does it have a complete cooked taste? Is the flavor of the filling as natural as possible?

[Note: Use an 8- to 10-inch pie pan if you are entering a pie for judging.]

A Good Cake

How does yours look outside? Is it uniform in shape, of even thickness, level or only very slightly rounded on top? Is it evenly and lightly browned? Is the crust tender? If frosted, is the frosting pleasing in appearance and characteristic of type and flavor? Does it cut well and do pieces hold shape when served? If it is decorated, is the decoration appropriate and not too elaborate?

How does it look inside? Is the texture fine, even grain, velvety, tender, and moist (not crumbly or dry)? If it has filling, is it of right thickness (not too thin or thick)?

How does it taste? Is the flavor characteristic of the type of cake but delicate, sweet, well blended and without any off tastes?

Your Sponge Cake. Is it light, ten-

der, moist? Is the texture uniform with medium sized cells? Can pieces be pulled apart easily with fingers or fork? Is flavoring delicate?

[Note: For exhibit purposes, layer undersize, very small cakes, or cup cakes are usually not acceptable. Rules usually require that cakes be baked in loaf pans and without filling and frosting. Cakes are usually wrapped top side up in cellophane.]

A Good Cookie

Regardless of kind of cookie—rolled icebox, or drop—is it uniform in size, delicately browned? Is the flavor characteristic of the type of cookie and of ingredients used? Is it without any undesirable flavors? Are your rolled cookies slightly moist, with a fine even grain? Are your very thin rolled or icebox cookies crisp? Are your drop cookies slightly moist and any fruit and nuts evenly distributed?

[Note: For judging, cookies should not measure over 3 to 4 inches. About 5 to 8 are usually furnished for judging.]

Good Jelly

Is the color of your jelly natural, clear, and free from cloudiness caused by bits of foam or fruit? Is it firm enough to hold its shape when turned out? Does it retain its cut angles but at the same time remain quivery and tender? Is the flavor natural and not over-cooked?

[Note: For judging, jellies should be entered in straight sided containers so that they may be easily removed from jars or glasses.]

Jams and Preserves

Is the color natural without the darkening that shows over-cooking? Are they thick without being stiff? Is the flavor that of the natural fruit?

Good Pickles

Are the pickles of uniform size and shape and at right stage of maturity? Are yours attractively packed? Is liquid reasonably clear? Are pickles crisp and firm throughout?

[Note: For exhibiting, pickles should

(Continued on Page 22)



Visitors to the New York State Fair crowd around Judge Anna R. Willman as she displays a beautiful yellow sponge cake baked by Mrs. John Bianchi, Solway, N. Y. The cake was the winning entry in last year's cake contest at the Fair.

New 18-cubic-foot G-E "Book-Shelf" Freezer

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Free and your HOME

by Kay Eichelberger

Housing and Design Specialist, Cornell University

Yellow Walls

Enclosed is a floor plan and sample of rug for my living room. The walls are painted yellow with the exception of the north wall which is a yellow and white stripe. Do you think a black sofa would look well against the stripe? How would red chairs look against the yellow walls?

—Mrs. T.H., New York

A black tweed with some gray and white woven threads would be attractive against the yellow and white stripe. If the yellow wall is a light-grayed yellow and not a bright one, a grayed red textured material with some black woven threads would be harmonious against the yellow. A grayed green or gray could also be used.

Pictures

The walls of my living room look bare. Can you suggest a grouping of small pictures?—Mrs. T.H., New York

Many pictures are not being used together. One large one might be placed above the davenport. I would not use a grouping of small pictures.

Problem Windows

I have an old-fashioned stone house with deep 18-inch set-in windows. Each window has fiberglass tailored curtains.

My dining room is 11 x 13 feet facing northwest. My real problem is in the walls as there are two windows on one wall—one window flush with the adjoining wall and the other window one foot from the other adjoining wall limiting the use of draperies to make the windows appear larger. Any suggestions you can give me will be appreciated.—Mrs. K.S., New York

The glass curtains are all that are necessary, but if you prefer draperies to give the room color and pattern, I would suggest putting a valance board

from wall to wall. It should be painted the same color as the background of the wallpaper or drapery. I would hang the drapery against the one-foot wall and the wall behind buffet. There should be plenty of fabric, to pull across both windows at night from wall to wall. When the material is hung against the walls, I do not think anyone will notice that there is more material on the left than the right, as today informal balance is stressed rather than formal.

Another idea is to use old shutters from the outside of a house and paint them a color like the background of your wallpaper, or you might use an opposite color as a light grayed blue-green, depending on the color of the material you have on your dining room chairs. Attach the shutters to the inside wall and at the top you might wish to cover them with a wooden valance painted the same color, although it is not necessary.

You also could use the vertical slat shades which are being used so much today. They can be purchased in different colors.

Color Scheme

We are going to redecorate our living room and need help in selecting colors for drapes, rug, sofa, lampshades.

The room is 13 by 15 feet, has one large opening which at one time was folding doors. It has two windows, one to the west—another to the south. We have walnut end tables, a plain yellow plastic chair, one in red plastic. The wallpaper is a block pattern in gray tones, white and wine. The woodwork is varnished dark oak.—Mrs. K.F., Penna.

I would take the colors — maroon, gray and white—from the wallpaper as the inspiration for your living room

color scheme. You might add a light turquoise or chartreuse and gold in accessories. The rug might be a warm gray to match the paper or a dusty rose taupe. If the rug is gray, the sofa could be the dusty rose or vice versa.

White textured curtains are being used today. You might use a white textured fabric with a gold thread, but if you have children, the white curtains would not be practical. I would then use either a dusty rose, textured, plain fabric similar to the sofa color. The lampshades can be white or natural. The fewer plain colors you use, the larger your room will appear.

Bathroom Colors

We are buying Bermuda Coral fixtures for the bathroom. The door and cupboards will be birch. What would be nice colors for tile floor and walls?—Mrs. W.G., New York

Beige or gray are the best colors for your bathroom wall and floor since you have chosen coral fixtures. The beige or gray floor may have flecks or lines of coral to balance the color of the fixtures.

New Home

We are building a new home and our living room is 13 x 24 feet with a 9-foot picture window facing west. The sofa and chair are gray with a slight tint of blue; also a gray floral platform rocker. The tables and television are mahogany. What colors would you suggest for an extra chair, draperies, rug and wall?

—Mrs. W.G., New York

The rug could be one of many colors, a soft warm gray, a dusty rose, a warm beige or a grayed blue. If you choose any of these colors for the rug, your walls can be a lighter tint of the same color and the same or a lighter value for the ceiling. Another choice for the dusty rose or blue rug is to paint the walls a soft gray. With either one of these colors chosen for the rug, you could repeat the same color in a textured upholstered light-weight chair. If you choose a gray or beige rug, you might choose a rose or blue textured material for the upholstered chair.

The draperies can be a flowered print

since you do not have any other figured pattern in the room. You could choose a fabric with a light background like wall color and colors in the pattern to repeat the colors used in the room. You should balance all colors used on all four sides of the room.

— A. A. —

HOW TO WIN PRIZES AND CHEERS!

(Continued from Page 20)

be packed in pint glass jars with glass covers.]

Canned Fruits and Vegetables

How do yours look? Are the foods uniform in size and shape? Are they economically and pleasingly packed? Is the liquid clear? Is the jar filled to the top without loss of space? Are foods completely covered with liquid?

[Note: For exhibit purposes, fruits and vegetables should be packed in pint or quart glass jars with glass tops. Careful, but not necessarily fancy, packs are essential.]

Frozen Fruits and Vegetables

Is the package suitable for the product and for freezing. Is it well sealed and labeled clearly with the necessary information?

Is the package well filled with no air pockets? Are fruits covered with syrup (when used)? Is the product uniform in size and shape? Is it at right stage of maturity? Is it of good color and free from foreign particles? Does it show care in preparation? Was the method of preparation for freezing suitable for the product?

As we go to press, we are advised that the New York State Fair's advance premium list is ready. It contains full information about women's activities at the Fair, including the "Food for the Family" contest and the Home Arts prizes for needlework of all kinds and antiques. In the back of the booklet are entry blanks for the foods and needlework contests. To get a copy, write Mrs. Dorothy Kelley Carr, Director Women's Activities, New York State Fair, Syracuse, New York, and ask for premium list for department F and K. Entry blanks have to be sent in about two weeks ahead of the Fair—so don't delay!

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Avoid Food Poisoning

KEEPING food cold on hot summer days is important for your safety as well as for your pleasure, says May Foley, Extension nutritionist at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

U. S. Department of Agriculture bacteriologists report that cooked food accounts for most cases of food poisoning in hot summer weather. Most of the trouble, they say, comes from food cooked in advance and then not chilled promptly and kept chilled.

Miss Foley advises that you chill food as soon as possible after cooking and keep it at 40° F. or colder—good refrigeration temperature, until served or reheated.

Cooking makes many foods, especially protein foods like eggs and meat, more soft and moist, so that it's easier for bacteria to grow. When certain bacteria grow in food, they throw off a toxin which causes food poisoning.

A large quantity of mixed salad containing such foods as meat, eggs or

vegetables should be refrigerated in several small containers instead of one big one. If you put it in the refrigerator in a big container, chilling may be so slow that spoilage will occur in the center, Miss Foley points out.

Guard against spoilage during thaw-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Women have served all these centuries as looking-glasses possessing the magic and delicious power of reflecting the figure of man at twice its natural size.—Virginia Woolf

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ing when you are using frozen cooked foods. If the food takes as long as three to four hours to thaw at room temperature, there may be spoilage in the early-thawing parts. It's better to thaw such food in the refrigerator.

Flattering Fashions

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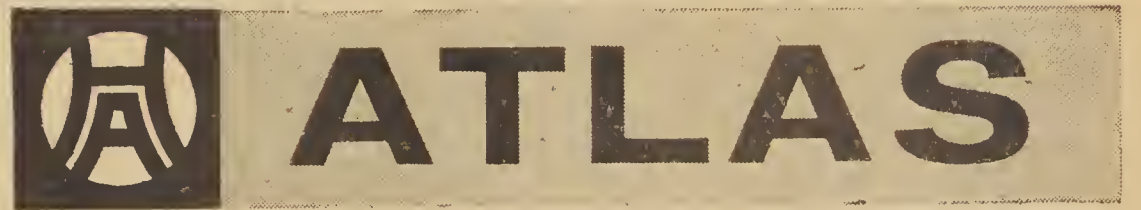
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EBEN HOLDEN

a tale of our own great
North Country and the kind
of people that we know

By IRVING BACHELLER

CHAPTER XX

"LOOK here, folks!" said Uncle Eb, "after awhile, as he got his flute, 'my feelin's hev been teched hard. If I don't hev some jollification I'll bust. Bill Brower, limber up yer leather a leetle bit."

Nehemiah, whom I had known as John Trumbull, sat a long time between his father and mother, holding a hand of each, and talking in a low tone, while Hope and I were in the kitchen with Uncle Eb. Now that father and son were side by side we saw how like they were and wondered we had never guessed the truth.

"Do you remember?" said Nehemiah, when we returned, "Do you remember when you were a little boy, coming one night to the old log house on Bowman's Hill with Uncle Eb?"

"I remember it very well," I answered.

"That was the first time I ever saw you," he said.

"Why—you are not the night man?"

"I was the night man," he answered.

I stared at him with something of the old, familiar thrill that had always come at the mention of him years ago.

"He's grown a leetle since then," said Uncle Eb.

"I thought so the night I carried him off the field at Bull Run," said Nehemiah.

"Was that you?" I asked eagerly.

"It was," he answered. "I came over from Washington that afternoon. Your colonel told me you had been wounded."

"Wondered who you were, but I could not get you to answer. I have to thank you for my life."

Hope put her arms about his neck and kissed him.

"Tell us," said she, "how you came to be the night man."

He folded his arms and looked down and began his story.

"Years ago I had a great misfortune. I was a mere boy at the time. By accident I killed another boy in play. It was an old gun we were playing with and nobody knew it was loaded. I had often quarrelled with the other boy—that is why they thought I had done it on purpose. There was a dance that night. I had got up in the evening, crawled out of the window and stolen away. We were in Rickard's stable. I remember how the people ran out with lanterns. They would have hung me—some of them—or given me the blue beech, if a boy friend had not hurried me away. It was a terrible hour. I was stunned; I could say nothing. They drove me to the 'Burg, the boy's father chasing us. I got over into Canada, walked to Montreal and there went to sea. It was foolish, I know, but I was only a boy of fifteen. I took another name; I began a new life. Nehemiah Brower was like one dead. In 'Frisco I saw Ben Gilman. He had been a school mate in Faraway. He put his hand on my shoulder and called me the old name. It was hard to deny it—the hardest thing I ever did. I was homesick; I wanted to ask him about my mother and father and my sister, who was a baby when I left. I would have given my life to talk with him. But I shook my head.

"No," I said, "my name is not Brower. You are mistaken."

"Then I walked away and Nemy Brower stayed in his grave."

"Well, two years later we were cruising from Sidney to Van Dieman's Land. One night there came a big storm. A shipmate was washed away in the dark.

We never saw him again. They found a letter in his box that said his real name was Nehemiah Brower, son of David Brower, of Faraway, N. Y., U. S. A. I put it there, of course, and the captain wrote a letter to my father about the death of his son. My old self was near done for and the man Trumbull had a new lease of life. You see in my madness I had convicted and executed myself."

He paused a moment. His mother put her hand upon his shoulder with a word of gentle sympathy. Then he went on.

"Well, six years after I had gone away, one evening in mid-summer, we came into the harbor of Quebec. I had been long in the southern seas. When I went ashore, on a day's leave, and wandered off in the fields and got the smell of the north, I went out of my head—went crazy for a look at the hills o' Faraway and my own people. Nothing could stop me then. I drew my pay, packed my things in a bag and off I went. Left the 'Burg afoot the day after; got to Faraway in the evening. It was beautiful—the scent o' the new hay that stood in cocks and winrows on the hill—the noise o' the crickets—the smell o' the grain—the old house, just as I remembered them; just as I had dreamed of them a thousand times. And when I went by the gate Bony—my old dog—came out and barked at me and I spoke to him and he knew me and came and licked my hands, rubbing upon my leg. I sat down with him there by the stone wall and the kiss of that old dog—the first token of love I had known for years—called back the dead and all that had been his. I put my arms about his neck and was near crying out with joy.

"Then I stole up to the house and looked in at a window. There sat father, at a table, reading his paper; and a little girl was on her knees by mother saying her prayers."

He stopped a moment, covering his eyes with his handkerchief.

"That was Hope," I whispered.

"That was Hope," he went on. All the king's oxen could not have dragged me out of Faraway then. Late at light I went off into the woods. The old dog followed to stay with me until he died. If it had not been for him I should have been hopeless. I had with me enough to eat for a time. We found a cave in a big ledge over back of Bull Pond. Its mouth was covered with briars. It had a big room and a stream of cold water trickling through a crevice. I made it my home and a fine place it was—cool in summer and warm in winter. I caught a cub panther that fall and a baby coon. They grew up with me there and were the only friends I had after Bony, except Uncle Eb."

Uncle Eb!" I exclaimed.

"You know how I met him," he continued.

"Well, he won my confidence. I told him my history. I came into the clearing almost every night. Met him often. He tried to persuade me to come back to my people, but I could not do it. I was insane; I feared something—I did not know what. Sometimes I doubted even my own identity. Many a summer night I sat talking for hours, with Uncle Eb, at the foot of Lone Pine. O, he was like a father to me! God knows what I should have done without him. Well, I stuck to my life, or rather to my death, there in the woods—getting fish out of the brooks and game out of the forest, and milk out of the cows in the pasture. Sometimes I went through the woods to the store at Tilton for flour and pork. One night Uncle

Eb told me if I would go out among men to try my hand at some sort of business he would start me with a thousand dollars. Well, I did it. I had also a hundred dollars of my own. I came through the woods afoot. Bought fashionable clothing at Utica, and came to the big city—you know the rest. Among men my fear has left me, so I wonder at it. I am a debtor to love—the love of Uncle Eb and that of a noble woman I shall soon marry. It has made me whole and brought me back to my own people."

"And everybody knew he was innocent the day after he left," said David.

"Three cheers for Uncle Eb!" I demanded.

And we gave them.

"I declare!" said he. "In all my born days never see sech fun. It's tree-men-jious! I tell ye. Them 'et takes care uv others 'll be took care uv—'less they do it o' purpose."

And when the rest of us had gone to bed Uncle Eb sat awhile by the fire with David. Late at night he came upstairs with his candle. He came over to my bed on tiptoe to see if I were awake, holding the candle above my head. I was worn out and did not open my eyes. He sat down snickering.

"Tell ye one thing, Dave Brower," he whispered to himself as he drew off his boots. "when some folks calls ye a fool 's a purty good sign ye aint."

Since that day I have seen much coming and going.

We are now the old folks—Margaret and Nehemiah and Hope and I. Those others, with their rugged strength, their simple ways, their undying youth, are of the past. The young folks—they are a new kind of people. It gives us comfort to think they will never have to sing in choirs or "pound the rock" for board money; but I know it is the worse luck for them. They are a fine lot of young men and women—comely and well mannered—but they will not be the pathfinders of the future. What with balls and dinners and clubs and theatres, they find too great a solace in the rear rank.

Nearly twenty years after that memorable Christmas, coming from Buffalo to New York one summer morning, my thoughts went astray in the north country. The familiar faces, the old scenes came trooping by and that very day I saw the sun set in Hillsborough as I had often those late years.

Mother was living in the old home, alone, with a daughter of Grandma Bisnette. It was her wish to live and die under that roof. She cooked me a fine supper, with her own hands, and a great anxiety to please me.

"Come Willie!" said she, as if I were a small boy again, "you fill the wood-box an' I'll git supper ready. Lucindy, you clear out," she said to the hired

girl, good naturedly. "You dunno but t' cook for him."

I filled the wood box and brought a pail of water and while she was frying the ham and eggs read to her part of a speech I had made in Congress. Before thousands I had never felt mortification. At last I was sure of winning her applause. The little bent figure stood, thoughtfully, turing the ham and eggs. She put the spider aside, to stand near me, her hands upon her hips. There was a mighty pride in her face when I had finished. I rose and went and looked out of the window.

"Grand!" she murmured, wiping her eyes with the corner of her handkerchief.

"Glad you like it," I said with great satisfaction.

"O, the speech!" she answered, her elbow resting on the window sash, her hand supporting her head. "I liked very well—but—but I was thinking of the sunset. How beautiful it is."

I was weary after my day of travel and went early to bed there in my room. I left her finishing a pair of socks she had been knitting for me. Lying in bed, I could hear the creak of her chair and the low sung, familiar words:

"On the other side of Jordan,

In the sweet fields of Eden,

Where the tree of life is blooming,

There is rest for you."

Late at night she came into my room with a candle. I heard her come softly to the bed where she stood a moment leaning over me. Then she drew the quilt about my shoulder with a gentle hand.

"Poor little orphan!" said she, in a whisper that trembled. She was thinking of my childhood—of her own happier days.

Then she went away and I heard, the silence, a ripple of measureless waters.

Next morning I took flowers and strewed them on the graves of David and Uncle Eb; there, Hope and I often to sit for half a summer day above those perished forms, and think of the old time and of those last words of my venerable friend now graven on his tombstone:

"I ain't afraid.

'Shamed o' nuthin' I ever done.

Alwuss kep' my tugs tight,

Never swore 'less 'twas nec'sary.

Never ketched a fish bigger'n 'n 'twas

Er lied 'n a hoss trade

Er shed a tear I did n't hev to.

Never cheated anybody but Ebenezer

Holden.

Goin' off somewheres, Bill — dunno the way nuther—

Dunno 'f it's east er west er north er south,

Er road er trail;

But I ain't afraid."

THE END

How Our Family Has Fun Together

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has always prided itself on printing at least one good serial story on this page. We know that there are thousands of readers who look forward to each issue so that they can read the next chapter of a good serial. Therefore, we'll soon start another story, either by Mr. Eastman or some other good author.

In the meantime, we will use this page to print contest letters written by you, the readers. In the August 4 issue, you will find the best letters we have received on "Readers Report on Common Superstitions."

The next contest which we are announcing here will be on the subject, "How Our Family Has Fun Together." Certainly it is important that families do enjoy each other, and we feel certain that letters telling how this is done will be of help to all who read them.

Make your letters short. We are not putting a limit on length for this contest but, other things being equal, letters not over 500 words in length are likely to be among the winners.

So talk it over with other members of the family and plan to have your contest letter here not later than August 4, 1956. For the letter which the editors consider the best we will pay \$5.00, \$3.00 for the second best and \$1.00 each for all other letters printed entirely or in part. Address your letter to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Family Fun Contest, Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

Another Caribbean Cruise!

(Continued from Page 1)

Our first stop will be at Port-au-Prince in the island of Haiti, called the "star attraction of the Caribbean." In this land of high mountains, spectacular scenery, vivid flowers, and picturesque people, we will have our first glimpse of life in the tropics; and even during our short stay there, we will feel the haunting charm and mystery of this island where voodoo used to flourish.

Our next stop will be St. Thomas, the most important of the Virgin Islands, and now owned by the United States. The Virgin Islands are magic places with a romantic past, for they were a favorite hiding place of those bold buccanniers who scanned the seas for ships to plunder in the days when Spain ruled the New World.

Then will come our visit to St. Kitts, discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493, and now part of the British West Indies. Two days later our ship will dock at La Guaira in Venezuela. From there we will motor to Caracas, the fascinating South American city that was founded by the Spanish in the early sixteenth century. From Venezuela, our ship will take us to the heart of the Dutch West Indies—the island of Curacao, famous for its quaint, fairytale charm and desirable climate. This is the port where our ship will sail "right down Main Street" in the city of Willemstad, capital of Curacao. We'll have fun shopping here at bargain prices for merchandise from all corners of the world—everything from hand-embroidered tablecloths to Swiss watches and French perfumes!

Our last stop will be at Kingston in the beautiful island of Jamaica, truly a tropical Paradise isle. Motor cars will take us on a marvelous sightseeing tour, and there will be leisure time in the afternoon for that favorite occupation of Caribbean cruisers — shopping for tempting foreign goods and souvenirs at bargain prices.

All-Expense Ticket

Like all AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours, this is an "all-expense" tour, except for one small thing. We cannot include tips to drivers of motor cars on our sightseeing trips in the price of the all-expense ticket because of local conditions in those countries, but altogether this amounts to not more than \$3.00. Aside from this there are no extras after you board our ship, as there are on other cruises.

Our price includes everything else — transportation on the Homeric, state-room accommodations, meals, entertainment on board ship, the services of our cruise escort and staff; landing and embarkation facilities at ports of call; all taxes, including Port Taxes; deck chairs, cushions and rugs; all tips except the \$3.00 mentioned above; all of the scheduled sightseeing on land. No other Caribbean Cruise includes so much!

The exact cost of the all-expense ticket depends on the type of stateroom

you select on the boat. We have everything from deluxe suites to minimum price rooms, and the earlier you make your reservation, the better chance you will have to get the stateroom you want at the price you wish to pay. Even though next January seems a long way off, we urge you to make your reservation as soon as possible.

Send for Itinerary

The first thing to do if you hope to go on this delightful cruise is to send for a free copy of the itinerary. Just fill out the coupon below and mail it to E. R. Eastman, editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y. The itinerary is illustrated and will give you more information than we can here. It

contains a floor plan of our ship and a schedule of the rates for the various staterooms, making it very easy for you to select the accommodations you want, at the price you wish to pay.

A Wonderful Party

This cruise will not be a stiff, formal affair. Everyone aboard will be people like yourself, the kind you've traveled with on other American Agriculturist tours—and that means the friendliest, nicest folks in the world! For fifteen days, you will live like a prince, pampered and spoiled as never before. You will love our beautiful ship, those superb meals (six a day counting morning bouillon, afternoon tea, and late-evening snack). You'll be thrilled by the fascinating sightseeing in sunny foreign lands, so different from our own Northeast.

And, just think — within 48 hours after leaving New York you will be

sailing alongside the coast of Florida! Summer in January will be a glorious reality for us as we put on our summer togs and stretch out in our steamer chairs on the Homeric's broad, sunny decks. We just can't begin to tell you here the delights that await you on this trip. You'll have to come with us, and then you too will say, "It was just like two weeks in Paradise!"

Don't let this wonderful opportunity slip by! Often American Agriculturist tours sell out very early, as in the case of our Alaska tour next month. We had to disappoint a great many people who wanted to take that trip, and we always hate to do that. That is why we urge you to send for the itinerary now and make your reservation as early as possible. We want you to come with us on this enchanting cruise, and we can promise you that you will have the time of your life.

Tess is a telephone manager —and a lot more

It's hard to tell where Ervin G. Tessin's job as telephone manager starts and his community interests leave off in Madison, S. D. For instance, to help the volunteer fire department get to rural fires faster, Tess, as he is known, supervised the installation of a special telephone system. A flick of a key at the firehouse instantly rings all volunteer telephones at once. One of the telephones belongs to Tess, a member of the fire department.



He has been telephone manager in Madison for 17 years. In that time, he has helped increase rural telephone service in the area more than 70 per cent. Not only does he spend a good deal of his time explaining new telephone developments to rural folks in their homes and at meetings, but he helps supervise the installation of new lines as he is doing at left.



Tess, along with many other Bell System men and women in rural areas, weaves his outside activities and his telephone work into a single pattern of community service. And it is this kind of co-operation and understanding that helps continually improve and extend telephone service in their home communities.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



E. R. EASTMAN, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Caribbean Cruise, January 23-February 7, 1957.

Name

Address

Please print your name and address

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

One Pound of Grain for Seven Pounds of Milk

By RALPH CULVER, Laceyville, Bradford Co., Pa.

As Told to Hugh Cosline

I KNOW my cows would give more milk if I fed them more grain, but I'm not looking for the highest possible production. What I am looking for is the most profitable production, and therefore I feed grain at a rate that averages, for the year, right around 1 lb. for each 7 lbs. of milk.

I'm not saying that this rate is the best for every dairyman. Conditions vary. On a farm suited to corn for grain, and where most of the grain fed is grown on the farm, the answer might be different. But the soil on my farm is heavy and rather wet. It will grow grass, but it's not suited for corn, wheat or oats.

My dad used to say, "Don't fight nature!"—so I decided to let the land grow grass.

That means we must buy all the grain we feed, and it seems logical to encourage our cows to eat all the top-quality, home-grown roughage they can hold. To me that points to grass silage, because bad weather usually delays putting up dry hay.

Cows prefer brome grass to quack, but I'd rather have early quack than late cut brome. We fill a 16 x 56 ft. silo with 360 tons of grass silage, usually

starting in late May and finishing by July 4. One extra dividend from early cutting is that we have just about eliminated yellow rocket from our fields.

We also put up about 100 tons of dry chopped hay. Its quality is tops because it is put in the barn before it is completely dry and finished with a barn drier. That saves the leaves and avoids some rained-on hay.

With that kind of roughage the cows consume lots of it, thus reducing the need for grain. After the morning milking, we feed grass silage with grain on top of it. In winter, regardless of weather, we turn the cows out for 20 to 45 minutes in the forenoon. When they come back, they get a liberal feeding of hay. Then about 4 p.m. they get more silage and grain and, after milking, more hay.

The cows are bedded with sawdust. There are two 2 x 4's at the rear of the platform to hold the bedding. One truckload provides 4 inches of bedding which is replaced every four to six weeks.

We find it almost impossible to keep a cow from losing flesh when producing heavily. So when a cow gets near the end of her lactation period, we feed her more grain than her production would warrant. I can't seem to build up a cow's weight sufficiently during the dry period, so I start before she gets dry in order to have her in good shape when she freshens. However, 12 lbs. of grain is the most any cow of ours gets in a day, no matter how much milk she gives.

Feeding the relatively small amount of grain we do cuts the cost of producing a hundred pounds of milk, and it pays other dividends too. We have less udder trouble and less breeding trouble than some dairymen report.

We never plow a field as long as it produces a heavy crop of grass and some fields have not been plowed since 1949. I have seeded to timothy and birdsfoot and to brome and ladino, but

Ralph and his men are putting up the first grass silage of the year. Usually only one man is stationed at the blower.

This 16 x 56-foot silo holds 360 tons. Filled with early cut, wilted, field-chopped grass silage, it furnishes a good share of the roughage for over 90 head of stock. No preservative is used.



Grass silage is fed with this labor-saving automatic feeder. The silage is pushed onto the conveyor at the silo located at the far end of the stable and in 8 minutes the entire herd of 50 cows is fed with 40 lbs. of silage for each cow. That's Ralph leaning on the broom!

Dry chopped hay is blown into this shed for the young stock. It is practically self-feeding, needing only occasional attention. Young stock also get grass silage from a manger on the corner of the barn near the silo; it is filled from the inside but open so they can eat from the outside.



these fields are now predominantly orchard grass and blue grass. Why fight nature?

When I do reseed, I sow rye in August and seed to grass. When I use a legume, I seed it the following spring. In the fall of the first year I pasture the rye and again in the spring, thus extending the pasture season by several weeks.

Of course, we fertilize and lime quite heavily; that's necessary to keep yields high. We try to keep the pH about neutral. Early in the spring we put on 50 lbs. of nitrogen per acre on meadows and, after the grass is cut, up to a half ton per acre of 0-20-20. In 1955 our lime and fertilizer bill was about \$1,800. Periodically, soil tests are made on every field and used to guide us in applying lime and fertilizer.

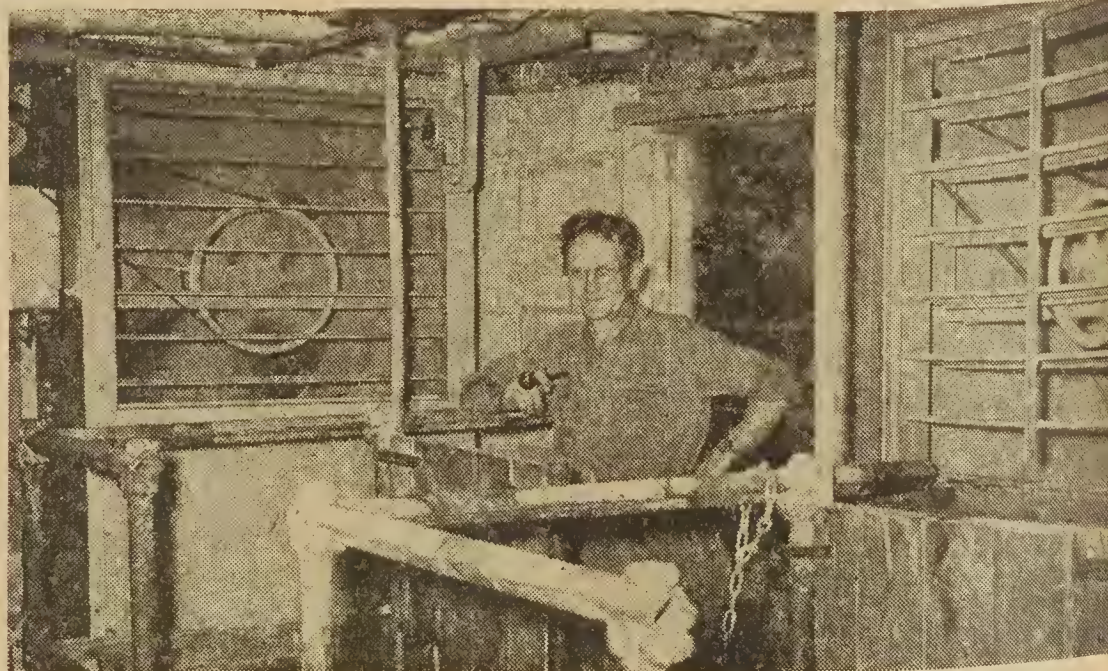
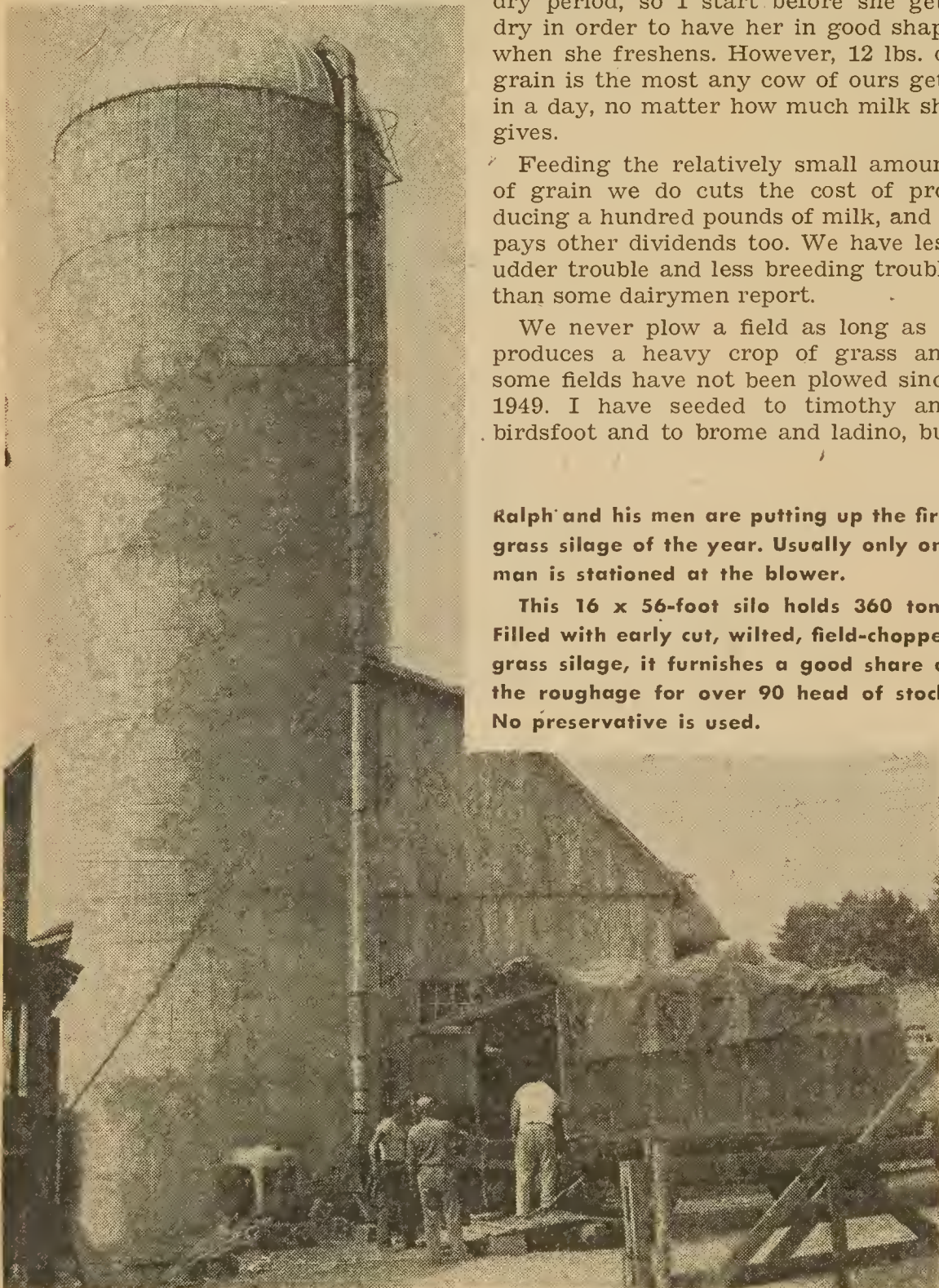
Manure is spread every day in the year when possible. Every field is cov-

ered about every 18 months with 6 to 8 tons per acre.

Pastures are treated the same as meadows, but most of the pasture land is never reseeded. Meadows are pastured after the first cutting, and when we finish the first cutting, we're through making grass silage and hay for the year.

We have 100 acres in grass and 50 to 60 acres of pasture. We have 50 milkers and nearly the same number of young stock.

I'm not recommending that any dairyman follow our procedure. Every farm is different; but I do think that many dairymen who have a good roughage program would have more money at the end of the year if they would feed less grain per 100 lbs. of milk. At least we know we do, and if you find anything in our program that sounds good, you may want to try it.



Ralph observes that cows give more milk in a well ventilated stable. One fan runs continuously in winter, the other turns on and off automatically according to temperature and humidity.

SERVICE BUREAU

MONEY ORDER BEST

"I sent my mother a card for Mother's Day and she hasn't got it yet. I had enclosed \$5.00. I called the post office but they won't do anything. Would appreciate your helping me if possible."

We are sorry we cannot help our subscriber either. When cash is sent through the mail, there is no guarantee that it will arrive safely. It usually does, but if it does not, there is no way of tracing it. Postmasters are very much interested in locating anyone who tampers with the mail but they can't do much without evidence.

— A. A. —

VERBAL GUARANTEE

"A man came to my door last fall and said he traveled around each year to service electric sweepers. I had one which was almost new but which was not doing a good job. He said he had a new one in his car that he had just reclaimed, that was perfect, including the motor which had been overhauled. I could have it and a year's guarantee for \$35.00. It did clean better than mine so I took it.

"However, I never got the written guarantee and about two months ago the motor quit, but I have been unable to get it fixed. Have I lost my sweeper and \$35.00?"

It is very difficult without a written guarantee to prove fraud. The only other thing you can do is to bring civil suit for damages. However, it might be difficult to prove and the amount is pretty small.

It certainly is a bad situation and one that should be stopped, but the surest way is to refuse to deal with unknown agents, or if the agent says it is guaranteed, to insist that it be in writing.

— A. A. —

YOU'RE WELCOME

"I received the check from the company this week and the matter is settled to my satisfaction. I want to thank you very much for your help.

"If it weren't for you the matter probably would not have been settled at all. I do think your Service Bureau is very kind and generous to help people the way you do. Thanks again."

—Mrs. P.S., N. J.

— A. A. —

BOOK WANTED

A subscriber is interested in obtaining the original version of the childhood classic, "The Little Engine That Could." She is looking for the first book or pamphlet, published by The Platt and Munk Company, containing the story, "I think I can, I think I can, I thought I could, I thought I could." She is interested in the actual author and the book must have been published prior to 1911. If anyone has a copy of this book, or knows of one, which they will sell, please write to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Service Bureau, Dept. 10, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

GOOD PRECAUTION

"Last fall I had a man from a company in the city take my sewing machine to repair it. At the time he returned it I was ill and did not notice at once that he had not returned my own machine but an older one. After I complained, one of their men called on me and assured me that this is my machine. He said they had the serial number on file at their office and that it was the same one that had been taken for repair but I am sure it isn't. I don't believe that I'll ever get any adjustment on the deal."

Our subscriber says she did not get the same machine back. A good precaution to take when sending a machine for repair is to record the serial number or make some mark of identification on it in such a place that, should the question come up, you can positively identify it.

— A. A. —

UNRELIABLE

"I heard over a local radio station that if I would send them \$1.00, I would receive some towels. I sent the \$1.00 several months ago but have not received the towels. Would you please write them about it?"

We wrote the station and were advised by them that after the first orders of towels were delivered, they saw that they were of inferior quality and so they immediately withdrew the ad from the air. They also made numerous announcements that they would gladly refund the money of anyone who was disappointed in the goods received. They did not have any record of the people who sent in a dollar because the names and the money were sent on to the company which contracted for the advertisement.

We understand from the station that they have discontinued all of the so-called "per inquiry" advertising because they have found that many of the items are of poor quality. A "per inquiry" ad is one where the station receives a certain amount for each order received.

It might be wise to be wary of any "special offers" unless they are sponsored by local or well-known reputable companies.

— A. A. —

STICK TO THE OLD

The National Better Business Bureau has been receiving inquiries concerning two relatively new advertised lawn grasses, Meyer Zoysia grass and so-called Mondo grass.

Meyer Zoysia makes its maximum growth during the hot summer months but loses its green color after the first or second killing frost in the fall. It spreads slowly and may require two or more seasons to cover. Its slow growth together with the shorter growing seasons in the Northeast would limit its practical use in this area.

It is our understanding that Mondo is not a grass but a plant which grows to a height of 8 to 10 inches and is not recommended for general lawn use.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

The Henry Gilborn family, sister or descendants?

* * *

Descendants of the McFee family that settled around Cherry Valley, New York about 1850?

* * *

Any relatives of the late Maude Terillion of Beaver Falls, Lewis Co., N. Y.?

* * *

Mr. Frank Smith, age 53, last known of in Amenia, New York around May 5, 1955?

* * *

Susan Koora Stitik, last residence unknown?

* * *

The two daughters of the deceased Axel Swanson, who lived at 6110 South Saugamon Street, Chicago, Illinois and who died in 1945? The daughters' names were Irma, (married name possibly Anderson), and Ruth?

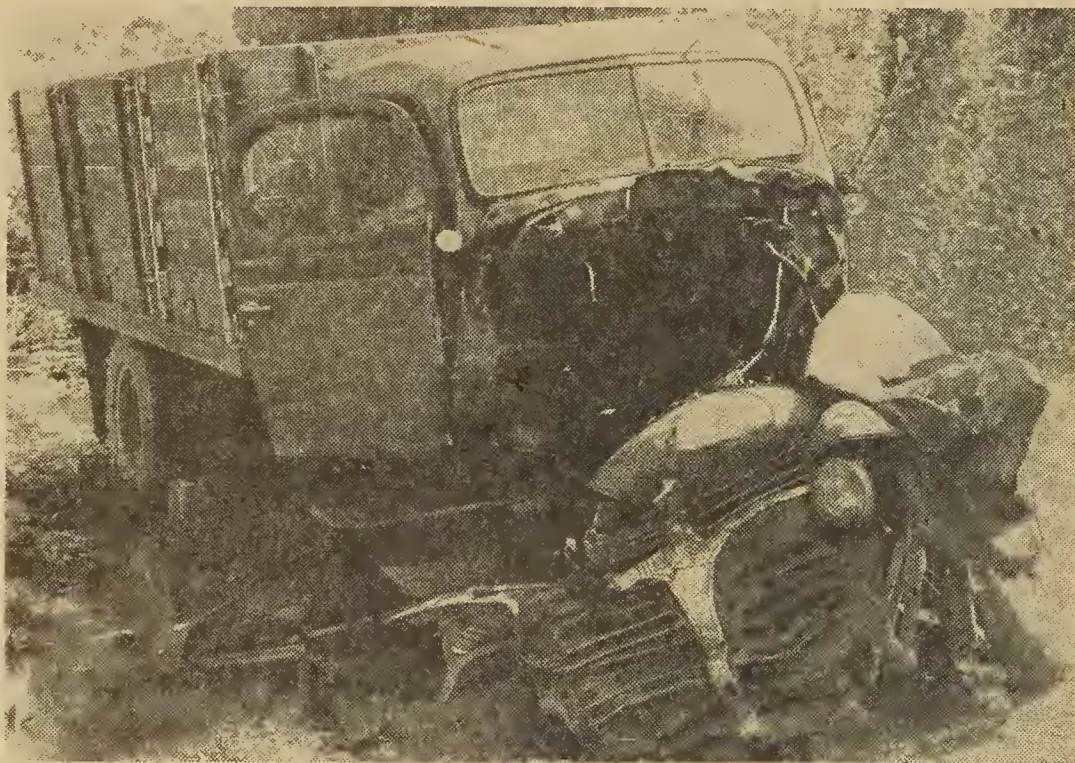
* * *

Edward Lewis who left his home at Sidney Center, New York on January 1. He is 17, 5'7" tall and weighs about 140 pounds?

* * *

Any descendants or near relatives of Andrew Pulver, son of Mrs. Maria Lasher Pulver?

COLLISION CAUSES SEVERE INJURIES



MR. ALBERT LAYMAN of Windham, N. Y. suffered a cerebral concussion and severe cuts and bruises as he was thrown against the windshield when a car crashed into his truck. Carrying a combination of two North American accident policies Mr. Layman received a check in the amount of \$310.00. Following is his personal letter of thanks:

North American Accident Insurance Co
Chicago Ill.

Dear Mr. Weatherly,

Many thanks for the check, and prompt settlement of my claim, also for the kind and courteous letter. Only when an accident happens can one fully appreciate the value of a good insurance policy. Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,
Albert Layman.

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

SUPERIOR DEPARTMENT, SAVINGS BANK BLDG., ITHACA, N. Y.

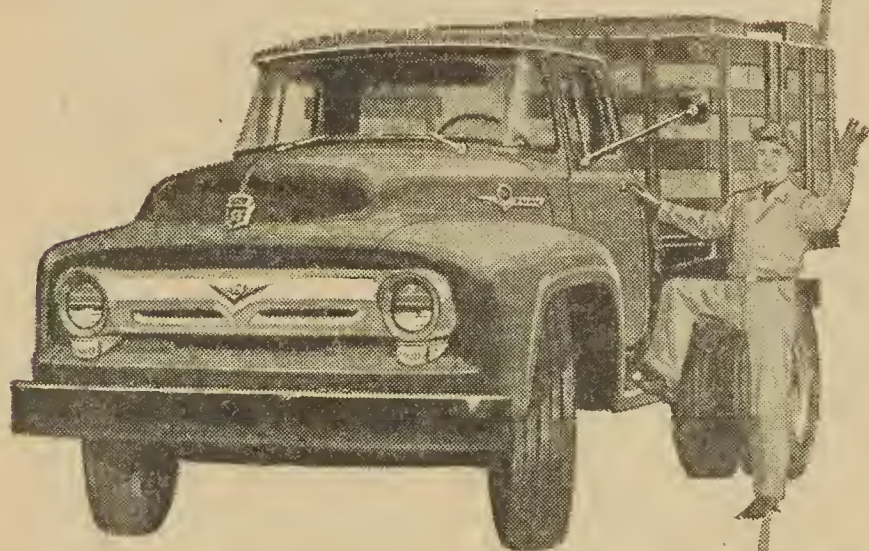
Ford Trucks Cost Less!

When you take *everything* into consideration, you'll agree it costs less to own a Ford Truck. Ford costs start low—Ford costs *stay* low!

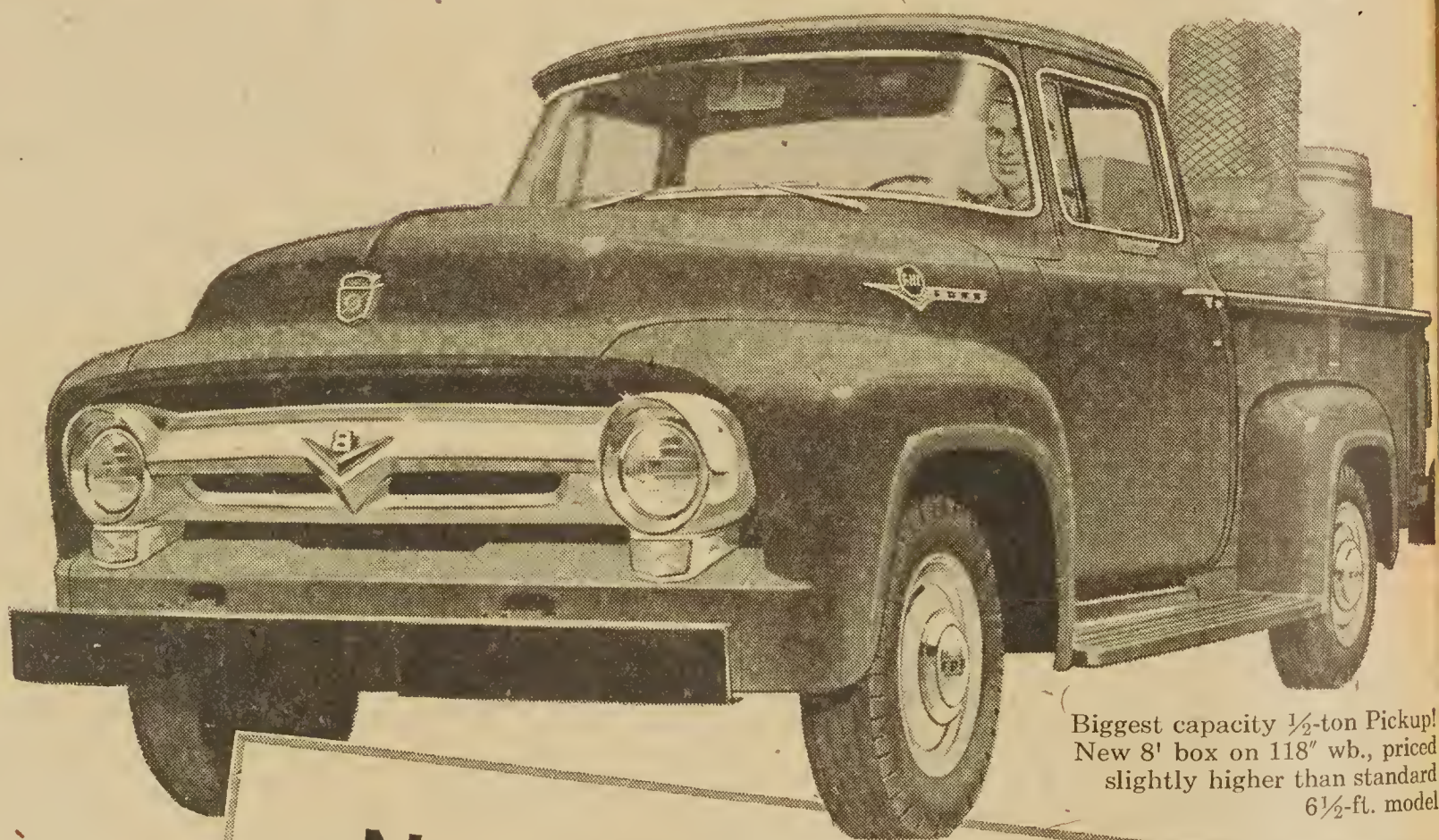
You probably know that the factory-suggested list prices of Ford Trucks are scaled right down with the lowest. What you may not know is that dozens of Ford Truck models are priced *below all competitive makes!*

And Ford Truck costs are cut by *resale value*. It stays high—thanks to the big demand for used Ford Trucks.

Operating costs? Only Ford gives the oil and gas economy of a modern Short Stroke engine in *every* truck, V-8 or Six. Maintenance costs? Fords are built stronger for *proven* longer life!



Widest range of Short Stroke power in the 2-ton field! New Ford F-600 gives choice of Short Stroke Six and three Short Stroke V-8's, to 168 h.p. Max. GVW 19,500 lbs.



Biggest capacity ½-ton Pickup! New 8' box on 118" wb., priced slightly higher than standard 6½-ft. model

No other truck at any price gives you all these Ford features!

- Only Ford gives you modern Short Stroke power in *every* engine in the line, V-8 or Six.
- Ford F-100 Pickup shown gives you the **biggest brakes** on any half-tonner. Longer lining life!
- No other Pickup gives you Ford's **centrifugal-design clutch** . . . for stronger engagement, longer life.
- The Ford Pickup's axles are engineered for **heavier loads** than any other half-tonner. Up to 400 lbs. more combined capacity!
- In heavy-duty models, Ford offers you a combination of long-life engine features found in no other line of trucks . . . such as **stress-relieved cylinder heads**, and **sodium-cooled exhaust valves** faced with tungsten-cobalt that run cooler, last up to five times longer.
- Only Ford Trucks give you the **Driverized Cab** for tops in comfort. Custom cab has **five inches** of foam rubber in the seat, plus **three inches** in the seat back.
- Only Ford gives you **Lifeguard steering wheel** and **safety door latches** standard in all cabs.

FORD TRUCKS LAST LONGER

Using latest registration data on 10,502,351 trucks, life insurance experts prove Ford Trucks last longer.

IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Potato Combine	3
A Living With Hens	6
Keep Poultry Cool	11
School Wardrobe	16
Contest Letters	18

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Maine Likes, But Long Island Is Divided On

POTATO MARKETING AGREEMENTS

*By VERNE BEVERLY and WALTER BEEN

Maine

THE Maine potato industry did not lift itself by its bootstraps but, by using every device which was open, what was thought would be a disastrous year, turned out to be a fairly profitable one. A year ago Maine farmers were literally in the "dumps" when a crop of about 400,000,000 bushels was forecast for the United States. This indicated a disastrous price unless conditions changed radically or unless a most unusual supersales program was inaugurated by the industry.

In their desire to help themselves, Maine potato growers requested the Secretary of Agriculture to inaugurate a Marketing Agreement Order and got one. It was early realized that one could market quality potatoes as specified in the Order only if mature potatoes were harvested.

The Extension Service, cooperating with the Potato Industry Council, The Maine Potato Commission and the State Department of Agriculture inaugurated an educational program which emphasized top killing as one method of securing quality potatoes. All methods and means were used to make farmers realize the necessity of killing tops at least two weeks before harvesting.

There was practically no damage from frost and Maine farmers to a remarkable degree killed tops as recommended.

The Maine Potato Industry realized that a positive approach must be adopted if Maine were to market approximately 69 million bushels of potatoes. The industry adopted a program that emphasized three cardinal principles of salesmanship: consumer good will,

consumer contact, and aggressive merchandising.

The year before Maine had been criticized for sitting on potatoes until purchasers were ready to buy. Last fall Maine adopted the slogan, "Ship the Best — Divert the Rest." An aggressive campaign to get Maine potatoes on the market even at competitive prices resulted in early shipments that "showed the world" that Maine had quality potatoes and that they were available at competitive prices. By November 1 Maine had shipped 810 cars compared to 315 for the same period the year before. By January 1 they had shipped 7,500 compared to the previous year's 4,100 cars.

The Marketing Agreement gave Maine the opportunity of selling only the better grades. Early in October the Marketing Committee determined that Maine should ship U.S. One potatoes from 2 1/4 to 4 inches in size. Seed and any potatoes for processing, canning, or freezing were declared exempt and potatoes for "chips" were 2 in. to 4 in., U.S. One. These



Potato growers, through modern management of fertilizers and chemicals—and supplemental irrigation as shown above on a Long Island farm—get tremendous yields. Biggest problem now is marketing only good quality to get consumption back up.

regulations were very popular with the trade and they resulted in a premium potato quality market. It was generally accepted that the excellent quality of Maine potatoes was the best advertising feature, and repeat orders from the trade resulted in increased volume of shipments. Coupled with the Marketing Agreement was a diversion program whereby farmers could divert the lower grades of potatoes to starch factories and livestock feeding.

The fact that Maine had about 21 starch factories and that the lower grades of potatoes could be marketed through them was of tremendous assistance. Approximately 17,500 cars were diverted to starch.

Diverted Potatoes

The price for diverted potatoes was set up to encourage heavy movement of diverted potatoes to starch factories early in the marketing season. Payment by the government of 50 cents cwt. was made up to January 1 when the price dropped to 40 cents cwt. On March 31 it dropped to 30 cents cwt. The starch companies payment plus the diversion payment resulted in

What About Marketing Agreements?

MAINE potato growers, operating this past season under a Marketing Agreement Order, shipped only their better grades. The appearance and quality of the spuds established more firmly than ever in the eyes of buyers a confidence in the Pine Tree State potatoes.

Long Island growers are sharply divided on the value of an Agreement for their area. Evidence at several hearings was such that the U. S. D. A. decided there was too little support among growers to warrant voting on a Marketing Agreement.

In upstate New York, growers are getting more concerned about markets for late spuds. Even men who take pride in the quality of their own packs are beginning to worry about the loss of buyer-confidence in Western New York tubers due to low grades being marketed by many growers. Some feel that unless something is done to keep the lower grades off the market—such as establishing a Marketing Agreement—all New York growers will suffer loss of markets or, at best, have to be satisfied with lower prices than enjoyed by those operating under Marketing Agreement Orders.

Read what Verne Beverly and Walt Been say about their areas. Then, if you grow potatoes in Western New York, write and let us know whether you think a Marketing Agreement would be good or bad for your area.

The Editors.

*Mr. Been is Agricultural Agent in Suffolk County, N. Y. and Mr. Beverly Agricultural Agent in Aroostook County Maine.

(Continued on Page 9)

An Outstanding Job For Poultrymen



Frank Rose

In operation since 1947, the 59-acre Rose farm keeps 5000 layers, raises 5000 replacements, and hatches approximately 100,000 chicks annually.

—says Frank Rose, R. 3, Canandaigua, N. Y.

"A point that is often overlooked, or not given proper consideration, is the cooperation that I and other poultrymen are getting from local G.L.F. stores. Most stores have the equipment and service to do AN OUTSTANDING JOB FOR POULTRYMEN—and are certainly doing so.

"Because of the size of my farm I am unable to grow all of my feed requirements. I purchase grains from my neighbors to use with G.L.F. Layer Mixing Mash. Chicks are started on G.L.F. Chick Starter.

"I have never used anything else but G.L.F. feeds, but I have had the opportunity of comparing the results that I have obtained on G.L.F. with those of some of my hatchery patrons who are using other feeds. I feel that I am getting as good, if not better, results on G.L.F.

"I am very happy with the system of purchasing that G.L.F. Mills practices, that is, fluctuating with the markets, using ingredients of equal quality and passing this saving on to G.L.F. patrons."

HERE ARE 535 MORE POULTRYMEN WHO USE AND LIKE G.L.F. MASHES:

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Albright Brothers, Athens
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C. Andrus, Richfield Springs
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Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Ithaca
Merritt Babcock, Blossvale
Philip Babcock, Canton
Robert Babcock, Prattsburg
Baildon & Bradley, King Ferry
C. R. Baker, Hoosick Falls
George L. Baker, Ithaca
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Frank Carrano, Cairo
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LeGrande Coddington, Ames
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Charles Dietz, Jefferson
George Diven & Son, Dundee
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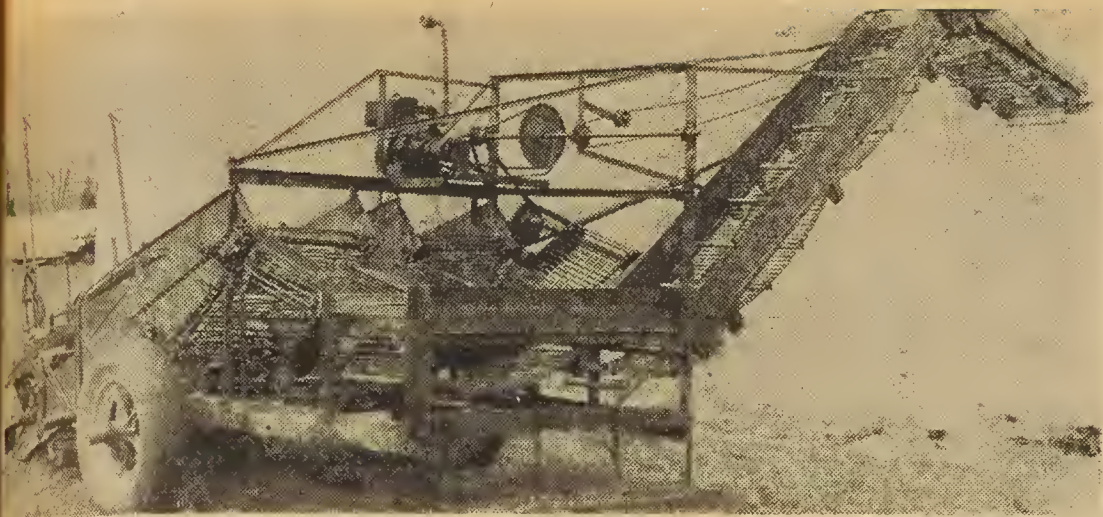
Mrs. Louis Zan, Damascus

And many more poultrymen who could not be listed on this page due to space limitations.

G.L.F. Laying Mash

Quality That Pays Off for Poultrymen





This potato harvester attachment weighs only half a ton and has given excellent results on Long Island.

Long Island Grower Builds Spud Combine

CEDRIC H. WICKHAM of Mattituck, Long Island, has invented a 2-row potato harvester. He built it in his son Parker's airplane maintenance shop at a cost of \$1,190 for steel and parts, but not including labor or the cost of the digger.

Harvester Part Weighs 1,000 Lbs.

The harvester attachment, weighing only 1000 lbs. additional, was added to the rear end of a 2-row International digger. This extension increased the length of the digger by 5 feet. To evenly balance the machine, the original wheels were moved to the rear 2 feet by installing a new axle.

All of the weight of the machine is carried on the new axle and the original two rubber-tired wheels. This allows for easy, short radius turning and it can be backed up nearly as readily as an ordinary 2-row digger, because there are no castor wheels to interfere.

A Very Simple Machine

A surprising feature of the harvester is its simplicity to build, operate and repair. Any reasonably handy farmer, who can use a welding outfit, can construct a similar machine. In fact, most of the joints are such that bolting is equally satisfactory and only a minimum of welding would have to be hired done by the farmer who does not have welding equipment.

Standard sizes of steel, rollers, pulleys, sprockets, bearings, shafts, conveyor chains, etc., were used throughout to keep construction simple and to facilitate the securing of repair parts. All steel, hooklink conveyors (similar to the regular digger elevator apron but much lighter in weight) were used in place of rubber conveyor belts, since they are more effective in eliminating dirt, as well as providing more positive drive under difficult conditions.

To Sell Plans

To help farmers build similar machines, Mr. Wickham plans to have an engineer make simple, easy to follow working drawings of his harvester. These will include complete measurements, material specifications and photographs. The complete set of plans will be available soon to interested farmers.

Mr. Wickham's combine harvested 100 acres of potatoes on 4 farms last fall without a single major breakdown. With a few minor adjustments, the harvester performed like a veteran from the start.

The machine pulls as easily as an ordinary 2-row digger. This is because all the conveyors, except the digger elevator apron, are driven by a 2½ horsepower Briggs and Stratton gasoline motor. The elevator apron on the digger is driven by the power takeoff of the tractor.

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA --- A New Nitrogen Fertilizer

By HARRY J. MURPHY, Assistant Agronomist, University of Maine

AGRICULTURAL anhydrous ammonia is the most concentrated form of nitrogen known and one of the basic ingredients used in the manufacture of many other dry and liquid nitrogen materials. Its use for direct soil application has been acclaimed by the fertilizer people as one of the miracles in fertilization practice.

Anhydrous ammonia for agricultural use is stored and handled as a liquid under pressure. If this pressure is released, the liquid changes into a gas which can be injected by special equipment below the surface of the ground where it is almost instantaneously fixed to the clay colloids in the soil.

Once fixed by the colloids it resists being lost by leaching and becomes available to plants by conversion to nitrates at soil temperatures of 50° F. or higher. To our farmers this means anhydrous ammonia could be applied in late fall or other periods when farm labor demands are at a minimum.

Trials with anhydrous ammonia on several crops indicate this deep placement of nitrogen encourages deeper root formation by plants for better utilization of nitrogen in dry weather, better plant-soil moisture relationships,

and some weed control by keeping fertilizer below the germination level of weed seed.

The effectiveness of anhydrous ammonia in producing yields is equal to other nitrogen carriers. Experiments conducted by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station indicate it is an effective side-dressing material, excellent for plow down applications of nitrogen, and many possibilities in Maine agriculture for new applications.

Like most new agricultural materials the use of anhydrous ammonia presents some problems in usage. Special equipment is needed for handling and soil injection. However, depending on soil conditions, costs of equipment may not be as high as anticipated. The three basic necessities for an applicator are a tank for the ammonia, a metering device, and a shovel or chisel type of point to penetrate the soil. With these components many farmers could convert present tillage equipment to apply anhydrous ammonia inexpensively.

For farmers who use large quantities of nitrogen, a careful consideration of its properties and potential use could mean large savings since anhydrous ammonia costs considerably lower than other commercial nitrogen materials.

what
growers
want



growers get!

WITH TRIANGLE BRAND COPPER SULPHATE SPRAY Increased Fruit and Vegetable Profits!

Common, profit-destroying diseases of fruit and vegetable crops are economically and effectively controlled by Bordeaux Mixture spray made with Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate. Seventy years of use have proved that Bordeaux Mixture controls:

- BITTER ROT, SCAB, BLOTCH, FRUIT SPOT, CLOUD and PHOMA FRUIT SPOT of apples;
- ANTHRACNOSE of cucumber, cantaloupe, watermelon, bean, tomato, squash and small fruits;
- DOWNY MILDEW or BLIGHT of various truck crops;
- BLACK ROT, BITTER ROT, and DOWNY MILDEW of grapes;
- EARLY and LATE BLIGHT of celery;
- LEAF SPOT of beet, pepper and various truck crops.
- EARLY and LATE BLIGHT of potatoes and tomatoes;

TRIANGLE BRAND COPPER SULPHATE is available as large or small crystals, granulated, diamond and instant (powder). TRIANGLE BRAND BASIC COPPER SULPHATE in powder form, containing 53% metallic copper.

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Control POND SCUM and ALGAE in farm waters with Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate.
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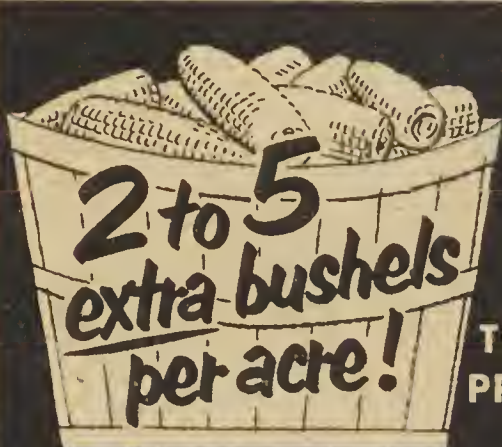
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MOUNTED
CORN PICKERS**

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

ASK ANY CONSUMER

REMEMBER when we used to eat potatoes morning, noon, and night, three times a day? Most families do well now to eat them once a day. The consumption of potatoes has gone steadily downwards for years, and is still plunging.

In visiting with Mr. Frank Clark, lifetime large grower of potatoes, we agreed that the chief reason for the declining use of potatoes is the poor quality. That raises the question, what is quality in potatoes?

They should not be bitter or strong, they should not turn black when boiled, and they should be dry or mealy. The dry matter is highly important not only for direct consumption at the table but for manufacturing potato chips. One out of every eight bushels of potatoes, or about 12% of all potatoes sold for food purposes, is now consumed in the form of potato chips. The chip processor wants a potato with a high dry matter content.

Some growers in Maine are sacrificing high yield a little in order to grow a potato that will compete with Idahos. Until other growers learn how to, and practice growing a potato that the housewife will come back for time and again, consumption will continue to go down.

WHAT THE ABC IS

THE Audit Bureau of Circulations, ABC for short, is a cooperative organization to which belong most newspapers and magazines, including AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The ABC regularly carefully audits or checks each member publication's circulation, and if found correct approves the figures. This guarantees to advertisers the amount of a publication's circulation. The ABC audit corresponds to the audit of finances of all good business organizations made by public accountants. To belong to and to be approved by the ABC indicates a high quality publication.

DON'T NEGLECT THIS

IF YOU have children, be sure to ask your doctor right away about the Salk injections to prevent polio. Short of death itself, nothing is worse than a young person having to go through life seriously handicapped as a result of poliomyelitis. It now can be prevented.

WE ARE EATING BETTER

MERRILL KNAPP, speaking on the Rural Radio Network, points out that Americans are eating the biggest part of their grain, not in the form of bread and macaroni but after it has been fed to animals, in the form of pork, poultry and dairy products.

"Right down to the early 1900's," Merrill says, "the standard American fare was bread, butter, meat and potatoes. But now the American diet is changing rapidly. We eat less than half the amount of wheat we did fifty years ago. Potato consumption has declined sharply. Meat consumption remains about the same.

"In the place of bread and potatoes we eat more sugar, a lot more eggs, and drink much more fresh milk, especially in the last year. In the consumption of vegetables there has been a tremendous increase.

"All this adds up to a much better balanced diet than people ate fifty or even twenty years

By E. R. Eastman

ago, a far better diet than is enjoyed by the people of almost any other country in the world."

KITCHEN-KONFERENCES KONSIDER

ONE of the best examples of grass roots in operation is the neighborhood Kitchen-Konferences of farm families now held regularly in over 150 New York farm communities. These gatherings are under the auspices of the New York Farm Bureau. Similar meetings are in operation in many other states.

In these meetings men and women discuss issues that are current at the time, and their conclusions or recommendations are sent to the county organization, and finally result in resolutions and action by the state and national organization.

Previous to the meetings, the Farm Bureau Office mails discussion guides listing basic facts on each problem. Some of the topics that have been discussed so far at Kitchen-Konferences in New York State include: "Are Farmers' Taxes Too High?" "How to Impress Hunters to Respect Private Property"; "What Should Be the Relationship Between Government and Farmers?" and many other important topics.

This was the way farmers solved their problems in the early days in this country, and still do to some extent in the New England town meeting.

BAD HAY WEATHER

IT IS always interesting to note how weather conditions vary so much within short distances. For example, much of New York has been plagued with too much rain this summer, while other sections of New York and New England have been too dry.

In many places the spring was cold and wet, in fact there was very little spring. And so far there has not been much summer.

The wet season in many localities emphasizes again two important facts in harvesting hay. First, those who make grass silage have been able to save most of their hay. Second, the need of cutting hay early cannot be over-emphasized. If you look up weather records you will be surprised to find that July is quite generally a rainy month, with more wet weather than there is in June. Also, early cut hay is of better quality, and if a good seeding is cut early, there is always a chance of a second cutting.

PUZZLES ARE FUN

THOUSANDS of you—and I mean thousands—have been having fun with our scrambled ads contest. The last one brought in 3,500 answers.

We made a mistake with the first scrambled ads contest in giving the prizes for the first 25 correct answers that came in the mail. This was not fair to those who lived farthest from Ithaca. So now after the closing date of the contest, the answers are all mixed up in a box, a member of the staff is blindfolded, and picks out at random 25 answers. Those of the 25 that are correct are set aside as winners, and enough more

are drawn until 25 correct answers are found.

It should be clear that while the first 25 winners get a \$1 prize, the chief purpose, of course is not to win a prize but to have some fun. If you have ideas for other kinds of puzzles and contests, send them in.

OUR BEST CROP

I NEVER look at a field of growing corn at this time of year, or any time during the season, without thinking what a marvelous crop it is. Corn is king in America. It saved our forefathers, the Pilgrims and the Puritans, from starvation. It has brought billions of dollars to American farmers and is a basic and important part of our animal agriculture.

How good it is, therefore, that corn is more important in our northeastern agriculture than ever before, not only as our chief forage crop next to hay, but increasingly important as a grain crop on more and more northeastern farms.

AIRPLANE SPRAYING PROBLEM

"The safety of our farm is being destroyed by airplanes spraying neighboring orchards. These planes frequently fly the whole length and breadth of our property, sometimes as early as 5 a. m., and leave their poisonous spray on our roof, from which we get our drinking water, on our vegetable and fruit crops, on our hay crop, and on our pasture grass.

"Sometimes a strong wind seems to deposit as much poison on our land as is deposited on the orchard. Recently our home was sprayed to such an extent that the liquid ran down our window panes."

THE above letter puts into words a real problem. Unfortunately, there is at present no remedy for it except more care and consideration by orchard owners, and those who operate the airplanes. If owners do not give attention to this problem it will be too bad, for surely there will come legislation that will greatly handicap them in protecting their orchards.

FACTS ON MILK ADVERTISING

IT IS indeed difficult to understand why some farmers and farm leaders still are opposed or indifferent to advertising and other efforts to increase the consumption of milk. Look at these facts:

Americans are drinking 9% more coffee and 170% more soft drinks than they did from 1935 to 1939. At the same time, they are drinking only 7% more milk. Advertising made the difference. With a better product than anyone else has both as a tasty drink and as a food, dairymen and the industry as a whole are doing less than other business to promote their fine product.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ONE time back in my courtship days, I rented a tandem bicycle and took my sweetheart for a long ride. The thing pumped so hard that I have always claimed that I did all the pedaling while Belle went along for the ride.

Which reminds me of the story of the young couple who went to Ireland for their honeymoon. They took a tour of the countryside around Dublin on a rented "bicycle built for two."

"I don't understand this thing," complained the young man. "It's so darn hard to pedal."

"What I don't like," his wife shouted from behind him, "is the way these foot rests keep moving up and down all the time."

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CROP REPORT: July 1 CORN forecast is 3,267,000,000 bu., which is 25 million bu. ABOVE last year on 3% fewer acres. WINTER WHEAT forecast, 717 million bu.; last year, 703 million. OATS, 1,144 million bu., 24% below last year and 14% below average, but oat carryover is 15% above last year and 21% above average. HAY crop is estimated as 5% below last year's record crop but 3% above average.

June EGG production was about the same as last year. Number of layers on farm was 1% above last year but rate of lay was slightly lower. July 1 cold storage holdings of eggs (shell frozen and dried) totaled equivalent of 6,464,000 cases; last year 7,793,000 cases.

TURKEYS hatched in first 6 months of 1956 totaled 61,108,000 of heavy breeds, 55% above last year's figure of 48,387,000. Turkeys hatched of light breeds totaled 2,396,000, 7% below last year's 2,580,000.

DRY BEAN estimate is 16,074,000 bags (100 lbs); last year 16,968,000.

Upstate New York POTATO acreage is 38,000; last year 42,000. Long Island late summer crop is up sharply from 1955 but fall acreage is down sharply.

U. S. acreage of late potatoes is 875,300 compared to 878,900 in 1955. In 8 eastern states, acreage is 8% below last year. First late crop estimate will be made August 1.

PEACH forecast is 64,412,000 bu.; last year 51,827,000; 10 year average 66,989,000.

APPLES this year 89,263,000; last year 106,237,000; 10 year average 105,920,000. The New York apple crop is estimated at 12,100,000 bu., about 3/5 as large as last year's crop.

FARM INCOME: Farm income for the first 6 months of 1956 was higher than for the same period last year. In late July it was at a rate of a half billion dollars ahead of last year. Farm prices have risen 11% since December. In mid-June the ratio of prices received to prices paid was more favorable to farmers than the same month the previous year for the first time since 1951. July farm prices declined 1% and the parity ratio went down one point.

SELL CULL COWS: Based on previous history, prices of cull dairy cows for slaughter will drop from now until mid-December. In New York state almost 23,000 brucellosis reactors have been located since Jan. 1, but only 4,500 have been reported as slaughtered. Why wait and sell when prices are almost certain to be lower?

PROMISES: It is human to believe good news. However, when someone makes a promise, for example \$6 a hundred for all milk at the farm, why not ask just HOW he proposes to get it?

JUNE MILK: U. S. milk production was 1% higher than June 1955. Consumption per person is about the same as in 1955 but total consumption is up due to increased population and the special milk program for schools. In New York City milk consumption in June was 4% above June 1955, and production for the New York market was also up 4%. Dairy men shipping to New York received \$31,752,850.56 for June milk, an increase of \$1,697,352.72 over June 1955.

U. S. Department of Labor figures show it averages to take 7 minutes to earn a quart of milk now compared to 8.2 minutes in 1952. Milk is a cheap food.

SOIL BANK: Latest report on Soil Bank shows 368,296 agreements signed by farmers under the Acreage Reserve Program covering 8,000,000 acres. Wheat acreage involved is 3,899,000; corn, 3,313,000. Cost to taxpayers will be nearly \$165,000,000 paid to farmers plus cost of administration.

Wheat is the only crop most Northeastern farmers could put in the Soil Bank. There is hope that U. S. crop land next year might be reduced by 10 million acres through the Soil Bank. —Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

I SEE some scientific man, surprising-ly, has said we can get help to solve our surplus mess if all fat folks would just eat less. The reason is that excess lard makes hearts and bodies work too hard, so people who are overweight will often meet an early fate and thus don't last near long enough as customers for farmers' stuff. It's true that in the time they're here the tubby ones buy more each year, but that's a temporary boon because they reach the end too soon; so long-lived, normal eaters are our better customers by far.

There's two things wrong, it seems to me, with this new-fangled theory. For one thing, it would be too late to help me much if I must wait while dieters gain extra years in which to eat more hogs and steers; I'd be ahead, it seems to me, if folks got fatter currently. Besides, if we should advocate that lots of folks should lose some weight, we'd selfishly hurt people that earn livings off of excess fat. I know Mirandy'd spend much less if she could wear a smaller dress, and look at all the stuff she buys to squeeze her torso down to size!



Beats the Heat!



KEEPS FEED INTAKE, EGG PRODUCTION HIGH

Here's the new, easy, sure way to keep your hens eating and laying right through the hot weather. Just unzip handy self-feeder blocks of PEX* for LAYERS! Moist, cooling PEX helps keep appetites keen, feed intake up. No matter how hot the weather, your hens will peck enough PEX to whet their appetites, keep their feed consumption and rate of lay high!

PROTECTS HENS' HEALTH AND EGG QUALITY

Losses can be reduced by feeding PEX for LAYERS in hot weather. HIDROLEX* milk sugars help prevent exhaustion and "going light." DLW* whey fermentation solubles furnish reserve vitamins, minerals, and amino acids. Moist buttermilk aids digestion, helps control worms. Extra vitamin A and D and calcium improves shell quality. Added feed intake keeps up egg size.

A PEX PRODUCT FOR EVERY POULTRY PROGRAM (In Self-Feeder Block or Condensed in drums)

PeX for BROILERS . . .

for CHICKS. . . for TURKEYS

PeX WHEY BLOCK



*T.M.'s for milk by-product feeds manufactured exclusively by Consolidated Products Co., Danville, Ill.

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Try it! AT YOUR NEARBY FORD
TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DEALER



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9TH ANNUAL FORUM ISSUE, October 20.

Closing Date October 5.

Making A Living With Hens In Sullivan County, New York

GOOD farms have much in common, yet you will hunt a long time before you find two where jobs are done exactly the same. Take the poultry farms of Henry Furk and Paul Steffens, for example, both being principally egg producers. Henry Furk lives near Cochection in southern Sullivan County, New York, and Paul's farm is a few miles away at Narrowsburg.

Paul Steffens hatches his chicks and has been rearing most of them on

remarkably well. For example, I asked both men to name the essentials that a man must observe to make a living in the poultry business and both of them stressed the number of hens per man, labor saving, keeping the house filled with birds, and getting a premium for eggs. Neither Henry nor Paul mentioned disease control as a serious problem on their farms.

"I am keeping double the number of hens per man that I did when I started 11 years ago," said Paul. He was build-



Paul brings the eggs to the egg room in the basement with this elevator.

range. He also sells around 70,000 baby chicks a year to nearby poultrymen to whom they are delivered by Paul's own truck. On the other hand, Henry Furk buys day-old chicks and rears them in confinement.

Henry changed from range-rearing of pullets to confinement rearing because losses from foxes, owls, coons, and other predators sometimes ran as high as 20%. On range, his neighbor, Paul says his losses are seldom over 5%. One reason is, doubtless, that he fences his range. Even so, he lost 1800 pullets last year from high water and while he says it may never happen again, he is leaning toward the idea of raising part of his pullets inside. He has excellent range and wants to cash in on it as much as he can.

Washing Eggs

When it comes to egg washing, you run into more differences. Henry Furk washes all the eggs produced on the farm. He uses a detergent sanitizer in an automatic washer, in fact he has two washers in order to speed up the operation.

Paul, on the other hand, washes only about one pail of eggs daily. He says that the men to whom he sells like unwashed eggs and as an extra dividend, he saves considerable labor when they are not washed.

The chances are that each man has figured out the best procedure for his own situation. Anyway, the important point is that on big issues they agree

ing roosts and nests in a new addition to the poultry house the day I called.

"How big do you plan on getting?" I asked.

"This is it," he replied, "I can house around 7,000 layers. I hire one man full time and some part time help. I think this is an efficient size, and the family can take care of them for a time if the hired man should get sick."

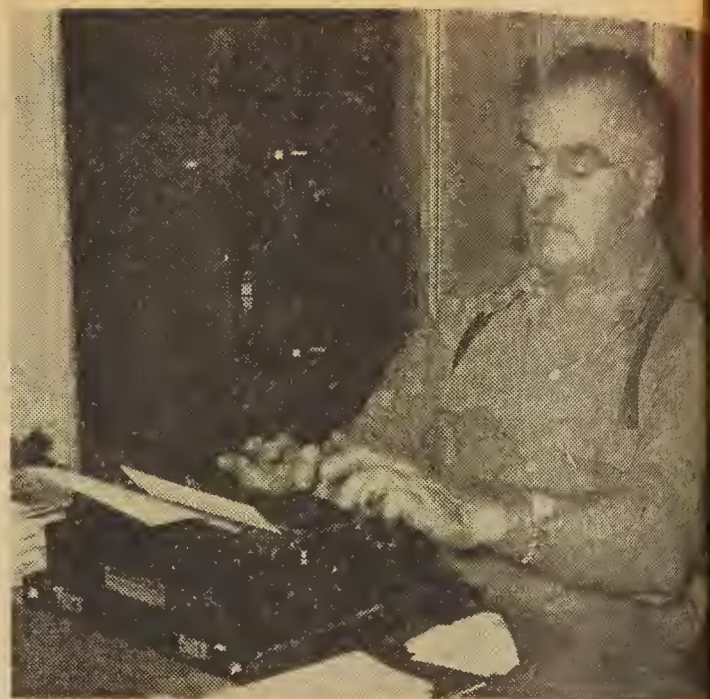
Henry Furk has 6,000 layers and about the same amount of help as Paul. To take care of that number with so little help, things have to be handy. On the Furk farm, cleaning the house is done by nearby farmers for the manure. Floors are cleaned only once a year but the dropping pits are cleaned out every 6 weeks or 2 months. On both farms, automatic feeders and waterers save a lot of lifting and a lot of time.

Paul Steffens has developed an interesting quirk in his watering system. Drinking troughs are off the floor on wire platforms but the platform frame sets on a concrete trough 6" high and if the outlet gets clogged, the trough holds the overflow and prevents it from spreading over the floor until the trouble is noticed and corrected.

On both farms, feed is elevated by power and brought down to the lower floors by gravity. Paul is planning to change to bulk feed delivery using his own truck to save even more labor.

There was a time when most poultrymen put the pullets into the pens in the fall and they stayed there until the

Henry Furk busy at his desk.



following fall during which time those that died were removed as well as a sizable percentage that were culled out. Now, most poultrymen, including Henry and Paul, plan on replacing birds twice, and in some cases, three times a year. This keeps the pens full and takes full advantage of the capital invested and the labor used. In addition, much less culling is done than was once the fashion. Paul figures that this is partly due to better-bred birds.

"When a good hen stops laying, she may look like a cull," he said, "but if she is a good hen, she will get back into production relatively soon."

Getting A Premium Price

Another point on which the men agree is the importance of producing eggs with quality high enough to command a premium. In fact, when feed is high and eggs are cheap, a premium may represent the difference between profit and loss.

Incidentally, Henry pointed out that even if quality is high, it is difficult to

bargain for a premium if you have only a few eggs to sell. What the buyer wants is a sizable quantity of top quality eggs on which he can depend. Henry sells to a delicatessen store. The eggs are put in 30-dozen cases and he gets a premium of 6 cents a dozen over the top New York price.

Paul has several customers, some being stores, and occasionally a commission man. Paul packs some eggs in one dozen cartons and on them he gets 10¢ a dozen premium over the top market price. Some are candled and packed in cases which bring a 6¢ premium. Large eggs, uncandled, bring the top market price, and uncandled medium bring 2¢ below top.

The trend among poultrymen in Sullivan County, as is the case everywhere, is to expand or to get out of the egg business. When you consider the methods used by Paul and Henry to cut the costs of producing a dozen eggs, it is easy to see how tough it is for a man with a few hundred hens to break even.—H.L.C.



George Schork who puts full time on the Furk poultry farm.

KILLING QUACK GRASS

GOOD chemical weed killers — followed by soybeans — will choke out quackgrass. That's what K. P. Buchholz and W. H. Zick, University of Wisconsin agronomists, found out in field tests.

Results were a little better when they left soybeans for harvest as dry beans than when they took them off at the hay stage.

In late April of 1954, they fertilized an old quackgrass sod with 80 pounds of ammonia nitrate. This produced a lush growth of the weed so that chemical weed killers could do a better job.

Three or four weeks later, when the grass was about 10 inches high, the agronomists sprayed the plots with various chemicals — maleic hydrazide and amino triazole at two, four, and eight pounds per acre and dalapon at four, eight, and 16 pounds per acre.

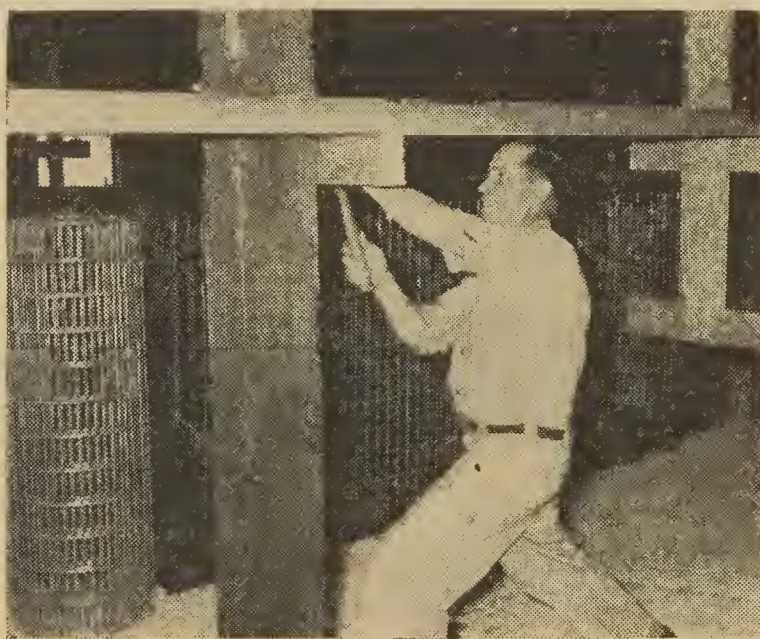
Four weeks later they seeded Blackhawk soybeans at 180 pounds per acre on sections of all plots. Where soybeans weren't seeded, they had previously

applied one and one-half pounds of CMU weed killer per acre to control annual weeds.

In late August, they removed a strip of soybean hay from each plot, then harvested the remaining dry beans in October. They plowed the entire test area the next spring and planted corn on it. They used one and one-half pounds of CMU per acre to control annual weeds.

In June of the corn year, plots with out soybeans had between 15 and 30 quackgrass shoots per square foot while the poorest soybean plot had about five shoots per square foot. The better weed control treatments averaged less than one shoot per square foot with the soybean smother crop.

All chemicals except the lowest application of amino triazole were effective. Dalapon injured the soybean slightly, but all beans yielded more than 4,000 pounds of dry matter per acre and produced a dense weed-controlling shade.



Fitting another pen with roosts and nests. This, Paul says, is last expansion of the business.



-Easy to Make-



THIS three-drawer chest has many uses a few of which are shown in the above sketch.

The material used is white pine and 1/4-inch plywood in combination for the sake of economy and ease of construction. Making the frame is simplicity itself when you follow the perspective sketches on the pattern.

The drawers are made out of 1/4-inch plywood with the block fronts attached by screws from the inside.

Pattern 282 will be mailed for 25c. It is included with the Bedroom Furniture Packet of patterns for making an 18-inch chest; dressing table; Bedside Stand and Hollywood type bed. Price of packet is \$1. postpaid.

Write to: Make It Yourself Patterns, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

PEN STABLE INFORMATION

Any reader who is thinking of building a pen stable will be interested in a bulletin called "Loose Housing Suggestions" by Ivan W. Bigalow, who, in the past, has been an occasional contributor for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

All that's necessary to get the bulletin is to drop a card to the Charles H. Hood Dairy Foundation, 500 Rutherford Ave., Boston 29, Mass.

OILING DIFFICULT SPOTS

To oil machine parts hard to reach with an oil can, make an extension by slipping a drinking straw over the spout.—Mrs. Lawrence MacMillen



Farm help won't track into the house or drink water under unsanitary conditions with an outdoor drinking fountain like this one being used by David Kennedy at Hamilton Lincoln's Brookfield Orchards, North Brookfield, Mass.

This one is installed outside for orchard help, but could be installed in the shop or shed for use in cold weather.—C.L.S.



The No. 5 One-Row Corn Picker, one of four Oliver models.

Watches your safety while it boosts your output!

The new snapping rolls are what do it. They're tough...they're lively...they really go after your corn. *But they don't go after you.*

You clear trash right from your tractor seat, safely away from the moving chains. Just touch a lever and the rolls open out. The trash falls free, and away you go.

And go is the word. The new Oliver pickers march through 100-bushel corn like crossing an open field. Everything about them is made for today's big yields: the rugged tubular steel frame...the wide-link, roller-type gathering chains...the king-size husking box. In fact, your Oliver Dealer can show you 14 ways that an Oliver tops all competition!

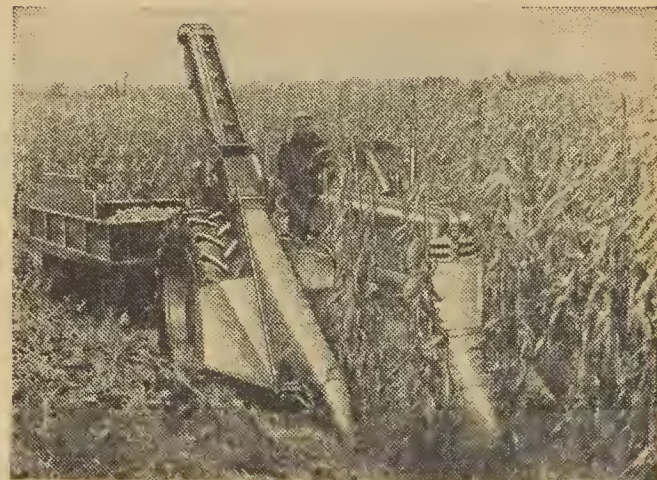
Better see him, now that the picking season is close at hand. You'll see that he has the very model you want—easy to own with Oliver's "Pay as You Produce" finance plan.

Any model you choose will give you all the safety-first, high-capacity features you get only with an Oliver picker.

The Oliver Corporation
400 West Madison Street
Chicago 6, Illinois



Ask Your Oliver Dealer about
THE OLIVER PAY-AS-YOU-PRODUCE PURCHASE PLAN

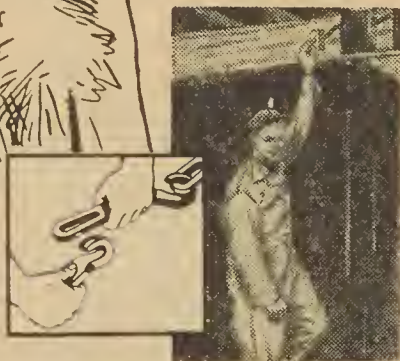


Two more in the complete line of Oliver corn pickers. Above, the No. 4 Two-Row Mounted Picker. Below, the No. 6, a one-row, semi-mounted picker for use with the three-point hitch (on the Oliver Super 55 or any similar three-point hitch tractor).





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PITCH FORK!*



A three horsepower electric motor driving a Patz Barn Cleaner (largest size) will consume 3 KW per hour.

Most dairy barns can be cleaned electrically in 10, 15, or 20 minutes with a Patz Barn Cleaner, thereby eliminating one of the toughest, meanest, heaviest jobs in dairying... for the cost of but a few kilowatt hours... each month.

PATZ BARN CLEANER

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Whatever your dairy barn arrangement, a Patz barn cleaner will install easier... faster... because it is simply, yet powerfully constructed.

ANGLED fast cleaning flites are welded underneath the chain to clean far more thoroughly. The Patz load carrying chain is of one-piece hook 'n eye construction with no rivets, welds, or pins to rust, corrode or bind. Individual links can be

added or slipped in seconds without tools. Exclusive factory built corner wheel assemblies cannot "pull out" as they ride "against" the gutter wall.

These are but a few, of many exclusive features that have provided thousands of trouble-free installations. Get the Patz Facts FIRST... from the following:

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**WHEAT ALFALFA BARLEY
RYE OATS CLOVER PEAS**

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WEEDAZOL®

(The Aminotriazole herbicide)

The most effective chemical known for killing Canada thistle without sterilizing the soil.

Spray Canada thistle plants which have been mowed to ground line or plowed and have regrown to height of 6-8 inches up until bud stage.

SEE YOUR DEALER TODAY. FREE BULLETIN ON REQUEST.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY

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Originators of Aminotriazole Weedkillers



Paul Mosher (with microphone) explains the operation to a group visiting his farm.

Using a Field Chopper for Hay, Grass Silage and Corn Silage

By CHARLES MOSELEY

THOUGH on most farms the baler has replaced the hayloader, you won't find either on the Mosher farm at Verona, New York. For seven years, Paul Mosher and his son Nate have been putting up hay with a field chopper, the same machine they use in making grass and corn silage.

Furthermore, the herd has responded favorably to their diet of chopped forage. With the usual roughage consumption, the average New York State dairy cows is fed around one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk. But last year, by consuming extra roughage, the average Mosher cow received less than 2,300 pounds of grain, yet produced over 12,000 pounds of milk, a ratio of one to five.

Paul and Nathan Mosher own and operate their 250 acre farm as a partnership. Located on productive soil in Oneida County, the land is well adapted to alfalfa and grain crops. The partners' first interest is their herd of 41 purebred Holsteins, in which they have developed some exceptionally fine animals. An outstanding example is "Council Rock Worthy Barbara" who last year finished with 21,870 pounds of milk and 922 pounds of fat in 365 days. In her first seven lactations she averaged 712 pounds of fat.

Emphasize Quality

Because they know good cows can't produce to their maximum capacity with poor feed, the Mosheres have emphasized high quality hay and silage and plenty of it. Twice a day, when cows are in the barn, they feed corn silage before milking and grass silage after, while at midday they provide all the chopped hay the herd will eat.

In their farm operation, the Mosheres have thought in terms of machinery requirements of their total forage harvest, the combination of grass silage, dry hay, and corn silage rather than each by itself. The field chopper, they say, meets the needs of all three.

In a study, "Analysts of Forage Harvesting Patterns," Professors Cunningham and Fife of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell concluded that the biggest costs in machinery use are depreciation and interest, costs directly related to the purchase price. Since these costs remain relatively constant whether the machine is used much or little, increasing the tons of roughage harvested by one machine will decrease those costs.

On 326 New York dairy farms, harvest costs resulting from the use of different combinations of equipment were compared. Conclusions were ex-

pressed in terms of machinery and labor harvest cost per ton of hay equivalent on different sized operations.

Among farms of similar size to the Mosheres' it was found that the total cost was \$4.70 per ton of hay equivalent when grass silage, dry hay, and corn silage were all harvested with a field chopper, while the cost was \$8.20 when both a field chopper and baler were used, a difference of \$3.50 a ton. Fixed costs begin to mount rapidly when much less than 200 tons of hay equivalent are harvested by one machine, whether a baler or a field chopper. Farms of the Mosher size do not harvest enough to use both efficiently. On the Mosher farm, which produced 290 tons of hay equivalent in 1955. Savings at \$3.50 a ton would exceed \$1,000.

Saves Work

In addition to cost, the Cornell figures show that the field chopper made it possible to handle roughage with less hard work. The Mosheres heartily agree. Both in the field and at the silo and mow, mechanical power does the lifting.

To operate with only a field chopper you must adapt your operation to chopped hay and admittedly, there are some problems to overcome. Moving chopped hay from place to place is more difficult, so adequate storage space above the cows is important. The Mosheres have found that more floor openings, evenly spaced above the feeding alleys, make handling easier. By using special forks, they find they can feed chopped hay as quickly as they could bales.

If hay is chopped too fine or is too dry, a dust problem is created. Fortunately, manufacturers of choppers are providing more adjustability in new machines to meet the need for a longer length of cut. Nate, however, does not consider dust as a serious problem. Furthermore, he feels that chopped hay maintains its quality just as well in the mow as would bales. He did say that a mow drier would be a worthwhile investment to improve quality and reduce field curing time, but no more so, than would be true for baled hay.

You may have heard that cows will develop sore mouths from eating chopped hay. Nate says, though, that in seven years of feeding chopped hay there have been no signs of trouble.

The combination of grass silage, chopped hay, and corn silage will continue to replace grain in the Mosheres' feeding program. Furthermore, they are confident that milk production will continue high. Fully as important, they can, with the field chopper, put up all their roughage with economy and machinery and labor cost.

Potato Marketing Agreements

(Continued from Page 1)

a price of \$1.35 a barrel, up to January 1. This dropped to \$1.18½ a barrel for the second period and \$1.02 a barrel for the third period.

The Extension Service throughout the fall and winter urged an orderly marketing program for each individual. Some farmers delivered to the starch factory right from the field and it is to be regretted that many farmers delivered approximately their entire crop during this period.

In March when it appeared that the Spanish government was willing to buy \$1,400,000 worth of potatoes in this country, the Potato Industry Council of Maine acted swiftly to get Maine producers to participate in the export deal. Congressman Clifford G. McIntire was instrumental in developing purchase agreements for the industry. W. Gordon Robertson of Caribou was dispatched by the Council by air to Spain on March 10 to investigate the proposition and to negotiate with the Spanish government. Frank W. Hussey, executive secretary of the Council and E. Perrin Edmunds, president of the Council, met with representatives of the industry and developed plans so that individuals and shippers would offer cars for the Spanish Deal.

Reports of the Spanish Deal boosted the morale of the industry, as a whole, and prices began to rise. The fact that 1,122 cars were eventually shipped with no one "welshing" on the deal in spite of the higher market, speaks very well for the morale and cooperation of the potato industry.

Potatoes were worth \$1.00 a barrel during the early days of October and November. As the prices rose to \$1.50 to \$1.75 a barrel in December the industry felt that this might be the tops for the year and many farmers sold most of their potatoes. On March 6 the price was \$2.50 a barrel but the Spanish Deal gave the needed "shot-in-the-arm" and prices rose to \$3.00 by March 15. Everyone realized the strengthening market and by the middle of May potatoes were being sold for \$7.00 a barrel.

Those who followed the orderly marketing program still had some potatoes to sell for this price, but many, of course, had depleted their supplies before the prices even reached \$4.00.

Aroostook farmers hope that the Marketing Agreement will be continued in 1956. According to regulations, if potatoes sell above parity only minimum standards can be enforced. This would be U.S. No. 1, 2" minimum. Parity at present is approximately \$3.46 a barrel. The price appears to be that now though at present it is difficult to determine a per barrel price. Of course, even though the price is about \$3.46 a barrel, if the department estimates that this price will drop lower and that parity would not average \$3.46 the Marketing Agreement can be enforced. Even if the Marketing Agreement were not in force most leaders in the industry believe that U.S. No. One, Size A and compulsory inspection should be the minimum for Maine conditions. Much of the strength of the Marketing Agreement was the fact that all cars had to be government inspected.

It was conservatively estimated that the cost to the government for the starch diversion program was about \$2¼ million. Doubtless, it increased the income of Maine about \$15 million. Because every potato sold in the country was affected by the Maine prices, many folks feel that the income to the National Potato Industry was 50 million dollars.

* * *

Long Island

THE proposed Long Island Potato Marketing Agreement fell by the wayside on June 26 when the U.S.D.A. announced that the plan to improve the

marketing of Long Island potatoes would not be voted on because of a lack of adequate support by growers and dealers at the hearing.

Was Expected

The U.S.D.A. recommendation that no referendum be held on the tentative agreement hardly caused a ripple in the Long Island potato industry. It was the expected decision, since the 6-day hearing held at Riverhead from April 30 to May 5 was characterized by a large amount of controversy and conflicting testimony.

About the only judgment the U.S.D.A. could arrive at after reviewing the 1,415 pages of hearing testimony was that the local industry was hopelessly divided on the issue, and that no marketing plan could be made to work where the growers were divided into three camps, each insisting on having its own way.

The idea of having a Federal Marketing Agreement to regulate the grade and quality of Long Island spuds shipped to market originated with several leading potato growers in Eastern Suffolk where the bulk of the crop is grown. Their primary objective was an industry-wide program to reduce the surplus by keeping the cull and pickout potatoes off the market to improve the reputation of Long Island potatoes. They felt some such industry-wide action was necessary after three years of unprofitable prices.

Tentative Plan

At the request of numerous Eastern

Suffolk growers, the Suffolk County Potato Committee had a tentative marketing agreement drafted. This preliminary plan was explained at the Long Island Potato Growers Convention where it received practically unanimous endorsement. The only opposition was from a very few western Suffolk and Nassau growers who said they wanted no part of a marketing agreement. Based on the nearly unanimous approval at the Convention, the Suffolk County Potato Committee and other farm organizations requested U.S.D.A. to hold a hearing on the proposed marketing plan so as to give growers supporting or opposing the plan a chance to be heard.

It was the decision of the Suffolk County Potato Committee that a series of five educational meetings should be held in the various potato sections of Long Island prior to the U.S.D.A. hearing, so that both growers and dealers would be fully informed concerning all the provisions of the proposed marketing agreement. Such meetings were held during the early part of March. Edward E. Gallahue of U.S.D.A. and John C. Datt of the American Farm Bureau Federation did an outstanding job of explaining the whole program and how it would operate. They stressed at each of the five meetings that the marketing agreement plan was subject to change according to the testimony submitted at the hearing.

In brief, the proposed agreement provided for the setting up of a 15-man committee composed of ten growers and five dealers, elected by Long Island growers and dealers, but formally installed in office by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture. This 15-man committee

would have the power, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, to make rules and regulations governing the grade and size of L. I. potatoes shipped to market. The primary objective was to increase prices to growers by improving the grade and pack through diverting the cull and other off-grade spuds to livestock feeding and to the new Long Island starch factory.

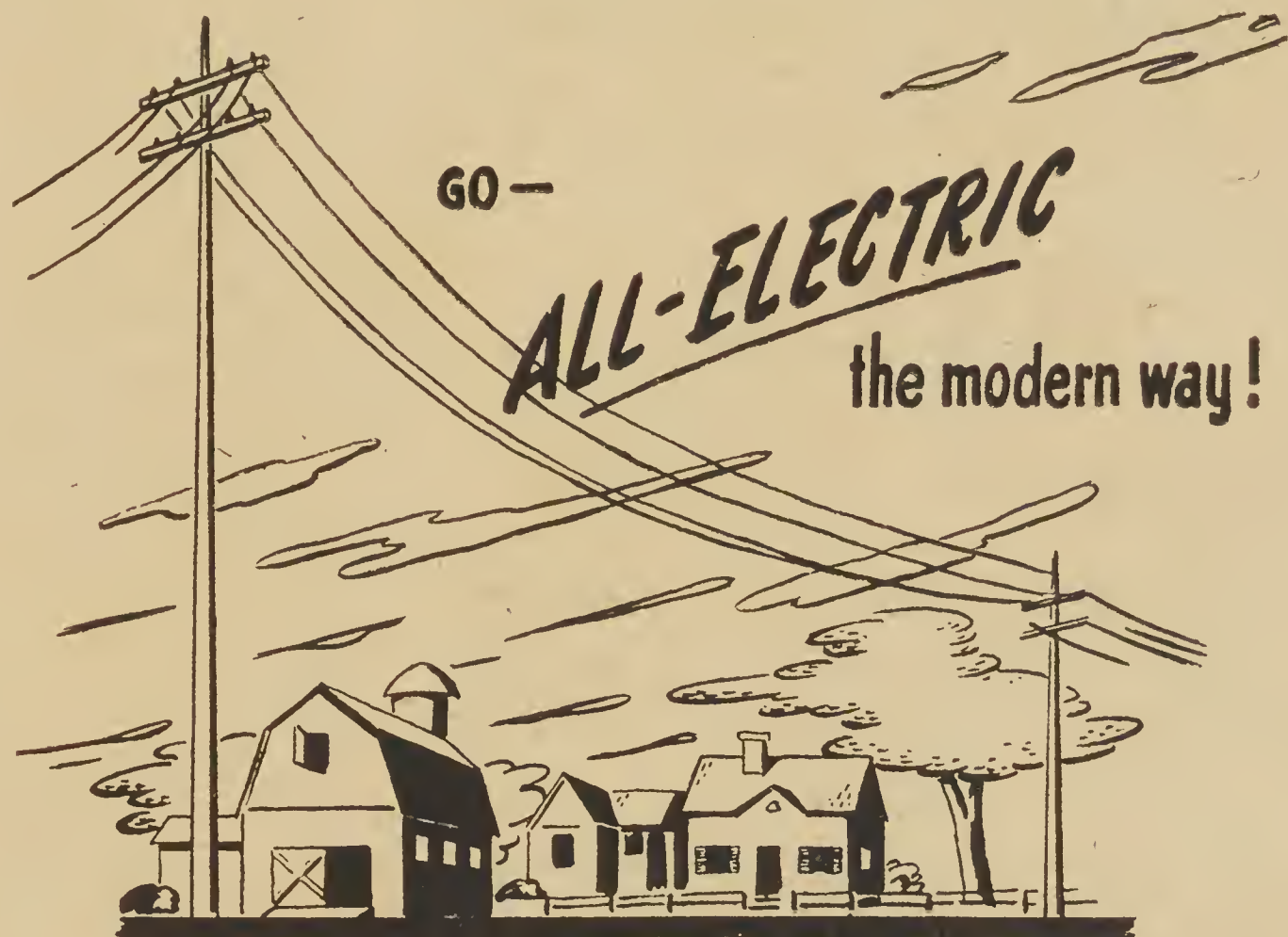
Inspection Proposed

Enforcement of the marketing agreement plan was to be achieved by having shipments shipping-point inspected, except that west-end farmers driving to New York City markets were to have their packs spot inspected by roving inspectors before loading. It was felt that having each load inspected would be too great a burden for the farmer who trucked his own potatoes to market.

In straw votes taken at all meetings, 77% of the eastern Suffolk growers voted in favor of the plan but the western Suffolk and Nassau growers were practically 100% opposed. They strongly objected to any kind of regulation or restrictions, and especially to any kind of inspection. They maintained that they shipped only well-graded, high quality potatoes to market and that therefore the program would be of no benefit to them in securing a profitable price.

After these meetings, a majority of the Suffolk County Potato Committee became convinced that including all of Suffolk and Nassau Counties under the marketing agreement program would only result in the defeat of the whole plan because of the vigorous opposi-

(Continued on Page 10)



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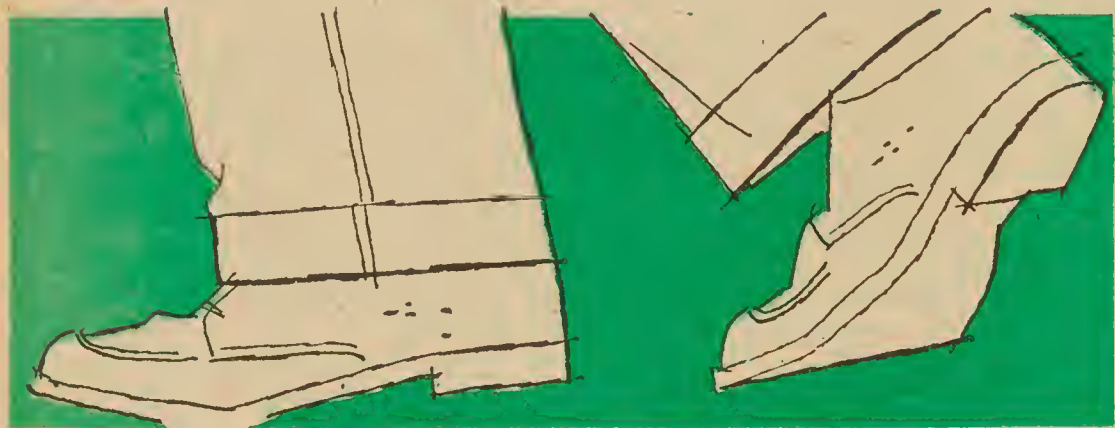
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Our ship, the S. S. Homeric is modern and palatial. You will love its friendly service, marvelous food, beautiful lounges, comfortable staterooms and broad sunny decks. Life aboard this cruise ship is just about the most pleasant existence imaginable. They have a large cruise staff which does everything it can to make our days memorable ones. And our own travel directors, the folks of the Travel Service Bureau of Brookline, Mass., look after us from start to finish. All of our land sightseeing trips are arranged by them with such care and perfection that it is like traveling on a magic carpet. You have nothing to do but follow the leader and enjoy every moment of the trip.

Even though we do not leave until Jan. 23, now is the time to get all the details of the cruise, as early reservations must be made in order to hold space on the ship. Our Caribbean Cruise itinerary will give you complete information and you can get a free copy of it by filling out the coupon below and

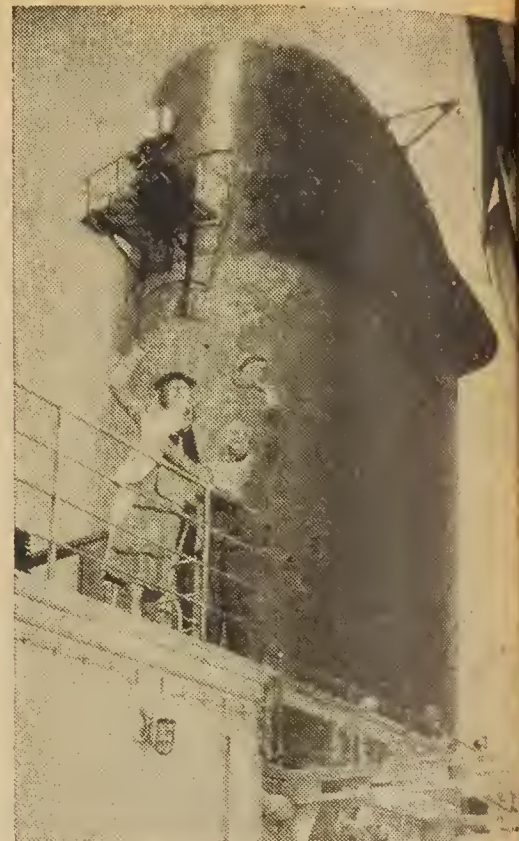
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American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.**

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Potato Marketing Agreements

(Continued from Page 9)

tion of the western L.I. growers. They took the stand that it would be better to have a marketing agreement just in Eastern Suffolk County than none at all.

However, a minority of the Suffolk County Potato Committee insisted that a marketing agreement program could not be made effective unless it covered all of both counties. This "all or none" stand resulted in the Nassau and western Suffolk growers employing a lawyer and endeavoring to kill the whole marketing agreement plan.

A majority of the Eastern Suffolk growers and dealers testifying at the stormy 6-day hearing, asked that the agreement cover only that part of the Island east of the Port Jefferson-Patchogue Road. On the other hand, several Eastern Suffolk growers insisted that all of both counties be included within the marketing area, or none. The western Long Island grow-

ers delivered the knock out punch at the hearing by vigorously attacking the agreement from all angles, although they repeatedly stated at the hearing that they were perfectly willing for Eastern Suffolk County to operate under a marketing agreement provided they were not included in it.

Most Long Island potato growers do not feel too disappointed that their marketing agreement plan has been killed without the formality of an official vote. The prospect of good prices for their 1956 crop has softened the blow considerably. The Island potato acreage is down 10% from last year and the delay in maturity makes a substantially lighter crop almost a certainty. The Philbrick Starch Company is constructing a factory at Riverhead. Most growers are optimistic that the starch factory will take care of any surplus which may develop in future years.

BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News

AUGUST 1956

Should Eggs
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Should Eggs Be Sold By the Box-Top Method?

I don't know. I'd like your advice. If I were given the responsibility of selling America's eggs, I'd try this:

1. Have Poultry and Egg National Board (P.E.N.B.) run the deal.
2. Get egg packers to use a carton with a P.E.N.B. trade mark on it.
3. Get the packers to pay 1/10¢ to 1/2¢ per dozen royalty to P.E.N.B. for using the carton.
4. With this royalty, advertise eggs on T.V.
5. Tell boys and girls to eat eggs and send the P.E.N.B. trade mark off of 4 egg cartons plus 10¢ for a "chicken circus" or other suitable toy.
6. Tell mothers to send the trade marks off cartons for P.E.N.B. recipe books.

Such a program on T. V. would publicize eggs, increase consumption of eggs, level out the seasonal price of eggs, decrease the price spread between "large" and mediums, make you and I more money. Please mail the coupon and let me know whether or not you like the idea.

Babcock Bessies for You in 1956-57

I sincerely believe that Babcock Bessies are the finest layers being produced in America today. Customers are reporting top production, large early egg size and high livability with Bobcock Bessies. Please send for a folder giving customer results with Bobcock Bessies.

Babcock Bessies in 1956-57 Random Sample Tests: This coming year, for the first time, we'll have a number of pens of Bessies in Random Sample Tests. Watch these birds perform!

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HOT Days — COOL Poultry

POULTRYMAN Stanley Igel, Cumberland County, Estelle Manor, New Jersey, is much like the market grower. Instead of irrigating crops he irrigates his henhouses to cool them down and avoids losing birds and keeps egg production up during intense heat.

Actually his cooling arrangement is a sprinkler system on the front roof of his four 36 x 350 foot henhouses. Igel claims it's for emergency use only and when one of those hot days comes along and there's a chance of losing poultry, he opens the valves and the entire roof area is sprinkled with cold water. In less than an hour, he claims he can cool down all building interiors 10 to 15 degrees.

In 1950, Igel, an agricultural engineer, lost close to 600 birds due to the heat. His answer was his roof irrigation system. Water is supplied from a driven well with a 6-inch casing and he keeps a reserve in a 750 gallon underground tank and a 250 gallon tank on top of the ground.

A 1½-inch pipeline carries the water to the roof, then 1-inch pipe for 75% of the distance across the roof, then, for better pressure, a ¾-inch pipe for the remainder of the distance. Pipeline is held on the roof with blocks and nails every six feet; regular ½-inch sprinkler nozzles every two feet for the entire length. Each building has its own valve and can be operated independently.

An iron handle on each section of pipe is used to turn the nozzles in order to compensate for any wind.

Under his market egg program, Stanley Igel raises 15,000 layers and has room for 7,000 replacements at one time. Although his system cost \$3,000, he claims it paid for itself in two years in both poultry saved and higher egg production. That's how he saves his crop with irrigation.—Charles Stratton

— A. A. —

TRAPPING CUTS LOSSES ON POULTRY RANGE

A GOOD pasture reduces feed costs, but loss of birds by foxes, coons, hawks, skunks, owls, possums, dogs, weasels and cats may more than offset all the savings in feed unless something is done to check such possible losses. A visit to four farms in the Interlaken area of Seneca County, New York on June 17 revealed that on one farm 50 pullets had been killed by various animals thus far this season.

A trapping program was started under the direction of a representative of the State Conservation Department. On the first night 4 coons and 2 skunks were caught. Another poultryman reported that thus far this season he had trapped 16 possums, 14 coons, 5 skunk, 1 grey fox and 3 great horned owls (on the ground).

Apparently, the first requirement in cutting losses from animals, when this is a problem, is to fence the range. All four farms visited had done this. Fencing makes it more difficult for animals to reach the birds and helps with the trapping. It is best to plow a furrow around the field and set the bottom of the fencing in the furrow. The dirt is then brushed back on the wire. This prevents animals from crawling or burrowing under.

The trapping is done with No. 2 jump traps. The traps may be set anywhere along the outside of the fence, but the corners are likely spots. A freshly-killed chicken is tied to the fence and two traps are placed on opposite sides of the chicken and about 12 or 15 inches away from it. The chains of the traps must be securely fastened. It is best to wear gloves in handling the traps to avoid the human scent, especially if trapping for foxes.—L. M. Hurd



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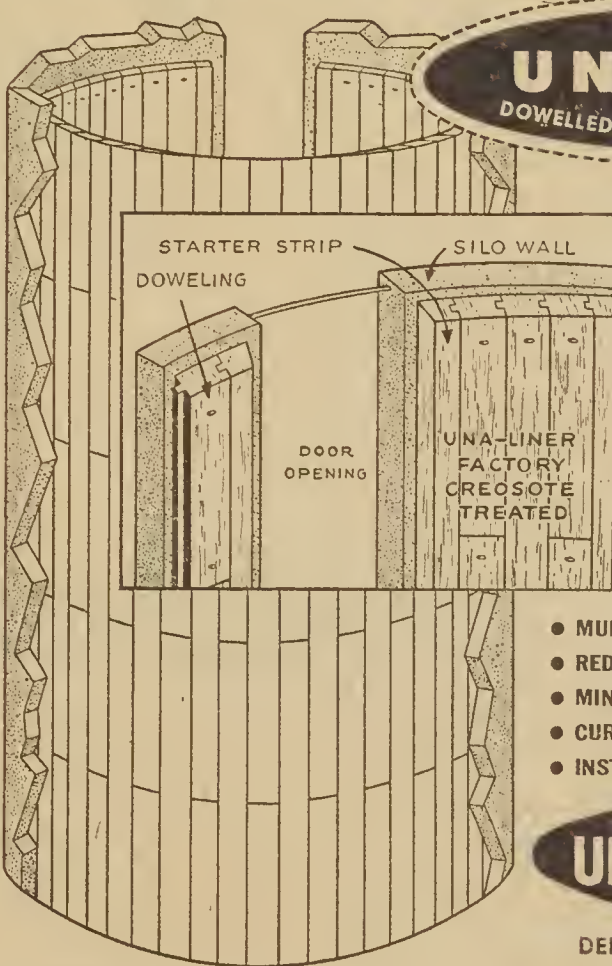


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gives you 5 full horsepower, weighs only 19 pounds. It will do any type cutting job. Zips through 8" Oak in 5 seconds, 18" Pine in 14 seconds . . . brings down trees up to 3 feet in diameter.

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LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

Chapter XII — Guarding Freedom (Continued)

THE founders of America left Europe to escape tyranny and to build a land where men could be free. They realized the necessity of some government, but they wanted as little as possible, and they wanted it controlled!

But gradually our Federal government has become so big that no man or group can understand it. It engages

in many activities never intended by its founders.

How did this come about?

A. By broadening the interpretation of what constitutes "interstate commerce," which the Federal government regulates under powers given by the Constitution.

Under present interpretations, the government fixes wages, regulates production, and controls prices.

B. By Supreme Court decisions on the constitutionality of laws.

President Roosevelt failed in his attempt to "pack" the Supreme Court but whenever he appointed a Supreme Court Justice, he chose one with so-called "liberal views."

C. The Income Tax Amendment.

The Constitutional Amendment allowing an income tax gave Federal government its first opportunity to collect huge sums as taxes without constitutional limit. Many of the newer government "programs" could never have been started without readily available funds to carry them out.

D. War.

Armed conflict always increases government powers which, once granted, are relinquished slowly if at all. Huge expenditures are required, and voters become toughened to high taxes and deficit financing.

E. Depressions.

Hard times cause distress; voters turn to government for help. Under the pressure of emergencies, real or manufactured, Congress readily turned over vast powers to the executive branch of the government.

F. Propaganda.

This probably is the biggest single help to government expansion. Using our money (taxes), government spokesmen or publicity men, often argue, threaten, and warn whenever a cut in expense is proposed. While advocating economy in general, they fight economy whenever it becomes specific.

G. Fear.

Government by fear developed to full flower from 1930 to 1940. (It may still be practiced when you read this). Government used our money to tell us of the terrible danger of such things as the atom bomb; a depression; war; soil erosion; inflation; a food shortage; strikes, communism.

To an alarming degree, this campaign of fear succeeded. Our ancestors feared government because of their past experience, but we have been persuaded to fear that which might happen!

As a result, we are afraid of the wrong things. We have been so busy fearing the possible disasters pointed out by government propagandists that we have had too little time to fear the far greater danger of the growing power of government and the continued

peacetime deficit spending which those powers have brought.

H. Promises.

Support for continued increase in the size of government has been built up by promising all things to all groups. The consumer is promised cheaper food, the farmer higher prices, the laborer better wages.

The methods of attempting to make good on the promises include high taxes, redistributed by subsidies; government jobs and government checks; through government plans, government managing and government meddling. Such a program can be "sold" only to people who forget that the Federal government has nothing to give except what it first takes away.

What can we do to shrink government down to a reasonable size?

If we expect to remain free we must exercise certain responsibilities. Democracy will not run itself. It has great values but the price is higher than many of us have thought.

Here is what I think should and must be done:

1. We must decide what we want.

We cannot have a government that is paternalistic toward one group, be it farming, labor, or industry, without getting paternalism for all groups. Too many individuals and groups want more than a fair share of the good things of life. Too many want to eat their cake and still have it. Do we want free enterprise and freedom or do we want socialism without freedom? There is no middle course.

2. We must not ask government to do those things we should do for ourselves, and we must resist such requests from other groups.

Beware of the lobbyists who ask for special legislation. We must continually tell government in no uncertain terms that we are determined to stop government from doing for us some things we have mistakenly asked for as well as some things we never even suggested.

3. We must vote.

Nothing pleases a corrupt political machine so much as a light vote. It is not enough to vote blindly, but blindly voting a straight party ticket is far better than not voting at all.

4. We must secure able and honest candidates.

We can be most effective in working for able candidates for local government because we know most about them. Doing that will automatically help to choose better candidates for state and national positions.

5. We must accept office when it comes to us.

It is so easy for a good man to say that he is too busy or that he is not interested in politics, but if good men will not accept, those not-so-good will be very happy to grasp the opportunity.

We must let legislators and public servants know what we want.

Do not make the mistake of believing that letters, post cards, or telegrams are ineffective. Personal letters are tremendously effective, especially if a majority of them are in substantial agreement.

There is nothing new about the program I have outlined. It is the identical program that has made democracy work in the past, and it is a program which will be effective always if a majority of citizens will back it.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

COUNTRY STORIES

Echoes from the Past

By DAYTON L. PHELPS

THE great day of the year for me was the Fourth of July and the next best threshing day.

Father grew 8 acres of oats. They were cradled and bound and put in the barn until I was 18. He employed a 3-horse tread thrasher made in St. Johnsville, N. Y., that came during the bright blue weather of October.

In good grain 60 bushels an hour could be threshed. Thirty three bushels was called a "run," then the machine was stopped for a rest and to change one of the three horses. The man who was feeding pulled a rope which put on a brake. The belt stopped at once, but the cylinder ran down with a racket that made a great clicking.

They would try to maneuver me to the tail-end to handle the straw, but I always managed to cut bands where I could see the cylinder "grinning for grain."

The owner of the rig was a tall Civil War Veteran who for many years was superintendent of a Sunday School. Mother often said he was too good a man to be threshing. She said threshers were so dirty she didn't like them in her beds, but I admired them.

My father had a life insurance policy and after paying \$500 in premiums, the company failed. Then a sleek, over-dressed, glib man from the company came and said if the company could get that year's premiums they would be solvent. So Father paid. But the company was dead and this polished rascal

knew it. The company wrote they would send 50 cents if we would write for it, which Father wouldn't do.

Before she found him out, Mother said what an awful smart well-dressed handsome man the agent was, but she despised an honest but dirty thrasher.

Sleepy and Cranky

By ALBERT BROWNLY

I WAS raised on a farm way back when we used to be in the barn extracting the milk at 4 A.M. I was only 14 and to wake a boy at that age is quite a job.

We had a big Holstein cow that we nicknamed "Damkicker" for the following reason. Just as the milker got comfortable on the three legged wooden stool, the pail squeezed between his knees, and his head nestled against her warm side, and at the first tug on the teats, wham, he landed in the gutter full of warm manure, pail somewhere else—and who knows where the stool is?

This went on and on. Whoever had the courage to milk her got the same treatment.

Our foreman was a deep thinker, and wondered why she only kicked in the morning. It dawned on him that people that do not get their full nights rest are cranky in the morning, and she might be the same.

He suggested we leave her till the last, and that the noise of pails, etc., might wake her up. We did that and she never kicked again.

She must have been asleep, and who can blame her for kicking when awakened in the middle of the night.

Live and Learn

CHAPTER XIII Maintaining Prosperity

(Continued from Opposite Page)

EVERYONE likes to have business booming, with full employment, plenty of homes and factories under construction, and a high level of demand by consumers. Everyone dreads hard times with unemployment, loss of savings by those who have been thrifty, discouragement on the part of all, and possible violence.

The history of America shows a succession of good times followed by bad times appearing quite regularly a few years after each war. It also appears that each period of depression is more serious than the previous one and that each boom hits a new peak.

Naturally much study has been given to what causes prosperity, what causes depressions, and what can be done to maintain good times and prevent bad times.

What Makes Prosperity?

Fundamentally a prosperous nation is the result of natural resources, hard work, ingenuity, and justice. America has had a combination of these things in an unusual degree.

We think of natural resources as including soil, timber, minerals, mineral fuels such as coal and oil, and water power. Fuels and iron are prime sources of power, in both war and peace. Some countries have developed stable, contented citizens with fewer natural resources than we have. Think of Switzerland with its mountains and Hol- and with its dikes, where ingenuity, hard work, and freedom have made up for lack of resources. Switzerland has taken advantage of wonderful scenery to attract tourists and has developed a watch-making industry which uses more labor than materials. Holland has added to its land by laboriously extend-

ing its land area by building dikes to push back the sea!

On the contrary, other countries have failed to take advantage of the resources they have and its people continue to have a low living standard in the face of potential plenty. It would seem, therefore, that while natural resources are desirable, the right environment is even more essential.

A natural resource benefits no one until it is used and it cannot be used until someone develops it. Trees must be sawed into lumber, coal must be mined, soil must be plowed and tilled, and waterfalls must be harnessed. Too often, however, the sequence of the three "exes" has followed in exploration, exploitation, and exhaustion of our resources.

We have gone ahead but not because of the kind of people we are. I say that because we are a mixture of many races from many parts of the world. There is no American race other than the so-called American Indian, so we cannot logically claim that we are naturally more intelligent or more ambitious than the people in other lands.

What then is the secret? Our ancestors came here seeking freedom and justice. They secured it to a greater degree than prevails in most of the world; and, because men knew they could keep what they made, they produced abundantly.

If a man is hungry or cold he will seek food and warmth. But there is little incentive to work beyond producing the necessities of life if men know that crimes and violence are uncontrolled or that the very government that is supposed to protect them, robs them instead.

(To Be Continued)

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



Arno Hangas, since 1942 General Manager of United Cooperative Farmers, Inc. at Fitchburg, Mass., has joined WIRTHMORE FEEDS. He is now making a three-month survey of operations in the Wirthmore production department. Another addition to the Wirthmore organization is Charles Firman, former Assistant General Manager at United Co-operative Farmers. He will work with Wirthmore's bulk feed operations.



Miss Eleanor Cabral, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel T. Cabral of Westport Point, Massachusetts, winner of the Founders' Scholarship offered annually by the BEACON MILLING COMPANY of Cayuga, N. Y. She attended Westport High School. She plans to go into nursing, education or public health work and attends Fitchburg State Teachers College, Fitchburg, Mass.

At the left of the picture is Edgar Clark, Manager of Beacon's grain store in Fall River, and at the right of the picture is Manuel T. Cabral, Miss Cabral's father.

Redi-Bolt threaded steel rods and Redi-Rod steel bars are now available with zinc finishes, according to a recent announcement by REDI-BOLT, Inc., of East Chicago, Illinois. These new zinc finishes are offered in addition to the blue, rust-resistant coating which has been furnished previously.

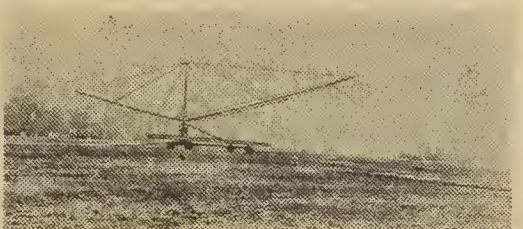
Dr. Malcolm H. McVickar, national authority on agronomy, has been appointed chief agronomist for the CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORPORATION. McVickar will make his headquarters at Calspray's home office in Richmond, California where its parent company, the Standard Oil Company of California, is setting up a new \$16,000,000 fertilizer operation.

A new wire winding device, working from the power take-off of conventional tractors, will be marketed soon by WIRE WINDER MFG. CO., Mendota, Illinois. Believed to be the nation's first such winder, it will roll or unroll wire smoother, continuously, regardless of ground condition.

The Fordson-Major Diesel tractor is now available in two tricycle models as well as the utility models. The model 72 has rear wheel adjustments from 52 to 72 inches, while the model 96 has rear wheel adjustments from 56 to 96 inches. Details available at FORD dealers.

A new low cost hay crop silage preservative and conditioner which controls grass silage odor, improves palatability and increases feeding value has just been introduced by the BEACON MILLING COMPANY of Cayuga, N. Y. The new preservative, known as "Keep Sweet," consists of dried citrus pulp, oat mill by-product, a special silo odor masking agent plus a high level of extra sweet cane molasses.

A recently published catalog on the new low-cost Papec No. 32 Forage Harvester is now in the hands of Papec dealers. In addition to describing the exclusive features of the Papec "32," the catalog explains the many jobs a forage harvester can do throughout the year. Write PAPEC MACHINE CO., Shortsville, N. Y. for copy of catalog.



A revolutionary new system of irrigation . . . a slowly revolving giant sprinkler . . . is now being manufactured by the VERMEER MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Pella, Iowa. The Vermeer Pow-R-Sprinkler consists of a huge 140' sprinkler boom which rotates on a 4-wheel trailer mounted turntable. The jet-propelled sprinkler boom is rotated by water pressure only, requiring neither hydraulic pump nor electricity. The Pow-R-Sprinkler will cover more than 3 acres (up to a 500' circle) with 1/4" to 1" of "rain" in one hour.

ALLIS-CHALMERS announces that power steering is now available with its own engineered attachment for the Model WD-45 tractor as a factory installation for dual or single front wheel or adjustable front axle types. In addition, power steering is also available as a field installation for Model WD-45 tractors in the hands of owners and also for all Model WD tractors produced since 1948. Your dealer has details.

AMERICAN CROP DRYING EQUIPMENT CO., Crystal Lake, Illinois is marketing a portable, mechanized crop drying machine that can be transported to all parts of the farm to dry grains, grasses, fruits or any other farm produce that calls for partial dehydration. Air-cooled engines, manufactured by KOHLER CO., Kohler, Wisconsin, furnish power for the dryers.

The INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY has announced two additional attachments for the McCormick U-34 power loader for their 300 tractor. Attachments include a crane that can lift 1,000 pounds 14 feet, and an adjustable 18-inch blade 7 feet long.

A new booklet tells a complete story on parlor milking. Such subjects as how many stalls to use, what stall arrangements are best, the size of the parlor, how many pens are needed and the size and location of loafing, holding and feeding areas, are thoroughly covered. An entire farmyard layout is shown in the "Farmstead Planning Tips" section. Free copies may be obtained from CLAY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

The NEW HOLLAND MACHINE CO., New Holland, Pa., has developed a calculator for determining how much silage preservative to use on various crops. The center wheel lines up the crop with the type of preservative easiest and cheapest to get, and a glance tells how much of that preservative will keep silage in good shape. These calculators were developed to distribute free. Write New Holland for details.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example: J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum \$1.50. Blind Box Number, \$1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—1. B. and bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York
EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative has top markets for Dairy Replacements. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers. Regular sales at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Tuesdays; Bullville, Greene, Wednesdays; Bath, Oneonta, Thursdays.

BROWN SWISS

REGISTERED Brown Swiss cattle all ages, herd T.B. accredited and Certified Bangs Free. Edward Scofield, Bridgewater, New York.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE: Bull born October 1955. Dam made 9521-435-Jr2-305C-2x milking. Maternal granddam 18501-1013-Jr3-365C-3x. Sire's dam has 6 records, 5 on 2x, averaging 11758-621, classified Excellent. From outstanding cow families. Also top bred heifers due late summer and fall and yearling heifers and calves. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

REGISTERED Guernsey cows and bred heifers, due early Fall and Winter. Fifteen years testing, vaccinated and Certified. Priced Reasonable. Porter Pepperdine, Cattaraugus, New York.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED Hereford service age bulls. Choice quality. Famous background. Mack Park Wolcott, New York. Phone 5734.

REGISTERED Polled Hereford Bulls. Also few young registered cows with calves. Ship any state. Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, New York.

FOR SALE: Wide choice bred Hereford cows with calves at side. Also bred and open heifers. Domino and Triumphant breeding. C. E. Townsend, Lake Ridge, R.D., Ludlowville, N. Y.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers Write: Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Registered Aberdeen-Angus from Certified Brucellosis-Free Herd. Very good breeding lines. Open and Bred Heifers. Three Bulls and cows with calves at side and bred. Heckman Farm, Bath, N. Y. Phone P.Rosert 6-3281 (Collect).

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS

MARKET your livestock through Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top markets for all livestock. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers for Dairy Replacements. Stockyards at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Bullville, Greene, Bath, Oneonta. Ask your neighbor about Empire; it's a good place to do business.

MULES

WANTED: Matched team of young mules, weighing 2800 or more. Francis V. Garrison, Walkill, New York.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood, Locke, N. Y.

GREAT DANES: Championship bred puppies. Unusual quality. Trimmed, inoculated. Dr. John Thurber Ithaca, New York.

COLLIE Puppies. Beautiful tris. ideal companions, registered. Carlu Collies, South Vernon, Massachusetts.

GERMAN Shepherds, good selection, May litters. Black with silver, some grays. Healthy pups, guaranteed. Visitors welcome. E. A. Foote, The Foote Hills, Unionville, New York. Bon-Vesta Kennels.

BORDER Collie pups 2 months. 1 Border Collie female 2 yrs. 1 Border Collie male 2 yrs. 1 English Shepherd male 3 months. P. E. Spencer, R5, Canandaigua, N. Y. Phone 1065 J evenings.

ENGLISH Pug puppies, blacks and fawns, little beauties \$60.00 Blue Star Kennels, Medina, N.Y.

SPRINGER Spaniel puppies reg., good hunters, gay, affectionate pets. Luetgens, R.D.1, Freehold, New Jersey.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE—Registered ram lambs and yearlings first and second prize at the Dutchess County Fair. Exceptional good breeding stock, good depth and compact. Real Hampshire type with registration, f.o.b. Hyde Park, N. Y. E. I. Hatfield.

SHEEP WANTED: Up to 250 good breeding ewes purebred or grade. A. J. Dickson, Kanona, New York. Phone Bath Pr. 6-2601.

BABY CHICKS

BABY Chicks \$7.95—100 C.O.D. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at Hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4 Penna.

MONEY Making Chicks! Pullorum typhoid clean. Bred for big profit eggs or meat production under ordinary farm conditions. Many matings sired by R.O.P. males. Day old or started chicks. Ducklings. Turkey poulters weekly. Write Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullorum clean. Write for older and prices. Rich Poultry Farms Wallace → Rich & Son Hobart New York

BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Route 3A, Ithaca, N.Y.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

BABY CHICKS

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611

YOU CAN'T Beat Nature. Why sacrifice yearlings? "Keep layers 5 years." Produce more large eggs economically. Free bulletin. Sine, AA3, Quakertown, Penna.

SURPLUS! AAAA Rocks — Reds—Wyandottes—Hamps—\$7.95-100. All pullets, \$14.95; mixed heavies, \$6.95. Light mixed, \$2.95. Broilers, \$1.95. Baby ducklings, \$24.00-100. F. O. B. Nearest Supply Hatchery. Economy Chicks, Lockland, Ohio.

ZIMMER'S Farm Proven Leghorns. All chicks hatched from our own breeders. 100% pure Mt. Hope. Also our new farm proven strain cross. Good livability and persistent layers of large eggs. Write for details and prices. Zimmer Poultry Farm, Box C, Gallupville, New York

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm, Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph 8-1611

6000 MARCH, April and May hatched White Leghorn pullets. Hanson Mt. Hope Strain, range raised. All pullets from our own stock and perfectly healthy. E. C. Brown Prop., Brookside Poultry Farm, Sergeantsville, N. J.

CAPONS

CAPONS are the choicest of poultry meats. There is always a good market for them always bring highest premium prices. We have thousands of these heavy breed cockerels—all surgically caponized—4 and 6 weeks of age. Their sexless life is spent quietly. They do not crow—do not fight—they just eat and grow big rapidly—frequently weigh 9 pounds for market in 5 months or so. Very tender—very tasty—easily picked—economic to raise. Priced very low. Write, wire or phone us today. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

TURKEYS

BROAD Double Breasted Bronze Turkey Poults. Big profitable turkeys. Pullorum typhoid clean. 12—\$11.50; 25—\$22.25; 50—\$42.50; 100—\$82.95. Immediate shipments. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

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MONEY Makers! Giant White Pekin Ducklings. Fast Growing — ready for market in 9 weeks. 12—\$4.25; 25—\$8.25; 50—\$15.50; 100—\$29.00. Send money order for quick shipments. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

GUINEA PIGS

GUINEA PIGS. Youngsters and breeders, \$1.00 up. Elizabeth Urban, Ushers, New York.

RAISE guinea pigs, a profitable business. Free booklet and prices. W. C. Long, Ladiesburg, Maryland.

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SPOTTED Poland China service boars. All ages, ready to use baby pigs, bred gilts, large herd. C. W. Hillman, Phone 8481, Vincetown, N. J.

REG. LANDRACE & Yorkshire weanlings, also crosses, world's finest bacon type. All from famous lines, many judged champions. All guaranteed to breed or money refunded. John Stitchesman or Sims Reeves, Hemmingford, Que. R.R.1. Tel. 324R4, 305R5.

BERKSHIRES — Excellent type breeding boars ready for service, from outstanding blood lines. Vaccinated for hog cholera and hemorrhagic septicaemia. \$65.00 f.o.b. Hyde Park, N. Y. E. I. Hatfield.

REGISTERED (Modern Type) DUROCS. Spring boars and gilts from production tested sows and litters. Also taking orders for Fall weanling pigs. See our Durocs at the New York State Fair. Happy Acres Farm, Yost Road, Waterloo, N. Y.

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NEW ZEALAND Reds, Black Dutch, Blue Eye Polish, Himalayan, Seal Rex and Angora rabbits for sale. Bardy's Rabbitry, Thompson, Connecticut.

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MASTITIS Special — C. A. MYCIN in the 12cc syringe containing 500,000 Units Penicillin, 200 mg. Dihydrostreptomycin, 50 mg. Neomycin, 10 mg. Cobalt at \$6.00 per dozen. Carlat Pharmacal Co., Box 1, Bardonia, New York.

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AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox, Phone—Bergen 97 New York.

LET Empire handle your farm sales. Empire offers new Farm Auction Sales, arranges sale of livestock, farm equipment, right on the farm. Call your nearby Empire Stockyards manager for information, or write O. C. Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Oneonta, N. Y.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog Reich Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Our famous choice clover New York's finest; 5 lb. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.60; case 6-5s \$8.98. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. cans \$10.20; 2-60s \$19.20; 5 or more 60s \$9.00 each. All 60s F.O.B. Sold by ton or rail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

MAPLE Sugar in 5 lb. cans \$1.00 per lb. F.O.B. Colebrook, New Hampshire. Also Maple Syrup. W. W. Furgerson.

PECANS

PECANS in shell, 5 pounds mixed, \$3.00. Shelled meats, regular mix, 3 pounds, \$4.00; best mix, 3 pounds, \$5.00. All postpaid. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

HELP WANTED

NEW PLASTIC Mending Tape. Just press on! Repairs clothing instantly. Lightning seller. Samples sent on trial. KRISTEE CO., Dept. 101 Akron 8, Ohio.

SPARE time greeting card business! Show friends new type tall, parchment, photochrome Christmas, All Occasion assortments. Make \$50, \$75, \$100 extra money. Bonus. Write for feature boxes on approval, 74 free samples personal Christmas cards, stationery, free catalog, selling guide. New England Art Publishers, North Abington 833-F, Mass.

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men. Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750 Walker-Gordon Lab Company Plainsboro, N. J.

ATTENDANTS—Male and female. Salary \$2750, annual increases to \$3490 less maintenance. Five day, eight hour work week. Annual vacation (20 days) with pay. Paid sick leave. Many opportunities for advancement. For information write Director, Wassac State School, Wassac, N. Y.

RUN SPARE-TIME Greeting Card and Gift Shop at home. Show friends samples of our new 1956 Christmas and All-occasion Greeting Cards and Gifts. Take their orders and earn to 100% profit. No experience necessary. Costs nothing to try. Write today for samples on approval. Regal Greetings, Dept. 2, Ferndale, Michigan.

MAKE Extra Money — with newest Christmas Card assortments. 21-card \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 "Tall-Slim" Christmas, All Occasion, Religious assortments, gift wrappings, gifts, novelties, imprinted Christmas Cards. Experience unnecessary. Profits to 100% plus cash bonus. Write for samples on approval, free \$1.00 gift offer, catalog, selling plan. Hedenkamp, 361 Broadway, Dept. AA-6, New York.

CHRISTMAS Card Agents: Make money in spare time. Sell finest line of Christmas Cards, imprints. 100 money makers. Make up 100% profit. Financial plan offered to organizations. Samples. Write. Leopold Roy, Richmond, Vermont.

REAL ESTATE

DIRECT from owner. Lovely 75 cow farm in high state of cultivation. Nearly 1/2 new seeding. Abundance of water. 1 mile from City of Oneonta, New York, Otsego Co., near two colleges. Two houses, main house has 2 baths, GE oil furnace, modern kitchen. 72 stanchion barn, 4 maternity pens, 16x50 concrete silo, 18x20 new concrete block milk house, horse barn and workshop. Now producing over ton of milk daily. Bare price \$34,000, can also be purchased stocked and equipped. Also available with this farm only, 77 acre adjoining farm, 25 stanchion barn, 7 room home with fireplace for additional \$9,000. This property is being sacrificed for quick sale. Some financing can be arranged. East End Cattle Sales, Inc., 108 Chestnut St., Oneonta, N. Y.

TRADE—30 acres Maryland crop land for run down New York farm. Fred Collins, Newfoundland, New Jersey.

BERKSHIRES — Hawley, Massachusetts, \$7,700 Home, Acreage, Hut, Groux, Voluntown, Conn. 7 ROOM prerevolutionary house, 2 baths, fireplace, trees, stream—\$26,500. Wilson-Broker, 24 Bank Street, Sussex, New Jersey.

NEW STROUT Fall Catalog, just out! Mailed free! Over 3,000 bargains, 36 States, coast-to-coast. Farms, homes, businesses. World's largest; 56 years service. Strout Realty, 251-R 4th Avenue, New York 10, New York.

WANTED. Farm, 150 mile radius New York City. House, barn, stream, up to \$8,000. Write David J. Portnow, Croton Falls, New York.

POULTRY Farm, 120 acres. Good home. Write for price and description. Box 75, Meridian, N. Y.

APPROXIMATELY 43 acre farm. Write to Fornarotto, Washington, New Jersey.

FOR SALE — 23 acre Poultry Farm, fully equipped, including 5000 layers. Located 7 miles from Ithaca; close to Cornell University on main road. Modern 8 room house. Excellent retail trade. Picture on request. R. S. Kellogg, Ithaca, N. Y., R.D. 2.

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50,000 CEDAR POSTS and rails, best quality. price list on application. Deliver anywhere. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vermont

CEDAR POSTS and poles, all sizes. Sturdy 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving. 15 cents at yard. Penta treated barn poles. Phone 683121. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcelus, New York. Closed Sunday.

HAY

ALL TYPES of hay, delivered by truck load of 6-7 tons, guaranteed as represented. Stewart's Produce Service, Maplecrest, N. Y.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

SAVE TIME and Labor with versatile Model Five Wagon Unloader equipment. It's rugged, it's simple and foolproof. Cuts crop handling time in half! Unloads six-ton load in a few minutes. Equipment mounts easy on any wagon or truck. Power unit slips on or off in a jiffy, weighs less than 65 lbs. with 1/2 H. P. electric motor. Power Unit available separately or with motor, false front endgate or canvas roller. Howard S. Crane, Distributors, Verona, N. Y.

FOR SALE: International #10 hammer mill — good condition, half price. R. Sirjane, phone 200 Cuttingsville, Vermont.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Aug. 18 Issue.....Closes Aug. 3
Sept. 1 Issue.....Closes Aug. 17
Sept. 15 Issue.....Closes Aug. 31
Oct. 6 Issue.....Closes Sept. 21

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

HABCO Crop Dryer — portable, 200 bushel, George Knickerbocker, 326 Mendon Road, Plainfield, New York.

FATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade-ins of other makes. Silage low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. New Farm Supply, Rome, New York

35 BALERS. Used New Holland Super 66, 2 T. 45 T. PTO. 2 IHC 50 T. 4 AC Roto Balers, John Deere automatic wire tie with motor \$825. Machine Automatic wire tie used 3 seasons, wire motor \$750. Oliver #8 automatic wire tie with motor, like new, \$795 10 New Holland \$525, 40 combines most all makes and models. John Deere #25 7 ft. PTO like new, bargain. IHC 62 with motor \$495. AC with motor \$450. Case PTO-Bin \$325. Massey Harris with motor, \$480. IHC 12 ft. SP \$1175. 12 used forage harrows \$295, up. Most all makes. Grain binders, balers, loaders, corn binders-silo fillers. 14 acres covered equipment. Our trucks deliver. Don Howard, Canandaigua, New York.

GUARANTEED Silo-Matic silo unloaders—auger bunk feeders—feeds up to 300 head in 2 minutes automatically. Wet, hard packed or frozen silage no problem. 30 days free trial. Low cost. Write Railco Co., Inc., Plainfield, Illinois.

FOR SALE. One 4 stall Surge Milking Parlor used about 5 years. Reason for selling no longer use pen stable. Excellent condition, half price or new one. Wesley S. Langdell, Morrisville, Vt.

IRRIGATION system used one month. G.M. H.P. Diesel motor, pumps 1500 gals. per minute. 3200 ft. 5 & 6 inch pipe, 24 large nozzles. Cost \$12,000.00, price \$10,000.00. A. L. Westervelt, Spencer, N. Y.

BUY TRACTORS, trucks, jeeps and other government surplus. Bulletin (Published Mondays) lists all sales. Trial subscription: Next four issues \$1.00 Government Surplus, Paxton, Ill.

NEW EQUIPMENT — Power Drive Corn Harvesters on rubber with loaders reduced to 1/2 price. McCormick Deering Harvester Threshing Engine Drive, Bin, Clover and Hydraulic Attachments — \$1500.00; Mower for Super A — \$100.00. Harry A. Strong, Groton, N. Y. Tel. 3 or 31.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins — Save—Direct from factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, \$5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, \$7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, \$13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Oct. 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

SILOS. Fair Prices. Prompt service. Write Charles Mundy, RD #2, Norwich, New York.

KNIVES: Field Harvesters and Silo Fillers \$4. each. John Deere, Case, Skyline, McCormick, Papez, New Holland. Most baler knives \$5. each. Highest quality. Money back guarantee. Postpaid. C. O. D. add \$1.00. Agricultural Knives, Baldwinville, New York.

FOR SALE: One 1949 Case grain thresher, size 28.47. One 1941 Pioneer bean thresher, size 26.47. Both on rubber, both in very good shape. Abraham Nevelezer, Williamson, New York. Phone 4282.

DEPRESSION Prices—We sell cheap. Save 75% new and used tractor parts. 150 makes, models, 1936 catalog ready. Send 25c refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

FANFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed, 8 brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 25c coin Mail Pix. Dept. A. Box 7100, Elkins Park, Penna.

SPECIAL Trial Offer. 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25c. 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, New York.

SEEDS

FOR SALE: Tetra Petkus seed rye from clean fields. Also some common rye. Order early if you need seed rye. We invite you to inspect our fields. Clark Seed Farms, Richford, New York.

PLANTS

TRANSPLANTED Strawberry Plants set in July, August will bear next Spring. Also potted grown plants. Catalogue. Pleasant Valley Farm, Millbury, Mass.

FLOWERS and BULBS

IRIS — perennial supreme, more gorgeous and bigger than ever, 6 assorted #1. Luetgens, R.D.1, Freehold, N. J.

GINSENG

GINSENG: Top prices since 1882. Send your ginseng to Belt Butler Co. Dept. A. 343 7th Ave., New York 1, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHOLESALE name brand gift, appliance catalog. Big discounts free delivery, and double S&H Green Stamps with all purchases. Send \$1 refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

FREE—big new wholesale catalog! Up to 50% saving for you, family, friends on nationally known gifts, jewelry, toys, appliances, Christmas cards etc. Also make money selling part time! Write: Evergreen Studios, Box 846-A, Chicago, 42, Illinois.

50% PROFIT Baking New Greaseless Doughnuts in kitchen. Grocers buy daily. Free plans. George Ray, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

EMBROIDER Stamped Linens. Buy direct from Manufacturer and save. Send for free catalog. Dept. 990, Meribee, 16 West 19th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

PASTEL Ribbon Remnants, good lengths, widths 100 yards \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Massachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUSINESS Cards, \$2.98 per thousand postpaid. Inquiries invited. John C. McGrath, Feely Road, Caledonia, New York.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

NYABC MEETING AND SHOW

THE combined 16th Annual Meeting and Sixth Annual Cattle Show of the 47,000 member New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc., is to attract a banner attendance in Ithaca August 3 and 4.

Entries already in for the 50 classes to be judged during the Show and interest displayed by dairymen and breeders throughout New York State and in Western Vermont justify the prediction of a record breaking crowd, according to Harold B. Rosa, superintendent of the show.

The NYABC Cattle Show is the second largest in the state and prize money totalling \$5,413 will be distributed. In addition, a top prize valued at about \$400 and eight lesser district prizes worth about \$50 each will be awarded each day at a drawing open to attending dairymen who have used the service this past year.

Anticipating a crowd of over 10,000, the management of the show has provided for free milk on grounds of the cooperative on Judd Falls Road and has made adequate provision for parking.

First event on the 2-day program, starting at 10 a.m. Friday August 3, will be the Junior Showmanship contest open to youngsters 21 years and under. Judging begins at 1 p.m. Friday and resumes again at 8 a. m. on Saturday. A highlight of the Saturday afternoon program will be a parade of animals grouped by sires. Entries in the Show are all female offspring of NYABC dairy sires, whether artificially or naturally sired. Judges are Hilton Boynton of the University of New Hampshire and Lawrence O. Colebank, Knoxville, Tenn., of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

Wide interest attaches, also, to the annual business meeting of the big cooperative, scheduled for Friday evening. Delegates representing the membership of 195 units that make up the NYABC organization in New York and Western Vermont will be in attendance. They are to elect two district directors and two directors-at-large.

Professor K. L. Turk, head of the Animal Husbandry Department at New

York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, will be the featured speaker at the business session. His topic has been announced as "Livestock Production Around the World."

— A. A. —

BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION

The New York State program for controlling brucellosis of dairy cattle has been slowed up by a lack of funds. However, this is only temporary and it will be continued with the help of Federal Funds.

Ring tests of herd samples were made in half the milk plants in the State by July 1st, and that part of the job is expected to be completed in the next five months. Only herds that showed a positive reaction to the ring test will be blood tested. About 22% of New York State dairy herds are in that group. In the meantime, calf vaccination will be continued.

It is important to remember that July 1, 1959 has been set for the date when New York dairy herds must be free of brucellosis.

— A. A. —

SHORTHORN BREEDERS' PICNIC

The New York Shorthorn Breeders' Association will have a picnic on August 12 at Holley, New York. The host will be Irving Kennedy.

Clarence Worden of Windsor, Broome Co., president of the Association, will preside at the business session. There will be judging contests for both juniors and adults.

— A. A. —

WINNERS SCRAMBLED ADS CONTEST NO 4

CORRECT answers in Scrambled Ads Contest No. 4, which appeared in the July 7 issue, were: Smoker Farm Elevators, Esso Standard Oil and International Stock Food. From the pile of correct answers, a blind-folded member of our staff drew the following winners of \$1 each:

Herbert E. Field, Morrisville, N. Y.; Albert F. Ortel, Collins, N. Y.; Mrs. Richard Hubbell, Ithaca, N. Y.; Mrs. Florence Wilson, Addison, N. Y.; George Sager, Forestville, N. Y.; Mrs. Anna Theis, Johnson, N. Y.; Catherine Flint Leigh, Clinton Corners, N. Y.; Mrs. Ralph A. Harris, Gilbertsville, N. Y.

Mrs. Charles A. Grau, Castorland, N. Y.; Mrs. A. Ruth Youngs, Pine Bush, N. Y.; Mrs. Ross Cady, Skaneateles Falls, N. Y.; Mary Ellen Champion, Lowville, N. Y.; Elaine Pierce, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. Joseph Flint, Cherry Valley, N. Y.; Mrs. A. A. Newcomb, Prattsville, N. Y.; Mrs. Esther Balch, Lyme Center, N. H.; Graham White, Stowe, Vermont.

Robert Swider, Colchester, Conn.; Ruth Collins Midura, Ware, Mass.; Byron C. Haskell, Northfield, N. J.; Blanche Hulslander, Troy, Pa.; Katherine Dodge, North Edgecomb, Maine; Mrs. Irving Bates, Smyrna Mills, Maine; Mrs. Harry Terwilliger, Sussex, N. J.; F. S. Emmons, Hightstown, N. J.

— A. A. —

WORST IS BEHIND US

Dear Ed:

My warm congratulations on another constructive contribution to milk marketing progress of New York State. Your editorial, "It Is Time To Ask Questions," is excellent, and should be read by every dairyman in the New York milkshed. If they will do this, it will increase the support of the constructive cooperative organizations and weaken the appeal of the demagogues.

We are fortunate indeed in the prospective modest increase in the pool price of milk during the coming fall and winter months. New York dairymen have been through a tough squeeze, but the worst is behind us, and further progress can be expected if we follow sound and constructive policies and improve the efficiency of production and marketing.

With warm personal regards,
W. I. Myers, Dean, New York State College of Agriculture

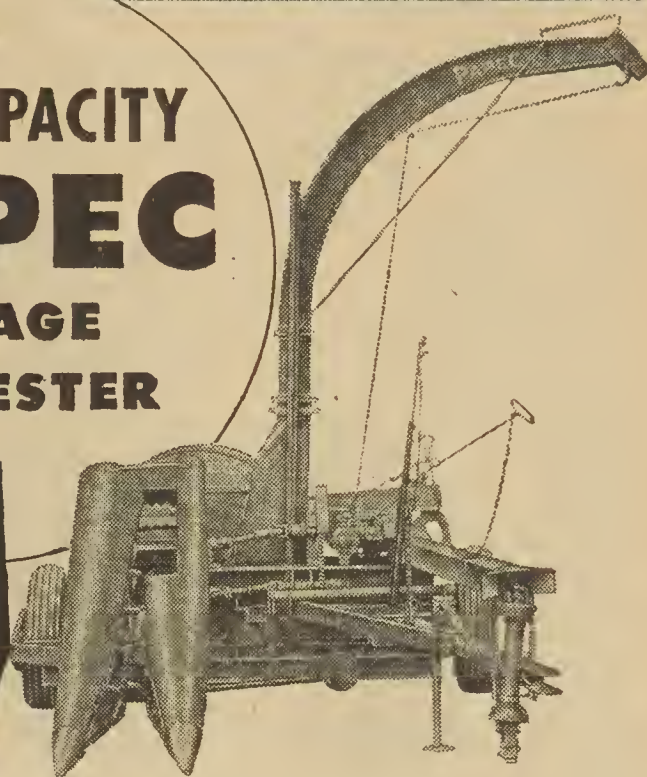
NOW for the first time—

A HIGH CAPACITY PAPEC FORAGE HARVESTER

Complete with Row Crop Attachment

\$1310

f. o. b. factory



Priced lower than any other make!

● Even the man with a small herd can afford the new Papec No. 32 Forage Harvester. Equipped with row-crop attachment, PTO drive, and all ready to go, it is priced lower than any other make. It is a big capacity, high performance harvester with full 14 in. throat. With its 3 gathering chains, the row-crop attachment handles down and tangled corn fast and clean without any extra equipment.

Direct cut and hay pick-up attachments are also available for the Papec No. 32. New quick-hitch makes changing from one attachment to another quick and easy. Other exclusive Papec features... Adjustable Axles... Side and Rear Feed Delivery... Automatic Delivery Pipe Control... Patented Silage Shelf... Adjustable Hay Pick-up Fingers... Simplified Direct Cut Reel.

You can't buy equal capacity or comparable performance for anywhere near the price of the Papec "32". See your Papec dealer or send name on margin of ad for FREE booklet.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY

Shortsville, N. Y.

FORAGE HARVESTERS
ENSILAGE CUTTERS

CROP BLOWERS
HAMMER MILLS

HAY CHOPPER-SILO FILLERS
FEED MIXERS

Public Auction

SATURDAY—AUGUST 25th—1 P.M.

Selling entire herd of
Herbert Deming, Nichols, N. Y.

37 PUREBRED DAIRY CATTLE 37
(all 6 yrs. and under)

20 Jersey milch cows & bred heifers
5 Jersey heifer calves
9 Holstein milch cows & bred heifers
3 Holstein heifer calves.

A select herd—Plenty of records & type Curtis Candy breeding—Fall freshening. TB & Bangs Certified—Vaccinated—30 day test.

Bottling and Milking Eqt.

Auctioneer—Merrill Brodrick, Mansfield, Pa.

FOR SALE

45 REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN FIRST
CALF HEIFERS

due to freshen September, October, good condition, reared on this farm under favorable conditions from well selected calves, well known bloodlines, high producing dams. Four generation pedigrees & records on hand. Also 5 large grade heifers.

Bangs certified—T.B. Accredited
Calfhood vaccinated.
Prices reasonable

Write: F. C. Baker, Furnace Brook Farm
So. Shaftsbury, Vt.
Or Phone—Bennington 5750

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

ADIRONDACK AYRSHIRE CLUB SALE
Fair Grounds, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

SAT., AUG. 18, at 12:30 P.M., D.S.T.

40 COWS and BRED HEIFERS

All will be fresh or due within a few days of sale date. A lot of them have records and are from good-record dams. Ayrshires have superior udders and make bigger profits because they produce a lot of 4% milk.

HEALTH: Nearly all are from Bangs Certified herds, Calfhood Vacc., T.B. and Blood Tested and inoculated against shipping fever within 30 days of sale date.

For Catalog Write

TOM WHITTAKER, Auct.,

BRANDON, VT.

BROWN SWISS AUCTIONS

THE NATIONAL SUPER SWISS SALE

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., FAIR GROUNDS
11 A.M. D.S.T.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11TH

Supreme quality in a Super Sale. 35 Head—4 Bulls, 31 Females. Selected tops from herds in 10 states. Never before has there been a sale with such a high percentage of Excellent animals. It is a sale of champions with championship bloodlines.

HYCREST GOODWILL HEIFER SALE

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., FAIRGROUNDS
2 P.M. D.S.T.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11TH

(Immediately following the Super Swiss Sale)
A sale of extremely nice heifers, both bred and open of HyCrest breeding consigned by HyCrest Farm, Leominster, Mass., and other breeders of the nation having HyCrest bloodlines.

ETHAN ALLEN DISPERSAL

Allen Alfred, Owner

At the farm—BURLINGTON, VERMONT
10 A.M. D.S.T.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13TH

140 HEAD 7 BULLS 133 FEMALES

A big day of selling one of the leading herds of the East. Heading the sale will be the Excellent bull LEE'S HILL MANSFIELD and 23 of his daughters. Plenty of wonderful animals of all ages.

For catalog write

BROWN SWISS SALES SERVICE
LAKE MILLS — WISCONSIN

FOR SALE!

Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Geese, Turkeys, Dogs, Berry Plants, Vegetable Plants, Seed, Farm Equipment, Real Estate, and a host of miscellaneous items on the SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE PAGE of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Get the Best in Concrete Silos COROSTONE

• STRONG — T-Beam Action for maximum strength.

• LONG LIVED — Staves are corrugated and vibrated in individual molds for long life.

• SAVE MONEY — Save up to 25% with a Corostone.

Trained crews erect.

Send for FREE descriptive folder TODAY.



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Box 528-A Weedsport N. Y.

*Please send me free booklet on Universal Silos.

Name

Address

City

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)
TRESPASSING Signs. Samples. Prices. Free. Cassel. 65 Cottage. Middletown, New York.
BUSINESS Printing! Letterheads, billheads, etc. Free Samples! Mayhew Press, Milford, N. H.
TRESPASSING signs. Prices, sample, free. Beacon Press, Route 3, Albion, New York.
LOGGED Septic Tanks, Cesspools, Grease traps, cleaned quickly by amazing Sea-Cal Enzymes. Eliminates odors, overflowing, back-ups, pumping, digging. Safe, guaranteed results. Average 6 months supply. \$4.95. Order today or write for booklet. Suburban Products Company, Department 25, Box 6531, Philadelphia 38.



Back-to-School Wardrobe

YOU AND your sewing machine are going to get a thrill out of sewing for school days ahead!

It takes so little time to make the smart dresses shown on this page . . . and some of the teen-age styles are also suitable for career girls with school days behind them. The stores are full of lovely fabrics—lustrous new textures, bright colors, interesting print effects. They're so exciting, you'll find it hard to choose which one to use first. And it will pay you and your budget extra dividends to "sew your own"!

4575. Make this flattering deep-yoke dress in a jiffy! No waistline seam! Junior Miss sizes 9 to 17. Size 13 takes 5½ yds. 35-in. fabric. 35 cents.

4805. Fashion headlines the "princess" jumper with smooth, fitted and

flaring lines — so figure-enhancing!
Misses' sizes 12 to 20. Size 16: Jumper,
4¾ yds. 35-in; blouse, 2¼ yds.
35 cents.

4831. It takes very little sewing time to make this lovely school dress. Very newest style—long-torso atop a flare skirt. Teenage sizes 10 to 16. Size 12 takes 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. 35-in.; $\frac{3}{8}$ yd. contrast. 35 cents.

4509. Look Mom! This easy-sew outfit is proportioned especially for the chubby girl! Chubby Girls' sizes 8½, 10½, 12½, 14½. Size 10½: Jumper, 2⅞ yds. 39-in.; blouse, 1⅝ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4502. Send her back to school in this long-torso newest fashion! Child's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 takes 1½ yds. 35-in. plaid; 1 yd. plain contrast. 35 cents.

9001. Add many smart changes to her schooltime wardrobe with these

versatile mix-match styles! Teenage sizes 10 to 16. Size 12: Jerkin, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ yds. 54-in.; skirt, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

9101. Girls love the yoke bodice, round collar, whirlaway skirt! Just right for school. Girls' sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10 takes 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ yds. 35-in.; $\frac{3}{8}$ yd. contrast. 35 cents.

4777. Three treasures to multiply your wardrobe! Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 40. Size 16: Blouse, 1¾ yds. 35-in.; skirt, 1½ yds. 54-in.; jerkin, ⅔ yd. 54-in. 35 cents.

4614. Dreamy style, this shirtwaist dress—and the sewing of it is a cinch! Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 40. Size 16 Printed Pattern takes 5½ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4615. Every junior will want this flattering jumper as the basis of her new winter wardrobe! Companion blouse to sew in white contrast. Junior

Miss sizes 9 to 17. Size 13: Jumper, 2½ yds. 54-in.; blouse, 1⅝ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

9329. Save money by sewing the mix-mates to double her wardrobe. Basic pattern, easy to sew. Child sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6: Jacket and jumper, 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ yds. 35-in. nap; blouse, 35 cent yd. 35-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS

Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose **THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (35c)** for **EACH** pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for **EACH** pattern. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE**, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

PERFECT SEAL GUARANTEED WITH NEW BALL DOME LIDS

Better, Easier Way to Seal Jam and Jelly



JELLY-MAKERS PRAISE NO-PARAFFIN METHOD
DEVELOPED WITH NEW BALL "HALF-PINT" JAR!

"Biggest jelly-making news in years!" That's how leading food editors describe the no-paraffin method of sealing jelly, with new screw-top Ball "Half-Pint" Jars.

"We have used many of the new 'Half-Pints' to make jars and jars of luscious jam," one of the editors of GOOD HOUSEKEEPING recently wrote. "After weeks of storage the flavor and appearance is as perfect as the day it was prepared, because of the excellent sealing power of the Dome Caps."

Shaped like a jelly glass but fitted with sure-sealing Ball Dome Lid and Band, the "Half-Pint" seals just like the world famous Ball Mason Jar.

Safer—More Convenient

Gone is the extra, sometimes dangerous step of melting paraffin. Just place the Ball Dome Lid on the jar and screw down the band. Easier to open, too.

Ball Dome Lids provide absolute protection against dust, contamination, and insects. Jars stack easily and safely, saving precious shelf space. No wonder food experts are so enthusiastic!

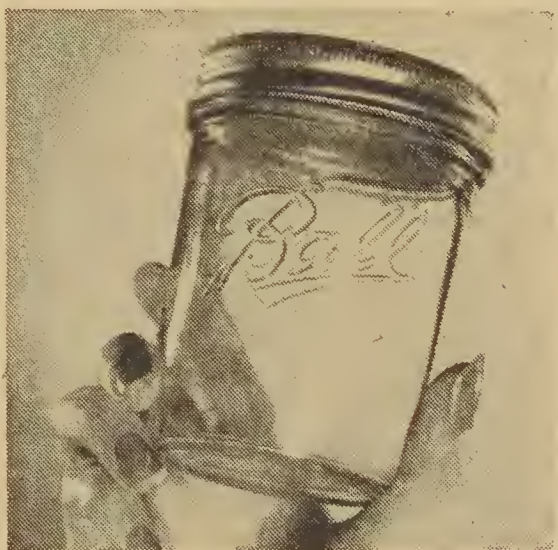
So Easy a Child Can Do It!

The Ball no-paraffin method is so simple, it has even been applied to a kitchen-fun set for young children. Called the "Jell-E-Maker," this educa-

AVOID "FRUIT FLOAT"

To prevent the fruit in jams and preserves from floating to the top has always been a problem. Now it is easily solved by a method not possible when the contents are sealed with paraffin. Just pour hot jam into the new Ball "Half-Pint" Jars and seal immediately with a Ball Dome Lid . . . No waiting; no stirring. When the jam starts to thicken—in about 20 to 30 minutes—shake the jar until the fruit is distributed evenly. Try this yourself and see how much easier, quicker and better it is than ever before—sealed for keeps with Ball Dome Lids.

tional kit contains miniature Ball Jars, Ball Dome Lids, pectin, grape juice, and accessories for making grape jelly. Watch for this gift in toy stores. Your young daughter will get as much fun out of making jelly the Ball no-paraffin way as you will!



NEW "HALF-PINT" IS
JAR OF MANY USES

All over America, homemakers are finding new uses for the Ball "Half-Pint." It's just the right size for putting up your favorite relishes, sauces and specialties. Ideal for home canning diet foods, or for a family of two.

"Half-Pints" are tops for freezing; because they seal airtight. And the tapered shape lets contents slide out without thawing.

FOR PERSONAL GIFTS—One or more Ball "Half-Pints" filled with your own jam, jelly or relish makes a thoughtful gift, doubly appreciated because the jars are re-usable. "Half-Pints" will ship perfectly—the Ball Dome Lid does not shake loose or leak.

300 Recipes for Canning and Freezing

64 pages of step-by-step methods, helpful home-canning and freezing hints, many full-color illustrations—all for 25c (coin). Address BALL BLUE BOOK, Dept. AA86, Box 5, Muncie, Indiana.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK—IF A
BALL DOME LID FAILS TO SEAL!

Home-Canning Results Insured by New Offer

Millions of home canners know they can always get a sure seal with a Ball Dome Lid. Now the makers of this famous closure want everybody to try it—to discover its superior quality.

That's why Ball Brothers now guarantee a perfect seal with each Ball Dome Lid, or double your money back. You can have complete confidence in Ball Dome Lids, due to their finer materials and experience in serving generations of home canners.

Ease of testing is another Ball Dome Lid advantage. If the Dome clicks down, or stays down when pressed, you know you have a positive vacuum seal. On those rare occasions when the Dome doesn't stay down, the jar is not safely sealed. Then you can reprocess or refrigerate the contents so that their value is not lost.

Double Refund on Dozen

Under this unique guarantee, every Ball Dome Lid in a package must seal perfectly or you can get back *twice the price of the entire 1-dozen box*. Read details below. But don't expect this "home-canning insurance" on any other brand. Insist on guaranteed-to-seal Ball Dome Lids!

HERE'S OUR GUARANTEE:

If a Ball Dome Lid fails to seal, return it to Ball Brothers Company, Home Service Dept., Box 729, Muncie, Ind.; tell us price paid for 1 doz. lids. You'll receive *double* that price for every package from which one or more lids failed, up to *maximum refund* per package of 39c for Regular or No. 63 Dome Lids, 59c for Wide-Mouth. If lids came with Ball Jars or Caps (Lids and Bands) you'll get maximum refund. Guarantee terms effective to June 1, 1957.



Enamel Lining, Easy Test,
Firm Red Rubber Seal, All
Help Produce Finer Result

Ball Dome Lids have three important features of superiority:

1. **Cream-White Enamel Lining**—won't rust or corrode. Always looks so clean and sanitary!
2. **Firm Red Rubber Seal**—gives positive vacuum seal!
3. **Easy to Test**—when Dome clicks down, or stays down when pressed, you *know* the jar is vacuum-sealed! Dome Down . . . Jar Sealed.

Home Canning Saves Plenty!

Studies prove home canning saves real money! For instance, tomato juice costs only 5c a quart, figuring 2c for home-grown tomatoes; 3c for fuel, Ball Dome Lid and Ball Jar (based on 10-year average jar life).

Other bargains are yours by canning peaches, apricots, vegetables bought at the store in bulk at the peak of the season. Look for the specials!



As Don McNeill says on the "Breakfast Club"

Put up Jam 'n' Jelly
without Paraffin . . .

USE BALL "HALF-PINT" JARS
and BALL DOME LIDS
for 100% PROTECTION!

Tune in "Breakfast Club" . . . ABC Radio

Readers Report Common Superstitions

AS FOR superstitions, a Ladder set at an angle against a building has always been a challenge to me, and I defy bad luck by walking under it. Thus far, the luck has been on my side.

But if I am so unfortunate as to **Break A Mirror**, it gives me a sinking feeling, and I live in fear of disaster, whether it materializes or not.

A **Black Cat** crossing the road before our car is a good sign, I think, if it hurries across (and I always see that it does).

Friday The 13th is a red letter day, one of expectancy and thrill.

If I drop a **Dish Towel** or the bottom of my dress is turned up, I know my "beau" is thinking of me, for I'm under his feet, most of the time, since his work is at home.

If a **Buttercup** is held under my chin and it reflects yellow, it is fibbing, for I do not like butter and never have from a child up.

The **NUMBERS 13 and 23** may bring bad luck to some, but to me they are fascinating.

Do Whistling Girls and Crowing Hens always come to some bad end? I think cigarette smoking has a much more deleterious effect.

If I have left the house and must return for a forgotten article, I think it is a good idea to **Sit Down in a Chair** before starting out again if only to collect my thoughts, as well as the forgotten article.

The superstition that to **Remove One's Wedding Ring** brings bad luck may be true—if it is not replaced.

To hear a **Dog Howling** in the middle of the night may portend an imminent death in the neighborhood. I have known it to happen.

To **Spill Salt** accidentally may mean a quarrel is in the offing; anyway, it is a good warning to beware!

It amuses me when someone **Knocks On Wood**, hoping to dispel a hoodoo; and it is better to **Cross Your Fingers** than to hold your breath while you work toward an end that looks dubious.

If I **See a Pin** and let it lay, I don't have bad luck all through the day, only I would be short just one pin.

I think that is about all, on the spur of the moment. — *Mrs. Elizabeth B. Steele, Cayuga, N. Y.*

A LONG LIST

HERE is a list of superstitions which I have heard during the past.

Bad luck will come:

If you kill a cat.

If a black cat crosses the road in front of a person when he is traveling.

If a young married couple let anyone come into their bridal chamber on the morning after their wedding day.

If you give away a gift.

If you burn up a photograph of a person.

If you tear out or burn a page of the bible.

If you walk under a leaning ladder.

If you boast of good luck and don't rap on wood.

If a bride lets her lover see her on her wedding day before the ceremony.

Good luck is sure to follow if:

You put an article of clothing on wrong side out when dressing and leave it that way during the day.

You carry a rabbit's foot with you.

You find a penny.

You find a horseshoe.

There will be a death in the family:

If a dog howls. (I believe that this sign is true, as dogs have a human feeling of prediction of what is about to happen.)

If it rains in an open grave, there will be another death in that family within a year.

If a person carries an open umbrella in his house.

If you see a star fall.

If you let a baby look at himself in a mirror before he is a year old, this baby will die.

If you change a baby's name, he will die.

If there is much bare ground during the winter, there will be a lot of green graves before spring.

There is sure to be company if:

Two chair backs come together.

One sets an extra place at the table by mistake.

One drops a knife, spoon, or fork when wiping the dishes.

One draws a black mark across the floor when he is sweeping.

Here are some miscellaneous superstitions:

If a person has a troublesome wart, he should bury a dishcloth and the wart will disappear. (I think only a foolish person would believe this.)

Two knives placed at a place at the table means a coming wedding in the family.

If someone leaves a baby's diaper at

The unlucky three lights on a match originated in the trenches of the first World War. If a match lasted long enough to light three soldiers' cigarettes, it was apt to prove a target for an enemy bullet.

If we could trace superstitions to their sources, we might find they had a perfectly logical beginning after all.

—*Mrs. B. R. Hull, Orleans, Vt.*

PROVERBS, TOO

MANY, many years ago an old paper published long lists of superstitions, proverbs and wise sayings. I was intrigued by this collection, and decided to make a large bedquilt of pieces of cotton material, cut in certain patterns, with a square of white material in the center of each block on which was written with indelible ink a different superstition.

These I selected with much care, and the idea that each superstition was nearly always true. My bedquilt is the

most terrible bad luck to his family hole is made in the hogan and he taken out through the wall.—*Mrs. H. Chrisman, Scottsbluff, Nebraska*

FROM FINLAND

I WAS born and raised in Finland. My mother was a country woman and very superstitious. This has influenced me to believe some of them, though I know they are superstitions.

In the old country when cows were let out to pasture the first time in the spring, someone, usually a young man or girl or maybe several of them, would be sent with them to shepherd them. They wouldn't stray and so nothing would happen to them. When the shepherd returned, he or she was supposed to have water thrown over his or her head. This would keep the herd from harm and bring good luck for the whole season.

Never sing right after you get up in the morning. If you do, you will shed tears before night or be otherwise appointed.—*Ida J. Arvidson, R. D. 1, Cumber Hill Road, Foster Center, N. Y.*

BLUE MOONS

WE HAVE heard the expression "Once in a blue moon," and the is more than one origin.

An old lady who lived to be nearly 100 years old and a schoolteacher gave her theory which, according to an astronomer friend of hers, is correct.

Once in a great while we have two full moons in one month. The moon is full approximately every 28 days minus 3 hours. As the months are longer than 28 days, time builds up and occasionally two full moons occur in the same month. The second moon, if it occurs, is called the Blue Moon.

It has been said that the moon shining directly on a sleeper's eyes will produce blindness. Cucumbers, radishes and turnips increase at its full. Onions thrive better after the full. Herbs gathered before the full are of the greatest strength. Shingles will curl if not cut at the right phase, fence posts will come out of the ground if not set at a certain phase and so on.

Today our weather forecasters have many scientific instruments, as well as airplane storm tracers to aid them, but still they seem to be often incorrect in their predictions. As a matter of fact, some of our humblest animals are generally as dependable in weather forecasting as our most expert weather men.

Observations shows us that grasshoppers usually stop singing as soon as bad weather approaches. When fish swim near the surface of the water and jump out frequently there will be a storm. When crows perch on the treetops and chatter to themselves, expect fine weather. When swallows fly high, fine weather can be expected, but when they fly close to the ground, rain is almost surely approaching. When hens roll in the dust and go to roost later than usual, bad weather is brewing. When cats begin to lick their heads carefully as if expecting company, look out, bad weather is on the way.—*Mrs. Helen Trine, Mercer, Maine*

NO LUCK

IN REFERENCE to your articles on superstitions, I would like to submit three. They are as follows:

1. Goldfish in the house bring sickness, also peacock feathers.

2. An ivy plant growing inside brings all kinds of bad luck.

3. A pregnant woman will have twins if she eats double-yolked eggs.

I tried the third one but I only had one baby at a time.—*Mrs. C. G. Webb, 454 Akron Road, Lockport, N. Y.*

What Kind of a Life Partner?

THERE comes a time in the life of every young man when the most interesting thing in the world is a girl. The same applies, of course, to a girl's feelings about young men. Properly controlled and guided, those feelings are perfectly right and natural. The interest of young people in persons of the opposite sex is the basis for the family. So the matter of making a right choice becomes highly important. On this choice depends a lifetime of either misery or happiness.

To help you think constructively on this problem, **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** will pay \$5.00 for the best letter written by a young man on the subject "What I like in girls." We will also pay \$5.00 for the best letter from a girl on the subject "What I like in boys," and \$1.00 will be paid for each additional letter that we can find room to print from either boys or girls. The writers should not be more than 25 years of age and should so state in their letters. Address letters to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, Department LGB, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and have them in our office not later than August 18.

a person's house, there will be a birth there within a year.

If a stork passes over someone's house, there will be a birth at that house in the near future.

If a bird flies in at a window, there will be some good news.

If a young person's shoelace becomes untied, his best girl or her beau is thinking of him or her.

If one's nose itches, he will kiss a fool.

If one's foot itches, he will go traveling.

If one gets a long scratch, he will go on a long trip or journey.

If one is married in blue, he or she will always be true.

If the sun shines bright on a wedding day, it is a good omen.

When some of these signs have come true, I have wondered if it is coincidental, or if I should become superstitious. — *Mrs. Fred Durant, Potsdam, New York.*

HOPE AND FEAR

I AM glad to find someone else interested in superstitions which I don't believe in but which sometimes refuse to be routed by common sense.

For good luck omens I can never resist: birthstones, four-leaf clovers, horseshoes and picking up pins.

Call superstition what you wish, the bride today laughingly wears "Something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue." Superstition is hard to get rid of because it combines two of the strongest emotions—hope and fear. It has played a sinister part in religion and in the practice of medicine and law. It was a part of the Romans' daily life and the foundation of Puritan witchcraft.

only one of its kind that I have ever seen, and I assure you that everyone who has seen it has been keenly interested.

These are copied from the inscriptions on the quilt:

Flatterers are like cats that lick and then scratch.

There is no need to fasten a bell to a fool.

Bad luck often brings good luck.

Losers are always in the wrong.

Little wit in the head makes much work for the feet.

Hope is as cheap as despair.

Eagles fly alone, but sheep flock together.

Cloudy mornings turn to clear evenings.

Poverty is not a shame, but the being ashamed of it is.

Faith bridges chasms with a rainbow.

That which was bitter to endure may be sweet to remember.

One hour today is worth two tomorrow.

Let your best horse leap the hedge first.

Gain got by a lie will burn one's fingers.

—*Mrs. Fannie E. Stafford, New Lebanon, N. Y.*

INDIANS HAVE THEM

MY PARENTS were reared in Pennsylvania and they had dozens of superstitions. The Navaja Indians also have many superstitions. We traveled in Arizona one autumn through their reservation. There is only one door in their "hogans" and no windows. If an Indian dies, he is never taken out through the door for it would bring the

August Designs



7242

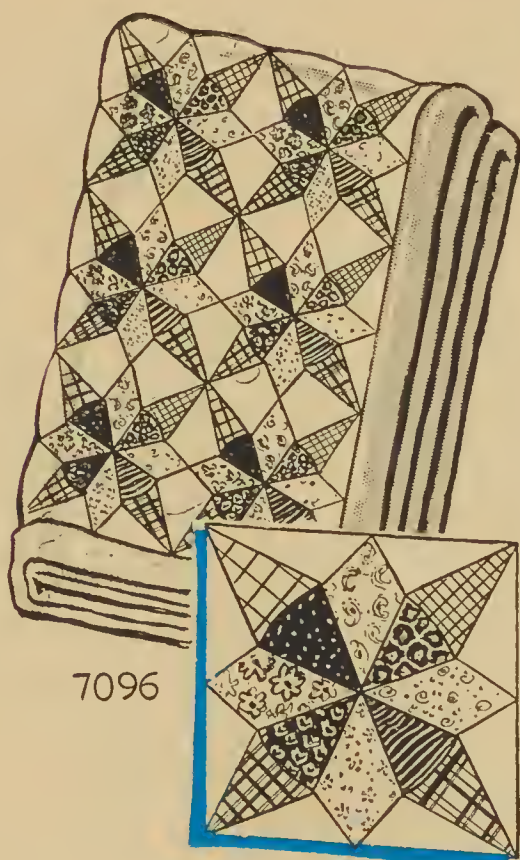


7052

K-ONE YARD 35"-X

7242. Stunning oval doily with "3-D" roses in color. Color-crochet oval doily 12 x 15 inches in No. 30 mercerized cotton; smaller in No. 50. Directions, 25 cents.

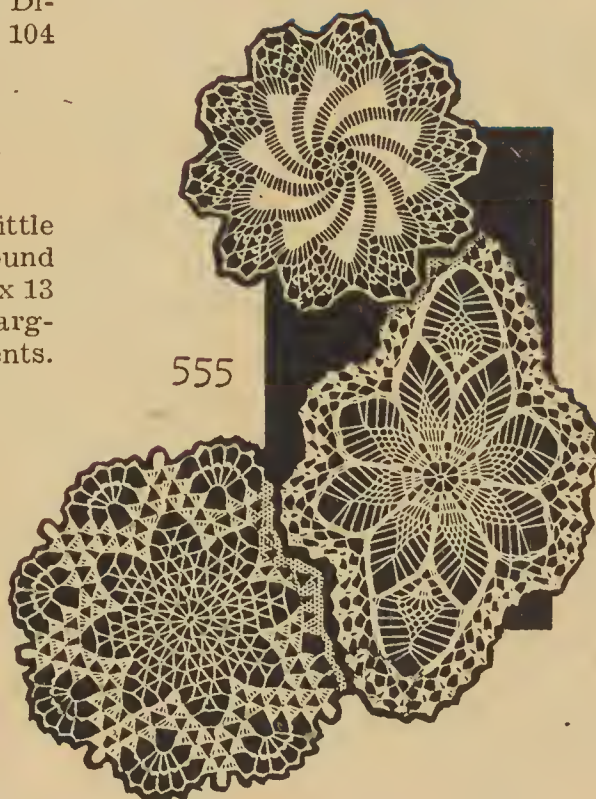
7052. ONE YARD 35-inch fabric to make this pretty apron. A stroke of your pen and flowers appear in combination of blue, yellow, green! Tissue pattern, washable color transfers, 25 cents. Medium size only.



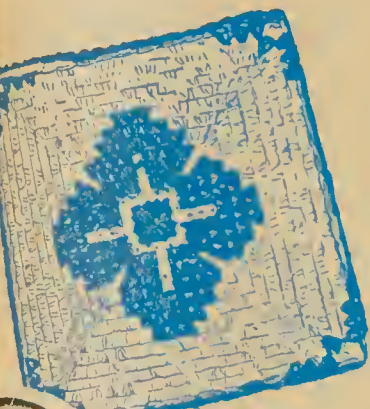
7096

7096. Thrifty, pretty way to use up scraps of any fabric—by turning them into this colorful patchwork quilt! Directions for patchwork cover 80 x 104 inches, 25 cents.

555. Make each of these dainty little doilies in less than a day! Two round doilies about 8 inches; one oval 8 x 13 inches in No. 50 mercerized cotton. Large in No. 30 cotton. Directions, 25 cents.



555



7024

7024. Crochet a lovely rug for your home—it's so easy to do! Join colorful squares, add a smart checked border and fringe trim! Directions for color-crochet squares, 8 inches in rug cotton. Join to form rugs or runners in any size you wish. 25 cents.

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for first-class mailing. Send an additional 25 cents for Needlecraft Catalog.



how to put up green peas

CANNING

Select young, first-quality peas. Shell, wash, cover with water, bring to boil. Pack hot into hot, clean Atlas Jars, adding 1 tsp. salt to each quart. Fill peas to 1" from top, cover with boiling water to 1/4" of top. Seal. Process in Pressure Canner at 240° F; pts-35 min., qts-40 min. Remove from canner, cool upright on wooden surface or dry cloth, away from drafts. Boiling-Water Bath Process is not recommended.

FREEZING

Shell and wash fresh, tender peas. Scald small amounts at a time in boiling water for 1 minute (count time after water returns to boiling point). Chill in ice water. Drain. Pack into clean Atlas Jars allowing 1" headspace to permit expansion of food. Seal with cap and freeze immediately.

ALWAYS USE ATLAS JARS FOR CANNING AND FREEZING—they seal flavor in, keep odor out... they're double-tested for strength.



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In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

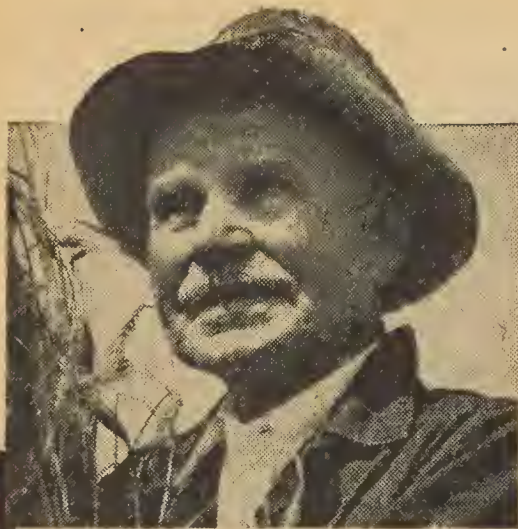
Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



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A-61

No Nagging Backache Means a Good Night's Sleep

Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exertion, emotional upsets or day to day stress and strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation . . . with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Doan's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

So if nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable . . . with restless, sleepless nights . . . don't wait . . . try Doan's Pills . . . get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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EXHIBIT

Serve All Their Goodness



By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

IS ANYTHING more welcome, come summer, than vegetables straight from your garden or market fresh? Leafy, green or yellow vegetables add the most color to your meals and keep their excellent Vitamin A even when cooked. Plan to use one or more servings a day. Vegetables such as broccoli, green cabbage, greens, green peppers, tomatoes, and potatoes are high in ascorbic acid (Vitamin C), so it's a good idea to use 2 to 3 servings a day. All the other vegetables add additional minerals and vitamins, as well as variety and good eating.

How can you serve all the "goodness" of vegetables? For best flavor and food value, they should be picked just before cooking. But if you cannot do this, be sure to refrigerate them as soon as picked or brought home from the store, and then cook as soon as you can. The rules for cooking are simple:

Cook as quickly as possible until just tender in as little boiling water as possible (use any water left in pan) and serve immediately. The seasoning is up to you. Many prefer only butter, salt, and pepper on boiled vegetables. Light cream, or a light cream sauce varied to suit the family's taste, will be the choice of others. Stuffed, fried, baked, broiled are other methods for cooking vegetables.

Here are some of my favorite recipes for summer vegetables:

SUMMER SQUASH MEDLEY

1 medium hook neck yellow squash
1 medium green striped zucchini or Caserta squash
1 medium white scalloped squash
Butter
Salt and Pepper

Wash squash but do not peel. Slice yellow and green squash thinly. Cut white squash in halves and quarters and slice. (All the squash may be cubed, if desired.) Place squash in a heavy saucepan with tightly fitting cover. Add about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water (or an inch of water in bottom of pan). Sprinkle with salt and pepper, if desired. Add 1 to 2 tablespoons butter. Bring to boil over high heat, then reduce heat to simmer, and cook until tender—5 to 8 minutes. Serves about 6.

FRESH CORN SOUFFLE

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups fresh grated corn
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
Dash pepper
1 tablespoon soft butter
3 egg yolks
1 cup milk
3 egg whites

Combine corn, flour, salt, pepper, butter, egg yolks, milk and blend well. Beat egg whites until stiff and fold into the corn mixture. Bake in moderate oven (350°) about 30 minutes or until set. Serves 6.

CREAMED FRESH CORN

Cut corn from cob with a sharp knife. Scrape ear with back of knife to remove all the milk and kernels. Place in a pan with a little water and simmer until corn is tender. Sprinkle very lightly with flour and add milk or light cream to cover and bring to boil. Season with salt, pepper, and butter.

SCALLOPED EGG PLANT

1 medium egg plant
 $\frac{1}{2}$ medium onion, diced
 $\frac{1}{2}$ green pepper, diced
1 cup celery slices
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound fresh or 1 can mushrooms
1 cup soft bread crumbs
1 egg
 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
Buttered crumbs

Pare egg plant and dice. Cook in a little water about 10 minutes or until tender. Sauté onion, pepper, celery, and mushrooms in a little butter until just lightly browned. Combine with egg plant, soft crumbs, egg, parsley, and seasoning. Place in a buttered casserole. Cover with the buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (350°) until crumbs are brown. Serves about 4.

GREEN BEAN BRIEFS

Green beans (and don't call them "string" beans, as present day varieties are improved in this respect!) are always plentiful at this time of year and at their best. Here are some of the many ways they may be used:

Marinate whole, Frenched, or cross-cut cooked beans in a tasty French dressing and use for salad.

Combine cooked cut green beans and small, cooked white onions in light cream and season.

Cook whole green beans with the end of a ham left from a baked ham dinner. Try a casserole of cut beans and tomatoes topped with crisp bacon.

Add cooked green beans to chef's salad with carrot strips, slivered ham, and hard cooked eggs.

Serve green beans hot with Vinaigrette Sauce, made by beating together and heating $\frac{1}{2}$ cup French dressing, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 1 tablespoon chopped green pepper, 2 tablespoons finely chopped pickles, and 1 teaspoon chopped chives.

Don't forget green bean succotash made with green beans and fresh corn. Well seasoned and with the addition of light cream, it makes good eating!

When you cook green beans, wash and remove tips. Cut as desired or leave whole. Place in pan with tightly fitting cover. Sprinkle with salt and add about 1 inch of water in pan. Cover, bring to boil, reduce heat to simmer and cook until tender—about 10 minutes. Almost any vegetable may be cooked this way. I like to use a flat saucepan with tightly fitting cover for this purpose.

CUCUMBERS IN SOUR CREAM

Peel and slice about 4 medium length, thin cucumbers. Combine with 1 cup sour cream to which has been added some minced chives, salt and pepper, and about 2 tablespoons lemon juice.

Chopped cucumbers added to mayonnaise make a good sauce for fish or good on seafood salads.

TEN-MINUTE BEETS

Pare and shred 10 to 12 medium beets. Place in a heavy saucepan. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water and 2 tablespoons butter. Bring to boiling point, reduce heat, and simmer for 10 minutes (or until tender). If desired, for flavor and better color, add 1 tablespoon lemon juice or vinegar. Serves 6.

STUFFED PEPPERS

Peppers may be stuffed whole or halves. For whole peppers, wash and cut a thin slice from top. Remove seeds and membranes. Simmer in boiling water 5 minutes. Drain, sprinkle inside with salt and pepper, cool and stuff. Top with buttered crumbs. Treat pepper halves in same manner. After stuffing place peppers in a casserole or stack each in muffin cups and bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 20 to 30 minutes until crumbs are browned.

For stuffing for peppers, mix equal quantities of left-over chopped meat (ham, chicken, beef, veal, or sautéed chopped raw beef) and soft bread crumbs or cooked rice, plus mushrooms if desired, and season. If a little moisture is needed, use 1 to 2 fresh tomatoes or about $\frac{1}{2}$ cup canned tomatoes or tomato soup.

Another good filling for peppers made by combining medium white sauce with ground ham and whole kernel corn. Left-over or canned hash may also be used. A cheese and rice filling is tasty, too; also one made with fresh or canned shrimp and rice.

FRENCH FRIED EGG PLANT

1 medium egg plant
1 cup flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 egg, slightly beaten
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon melted fat

Pare egg plant. Cut in slices $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and then into 2-inch strips. Prepare the batter, sift flour and salt. Combine beaten egg, milk, and melted fat and add gradually to the flour and beat until smooth. Dip egg plant strips into batter, drain, and fry in hot oil (365° to 375°) 2 to 5 minutes or until strips are tender and brown. Drain on brown paper. Serves about 6.

CHINESE PANNED CABBAGE

1 small head white or red cabbage
2 tablespoons butter
Salt and pepper
1 tablespoon lemon juice OR vinegar for red cabbage

Slice or shred cabbage. Place butter in small skillet or saucepan with tightly fitting cover. Add the cabbage, season lightly and toss until coated with butter. Do not add water. Cover tightly and place over high heat until butter sizzles. Reduce heat to simmer and cook until just tender, shaking pan once or twice to prevent sticking. When using red cabbage, add the lemon juice or vinegar for better color. Serves 4 or 6.

FROZEN TOMATO JUICE

No one has yet discovered how to freeze whole fresh tomatoes successfully, but the United States Department of Agriculture suggests this successful method for freezing tomato juice:

For 2 quarts juice, wash, trim, and cut in eighths, 5 to 6 pounds of firm vine ripened (for best flavor) tomatoes. Place in a large kettle (no water). Heat moderately fast about 10 minutes with frequent stirring, until tomatoes become soft and juice is extracted. Remove from stove, strain, pressing some of the pulp through strainer. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 teaspoon salt for each quart of juice. Cool juice, pour into freezing containers, allowing 1-inch head space. Seal and freeze.

BULLETINS TO SEND FOR

"TOMATOES FOR YOUR TABLE" U. S. Department of Agriculture Leaflet No. 278. Send 10 cents to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

"HOMEMADE SAUERKRAUT" Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 835. Free for New York State residents. Write to Mailing Room, Stone Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York, and enclose 5 cents if you do not live in New York State.

What's Your Hobby?

More Letters From Our Readers

TOWELS AND PICTURES

EMBROIDER guest towels and sell them for 75 cents or \$1.00, depending on the size and the work on them. I also take pictures of all kinds. Sometimes when I take children's pictures, I have them enlarged and sell them to the parents. Hobbies are wonderful, especially when one begins to reach the onset of life.

I think the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST magazine one of the best. It is very interesting, with a variety of reading. I have read all of Mr. Eastman's books. —Marion Granston Leonard, 315 N. Glen Ave., Watkins Glen, N. Y.

PAINTS FLOWER PICTURES

MY HOBBY is painting flower pictures on glass—copies of old tinsel pictures. I use old frames, and on old walls I finish the plaster fronts in white and gold, and color the background on the glass, black. The flowers are tinted natural colors. They look just like valentines when finished! For dark frames, the background on the glass is white.

I also hook and braid rugs. My hob-

bies have brought me many hours of fun, friends, and a bit of cash.—Madeleine McCarthy, 1716 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.

MAKES BELTS

A FEW years ago I got interested in making braided leather belts, and in time I got so I could produce a belt in a very few minutes. I make both men's leather belts, which can also be worn by women, and dainty plastic belts especially for women. I make these in

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It is by presence of mind in untried emergencies that the native metal of a man is tested.

—James Russell Lowell

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

different colors and they are very pretty. I enjoy my hobby, as the making of belts, moccasins, wallets, etc., is fascinating work. There are concerns where you can buy the materials for making them. Of course, you have to find your own customers if you want to sell your work.—Leon Brittell, Box 102, Moriah Center, N. Y.

Grange Baking Contest News

ANOTHER big prize has been added to those which will go to the top winners in the finals of the American Agriculturist - Grange Chocolate Cake Contest next fall! The Walter Baker Division of General Foods Corporation has just announced that it will give to each of the top ten the handsome vacuum-lined basket shown below. It has a 4½ gal. capacity, perfect for picnics, and when the winners get it, it will be filled with Baker's chocolate products and the other prizes shown in the picture.

Seven more county winners have been reported to us:

COUNTY WINNERS

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Turin	Mrs. Cora Dale
Albany	West Branch	Mrs. George Gleasman
Albany	Glenridge	Mrs. Chester Clark
Albany	Rock District	Mrs. Kenneth Bellinger
Albany	Midland	Mrs. Ethel Clark
Albany	Southside	Mrs. Reuben Edwards
Albany	Macedon	Mrs. Carl Jeerings

Pictured here are four of the winners.

Mrs. Cora Dale of Turin, N. Y., has been a Grange member for 37 years and held many offices; her hobbies are flowers and crocheting, as well as cooking. Mrs. George Gleasman, Ava, N. Y., got a surprise when told she was the winner and said, "Oh no, not me again!" Mrs. Kenneth Bellinger, Sharon Springs, is another good cook who is frequently a winner; also, Mrs. Reuben Edwards, Southampton Beach, who was county winner 2 years ago and placed 9th in the state contest.

Sullivan County's winner, Mrs. Ethel Clark, South Fallsburg, is a retired school teacher and widow of a clergyman. Her Pomona chairman, Mrs. Clarence Fraser, who had charge of the contest, reports that Mrs. Clark's brother teasingly told her she wouldn't get first prize on her cake—"which just goes to show that some people don't know a good thing when they see it!", says Mrs. Fraser.



Mrs. Cora Dale
Lewis Co.



Mrs. Kenneth Bellinger
Schoharie Co.



Mrs. George Gleasman
Oneida Co.



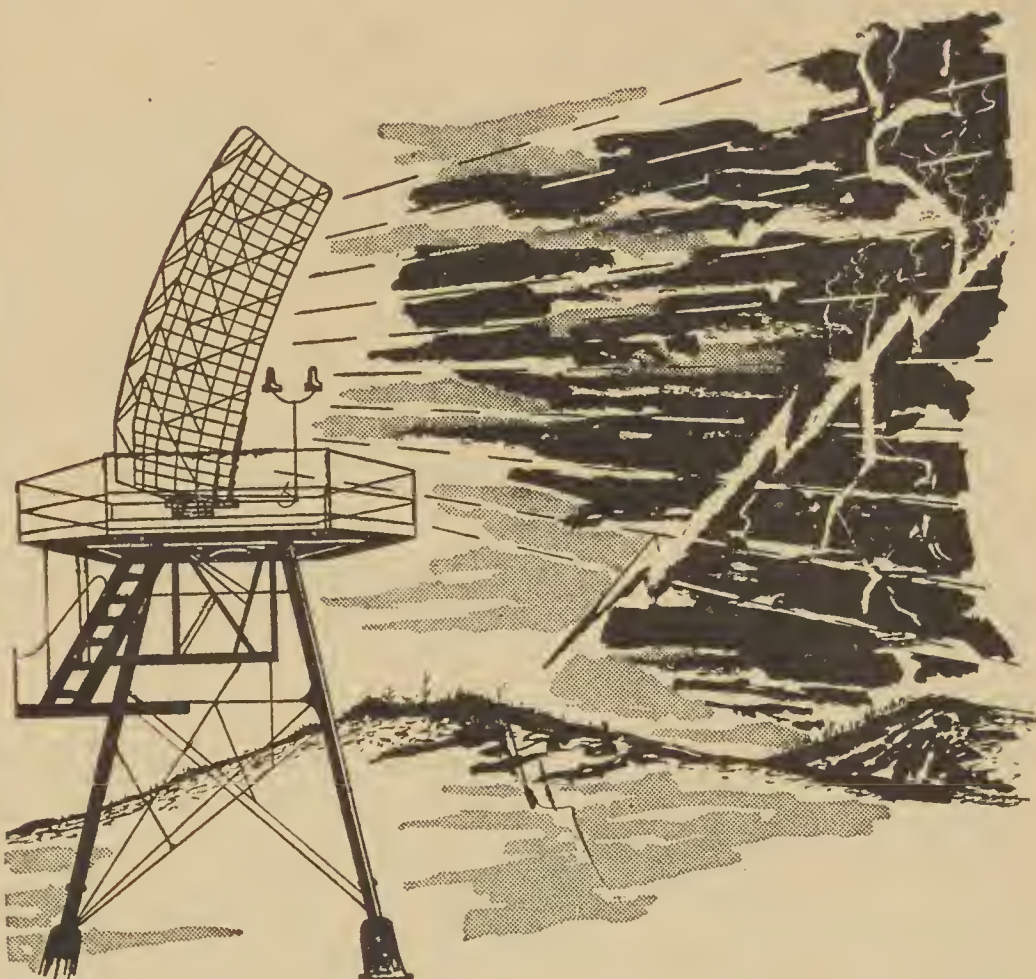
Mrs. Reuben J. Edwards
Suffolk-Nassau Cos.



The top 10 winners in the finals will each receive this vacuum-lined refrigerator basket filled with Baker's products and three "bonus" prizes, from the Walter Baker Division of General Foods Corporation.

R A D A R

and weather

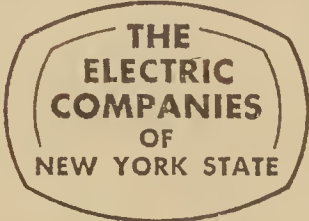


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Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

THESE HAVE GONE

TO SHARPEN the realization of agricultural change, it seems simpler to list disappearances than new arrivals. Here's a partial list of crops, stock, equipment and methods that went away from Hayfields in 30 years of present ownership. The items marked * have not necessarily departed from other farms.

1. Horses, harnesses; machines to fit.
2. Bulls, to some extent.
3. Ice house.
4. Ice cooled milk tank, house icebox, etc.
5. Hand milking.
6. Grain binder.
7. Corn binder.
8. Kerosene.
9. Sweet Clover.
10. Potato growing.*
11. Cabbage growing.*
12. Hens.*
13. Limespreeding with farm equipment.*
14. Pea growing—ending in 1955.*
15. Hand grass seeding.
16. Two row cultivator.*
17. Sickle bar mower for pasture clipping.*
18. Loose hay.
19. Open pollinated corn varieties.
20. Treating seed oats with formaldehyde.
21. Local wheat varieties.
22. Pea beans.*
23. Registered Guernsey cattle.*
24. Leasing bulls.
25. Orchard grass.*
26. Cleaning seed on farm.
27. Gleaning fields on foot.
28. Shoveling snow by hand.
29. Selling to cow dealers (beef or dairy).*
30. Stationary gasoline engines.
31. Feed bags.*
32. Loose straw (now we field chop it).
33. Ropes, pulleys, tracks, hayforks etc.
34. Windmill and gravity water systems.
35. Saving string, and many little things.*
36. Woven wire fence, mostly.
37. Wood for fuel, in large part.*
38. Hoeing and weed pulling.
39. Milk cans—not yet.
40. Spring barley and buckwheat.*
41. Timothy, except with Birdsfoot.*
42. Red Clover*
43. Ladino clover, by half.*
44. Vegetable gardens—almost.*
45. All fruit for home or sale.*
46. Heating water on or in stoves.
47. Hand or crank turned clipping of cows.
48. Dehorning calves by caustic, or cows by lever action shears.
49. Pitching ensilage out of silos.*
50. Hay loader for loose hay.
51. Wire baling of hay and straw.*
52. Lifting 167 lbs. fertilizer bags, or any packaged fertilizer, mostly.
53. Dump rake.

What's left? A situation of higher production in which large dependence is placed upon electric companies, petroleum products suppliers, machine manufacturers and dealers, many other off-the-farm services, also directives and limitations by bureaucratic decree having the effect of law. With less manpower and higher production there is

still a lot of work on farms, a mighty lot on those that pay their way or make money.

What's ahead? Boys and girls, let's make it simple, for I'm no fortune teller. Doesn't it appear that what has happened in the past 30 years is no more than a patch on what is likely to occur in the next 3 decades? Haven't we just nicely started? Except for the seeming inevitability of more government controls, I'm all for it.

Now, won't readers examine the list given above, and write a postcard naming those I've missed, care AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Ithaca, N. Y.?

SEABROOK TACKLES POTATOES

BY teaming up with Rutgers University and professional potato growers, Seabrook Farms Co. proposes to do something to improve the quality and flavor of potatoes. It is recognized that when a potato makes the grade as a frozen french fry, it is equally desirable for the housewife to buy as a raw potato.

Dr. W. H. Martin, Director of N. J. Agr. Experiment Station, a former potato man who retains his skill, is personally directing the work and has assigned Prof. John Campbell, potato specialist, to labor with the problem on the scene. As yet they have no new proved varieties, and until better kinds are available a selection of old varieties must be used. On the Coombs farm 20 varieties are being tried out in small plots for the 2nd year. Also on the Coombs farm and 4 other farms, commercial plantings have been made of Russet Burbank, Cobbler, Sebago — these three are varieties which stood out in the 1955 trial, and a total of 41 acres was planted this season on the farms of George Coombs, Norman Wentzel, Franklin Bishop of Elmer, N. J. and Frank Coles and George Sigars of Bridgeton, N. J.

Only land equipped with irrigation has been used. The fertilizer applied was mostly 5-10-10 at the rate of 2000 lbs., with all the potash being derived from sulphate-of-potash, plus 2 units (40 lbs.) of magnesium oxide in each ton. Late planting was deliberate. The 41 acres were planted between June 27 and July 4. F. A. Raymaley of Seabrook, former South Jersey County Agent, and Henry Behnke, Seabrook potato buyer, support Rutgers in the late planting schedule, as do the 5 farmers.

Here is an effort by science, growers, and a frozen foods company to halt the alarming decline in the potato agriculture of the great potato State of New Jersey with its location adjacent to the biggest markets in the U. S. A. New varieties are obviously needed for the fresh market. Meanwhile Cobbler, Sebago and Russet Burbank, which is the Idaho baker, are of promise toward stemming the tide of decline in consumption of fresh potatoes, and still further boosting that of frozen french fries.

The Seabrook family, which controls and operates Seabrook Farms is aware that once the right variety and system are found, their skilled, experienced neighbors are capable of growing all the potatoes needed in season for both markets, with benefit to farmers, consumers of fresh and frozen spuds, and the company.

Seabrook requires all 20,000 acres of their own farming for other vegetables for freezing, and are not themselves ex-

perienced potato growers. The company needs 25 million lbs. of raw potatoes from the 1956 crop.

SCREENINGS

High ranking Monroe County, in which Hayfields is located in the S. W. or Limestone corner, is truly diversified in its farming, as much so perhaps as any area in the Northeast. It is not a big county, and Rochester occupies the middle of it. The value of field crops sold, at 4¾ millions, is almost on a par with milk at 4.9 millions. Fruits and vegetables together brought 5½ millions, eggs and poultry 1½ and livestock 1¼. Of the total income of 20 millions, it is surprising to note that "Horticultural Specialties" as the census calls nursery stock, greenhouse products, etc., accounted for about 10%. Dairying showed the highest 5 year gain.

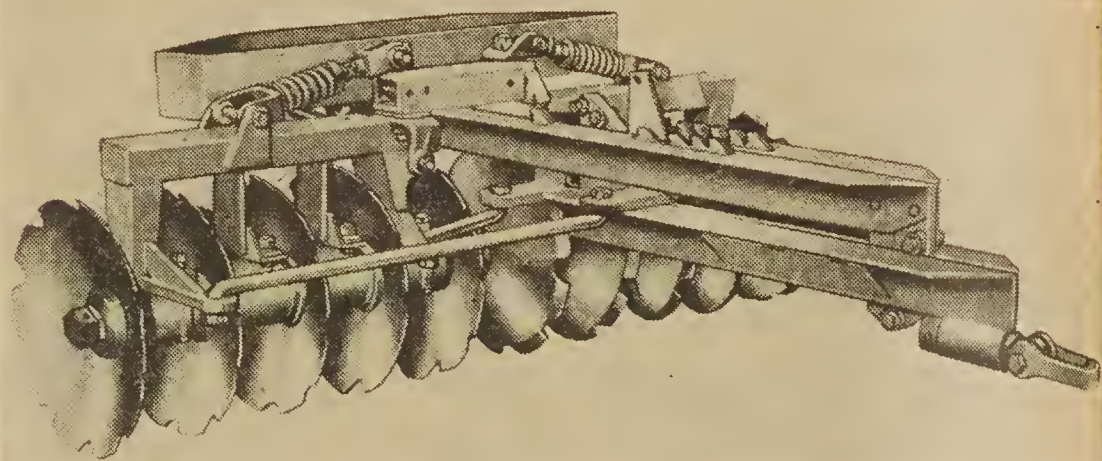
* * *

By being a failure, our venture in winter oats fulfilled the prediction of noted plant breeders and agronomists. It may be recalled that LeConte winter

oats were sown in late August 1955, a few little patches too wet in early spring for drilling to peas. It was means of providing a nurse crop for August seeding of alfalfa. In Ontario the adjoining county to the east, agricultural agent Glenn Nice reports that with around 1000 acres to look over, he found in July only one field of good winter oats. Try again? Certainly after more work is done on selection of winter hardy seed.

* * *

Now that potatoes have shot up to the highest price in 40 years, some may conclude that consumers must be content with the potato flavor they get. Maybe so, but it took the California redskin to set the pace, and that is really good tasting potato, even after a 3000 mile ride. The declining demand for the national potato, which is Katahdin, when coupled with low prices in recent years, forced reduction in acreage to avoid loss, and many growers quit. Some had to quit. Rather than go without, even I would eat Katahdin potatoes, but very few when bread and beans can be had.



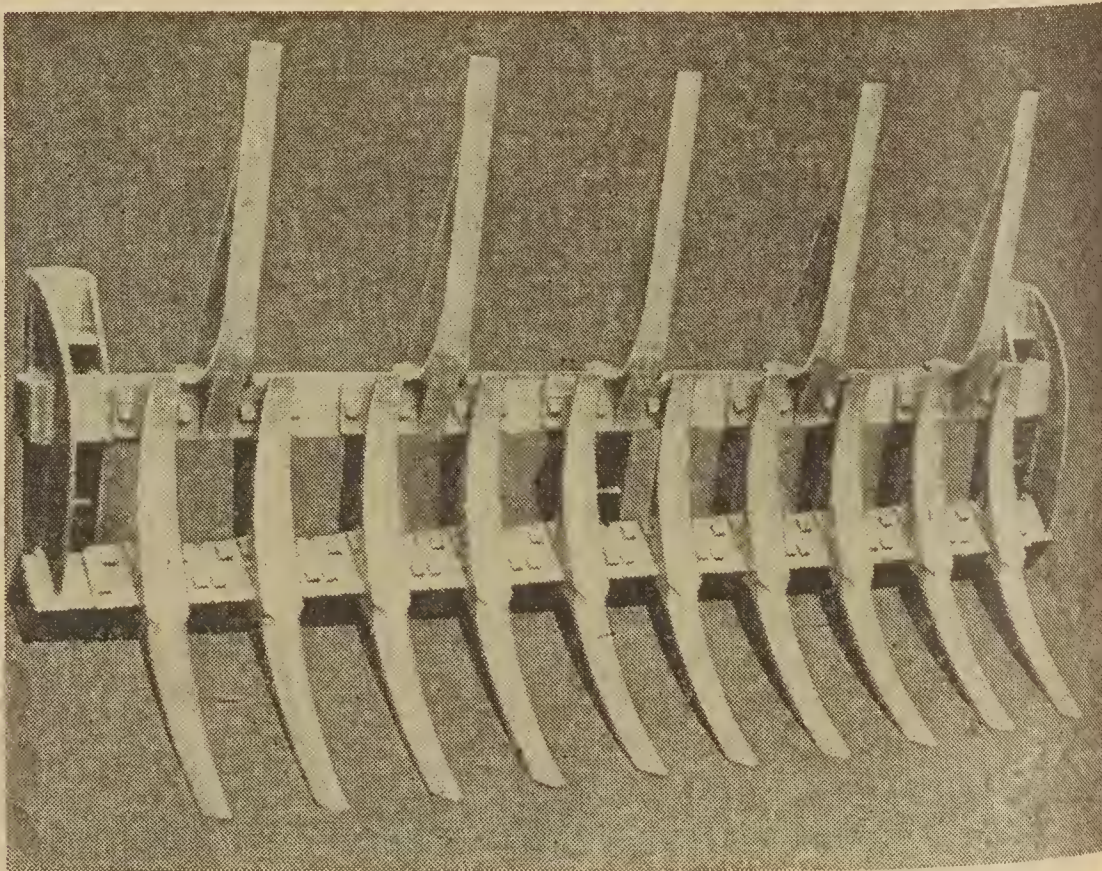
FOR PASTURE RENOVATION

WITH prices of farms rising, before plunging into debt for more livestock land, it might be well to look to the best of the millions of acres of neglected pastures we fence and pay taxes on in the Northeast. This machine is a means to changing nearly worthless old pastures to a fivefold increase of Empire Birdsfoot grazing for the whole season.

It should be owned by earth moving contractors, not farmers. In the late summer or fall, such a machine behind

a big crawler tractor will break up rough hilly old sod fields cheaper than the farmer than by any other means. Winter erosion will not occur, and in the spring ordinary farm equipment can do the fitting and seeding.

Weighing over 4000 lbs., this 10 ft. wide machine has 28" disks a foot apart, and works up an acre an hour or better at a cost of \$8-\$14. The hope is at the top of machine is for weights. With Empire Birdsfoot, seeding once every 20 years will do.



ROCK AND ROOT RAKE

MOUNTED on the front of crawler tractor this rock and root rake cleans a 10 ft. swath, and can be set deep. It is made by Fleco Corp., Jacksonville, Fla., which also makes giant stumpers, tree cutters, etc. I saw a demonstration of several types of Fleco equipment mounted in front or behind big Diesel Crawlers. Farm owners who

would like to hire work done by such machines, as I would, because it is the cheapest way, should make their wants known to nearby earth movers. I intend to. The deep South is far ahead of us in land renovation. (Other, lighter renovating tools are made by several of our advertisers for farmers who want to do this kind of work themselves. The Editors).

I WAS JUST FIGURING...



"Daddy's smart. He gets eggs for 131½¢ a dozen!" That's what a little girl says in one of the current farm magazines and she's right as rain. You can make a dozen eggs on 131½¢ worth of feed . . . on the Watkins Layer Program.

But you know, right there is where the folks who're interested in Watkins' advertising have some disagreements. "When you're making an ad on a Watkins Min-Vite, what feed cost figures should you report?" Actually, the feed costs Watkins gets on their feeding tests are usually so low that they don't even report them . . . because they're "unbelievable."

Take for instance this big, color ad on egg-making (Watkins Min-Vite for Layers) that I just mentioned. Actually, Watkins has many many reports where the feed costs figure out about 12¢ a dozen . . . but when they made up the ad, they decided to say 131½¢ instead of 12¢ a dozen. That sounds crazy doesn't it, but they figured that there wasn't one farmer in 100 that would believe the 12¢, even though it was true. (Proved true in tests at the Watkins Experimental Farms and on private, practical farms to boot.)

But instead of reporting the BEST results, Watkins tries to report an average of the results that good farmers get. So they wrote to Watkins Dealers across the country and asked them to send in the cost figures of several of their customers with both large and small flocks.

When the replies came in, stacks of them, they were all averaged. And out comes the number, 131½¢ a dozen.

Watkins will certainly admit that not every farmer who keeps chickens will get a dozen eggs for only 131½¢. All they say is that there are thousands of flocks that do . . . flocks of well-cared birds, well cared for, managed by farmers who buy feed shrewdly. Here's how it figures.

First off, the ration costs less than other rations of comparable quality. That's because you can "mix-your-own." Watkins Min-Vite for Layers is a "pre-mix" . . . similar to the pre-mixes the feed companies use in the manufacture of their own feeds. You buy the pre-mix from Watkins, that's the minerals and vitamins, and add your own home-grown grains for energy, and proteins that you buy locally.

Second off. You get a more efficient feed. The average feed consumption for this entire survey was 4.06 pounds per dozen . . . and that's tough to beat.

Now I'm not so dumb as to think you're gonna run right out and buy some of this here Watkins Min-Vite for Layers just because of what I say. I do believe, though, that you owe it to yourself to hear what your Watkins Dealer has to say.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

Service Bureau

SEPTIC TANK RACKET

"There has been a man operating a septic tank cleaning outfit in this area. He has a blue and white tank truck, N. Y. license 642-965. He offered to clean a septic tank for a woman in South Butler, N. Y., for \$25, but after starting the job he told her it would take longer than he had planned. He made no mention of any increase in price but, when the job was about half done, he told her the bill so far was \$200 and he asked her if she wanted the job completed. She argued with him and he dropped the price to \$100 and THEN TO \$30 but he left without completing the job."

We have mentioned this racket before but this experience should be enough to make anyone cautious who is approached with a similar proposition.

— A. A. —

GUARANTEE HAS "JOKER"

"I sent \$5.00 to a concern for some information about writing stories for television. They told me that the \$5.00 would be returned if I couldn't qualify for television writing.

"I sent a story. They tell me it is good but that it needs revision and the fee for revising would be \$675.00, payable on easy terms. I can't pay that so I asked for the story back so I could revise it. They still have my \$5.00."

There is a joker in the guarantee. The company guarantees that if a story is sent to them and "IF IT CANNOT BE REWORKED for submission to the studios" the \$5.00 will be refunded. The joker is that the company says this story can be reworked but that the fee for doing it is \$675.00.

— A. A. —

MARKET SURVEY?

"We are enclosing a card we received, requesting that we fill out a questionnaire for a market survey. In return they offer a \$10.00 retail item for the mere cost, handling and postage. However, we are wondering what 'mere cost' might be."

We understand that this company is more interested in selling merchandise than in gathering survey data. The item they offer is a bottle of perfume for about \$3.00, which seems a little high for handling and postage! There have been some complaints that it is not worth that much.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Harold Hazen who left Sodus, N. Y. on March 24, 1913 and for a time was living on a ranch in Gorman, S. Dakota? He is believed to have relatives around Rochester, N. Y.

* * *

Fredrick Willis Dunn, who was born in Bath, New York on July 16, 1933 and adopted in October, 1934.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mrs. Clarence Conklin, Gouverneur	1.98
(refund on order)	
Miss Peggy Luther, Springwater	4.73
(refund on order)	
Mr. Chas. Breazzano, Red Hook	12.65
(refund on order)	
Mr. Philip K. Putnam E. Springfield	19.75
(refund on order)	
Mrs. David Reid Gowanda	5.95
(refund on book)	
Mrs. Lee M. Clark, Willseyville	11.37
(refund on paper)	
Mrs. Marion N. Weed Corfu	11.99
(refund on uniforms)	
Mr. Floyd M. Druni, Cohocton	107.40
(settlement of claim)	
Miss Arlene Loomis, Sidney	37.17
(refund on uniforms)	
Mr. Wilfred Roser, Altmar	39.75
(settlement of claim)	
Mrs. Horace Ketcham, Jr., Otisville	5.96
(refund on dolls)	

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Gordon Brown, Mansfield	4.00
(refund on bulbs)	



Morton T-M Salt puts extra "gold" in your milk check

Morton MINERALIZED Salt for more milk, husky calf crop

ONLY a few extra hundredweights of milk per year will bring in enough to pay for about a ton of T-M Salt. Therefore, it is livestock insurance that costs you practically nothing!

College feeding trials conclusively prove the need for trace minerals in the rations of all livestock. Most farm lands are short of one or more of the essential trace minerals—cobalt, iodine, iron, copper, zinc

or manganese. So feed Morton T-M Salt the year 'round to guard against mineral deficiencies . . . assure yourself of more milk, more meat, more wool and a higher return from each feed dollar.

The cost of Morton Trace Mineralized Salt over ordinary salt is less than 1¢ per animal per week. Feed it free choice, even if you feed a major mineral supplement. You know they need it. They know how much.

Always order Morton T-M Salt. It is the only kind you should use.



Less than ¼¢ more



Less than ⅛¢ more



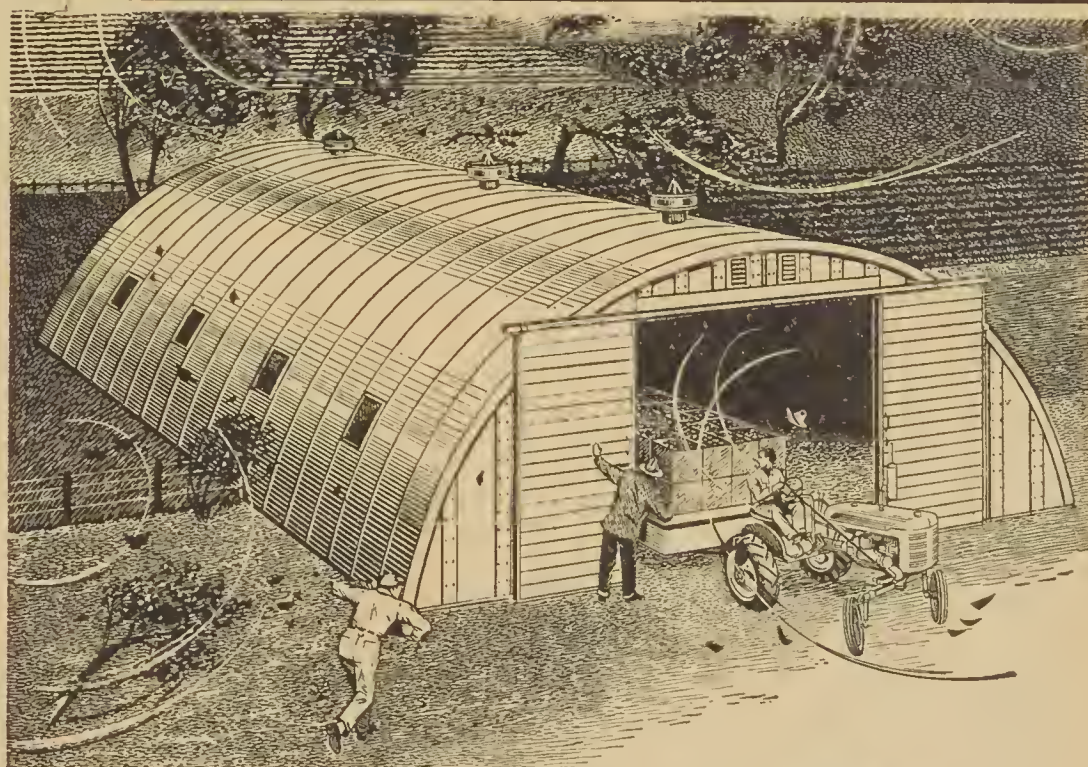
Less than 1¢ more



Less than ¼¢ more

MORTON TRACE MINERALIZED SALT

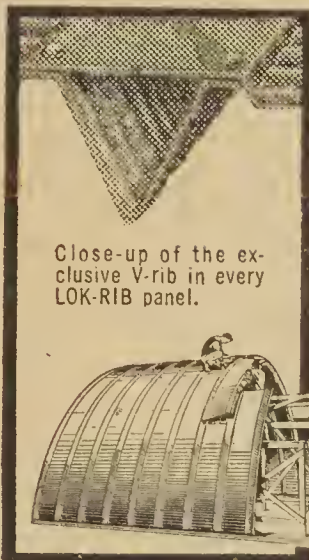
At your feed dealer's—bags or blocks.



Let 'er blow!

You're safe from windstorm damage with a

LOK-RIB STEEL BUILDING



Not light metal sheathing, but heavy 18-gauge steel panels bolted together. Before you plan any building, get the facts on the amazing LOK-RIB Steel Building.

CSB-17A

LOK-RIB STEEL BUILDINGS

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION

Inland Steel Products Company, LOK-RIB Steel Buildings
Dept. H, 4111 W. Burnham Street, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

I want to see your literature on the truly different LOK-RIB Steel Building. Please rush it to me.

Name..... Address.....

City..... County.....

Zone or RR#..... State.....

☐ Owner ☐ Tenant ☐ Student ☐ Prospective Dealer

From
the Editor's
MAILBAG

**ORCHARD GRASS-LADINO
IS TOPS**

PROBABLY the most controversial forage crop is orchard grass. In a recent issue of "Screenings and Chaff" Tom Milliman reported that it was very unsatisfactory on his farm requiring four clippings and driving the legumes out of the seeding.

My experience with orchard grass has been exactly the opposite. We seeded our first orchard grass-ladino clover pasture 18 years ago and for the past 10 years have seeded nothing else, having 14 pastures varying in size from 2 to 5 acres each.

These pastures are rotation grazed, each being rested about 3 weeks between grazings. They are clipped once a year with very little material clipped except around droppings. Each is mowed with "super" during late fall or early winter and top dressed in mid summer with 4 or 5 hundred pounds of a mixture of $\frac{2}{3}$ 5-10-10 and $\frac{1}{3}$ 60% muriate of Potash.

The seedings usually remain good for 5 or 6 years at which time blue grass and other native grasses take over and the plot is plowed and reseeded, usually with a year of sudan grass before re-seeding with oats or seeded in rye.

Some of the plots are on moist land; some on dry land. On the moist land

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

An ant is so marvelous a manifestation of the Creator that it is enough to stagger sextillions of atheists.—Walt Whitman.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

the ladino many times outlasts the orchard grass. On the dry land the ladino persists 'til we get a period of extreme drought which often finishes it. However I can never recall any evidence that the orchard grass crowded out the ladino. In fact the two grow very well together in sort of a natural combination.

Neither brome grass or alfalfa will last under rotation grazing during the entire season. Both are excellent for hay and the second crop can be grazed off very nicely.

I cannot understand why Mr. Milliman should need to clip his orchard grass four times except that he undergrazed it very much. This same condition could also cause the orchard grass to choke out the legumes.

We have tried all the new pasture mixtures as they came along but so far have found nothing that begins to equal Ladino-Orchard Grass for rotation pasture. — R. E. Stewart, Littleton Common, Mass.

— A. A. —

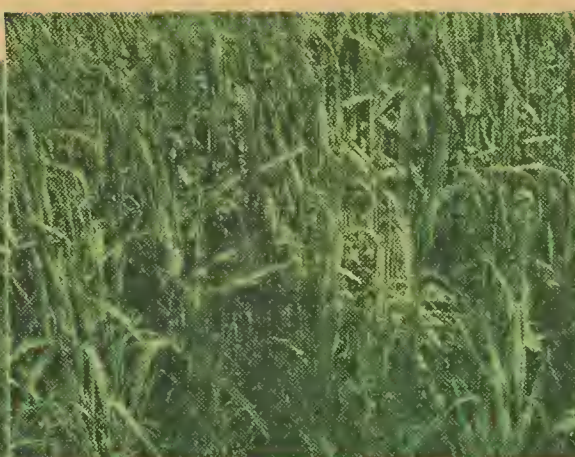
**WANTS TO BUILD
CORN CRIB**

I WONDER if any reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has built an all metal 1200 to 1500 bushel capacity corn crib using material from a junk yard for a frame and enclosing it with welded wire? I am considering such a structure and then buying a silo roof to cover it.

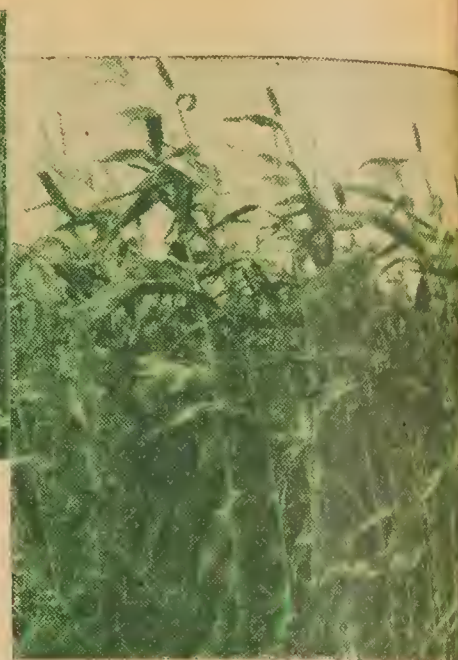
I would appreciate hearing from anyone who has built such a crib and appreciate knowing the specifications and materials used. I am having a local welder help me do the work.—James R. Emerson, R.D., Aurora, N. Y.



Legume-grass combinations



Small grain for silage



Corn-sorghum mixture
— other row crops

Harvest More Kinds of Forage for low-cost feed

Plenty of sweet-tasting forage is your best bet for low-cost milk and meat production.

Corn or sorghum silage . . . grass-legume silage or chopped hay . . . small grain or sudan silage . . . fresh-cut legumes for daily feeding — all forage crops are harvested economically with the Allis-Chalmers Forage Harvester.

Secret of this heavy-tonnage harvesting system is the power-saving, 3-foot-wide cylinder with 144 inches of cutting edge. Knives are spiraled and cupped for continuous cut-and-throw action — no fan is needed. Harvester has built-in power knife sharpener. Stone-stopper safety clutch protects cylinder.

Changing the Allis-Chalmers Forage Harvester from row crops to grass or small grain is simplified by *Slide-Lock* attaching. New rubberized *no-wrap* windrow pickup mounts in minutes on the new, heavy-duty grass unit . . . without removing sickle or guards.

New Forage-and-Grain Blower Features

New clamp-ring pipe connectors make it easy to hook up sections. New distributor hood lets you control delivery to barn mow, trenches or stacks. Rubber conveyor handles forage or grain.

Put this all-forage harvesting system to work for low-cost feed on your farm. See your Allis-Chalmers dealer now.

ALLIS-CHALMERS, FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION, MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

ALLIS-CHALMERS

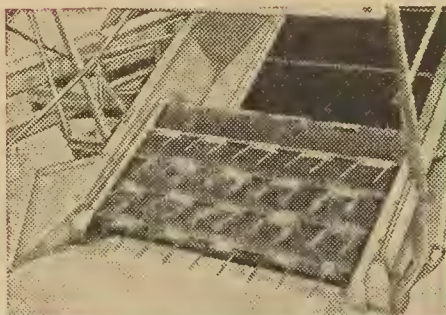
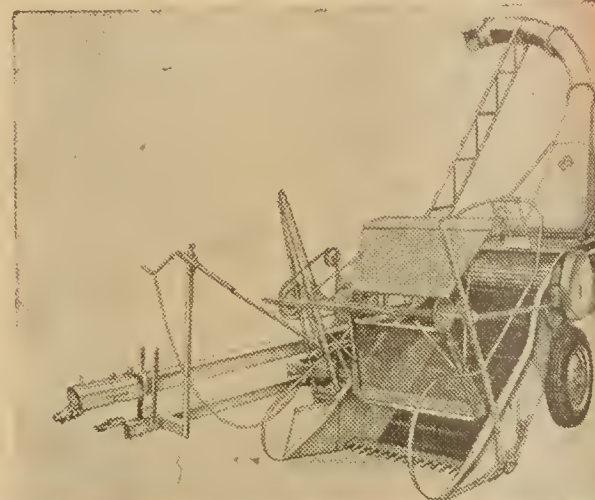


3 Harvesters in 1

(Right) Direct-cut grass attachment has 9 new heavy-duty features. Shown with side delivery.

(Left) New "no-wrap" draper pickup for windrows — has 95 steel lifting fingers. Fits all Allis-Chalmers Forage Harvesters.

(Bottom) Row-crop unit with standard rear delivery and Power Take-Off drive. Auxiliary engine also available.

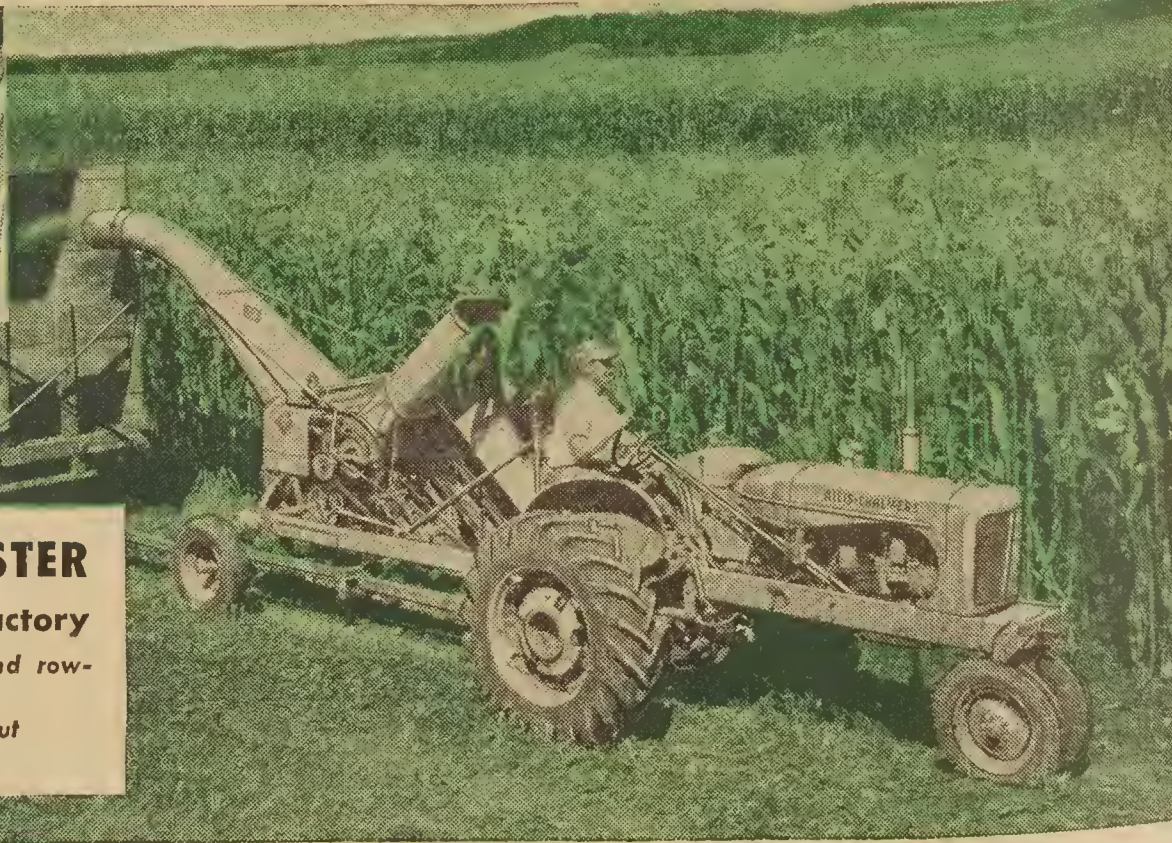


FORAGE HARVESTER

\$1490 f.o.b. factory

with standard equipment and row-crop attachment.

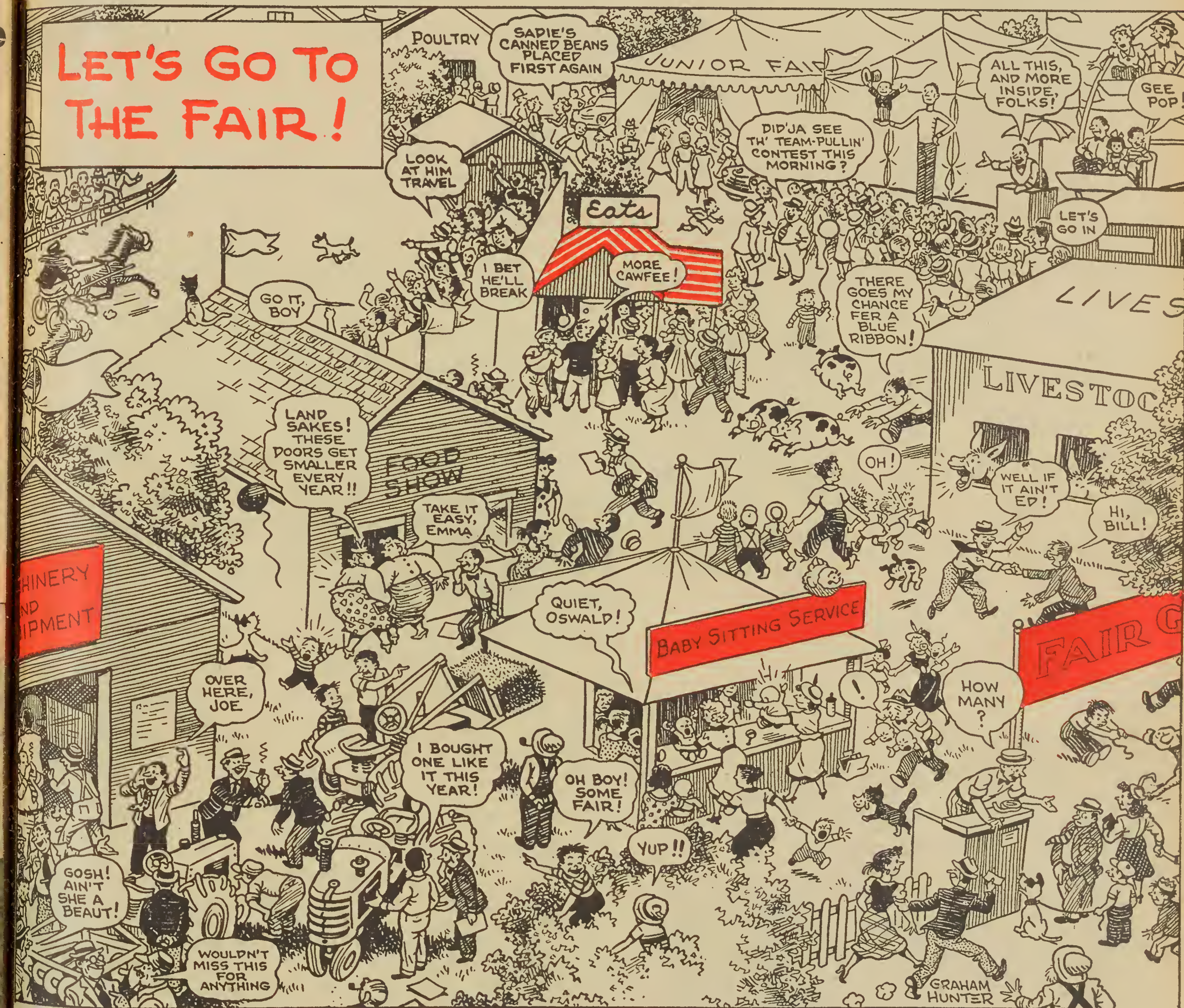
Prices subject to change without notice.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Fair Time is Here Again

Times have changed, but not human nature. If you don't believe it, study Graham Hunter's picture on this page. Remember that your children now feel exactly the way you did long ago. Remember that though many a fair time has come and gone since you were young, you can still have as much fun at the fair now as you ever did. It's all in the way you look at things.

So, fair time is here again. It is time to shed the old overalls, put on the store clothes, and take Ma and all the kids to the fair. It is time to

see what other farmers are doing in the way of progress, to look at the latest and best in farm machinery, to get some fun out of the races and other recreation. It's time especially to shake hands and visit with old friends you may not have seen in years.

Best of all, perhaps, it is good to get home again and with a tired but happy sigh of relief get out of the store clothes, with a better appreciation of home and the farm than you have had in a long time.—*E.R.E.*

A New Paint...A New Roofing

Now Available at G.L.F.

NEW G.L.F. SUPER WHITE HOUSE PAINT

Stays a bright, clear white from the time you put it on, because it begins chalking early. Titanium Oxide base gives opaqueness to hide rough and discolored surfaces. Time is saved in application as the paint spreads evenly and smoothly.



NEW G.L.F. STORMPROOF STEEL ROOFING

This steel roofing sheet is wider to give good coverage against leakage. It is made of Beth-Cu-Loy copper-bearing steel, and carries the Seal of Quality 2 oz. zinc coating—This gives Stormproof a double-edged weapon to fight off rust, the deadly enemy of all steel roofing.

Make G.L.F. your Headquarters for All Paints and Roofing

G.L.F. White House Paint

A good white that cleans naturally. The titanium pigment provides the brightness and controlled chalking that keeps buildings neat and white over long periods of time.

G.L.F. Super Barn Red

It contains the highest practical amount of iron oxide pigment for maximum protection, lasting color and good coverage at low cost. Buildings painted 15 years ago still look good and are weathering to a good repainting surface.

G.L.F. Zinc Metal Paints

There's no need to go through the long hard job of getting all rust off your old metal roof. G.L.F. Zinc Metal Paint can be applied over corroded surfaces—just brush off the loose scales.

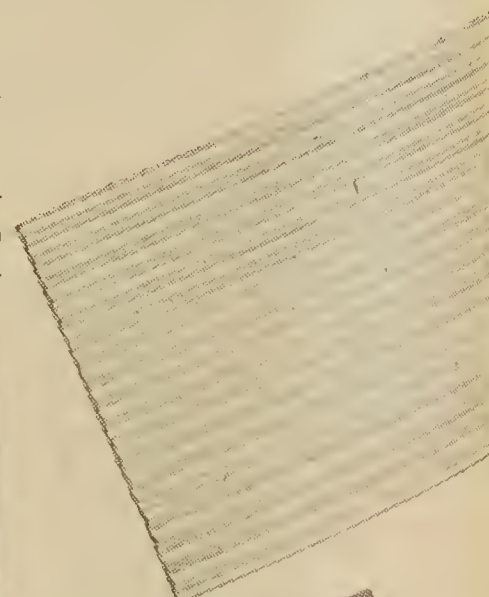
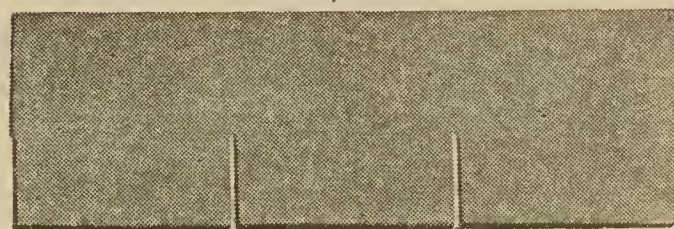
G.L.F. Trim

Reinforces with resins that add life and maintain gloss. Bright, non-fading colors contrast pleasantly with body colors.



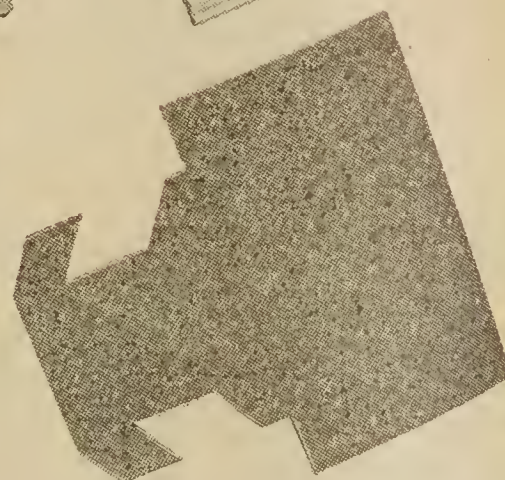
Aluminum Roofing

Needs little attention through the years. Ridge drain aluminum sheets are light, easy to handle, and to lay. The .019 gauge aluminum alloy (equivalent to about 25 gauge steel) provides the structural strength essential to farm construction.



Thick Butt Shingles

The attractive conventional style shingle with greater thickness at the exposed butt end to assure longer life. An easy to apply, 215 lb. strip shingle, in nine attractive fade resistant colors plus the NEW White which deflects the sun's heat to keep interiors cooler.



Lock Down Shingles

Both the Double Coverage and the Standard weight are high quality locking shingles that defy the ripping force of wind. Mineral surface will not shed and colors do not fade.

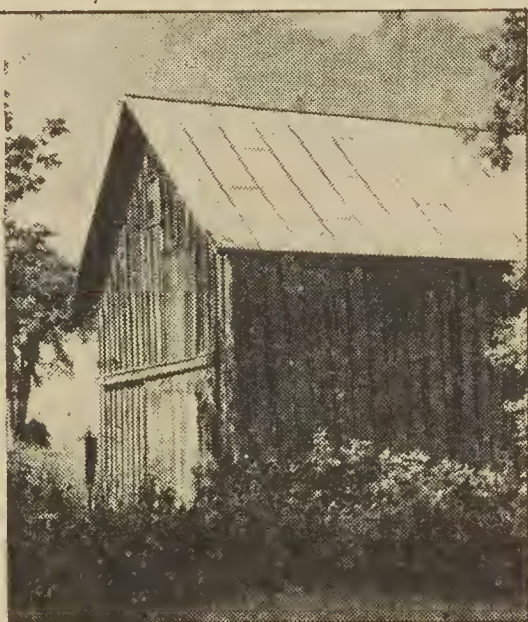
Roll Roofing

A wide selection of weights gives you roofing for all purposes: 45 lb., 55 lb., and 65 lb. weights in the smooth surface roll; 90 lb. weight in the slate granule surface; and for extra heavy protection on very low pitched roofs there is the G.L.F. 19" Selvage Edge Roll Roofing.



* 17 YEARS added to this roof

The roof of a barn owned by Mrs. Stella Gallagher, Hammond, N. Y. was painted with G.L.F. Zinc Metal Paint in 1939. The roof is still in good condition, today, 17 years later, with no other protection.



G.L.F. Paint & Roofing

...fits farm needs—at realistic values



Expect Nearly Half Million at 1956

New York State Fair, Sept. 1-8

WHEN the 1956 New York State Fair opens its gates on the morning of September 1 at Syracuse, the first of nearly a half-million fair-goers from New York State and North America will flood through to look, learn and be entertained at one of the dozen largest agricultural and industrial expositions in the United States.

Conservation — "Today's Resources are Tomorrow's Heritage" — is the theme of this 110th State Fair, first inaugurated at Syracuse in 1841. Throughout the Fair's 267½ acres, agricultural, industrial and homemaking exhibits will stress the never-ending importance of conservation practices in today's living. A full program of events is scheduled for the eight-day show, which closes on Saturday, September 8.

The State Fair offers to everyone the opportunity to compete with fellow citizens for honors and cash prizes in nearly every phase of agriculture, homemaking and hobbies. Farmer and city dweller alike have the chance to see and learn about new developments and practices in agriculture and industry; to discuss their problems with experts from state departments and people in their own fields; and to have a wonderful time in the bargain.

William F. Baker, State Fair Director, said this week that additional expansion of features at the 1956 Fair, together with a further increase in premiums and awards offered to exhibitors, would tend to indicate that this year's exposition attendance will exceed last year's figure of 453,453, which made the New York State Fair the twelfth largest in the nation.

The State Fair offers unusual facilities for motorists, Baker pointed out. Located on Route 48, just two miles south of Interchange No. 39 on the State Thruway, the Fair is within easy driving reach of both New York and out-of-state residents.

At the Fair, motorists will be accommodated in two large parking areas capable of holding an estimated 30,000 cars. Again this year, a shuttle bus service will be available between the

upper parking area and the gates of the Fair.

Cash premiums offered in the various departments of the 1956 Fair total \$111,019, an actual increase of \$4,506 over the 1955 premium figure. The horse show, held last year, has not been scheduled for this year's Fair. Award increases have been made in eight departments.

A comparison list of the department premium totals:

Department	1956	1955
Draft Horse	\$ 9,865	\$ 9,215
Cattle	25,745	23,995
Sheep	6,040	6,040
Swine	3,401	3,401
Poultry	11,766	10,459
NYS Foods	600	600
Dairy Products	2,000	1,900
Fruit	3,700	3,700
Flowers	6,111	6,000
Farm Products	3,999	3,999
Home Arts	1,867	1,818
Boys and Girls	19,550	18,710
Indian Village	1,114	1,100
Dairy Goats	956	956
Agricultural Extension	3,000	3,000
County Home Demonstration	4,300	4,300
Grange	4,470	4,470
State Fair Theatre	1,250	1,650
Community Service	600	600
Photo News Contest	600	600
"Spotlight the Label" Contest	85	
Totals	\$111,019	\$106,513

From the formal opening of the gates at 10 a.m., September 1, by the State Fair Queen and the Indian Princess, in the presence of Commissioner Daniel J. Carey of the Department of Agriculture and Markets and other State officials, a full program of judging, exhibitions, competitions and entertainment will be launched.

Opening day has been designated as Volunteer Firemen's Day, with all firemen admitted free. There will be a noon luncheon for Volunteer Firemen in the Women's Building. Other opening day events: Free morning and afternoon concerts by the Rochester Community Orchestra, and free afternoon and evening entertainment in Empire Court; ceremonial dances in the Indian Village at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.; the Championship JE Ranch Rodeo, at 2

and 8 p.m. in the Coliseum; Kochman's Auto Thrill Show in front of the grandstand at 7:30 p.m., and Bartlett's Water Ski Circus, variety acts and a fireworks display, beginning at 8 p.m. in the grandstand.

The JE Championship Ranch Rodeo will be a daily feature of the Fair as will Auto Thrill Shows headed on alternate days by Jack Kochman, Joey Chitwood and Ward Beam.

At the rodeo performances Saturday through Monday, Richard Webb, television's "Captain Midnight," will be a featured guest. Tuesday through Friday, Leo Carillo, famed "Pancho" of a TV western show, will appear with the rodeo.

Sunday afternoon in the Coliseum, the State Fair will present its traditional religious observance, "The State Fair Pauses before God," sponsored by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths. This year's ceremony will be highlighted by an address by Dr. Julius Mark, Senior Rabbi of New York City's Temple Emanu-El, and the singing of a thousand-voice choir directed by John T. Clough. All other activities at the Fair will come to a halt during the ceremony.

Most outstanding display at this year's Fair, according to State officials, will be a gigantic Conservation exhibit planned as the largest ever shown in the United States. Presented by the State Conservation Department, the display will include a 40-foot waterfall, a well-stocked trout brook and a miniature preserve filled with deer, pheasant and other wild game.

Beginning Monday morning at 9, the Coliseum will be given over to judging of cattle in open classes, and to the start of draft horse judging. Cattle and horse judging will continue in the Coliseum during mornings and afternoons through Thursday.

This year's Dairy Building exhibit will feature the largest display of bulk milk tanks ever shown in the Northeast. Twelve manufacturers will show latest tank models in more than 4,000 square feet of space.

In the Industrial and Home Exposition in the Manufacturers' Building,

special emphasis will be given to displays for home hobbyists and to the promotion of New York State as a vacation land. The Farm Machinery Building will again attract farmers seeking the latest in equipment.

The state's finest in livestock, fruits and vegetables, flowers, and dairy and home products will be on display throughout the Fair. In addition to the judging there will be daily demonstrations and special events in nearly all departments.

Tuesday at the Fair is Women's Organizations Day, and registration of Women's groups will go on through the morning, culminating in a 12:30 p.m. luncheon in the Women's Building.

On Wednesday, Governor's Day, Gov. Averell Harriman will tour the Fairgrounds and speak at 11 a.m. in Empire Court. Governor Harriman will also be feted at a special Governor's Luncheon, to be held in the Harriet May Mills Building.

Special events Thursday include the start of the International Horse Pulling Contest, morning and afternoon in front of the grandstand. Thursday is Grange Day, and plans have been made for a Grange luncheon in the Women's Building.

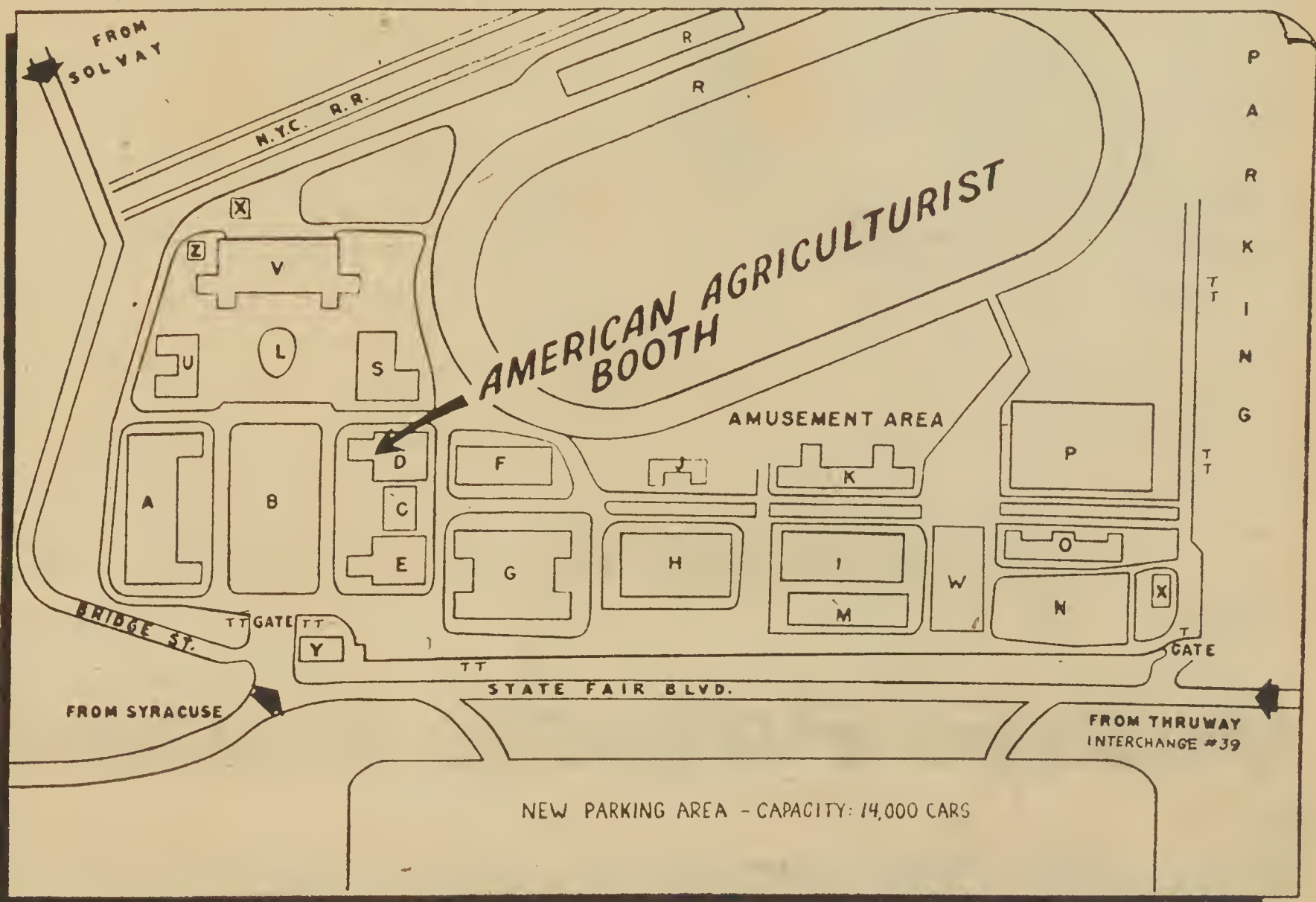
Followers of automobile racing will be treated to four big days at the Fair. On the opening Saturday, a sprint mid-get auto race program will be run at 1 p.m. Monday afternoon, a 100-mile stock car race is scheduled and Thursday afternoon features the 100-mile championship NASCAR race for new stock cars. Saturday, Auto Race Day, will be highlighted by the 100-mile National Dirt Track Championship Auto Race. Variety acts and the water ski circus will precede these races, as well as every matinee and evening show in the grandstand.

Friday has been set aside as "Honor our Teachers" Day and Indian Day. A well-known celebrity will be adopted by the Iroquois in a colorful 3 p.m. ceremony at Indian Village, and a teachers' luncheon is to be held. Special pupils' tickets are available for Thursday and Friday admission to the Fair, and will be distributed through county school systems.

Director Baker expressed confidence that the 1956 New York State Fair will surpass its reputation as one of America's top expositions, and that "Let's go to the Fair!" will be the popular cry of farm and city dwellers alike during the first week in September.

KEY TO MAP

- A. Manufacturers and Better Homes Building.
- B. Empire Court.
- C. Conservation Department Exhibit.
- D. Dairy Building. (Visit your American Agriculturist booth. The arrow shows the location.)
- E. State Institutes Building.
- F. Poultry Building.
- G. Cattle Barn.
- H. Coliseum.
- I. Horse Building.
- J. Agricultural Museum.
- K. Sheep, Swine, and Goat Building.
- L. Lagoon.
- M. 4-H Livestock Building.
- N. Indian Village.
- O. Boys' and Girls' Building.
- P. Farm Machinery Building.
- Q. Grandstand and Track.
- R. Pure Food and Health Building.
- S. Turnstiles.
- T. Harriet May Mills Memorial Building.
- U. Horticulture Building.
- V. Modern permanent Pole-type Barn and Poultry House.
- W. State Police Barracks.
- X. Administration Building.
- Y. Hospital.



**LET'S SEE THE
WOODHOUSE
EXHIBIT!—**



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ARPS CORPORATION
BELT CORPORATION
BULLER MFG. COMPANY
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See the N. Y. STATE FAIR • J. S. WOODHOUSE CO. EXHIBIT

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

CONGRATULATIONS, NYABC!

WHEN I was a boy, Father couldn't afford to keep a bull, so it fell to my lot to lead the cows to a neighbor who kept a scrub bull, usually less than two years old. Now look at the change, brought about by such organizations as the New York Artificial Breeders' Co-operative, and the purebred dairy associations.

No small dairyman could ever dream of owning a proven bull, worth many thousands of dollars, whose services are now available for both small or large dairymen at a nominal cost.

Reports at the 16th annual meeting of the NYABC show the remarkable growth of this good organization. It is only 16 years old, but surely is quite a teenager. Since the organization was started it has multiplied its membership 47 times, to 47,000. It has multiplied the number of cows bred 114 times, to 393,000. The cooperative started with 18 technicians in 1940; now there are 193. Best of all, the conception rate has improved from 52% to 73%. There were 6 bulls at the beginning, and 133 today. That's a record of which every member of NYABC can be proud.

MILK HEARINGS ARE A FARCE

NO ONE can attend the present milk hearing in the New York milk shed without being discouraged and disgusted. It started in Newark, New Jersey, on June 18, then adjourned to Albany, Poughkeepsie, Binghamton, Elmira, Utica, Syracuse, and Watertown. After August it was held in New York City. Following a recess after August 10, it is to be resumed again, probably in Trenton, New Jersey.

This hearing is just one more proof that government should not be in business. One purpose of the hearing was to consider a separate New Jersey Order. Another was to discuss the inclusion of several Up-State New York cities in the Metropolitan New York Market Area. The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association tried, without success, to have the hearing also consider a Comprehensive Order that would include northern New Jersey under Order 27.

The hearing was marked by arguing lawyers and wrangling witnesses, with disagreeing testimony. It presented a sounding board for propagandists and for consumers who know little and are less about the dairymen's plight. They are only interested in low retail milk prices. So at such hearings they argue against any increase to farmers. Then some newspapers play up this consumer testimony.

This consumer attitude shows again how farmers would fare if they were members of a labor union composed mostly of city members. Even the government itself is now consumer-minded, because that is where the voters are.

I have high respect for the legal profession, but it is reported that at the New Jersey hearing there were 40 lawyers in attendance; lesser numbers at the other meetings; but altogether too many.

The milk Orders themselves, written by lawyers, are so long and technical that few laymen can understand them. Certainly the dairymen whose interests are involved cannot.

When finally all of the costly hearing is over, government officials will retire to Washington, and, in their own good time, make their decisions, which may or may not be of any real

By E. R. Eastman

value to dairymen. How anyone can base any opinion on the record that is being made is beyond understanding.

Out of this deplorable situation some conclusions can be drawn:

1. Badly as it is handled, the Milk Marketing Order is necessary, because without it there would be utter chaos in the market.
2. All costly, confusing, badly managed milk hearings which cost dairymen hundreds of thousands of dollars should be stopped. They get nowhere, and do tremendous damage by creating more and more confusion.
3. Leaders of the industry should sit down with the Secretary of Agriculture and work out changes in milk marketing agreements.
4. When the principles have been agreed upon, the Order should be written in just about one typewritten page in simple language devoid of all confusing legal terms.
5. Last, this Order should be publicized so that every dairyman knows what it is all about, followed by a vote by dairymen approving or disapproving.

If present laws do not permit this simple procedure, then change the law.

THEY MARCH SOMEWHERE ELSE

THE DEATH of Albert Woolson, 109-year-old last Union veteran, brings sad memories. It doesn't seem so long ago when as a small boy I watched, with great pride, my father ride a prancing horse at the head of a long parade of Union veterans, on their way to decorate the graves of their dead comrades.

Father spent four years in very active service in the Civil War. I grew up listening to him and his comrades "talking it over." During my boyhood I was constantly reminded by my father and his friends of the principles that made America great, and the need of preserving them.

The Boys in Blue are now all marching Somewhere Else, but the principles for which they fought are eternal. God grant that we may always keep them bright and shining.

A VERY BAD LAW

"Mr. Dean Murphy, a farmer at Trumansburg, New York, phoned me several days ago regarding the story in July 7 issue entitled 'A Small Business But Real Experience.' Dean Murphy has a roadside stand on his farm on Route 96, selling milk, eggs, and farm produce in season. Several weeks ago two men stopped by and made a purchase from Dean Murphy's twelve-year-old son, who was tending the stand. After the purchase was made they announced that they were State labor inspectors, and talked with Dean Murphy, telling him that under the law he was subject to fine or fine and imprisonment for violating the child labor law in permitting a youngster under fourteen years of age to make sales at the roadside stand."—I.W.I.

I HAVE no words strong enough to condemn an oppressive and injurious law that prevents boys and girls from getting much needed business experience and acquiring habits or responsibility. One of the most valuable contributions of the American farmer is the boys and girls who are brought up to work and given a sense of responsibility before they leave the farm for other business and professions. We are rapidly losing that contribution, not only because there are not so many farmers, but because of dangerous, unnecessary laws like the one cited above.

Let's do something about some of these laws that oppress farmers, instead of letting city organizations and long-haired "do-gooders" get away with it. Talk with your representatives in the State Legislature. Ask your farm leaders to get busy. If you don't, it won't be long before rural people will have few rights left.

FLY TIME

ONE OF MY not so good memories as a boy on a farm is of screen doors black with flies. Every time the door was opened they got into the house. Mother fought them all of the time with sticky fly paper, (ever sit down on one?) Sometimes she made flails with strips of paper. Then she would open the doors and get all of us to shooing the flies out with the flails.

Back still farther into pioneer days, there were no screens, so you can imagine how the flies covered the food.

Today we know that flies are not only a nuisance, they are a real health menace that carry disease. Mother had no controls except the screens, fly paper, and paper flails, but today we have chemical sprays which are very effective, so there is no excuse for exposing the health of our families to these nasty, dirty insects.

Two types of fly sprays are available. One type is the "space spray" where you spray into the air, shut the room, and sweep up the dead flies later. The other type is the residual spray, put onto screen doors, walls, and ceilings, and which kills flies that alight on the sprayed surface. You will find several brands of both kinds of spray at your farm supply store. Read the labels and follow directions.

STATE SOCIALISM LOSES BATTLE

THE SO-CALLED Lehman Bill, sponsored by Senator Herbert H. Lehman, which would have permitted the State to develop the additional power from Niagara, passed the Senate but was killed in committee in the House of Representatives.

Great credit is due Representative William E. Miller of Lockport, New York, and other representatives, whose untiring efforts convinced their associates that State operation of Niagara power would be out-and-out socialism, and would be a tremendous blow to our whole free enterprise system.

It is only a temporary victory, however, for the fight will have to be renewed in the next Congress by those who believe in free enterprise.

GET IT DONE

THE DEATH or crippling sickness of several hundred children in the city of Chicago emphasizes the need and the responsibility of every parent to make sure that their children have the Salk antipolio shots.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

AN OLD chestnut is going the rounds about the woman who leaned too far out of an upstairs window while trying to wash it. She lost her balance, fell, and by some miracle plumped squarely into the garbage can below, just missing a Chinese man who was passing.

The man jumped back, startled, looked, shrugged his shoulders, and went on mumbling to himself:

"Amelicans velly wasteful. Woman good for ten years yet."



**NEVER BEFORE! ONE
LOADER TO FIT SO
MANY DIFFERENT
MODELS OF TRACTORS**

HYDRAULIC BUCKET CONTROL
Optional

THE "CHIEF" IS MADE TO FIT

- Allis Chalmers WC, WD, and WD45.
- Case SC, DC, VAC, VAC-14, 301, 311, 400 Row Crop and Adj. Wide Front—Case DC4.
- Cockshutt 20, 30, 40, 50—Co-op E2, E3, E4, E5 Row Crop Adj. Wide Front and Standard.
- Farmall C, Super C, H, Super H, M, Super M, Super MTA, 300 and 400 Row Crop and Adjustable Wide Front.
- International W-400.
- John Deere A, B, G, 50, 60, 70 Row Crop and Adj. Wide Front and 70 Standard—AR 1949-1953 Models.
- McCormick W4, W6, Super W6 and Super WD6.
- Massey Harris 30, 33, 44, 44 Special Row Crop, Adj. Wide Front and Standard.
- Minneapolis-Moline R, Z, U, 445 Row Crop and Adj. Wide Front U Standard, 445 Utility.
- Oliver 77, 88, Super 77, Super 88 Row Crop and Adj. Wide Front.

Chief mounting brackets are made available for new model tractors as they appear on the market. Contact your supplier for information on tractor models not listed above.

Manure fork and material bucket shown above. Other Chief attachments include 78" angle dozer, 60" bulldozer, 84" snow and grain bucket and manure plate for fork.

Super Six MFG., INC.
MINNEAPOLIS 18, MINNESOTA

*OTHER SUPER SIX LOADERS
3-WAY, HI-BOY AND ATLAS

See This Equipment at the J. S. Woodhouse Company Exhibit

TWO GREAT NEW MULKEYS TO GIVE YOU A "LIFT" ON THE FARM!

Famous Economy Big 20" Elevator

Finest elevator in its class! 20" wide x 6" deep, heavily braced 16-gage, double trough with shelled corn relief and release. All-welded tubular steel undercarriage and A-frame engineered to balance 26', 34' or 42' elevators. #55 heavy-duty double chain, and self-aligning bearings. Safe worm-gear type, heavy-duty winch assembly. Built-in speed reduction and mount for gas or electric power, standard equipment. Heavy-duty 15" DCR disc wheels with roller bearings. 3" flights with 13" spacing for ear corn or small grains.

Handles baled hay on edge or side, also, ear corn, shelled corn and small grains.



GUARANTEED

Famous HEAVY-DUTY 20" Elevator

HEAVY DUTY CONSTRUCTION FOR LONG LIFE! 20" wide x 6" deep, heavily braced 14-gage, double trough with shelled corn relief and release. All-welded tubular steel undercarriage and A-frame engineered to balance 24', 32' or 40' elevators. #55 heavy-duty double chain, and self-aligning bearings. Safe worm-gear type, heavy-duty winch assembly. CUSTOM-BUILT SPEED REDUCTION and mount for gas or electric power, standard equipment. Built-in power take-off, safety slip clutch. Heavy duty 15" DCR TIMKEN BEARING disc wheels. 3" flights with 13" spacing for ear corn or small grains.

Swivel or flexible hoods, 4' and 8' extensions, drag hoppers available.

Manufactured by
**SAM MULKEY
CO.**



NEW MULKEY ELEVATORS

On Display at the J. S. WOODHOUSE EXHIBIT

Spaces 77 - 84



YOUNG PEOPLE VISIT FOREIGN LANDS

Cornell Prof. A. T. Mosher, right, studies maps of the countries New York State International Farm Youth Exchange delegates will visit this summer. Dr. Mosher who has spent more than 20 years outside his native United States told the delegates they could get along in any country in the world if they would "keep smiling and ask questions." Dr. Mosher helped in the orientation program for the IFYE delegates. Others in the photo are Antonio Magalhaes, an IFYE delegate to the U. S. from Brazil; Ruth Morse, Whallonsburg (Essex County), who will go to Austria; Floyd Colburn, Geneva (Seneca County), scheduled as an IFYE delegate to Pakistan; Margaret Reedy, Troy, (Rensselaer County), going to Turkey; and Miss Martha Leighton, associated State 4-H Club Leader and coordinator of the IFYE program in New York State.

Livestock Vie for \$25,000 at N. Y. S. Fair

CATTLE exhibitors at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, September 1-8, will compete for \$25,745 in awards. This is an increase of \$1,750 over the 1955 premium figure.

Sam T. Slack is superintendent of the 1956 cattle show. His assistant superintendents are Harry R. Ainslie, dairy division, and Myron D. Lacey, beef cattle. All three are in the Department of Animal Husbandry at the College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

Judges for the show are:

Ayrshire: Fordyce Ely, Ohio State University, Columbus, O. Brown Swiss: Elmer N. Hansen, Gary, Ill. Guernsey: Harry A. Herman, Columbia, Mo. Holstein-Friesian: A. C. "Whitie" Thomson, Oak Dell Farm, Elgin, Ill.

Jersey: George M. Harris, Carrollton, Ky. Milking Shorthorn: Harold Tyner, Tipton, Ind. Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford: Arthur D. Weber, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.

All Steers: Donald Kniffen, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

Judging of the various breed classes will be done in the Coliseum as follows:

DAIRY CATTLE

Monday, Sept. 3—8:30 a.m.: 4-H and FFA Dairy Showmanship. 11 a.m.: 4-H and FFA Holstein, Guernsey and Brown Swiss classes. 3 p.m.: Guernsey and Brown Swiss open classes for calves, junior and senior yearlings and junior get-of-sire.

Tuesday, Sept. 4—9 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m.: Brown Swiss and Guernsey bull classes, cow classes, 2 years and over and group classes. Holstein bull and female classes including heifers up to 18 months and under 2 years; junior get-of-sire; and class for cows to be judged on udder alone. 9 to 12 noon: 4-H and FFA Ayrshire classes. 1 to 5 p.m.: Ayrshire classes for calves, junior and senior yearlings and junior get-of-sire.

Wednesday, Sept. 5—9 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p.m.: Holstein cow classes, 2 years and over, and group classes. Ayrshire bull classes, cow classes, 2 years and over and group classes. 9 to 12 noon and 1 to 2 p.m.: 4-H and FFA Jersey classes. 2 to 5 p.m.: Jersey calves, junior and senior yearlings, junior get-of-sire.

Thursday, Sept. 6—9 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p.m.: Jersey bull classes, cow classes, 2 years and over and group classes. Milking Shorthorn classes. 4-H FFA and open classes.

BEEF CATTLE

Wednesday, Sept. 5—9 to 10 a.m.: 4-H

and FFA Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus classes. 10 to 12 noon and 1 to 4 p.m. Hereford classes.

Thursday, Sept. 6—9 to 12 noon and 1 to 3 p.m.: Aberdeen-Angus classes. 3 to 5 p.m.: All steer classes.

R. Willis Stout of
Jefferson County,
Kentucky says:



Model 50C weighs
92 lbs. (less power)

BELT

"HARVEST-HANDLER"

replaced two harvest hands"

"I used to hire two extra men just to bin oats and crib corn. Now with my Belt Harvest-Handler elevator doing the heavy lifting, I can manage the storing chore quickly and easily."

A Belt Harvest-Handler can do a two-man job on your farm, too... pay for itself fast in time and labor saved. Handles ear corn, small grain, ensilage, poultry litter, cotton seed, nuts and vegetables. Double Duty Model 65C also handles bales. One-man operation frees help for other work... handy extensions, accessories add versatility. Lightweight, all-bolted aluminum construction. Chain or rubber belt.

BUY QUALITY... BUY BELT

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET TODAY!

THE BELT CORPORATION
6808 Stahl Road Orient, Ohio
Please send me your free booklet on Harvest-Handlers. No obligation.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

INDEPENDENT CATTLE

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FEDERAL LEGISLATION: In addition to the Soil Bank with appropriation of \$1.2 billion a year, Congress passed the following legislation of interest to farmers:

1. Increased the Commodity Credit Corporation borrowing capacity by \$2.5 billion to \$14 billion.
2. Extended special school milk program for 2 years and made it available to all eligible nonprofit child-care institutions.
3. Extended the accelerated brucellosis eradication program for 2 years and increased funds from \$15 million to \$20 million annually.
4. Voted another \$1.5 billion to finance exports abroad, \$500 million to purchase and distribute perishable products in this country.
5. Strengthened farm credit by two bills. One permits combining Production Credit Corporations and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and makes it easy to replace government capital with farm capital. The other makes farm lending by Farmers Home Administration easier and more liberal.
6. Enabled farmers to get refunds of Federal gas tax on fuel used for power on farms.
7. Increased Social Security benefits by making it possible for disabled workers to get benefits at 50; also benefits to women who retire at age 62.

Also important to you are some of the things Congress failed to do.

1. It turned down bill to permit New York State to develop Niagara power.
2. It turned down scheme for Federal dam to develop electric power at Hell's Canyon where development by private enterprise has already started.
3. It cut \$1 billion from requested figure for Foreign Aid, but amount authorized is still \$1 billion above previous year.
4. Failed to pass a bill providing Federal aid for depressed areas; also increases in postal rates.

WIND RESISTANT BUILDINGS: Engineers from the USDA have studied weaknesses of farm buildings blown down by high winds. They report buildings can be strengthened at relatively low cost. If interested write to "Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C." and ask for Agriculture Information Bulletin 144 "Preventing Storm Wind Damage to Farm Buildings."

LIVING STANDARDS: From 1947 to 1956, hourly earnings of U. S. workers in terms of dollars rose 57%. However prices reduced the buying power of the dollar by 17% to give workers 30% more buying power. This matched almost exactly a 30% increase in productivity, proving again that real wages advance only as we produce more.

FARM PRICES: July farm prices received averaged 3% above July last year but prices paid were up almost as much. The parity ratio of 85% compared with 84% a year ago and 86% for June 1956. In June, prices for fruit, meat animals and vegetables were down; prices for milk, potatoes, soybeans, oats and corn were up.

Farm exports for the year ending June 30 were up 10% to a total of \$3,475 million. Excluding cotton, exports were up 26% and were the highest in the 30 years records have been kept.

FRUIT PROMOTION: The New York-New England Apple Institute at recent annual meeting approved a promotion budget of \$72,670, including a limited appropriation to the \$85,000 national promotion.

Directors agreed unanimously that this year's crop needs all possible promotion to bring a return justified by the small crop.—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

OF ALL the living things there are, the most cantankerous by far, is the mosquito, you'll agree, and how they love to light on me! There's nothing that upsets me more than when I step outside the door in order to enjoy the sight of setting sun and coming night, then must forget the scene because a hundred squadrons start to buzz. From ev'ry angle they descend, each one of them inserts an end into 'most ev'ry inch of space upon my tender arms and face; before I can retreat inside, I've got a burning, itching hide.

The world has many kinds of pests, but 'cept for skeeters all the rest at least can offer some excuse for why Ma Nature turned 'em loose. For instance, worms stir up the ground and snakes eat insects by the pound; our scientists make tests on rats, and mice are meals for hungry cats. My neighbor's value isn't great, but he's a good debating mate; and though Mirandy makes me fuss because she's so obstreperous, at least she keeps me fed, it's true, and does a lot of choring, too. So I'll admit that even she beats skeeters for utility.



SHREDS STALKS TO MULCH!

LILLISTON

ROTO-SPEED rotary cutter



THERE'S A MODEL FOR YOUR FARM



RUGGED

5 two lift or tow

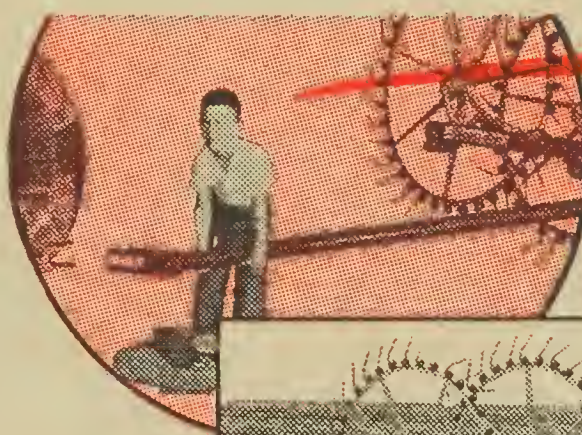


Take the Roto-Speed right down the rows — one pass will reduce stalks to a valuable mulch that will help condition your soil. Destroys insect breeding places, too. But that's not all. Roto-Speed cuts stubble, mows pastures and clears land — works all over all year round. Put a Roto-Speed to work on your farm — what a job it will do!

SEE THIS 4 SEASON WORKHORSE IN ACTION. YOUR DEALER WILL BE GLAD TO DEMONSTRATE A ROTO-SPEED FOR YOU

LILLISTON IMPLEMENT COMPANY
ALBANY, GEORGIA

See This Equipment at the J. S. Woodhouse Company
OUTDOOR MACHINERY EXHIBIT



Dad Calls It the Greatest Hay Rake Ever Built!

All-new for '56!

MORRILL HAY MASTER

At last—such perfect balance even youngsters handle it with ease.

Name the feature you want most in a hi-speed, automatic hay rake . . . now you'll find it in Morrill's smooth effortless Hay Master that excels even on rough terrain! Don't rake anything in '56 till you've seen this marvel in action—and learned how little it costs to buy and maintain the all-new Hay Master.

Model M

For smoother trailer-type raking with any tractor.

Model 3-P

Spectacular — the only wheel rake with a 3-point hitch!

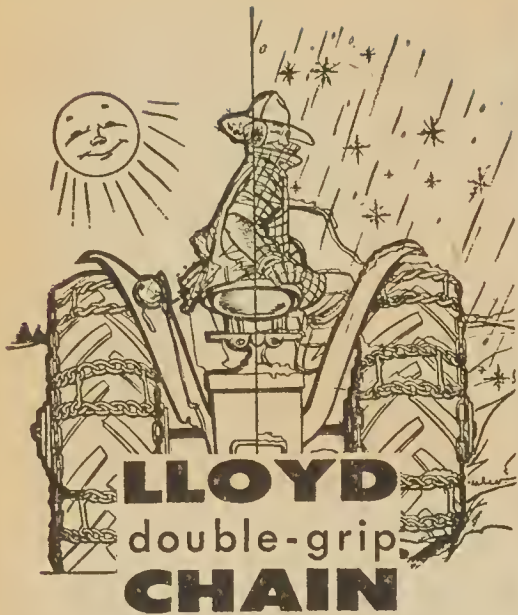
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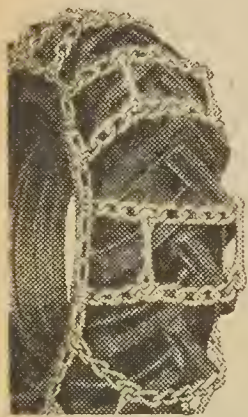
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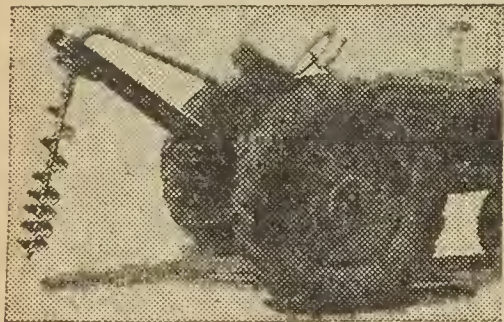


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LLOYD Double-Grip Tractor Tire Chains give more pull and increased traction in mud or snow. Ideal for feedlots, on stubble-covered fields or in hauling heavy loads. The special LLOYD fastener makes chains easy to put on and take off. The patented LLOYD Double-Grip Cross Chain arrangement holds chains on top of tires... chain, not tire, carries the weight. Cross Chains are self-cleaning! Available in all regular sizes to fit largest size treads.



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"Easy-Way" Post-Hole Digger
Entirely Automatic... Heavy Duty Universal Steel Frames... Self Lubricating Bearings — Shear Pin Replaces Quickly on Universal Shaft... Double Auger fluting for cleaner holes, 6"—9"—or 12" diameter. Get the facts on the NEW "Easy-Way" —lowest priced digger of its kind on market. Special Model for all leading tractors.
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A highlight of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting session of New York Artificial Breeders' Co-operative held in Ithaca on August 3 was the presentation of the first Technician's Distinguished Service Award, recognizing service to local members of the 47,000 member cooperative and to the dairy industry. Top winner this year among NYABC's 195 technicians was Jerry Fones, New Haven, N. Y. shown here receiving his citation, as Mrs. Fones looks on, from E. R. Eastman, president and editor of American Agriculturist, chairman of a three man awards selection committee. —Photos: C. Hadley Smith

NYABC Meeting and Show

THE annual meeting of the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative was part of a two-day event including the cooperative's Sixth Annual Competitive Cattle Show. Favored with two days of bright sunshine, the show attracted a crowd of better than 6,000 spectators to the organization's Judd Falls Road headquarters.

The cattle show part of the two-day program, headed by superintendent Harold Rosa, got underway the morning of August 3 with a record high number of 119 entries of youngsters under 21 in the Junior Showmanship Contest. Judges awarded the C. Hadley Smith Junior Showmanship Trophy to James Dean of Ithaca. Top junior showman for the Holstein breed was Sylvia Patchen, Locke; for the Ayrshire breed, Warren Hensel, Batavia; for the Guernsey breed, Ronald Ripley, R.D. 4, Cortland; and for the Brown Swiss breed, Ronald C. Marshall, Genoa.

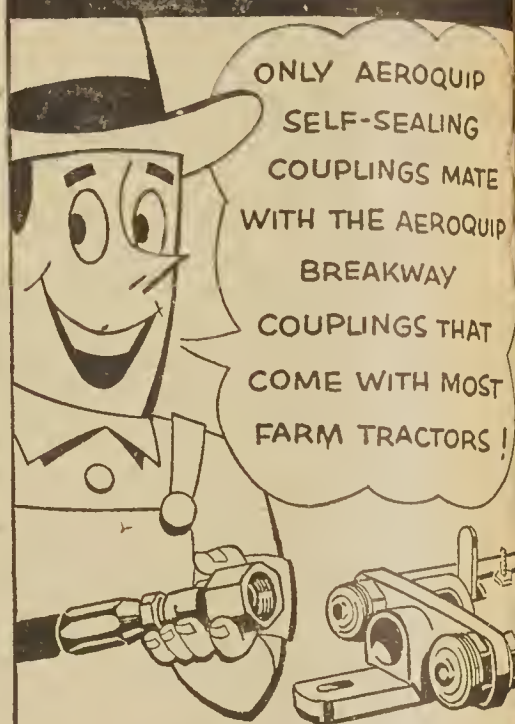
Named as Grand Champion Holstein at the show was a four year old Wallace daughter owned by Jeanne Collins of Malone. Grand Champion Guernsey was a four year old daughter of Mo, owned by Stanley Murphy, Tully. Named Grand Champion Jersey was an eight year old Marshall daughter owned by Alice and Jim Egan, North Bangor; while the Grand Champion Ayrshire was a nine year old Charm daughter shown by Glenn C. Porter, Watertown. Taking the Grand Championship for the Brown Swiss breed was a junior yearling Pearson daughter owned by Stewart Benedict, Massena.

Directors elected included Glenn C. Porter, Watertown, representing the Ayrshire breed; Stewart Benedict, Massena, representing the Brown Swiss breed; Benjamin T. Foster, Middlebury, Vermont, and Albert S. Fox, Olivebridge, N. Y.

James Dean, Ithaca, was named Junior Champion Showman at the Sixth Annual Cattle Show of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative held in Ithaca, August 3 and 4. Dean, top winner among a record 119 entries, is shown here receiving the coveted C. Hadley Smith Junior Champion Showman Trophy from the donor, an Ithaca photographer. The animal which helped young Dean to take first place is Dean's Joyful, daughter of the NYABC sire Blonde.

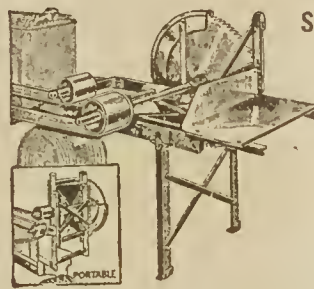


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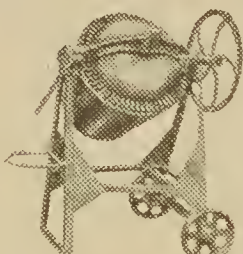
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Equipped for electric motor mounting.

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OUTDOOR MACHINERY EXHIBIT
J. S. Woodhouse Company

See This Equipment at the
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J.S. Woodhouse Company Displays Pittsburgh Elevator and Planter

THE J. S. Woodhouse Company, of Brooklyn, New York, is showing two quality famous farm implements at the New York State Fair. These implements are the Harvey adjustable side elevator and the Pittsburgh-Cole planter.

The Pittsburgh-Cole Planter is available for all three-point hitch tractors, Allis-

Chalmers snap coupler and International Fast Hitch. One of the outstanding features of this planter is its ability to plant small seeds such as beets, all types of beans, peas, asparagus and ungraded corn. The seed plates are so arranged that they can not crack bean seeds. The planting mechanisms float with the contour of the ground. This floating action insures an even stand because all seeds are covered.

Other outstanding features of the Pittsburgh-Cole Planter are duplex hoppers which allow two different types of seeds to be planted at the same time: hill or drill drop; positive fertilizer feed mechanism; fertilizer hoppers holding a bag of fertilizer each; fertilizer can be handled with simple added attachments.

The Harvey Red-Hed Elevator is nationally known for its versatility, quality and rugged construction. This elevator contains three outstanding features — ad-

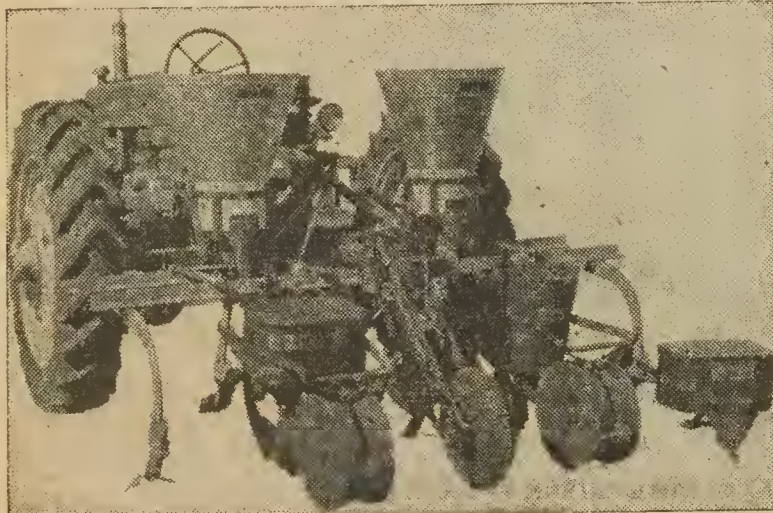
justable section sides, roller chain and high tensile Cor-Ten steel sections.

The Harvey Elevator's adjustable sides can be opened to a full 21 inch width for elevating bales; three quarters open for elevating bags and round bales; half open for elevating ear corn; closed for elevating small grains and wet silage.

The Harvey Elevator's roller chain permits 25 to 50% higher speed than regular link chain. Roller chain minimizes stretching and breaking. The Cor-Ten steel body sections combine high tensile strength with rust resistance.

Other outstanding features of the Harvey Elevator include a safety clutch; adjustable engine mounting; speed reducer with precision gears; roller bearing transport wheels.

The Harvey Elevator and Pittsburgh-Cole Planter are distributed in the New England States by J. S. Woodhouse Company, Brooklyn, New York. This company also distributes Roderick Lean Disc Spring and Spike Tooth Harrows, Vulcan Pulverizers, Roderick Lean Rotary Hoes, Harvey Hammer Mills, Pittsburgh Deep Feeder and Carry-Lift. (Advertisement)



Daily Program at the Syracuse Fair

Every Day, Sept. 1-8

8:00 a.m.—Gates open.
 9:00 a.m.—All exhibits open.
 World Famous Dancing Waters, all day and evening, Midway.
 Cattle Judging (Monday through Thursday), Coliseum.
 Farm Machinery Show, Farm Machinery Bldg. and outside area.
 Dairy Industrial Show, Dairy Bldg.
 Exhibits and demonstrations, Poultry Bldg.
 Youth "Fair Within a Fair"—judging all day, Boys' and Girls' Bldg.
 10:00 a.m.—Food judging to 5 p.m., Women's Bldg. Food and utility demonstrations start, Women's Bldg. (Monday through Friday.)
 Boy Scout Exhibit (Monday through Friday) Wednesday at 12 noon—Empire Court.
 11:00 a.m.—Ceremonial songs and dances (2 p.m. on Friday), Indian Village. Any boy or girl can shake hands with a real Indian Chief, after each ceremony when the Chiefs come down from the mounds.
 11:30 a.m.—Amateur Show, Grange Bldg.
 12:00 m.—Flower arrangements demonstrations start (except first two days) Horticulture Bldg.
 Cotton Bag Fashion Show (except Sunday and Tuesday) Women's Bldg. (Saturday, opening day—at 2 p.m.)
 2:00 p.m.—Orchestra (except Sunday) Empire Court.
 Fashion Show (except Sunday)—Women's Bldg.
 2:30 p.m.—Amateur Show—Grange Building.
 3:00 p.m.—Knit Fashions (Monday through Friday)—Women's Bldg.
 4:00 p.m.—Presentation of Food Contest Awards—Women's Bldg.
 Ceremonial songs and dances—Indian Village.
 Bridal Fashion Show (Monday through Friday)—Women's Building Auditorium.
 5:00 p.m.—Plays at New York State Fair Theatre by Amateur Dramatic Clubs (4 p.m. opening Saturday, 4:30 Sunday, no plays on last Saturday)—Women's Bldg. Auditorium.
 6:00 p.m.—Daily. (7:00 p.m. Sunday) Orchestra, Empire Court.
 7:30 p.m.—Auto Thrill Show, Water Skiing, Stunting, Motorboating, Grandstand.
 8:00 p.m.—Rodeo (except final Saturday)—Coliseum.
 9:00 p.m.—Fireworks (final Saturday 8:00 p.m.)—Grandstand.

Firemen's Day—Sept. 1

1:00 a.m.—Fruit, Flower, and Farm Produce Judging, Horticulture Bldg.
 2:00 m.—Rochester Community Orchestra—Empire Court.
 4:00 p.m.—Midget Auto Race—Grandstand.
 5:00 p.m.—Rodeo, Captain Midnight, Coliseum.
 8:00 p.m.—Presentation of Queens, Women's Bldg.
 4:00 p.m.—State Fair Theater—Women's Bldg.
 5:00 p.m.—Rochester Community Orchestra, Empire Court.
 8:00 p.m.—New York State Fair Queen's Coronation, Grandstand.

Sunday, Sept. 2

10:00 a.m.—Flower Judging, Horticultural Bldg.
 Adult Education Program, Women's Bldg.
 12:30 p.m.—Adult Education Program, Women's Bldg.
 4:45 p.m.—Interdenominational religious services start; organ recital, 1,000-voice choir and special address, Coliseum.
 4:00 p.m.—Thrill Show, acts and Ski Circus, Grandstand.
 4:30 p.m.—State Fair Theatre, Women's Bldg. Presentation of Drummond playwriting awards.

Labor Day, Sept. 3

10:00 a.m.—4-H and FFA Dairy Showmanship, Holstein, Guernsey and Brown Swiss classes at 11 a.m. Guernsey and open classes of Brown Swiss calves, junior and senior yearlings, junior get-of-sire at 3 p.m., Coliseum.
 1:00 a.m.—Judging of Swine, Poultry, Dairy Goats, and Flowers.
 Cattle judging, morning and afternoon, Coliseum.
 Draft Horse judging, Coliseum.

10:00 a.m.—Food Department judging — Pies, Cherry Pie Contest.
 11:00 a.m.—Adult Education Program, Women's Bldg.
 1:00 p.m.—100-Mile stock car race, acts, and ski circus, Grandstand.
 Family Fashion Show, Women's Bldg.
 Draft Horse Judging, Coliseum.
 4:00 p.m.—Style Show, Empire Court.

Women's Day, Sept. 4

9:00 a.m.—Food Department judging, Cakes and Cookies, Women's Bldg.
 Judging Flowers, Sheep and Swine, morning and afternoon.
 Cattle judging, morning and afternoon, Coliseum.
 Women's Organizations Day Registration and Program through the rest of the morning, Women's Bldg.
 Interstate Baton Twirling Contest all day, Infield.
 10:00 a.m.—Draft Horse Judging; Poultry, Rabbit and Cavy judging.
 12:30 p.m.—Women's Organizations Day Luncheon and presentation of Community Service Awards by Mrs. Averell Harriman.
 1:00 p.m.—Family Fashion Show, Women's Bldg.
 2:00 p.m.—Thrill Show, Acts and Ski Circus, Grandstand.
 4:00 p.m.—Style Show, Empire Court.

Governor's Day, Sept. 5

9:00 a.m.—Judging Sheep, Poultry, Flowers, and Food.
 Cattle Judging, morning and afternoon, Coliseum.
 10:00 a.m.—Judging vegetables, canned and frozen, Women's Bldg.
 Orchestra, Empire Court.
 11:00 a.m.—Governor Harriman's address, Empire Court.
 Adult Education Program, Women's Bldg.
 12:30 p.m.—Governor Luncheon Program, Harriet May Mills Bldg.
 1:00 p.m.—Family Fashion Show, Women's Bldg.
 2:00 p.m.—Tour of grounds by Governor. Thrill Show, Acts, and Ski Circus, Grandstand.
 4:00 p.m.—Style Show, Empire Court.
 5:00 p.m.—Marcie Hospital Band, Empire Court.

Grange Day, Sept. 6

9:00 a.m.—Judging Draft Horse, Flowers, and Food.
 Cattle Judging, morning and afternoon, Coliseum.
 10:00 a.m.—International Horse Pull, Infield.
 Judging of fruits, canned and frozen, Women's Bldg.
 12:30 m.—Grange Luncheon, Women's Bldg.
 1:00 p.m.—100-mile new car stock car races, Acts, Ski Circus, Grandstand.
 International Horse Pull, Infield.
 Family Fashion Show, Women's Bldg.
 4:00 p.m.—Style Show, Empire Court.
 7:30 p.m.—State Draft Horse Assn. Dinner, Women's Bldg.

Teachers and Indian Day, Sept. 7

9:00 a.m.—Cattle and Flower Judging, morning and afternoon.
 10:00 a.m.—Bread judging, Women's Bldg.
 International Horse Pull, Infield.
 11:00 a.m.—Baptism of mount, Indian Village. Microd races, Grandstand.
 Adult Education Program, Women's Bldg.
 12:30 p.m.—Salute to Teachers Luncheon, Women's Bldg.
 Six Nations Indian Band, Indian Village.
 1:00 p.m.—Family Fashion Show, Women's Bldg.
 Free-for-All International Horse Pull, Infield.
 2:00 p.m.—Indian Ceremonial Dance, Indian Village.
 Thrill Show, Acts, Ski Circus, Grandstand.
 2:30 p.m.—Rodeo with Pancho (Leo Carillo), Coliseum.
 3:00 p.m.—Adoption of celebrity into tribe as blood brother, Indian Village.
 4:30 p.m.—Farewell Dance to new blood brother, Indian Village.

Auto Race Day, Sept. 8

9:00 a.m.—Judging, Flower Department, Horticulture Bldg.
 1:30 p.m.—100-Mile National Dirt Track Championship Auto Race, Acts, and Ski Circus, Grandstand.
 3:00 p.m.—Exhibits break.
 8:00 p.m.—Dance with Ralph Flanagan, Coliseum.

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SELF-PROPELLED

CHOPPER SENSATION OF THE NATION

This NEW Self-Propelled has the same famous Gehl Chopping Mechanism known for finer-chopping, better-keeping, easy-feeding silage. Make every acre of your farm, every hour of your time—pay you more with a GEHL. Always more chopper per dollar!

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- ★ Three big-capacity QUICK-SWITCH attachments—6 ft. Mower Bar, Hay Pickup, and 2-Row Crop.
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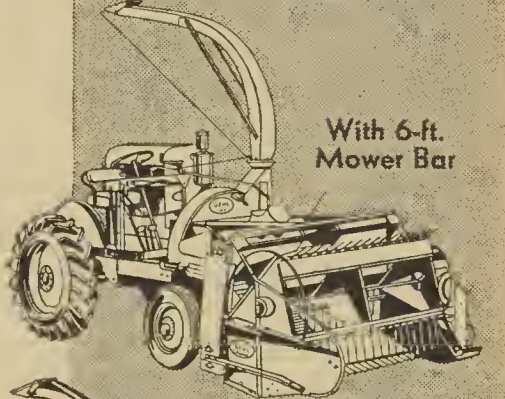
Please mail me literature on the new Self-Propelled and catalog of your complete line.

Check if for school use ☐

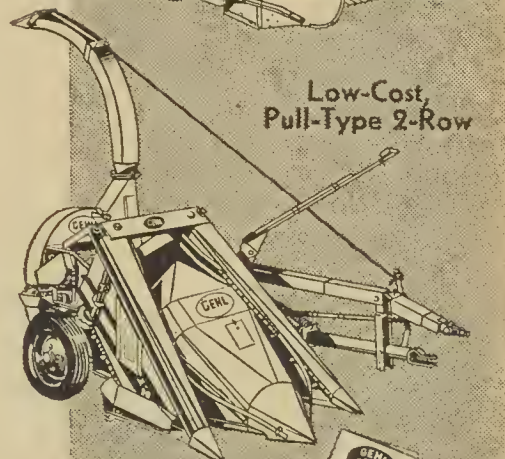
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 Address.....
 Acres Farmed.....State.....



With 2-Row Corn Head



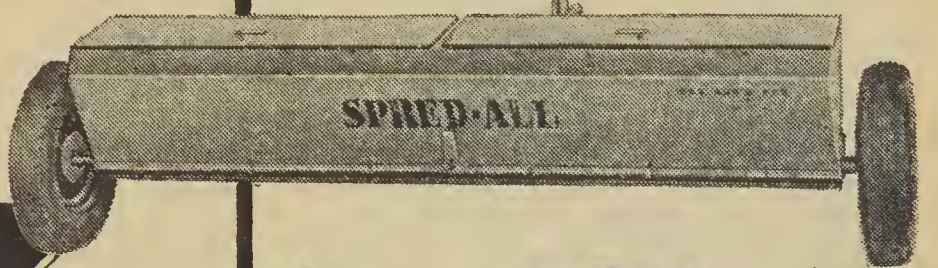
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Low-Cost Pull-Type 2-Row

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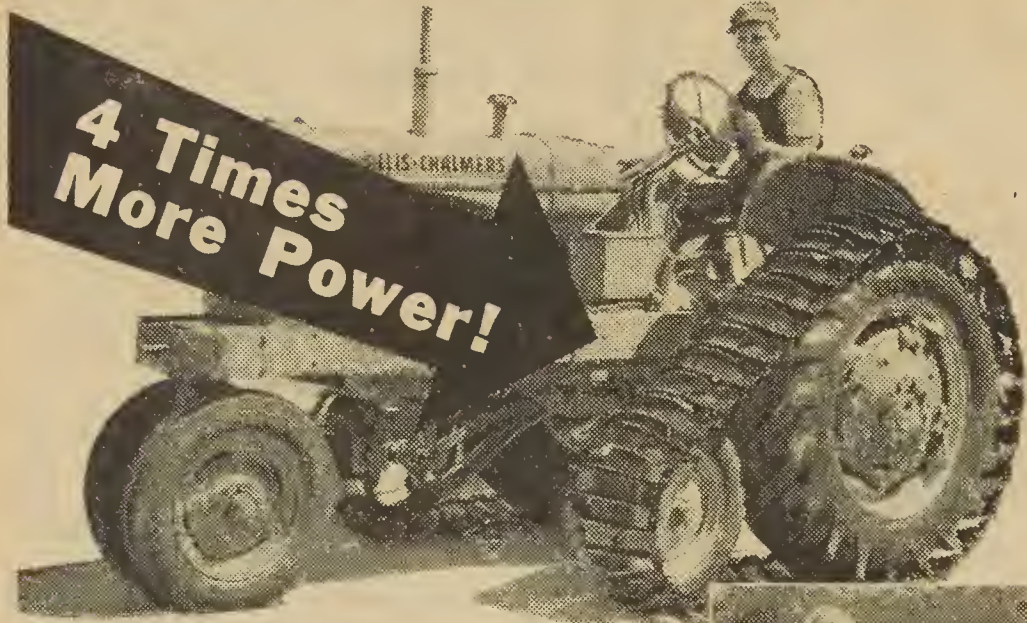
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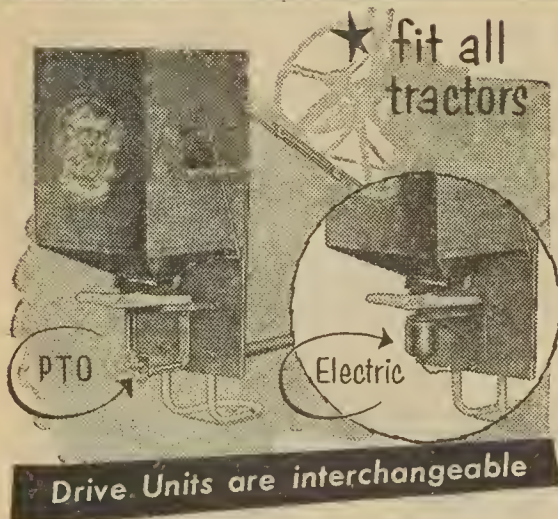
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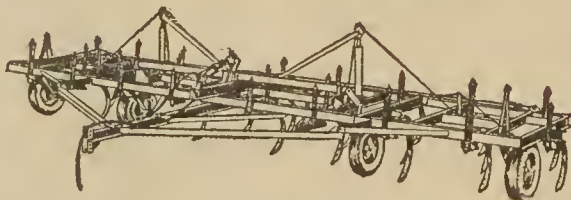
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BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

How I Raise GLOXINIAS and VIOLETS

By **MRS. R. LESLIE SMITH**, McLean, N. Y., Housewife



Mrs. R. Leslie Smith and a few of her many gloxinias.

THE FORMULA I use for mixing soil for African Violets and Gloxinias is as follows:

First I take 1 peck of black leaf mold, such as you find under leaves in dense woods, 1 peck of garden loam, 1 peck vermiculite and 1 peck peat moss, 2 cups pulverized charcoal, ½ peck coarse builders sand, 2 cups bone-meal, ½ cup superphosphate, 14 cups dehydrated cow manure. I then mix the whole batch thoroughly on a table or cement floor. Then I either bake it (moist) using a meat thermometer at 200° for 2 to 3 hours or I steam sterilize it at 5 lbs. pressure for 30 minutes. Either is equally good. Let cool 24 hours, add a soil insecticide and start repotting everything in sight. This makes 5 pecks and over of mix. This works best if you add a soil insecticide to keep out soil infestations as the soil is clear of them now.

Now spoon the soil lightly into the pot and tap pot sharply with spoon to settle soil. Never press down with fingers as it packs the soil around the roots and they need air as well as moisture to live.

Now set the flower pot in warm water to within ½ inch of top of jar to water the first time, and let water soak up until the top of the soil is wet. Drain and water from top next times, only when dry on top. Then water (warm water) until water runs out the bottom drain and don't water until dry on top again.

A mold or grey hair will develop in a day or so but after watering a few times from the top it disappears and hurts nothing.

Gloxinias like the sun or strong light, but take care not to get the foliage wet when watering. When they blossom move them back out of sun or it will wilt the blossoms, but don't set out of the strong light. A curtain between sun and plant is better than not enough light as buds will blast if they don't get light enough.

When all done blossoming, cut back top to last 2 leaves and new shoots will come up from tuber, then cut old

top off rooting the new leaves for new plants in moist vermiculite. Keep temperature at 60° to 80°, never below 55° as tubers rot at 55°. Move to a larger jar when roots appear at drainage hole in jar. They will blossom summer and winter if these rules are followed.

The same soil is used for African Violets with very good results. Use a soil insecticide in the soil to prevent soil pests and after being repotted 10 days to 2 weeks, plants in vigorous growth and good health could be "sodium selenated" to protect top growth from mites, aphids or any sucking chewing insects.

Violets like temperatures of 60° to 75° best and just about half the light Gloxinias take. North or west windows are best for Violets but east and south windows with fine curtains will do if the sun doesn't shine on the violets. The sun burns the leaves and blossoms. Never close venetian blinds as the violets must have the light.

The watering procedure is the same as Gloxinias (use warm water). To use fluorescent lights, Gloxinias take 40 watt bulbs 2" to 8" from plants and Violets 20 watt to 40 watt 14" to 16" or more from plants. Daylight white is best for both. Violet leaves root good in water with a speck of charcoal added. When roots are ¼" to ½" long plant ½" deep in regular mix and sprinkle vermiculite around the leaves.

Keep moist, not wet. Divide plantlets when they have 4 leaves on a plant and repot old leaf for a new batch. Using this soil mix and lights I've had Gloxinias in bloom at 3½ months from seed. Violets in bloom from seed in 6 months and Violets in bloom from a leaf in 2½ months.

The soil insecticides are found at Neil Millers, Laytons Lake, Pennsylvania, Grove, N. J. It's the only place I know where these supplies can be bought by dealers and violet fans. I get my supplies there. I also pollinate my own seed now from my best hybrids and have harvested quite a crop.

These African Violets are grown in the cellar under fluorescent lights.





How He Made A MILLION On the Farm

By E. R. Eastman

ONCE upon a time there was a farmer who had a million dollars. An ambitious young farmer in the neighborhood came to the rich man for

advice. "Mr. Johnson," he said, "the neighbors say that you have a million dollars. If it isn't too rude of me to ask, do you mind telling me how you did it?"

"Sure I'll tell you, Jim. Me and my wife we worked almost night and day. We followed all the good advice on farming that we got, and we saved every penny we could." He paused. Then, with a twinkle in his eye went on:

"My wife's uncle Bill died and left us nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-five cents."

That's about the way it is in these difficult times for many farmers, except that very, very few have rich uncles. In these generally prosperous times for everybody else, it is neither fair nor right that farmers should be having so much financial trouble. Practically all of the schemes that have been tried to help have done more harm than good.

One thing is certain, no one has ever made a million dollars from actual farming, and no one ever will. It should be possible, however, with hard work and good management to make a good living. One thing is certain, farm prices are so low now that there is only one way for them to go, and that is up. And I agree with most thinkers on the subject that farming has a good long distance future.

The following suggestions are the result of years of study, observation, some personal experience, and visits over the years with hundreds of successful farmers:

I. The Personal Expenses of Many Farmers Are Too High

Of course the farmer and his family are entitled to all the conveniences and luxuries that anyone else has, but they must be able to pay for them, and it's too much to expect to have everything at once. While I have great confidence in our young people, I do believe that too many of them want to start where their dads left off.

Take an automobile, for example. Every farm family has to have a car, but every mile that you drive that car costs you at least 7 cents. No one thinks anything of a hundred mile Sunday afternoon run. But there's an expense of \$7. Grandpa would have thought a long, long time before he spent \$7, or half of it.

Is there central heating in the house? Good! I wish every farm family had it. But do you do as I do, forget about it and let it run more than needed and before you know it burn up unnecessarily a dollar's worth of fuel? The same goes for electric lights. Do you keep the whole house ablaze with them or do you turn them off when you leave a room?

What about patent medicines? How often did our grandfathers run to the drug store as compared to what we do now?

Yes, sir, our fathers lived off these farms, educated their children, and were happy. Maybe it's just not in the soil to produce enough income to take care of all of our personal expenses un-

less we can do something about keeping them lower.

II. Are Our Farm Expenses Too High?

Here comes the old problem of cost of production. I have always maintained that farmers should have cost, plus a profit. But how should these costs be figured? Should any farmer have his costs plus a profit no matter how he farms? I know farmers who slave from daylight to dark to raise tons of stuff, and then lose it all by feeding it through the bottleneck of poor cows.

Right now it is safe to say that if 20 per cent of the dairy cows went to the butcher immediately the whole dairy industry would be better off. No dairyman with five or six or more boarders in his herd will ever make a million dollars—or a million cents—no matter what milk prices are. Dairies are getting bigger and bigger, but a lot of farmers would make a lot more money on 30 good cows than on 30 good ones plus 10 poor ones.

A better job is being done with our field crops than in our dairy barns, but even here there is a vast opportunity for improvement.

The trend toward larger and larger farms will continue, but not all of it is good. Some of it results in much more inefficiency. If the farm is too big for the labor and equipment, then the work will not be done on time and it will not be done well. It seems to me that I have seen more poor plowing in the last five years than I ever saw before, more cut and covering. Too many operators won't take time to back up and replot a bad spot that wasn't properly turned the first time round. On many farms the hedges are growing farther and farther out into the fields because not enough time is taken to mow and plow close enough to them.

Most of the acid soils of our northeastern farms are gravely in need of lime and more lime. Lack of lime is one of the greatest bottlenecks in our agriculture. Even if the cropland is well plowed, too much to do results in poor soil tilth, not enough cultivation or weed control, not enough fertilizer, and not wisely applied. It's hurry, hurry! Twenty acres of corn well planted and tended is far better than thirty acres not properly taken care of. How that would cut costs!

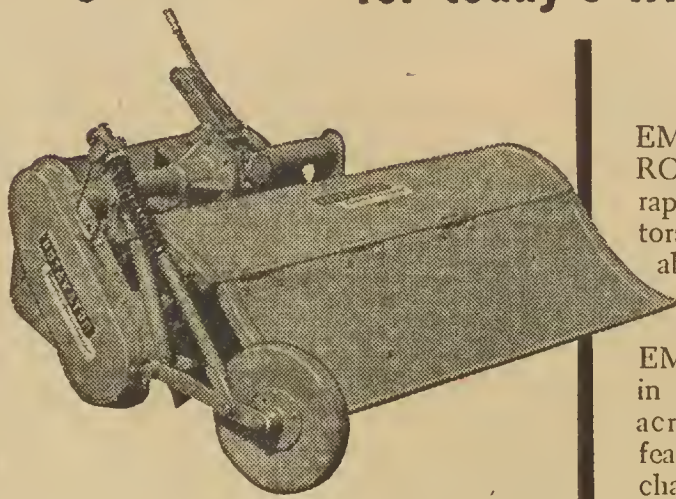
III. We Must Use More and More Equipment, Less and Less Labor

No farmer needs to be told how difficult it is to get good help. Of course equipment takes a large investment. But it isn't as costly as labor, and I think that neighboring farmers are going to find more ways of sharing equipment in order to reduce costs.

One of the lowest-priced commodities on the market is electricity. Every time you can substitute electrical power for hand labor, you have cut costs.

In conclusion, let me point out again something that all real farm folks know in their hearts, that while it is not possible to get rich in farming, everything cannot be measured in dollars and cents. There are other compensations in farming, and thought and planning to make your head save your back not only will reduce your costs and make more money, but bring a little more leisure really to enjoy living in the country and close to nature.

NEW ROTAVATORS for today's HIGH-SPEED farming



EM model tractor mounted Howard ROTAVATOR has the new three-point rapid action hitch which fits most tractors up to 45 hp. This series is available in 50 inch and 60 inch tillage widths, with offsets up to 15 inches.

EM Howard ROTAVATORS are used in all farming applications on limited acreages. The positive depth control feature makes them very useful in orchards and berry cultivation, since delicate feeder roots are not damaged when cultivating or turning under cover crops, or crop residues.

Orchard cultivation with a trailing Howard ROTAVATOR. The tilled surface is patternless, so contour lines need not be followed. Some of the organic matter is left on the surface, forming miniature dams and windbreaks to prevent wind and water erosion. Rotation provides positive rodent control in orchards.

Tractor-mounted ROTAVATOR turning in corn stalks. One pass is enough.

**HOWARD
ROTAVATOR**

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS

See This Equipment at the J. S. Woodhouse Company
OUTDOOR MACHINERY EXHIBIT

USERS REPORT SNOWEO BALE LOADER Replaces 3 Men

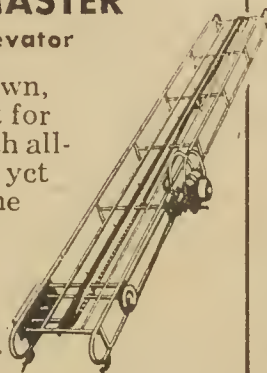
Loading bales becomes a fast, easy operation. Truck or tractor driver does the job alone. Operating automatically, the loader picks up and loads all bales, round or square, dropped at any angle. No auxiliary motor, PTO, or hydraulics needed.



ALSO TO SAVE YOU TIME AND WORK...

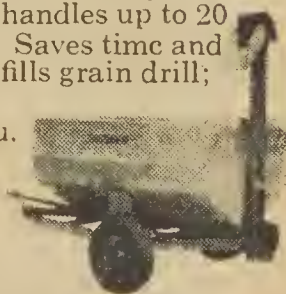
SNOWEO BALE MASTER portable elevator

Moves bales up, down, horizontally. Built for years of service with all-welded framework, yet light in weight. One man operation. Powered with gasoline engine or electric motor. Optional transport.



SNOWEO FEED-O-MATIC self-unloading trailer

Mixes, elevates, unloads all grain and ground feed; handles up to 20 bushels a minute. Saves time and work in feeding; fills grain drill; hauls grain. All-steel box has 85 bu. capacity; 118 bu. with extension sides. Front or rear delivery.



See These Machines At
THE J. S. WOODHOUSE COMPANY
OUTDOOR MACHINERY EXHIBIT

MANUFACTURED BY
THE SNOW COMPANY • Omaha, Nebraska



Joe Bishop and Don Turk with some of their high producers at "White Stake Farm." At 8:30 a.m. when this picture was snapped, the cows had eaten their fill of this excellent pasture. Don and his family live in the white house just showing at the right of the picture. Note the modest but adequate farm buildings.

How A High Producing Herd Was Developed

IT TAKES knowledge, experience, patience, attention to details and some luck to develop a herd that leads the county in production. That's what the partnership of Joe Bishop and Don Turk of Pennellville, Oswego Co., New York, did for five years. The last complete record on "White Stake Farm" shows an average of 14,150 lbs. of milk with 445 lbs. of fat. For comparison, the record in 1947-48 was 10,707 lbs. of milk and 384.5 lbs. of fat.

When I visited this farm, I asked numerous questions with the purpose of learning how a herd of Holsteins with this production could be developed.

Mr. Bishop and his son-in-law, Don Turk, went into partnership in 1946. A good proportion of the herd was grades and for a few years they bought quite a few cows.

"Where did you buy them and what did you look for?" was my first question.

"We bought mostly at dispersal sales or county club sales because we figured that any dairyman selling a cow or two would naturally want to get rid of the poorest ones in his herd. We looked for cows with records, but more than that, we wanted individuals from good producing families with well placed, strong udders and, of course, we wanted cows that were healthy."

"How well did you succeed?" was my next question.

"Back in 1946-47, we bought 7 cows and we still have two of them in the herd. So far as health is concerned, we have four cows that are 12 years old and two that are 9. Incidentally, we purchased our last cow two years ago and are now raising our own."

"When you sell cows for beef," I asked, "what is the most common reason?"

"Broken down udders, sore feet and failure to breed."

Any dairyman will tell you that good feeding is one of the essentials of satisfactory production. This farm has a good roughage program. Until last year, most of the meadows and pastures were seeded to ladino and timothy. Now birdsfoot is being tried. Some grass silage is put up, some dry hay is baled and in both cases, good quality is assured by planning to finish haying by July 8th.

My next question concerned feeding.

"How do you persuade cows to consume large amounts of roughage?"

"For one thing, we feed them often. In the winter time, we feed hay five times plus silage morning and night.

When pastures get short in the summer, we feed some silage, but we are trying out sudan grass as emergency pasture in hot weather."

The third essential in good production is management. The herd has been accredited since before the partnership was established and you might say they were lucky in getting a clean test on

Bangs when the first test was taken.

"We have very little trouble with mastitis" said Don. "We dip the teats in disinfectant before milking; we practice fast milking, using the same machines on the same cows; and we do no hand stripping."

In 1949, the stable was remodeled. A number of stalls were put in 4½ feet wide and from 60 to 66 inches long. The balance of the stable gives a 4 foot width to each cow. Big cows need room and as a result of the additional room provided there has been very little trouble from stepped-on teats.

For two years, this partnership has

been given a Progressive Breeder Award, something which all Holstein breeders covet.

Some surplus stock is sold and in that connection, Don said that they sell to dairymen as milk producers only the animals they would be willing to buy themselves. About half are consigned to sales and the remainder sold at the farm.

The farm has 30 milkers and about the same number of young stock. Crops are rotated on a 5-year basis and some corn (about 10 acres) is grown for grain.

Lime is used liberally as needed. 0-20-20 is used on meadows and pastures at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre every other year. 450 lbs. of 5-10-10 is used on oats and on corn; part is broadcast and part applied by the planter.

The experience on this farm is evidence, if any is needed, that the milk production needed to furnish a satisfactory living for a farm family is based on cows with the inherited capacity to produce heavily, supplemented by adequate amounts of high quality feed and competent, careful management.—Hugh Cosline



The egg room on the Minot farm is located in the cellar where it is easy to keep cool. A humidifier at the right of the picture helps keep the air moist and this moisture plus low temperature is a big factor in producing quality eggs which bring a premium price.

How Hens Fit In With Cows

By MARSHALL MINOT

(As told to Hugh Cosline)

MANY dairymen refuse to have a chicken on the place, giving as one reason that too much labor on hens comes at the time when they are putting in crops. I was always interested in chickens and have figured out a way to manage them so the work doesn't compete too much.

I do it by buying 4,000 sexed pullet chicks in late December. They are reared in confinement and by the time spring rush comes on, they are well on their way to becoming pullets. We put the pullets in two houses (one 2 story and one 3 story) and leave them as

long as they lay profitably, which is around 15 to 18 months. Then I sell off the entire bunch, clean the houses thoroughly and put in more chicks. The only cleaning the houses get when the hens are in is under the roosts.

We have automatic feeders and waterers. The children pick up the eggs and we do a good enough job so that we get a premium of 2½¢ a dozen for quality.

We figure on having good roughage for the cows and that is the chief reason why we are able to feed grain at the rate of around one pound of grain to five pounds of milk. Back in 1952,

I did a little experimenting and fed at the rate of one pound to ten pounds of milk, but I soon decided that that definitely was too wide a ratio. Figures convinced me that 1 to 5 gives me more profit.

Our pasture is split up into 18 fields of two acres each which are seeded to a mixture of ladino and brome grass. The herd of 50 milkers spends 24 hours on a plot, then we clip it and move them into the next field.

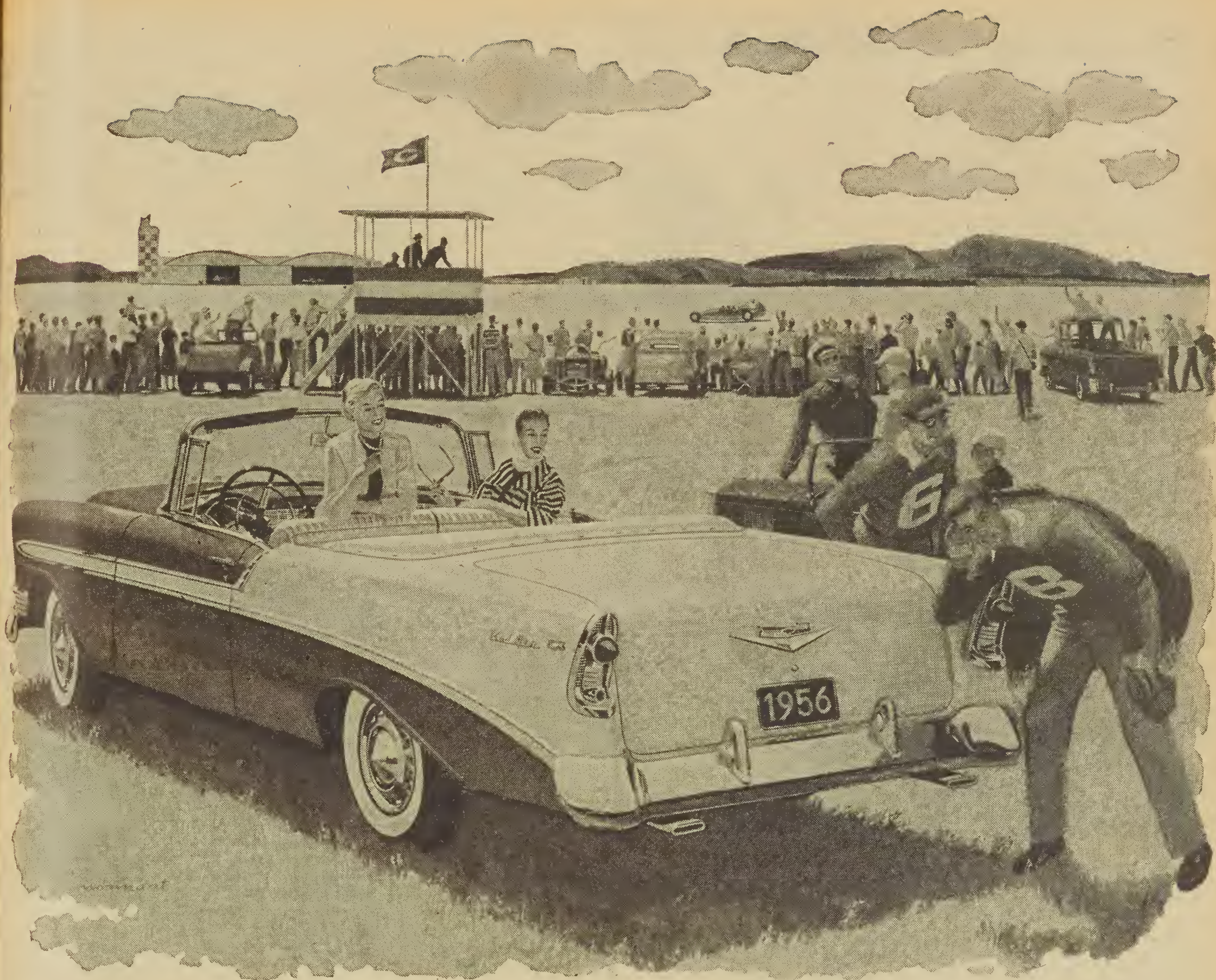
I am getting away from ladino and brome for meadows and working into Narragansett alfalfa and brome. Most of the fields now have a pH of 6.5, so we need only add enough lime to maintain this figure.

Back in 1952 I decided to do some irrigating on pastures, second cutting meadow, and corn when it was needed. Fortunately, a creek runs through the center of the farm, providing plenty of water. We invested around \$3,000 in the irrigation system and are pleased with the results. I guess a good way to figure the value of any new investment is to decide whether you would buy the equipment again if you did not have it. In my case, the answer to that is definitely yes.

Editor's Note: Marshall Minot studied vocational agriculture in the Pulaski High School in Oswego Co., N. Y., and won the honor of being named an Empire Farmer in 1934.

The last record on his herd was for the year ending October 26, 1955. The average production was 13,239 lbs. of milk and 479 lbs. of fat for an average of 46 cows. The record was a gain over the previous year's figures of 12,513 lbs. of milk and 457.8 lbs. of fat.

Marshall made a very interesting comment during my visit with him. He does not put grass into the silo when it is wet either with dew or rain. It has been his experience that no objectionable odor in silage is present when grass is handled this way even when put in without wilting. We would appreciate comments from any readers who have made similar observations or who disagree with this conclusion.



The new Bel Air Convertible with Body by Fisher—one of 20 new Chevrolet beauties.

Man, that Chevy's really got it!

What's the younger generation coming to?

*New Chevrolets, that's what. Because Chevrolet, too,
speaks the language of youth!*

Ever notice how quickly teen talk changes? We'll admit, for example, that we don't know exactly, word for word, what the younger generation is saying about the new Chevrolet these days. "Real cool!" maybe, or "It's the greatest!" More likely, though, it's some brand-new phrase in the language of youth.

But one thing's sure—Chevrolet's in solid with the young set. It's a young kind of car. Fresh and frisky and fun-loving, but with a both-feet-on-the-ground kind of stability.

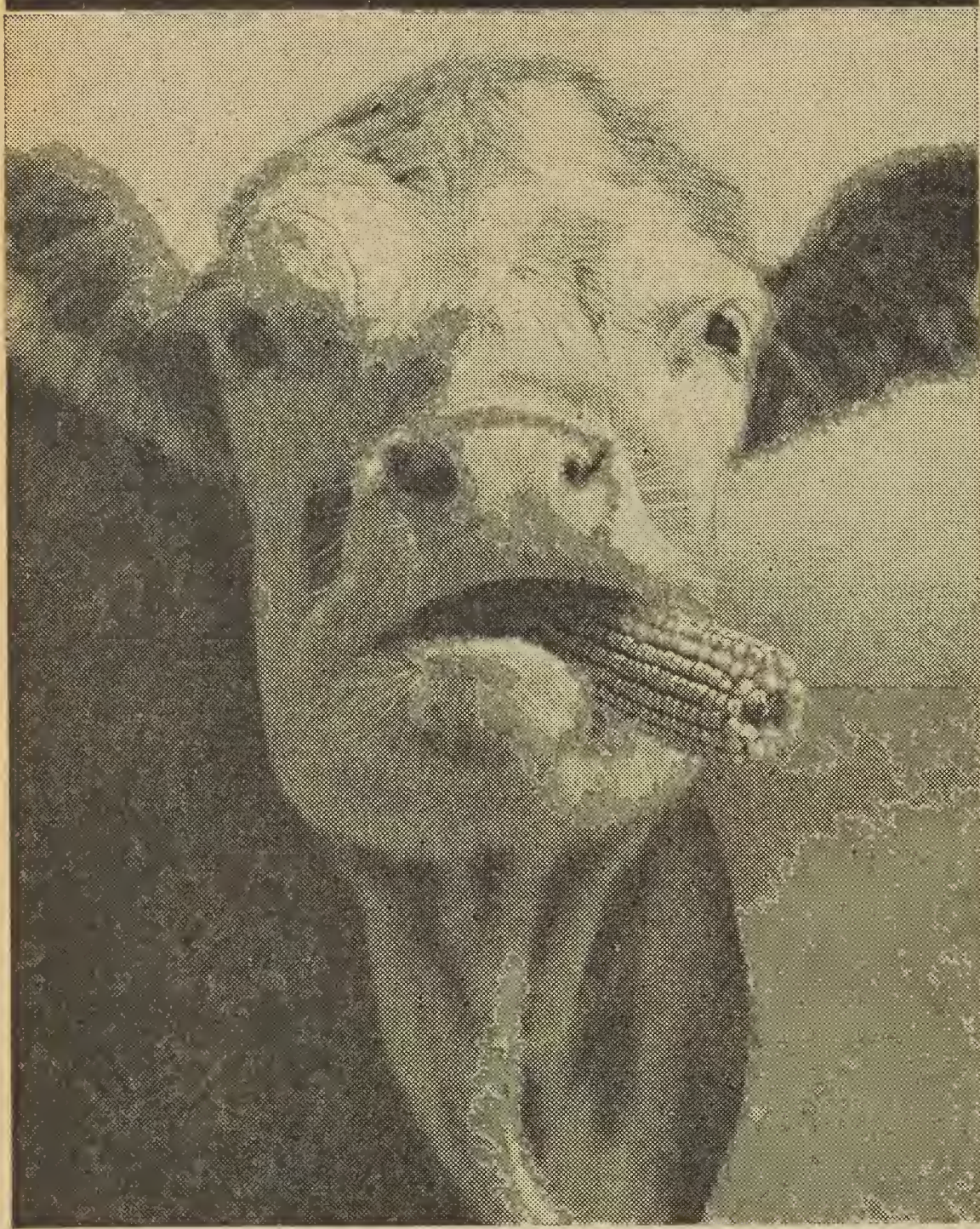
That's why Chevy's *your* kind of car. It brings you horsepower ranging up to 225, a sweet-feeling sureness of control—and all the other record-breaking road car qualities that make for safer, happier driving.

Any teenager you know could probably tell you all about the new Chevrolet. But if you don't "dig" the latest language, better see your Chevrolet dealer. He'll be happy to have you drive a new Chevrolet. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

THE HOT ONE'S EVEN HOTTER



HEARD AROUND THE FARM...



"...when I'm elected, there'll be
Sterling Blusalt in
every barn and pasture!"

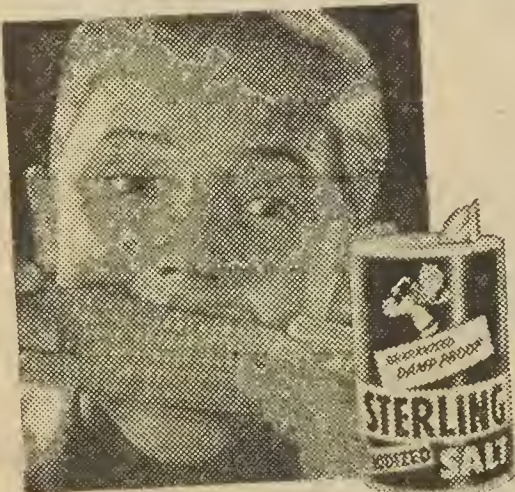
"Yes, friends—the livestock of your fair state deserve Sterling Blusalt. That's why I promise Blusalt in every barn, in every field, and in your custom-mixed feed, too. Not one of you—I say—not one should be deprived of the protection Blusalt gives against the hidden danger of trace-mineral deficiencies. Remember, this salt has iodine, cobalt, iron, copper, manganese, and zinc added! And remember, too, when you go to the polls, that I stand behind Blusalt because I'm concerned only with *your* welfare—and with your family's. Thank you, thank you!"

• To control internal parasites in swine, sheep, goats, beef cattle and calves... feed Sterling GREEN'SALT — one part phenothiazine, nine parts salt plus trace minerals.



Feed Blusalt free choice and mixed in feed—for health, efficiency and profit in all your livestock. Mix it in poultry feed, too. In 50- and 100-lb. bags, 50-lb. blocks, 4-lb. Licks.

Note to housewives:



**STERLING
TABLE SALT**
brings out
the **best** in food!

Sterling Salt's snow-white, extra-pure "sparks of flavor" add extra zest and sparkle to any dish. At your grocer's. Plain or Iodized. Look for the box with the premium offer on the back.

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are products of International Salt Co., Inc.



Potato queens from five counties. From left to right: Lois Reed of Bliss, Wyoming County; Beatrice Nowak of Springville, Erie County; Elizabeth Giles, Scottsville, Monroe County; Rose Ann Tonkery of Wayland, Steuben County, and Miss Suzanne Bleik of Marion, Wayne County, who was chosen as the State Potato Queen.

Thousands See Demonstrations at Potato Field Day

A HUGE crowd of several thousand people turned out for the annual New York State Potato Field Day. Last minute changes put the event at the farm of Leonard Kuhns at Wayland rather than at the Dyckman farm at Atlanta.

It appeared that the large and excellent exhibit of machinery, much of which was seen in action, was the big drawing point. In addition to tractors, plowers, harrows, and sprayers, exhibits covered such equipment and supplies as pumps, fertilizers and spray materials, earth movers and ditch diggers, stone pickers, potato vine shredders, elevators, manure spreaders, and even an artificial tree planter. Even so this is only a partial list.

One demonstration which might well

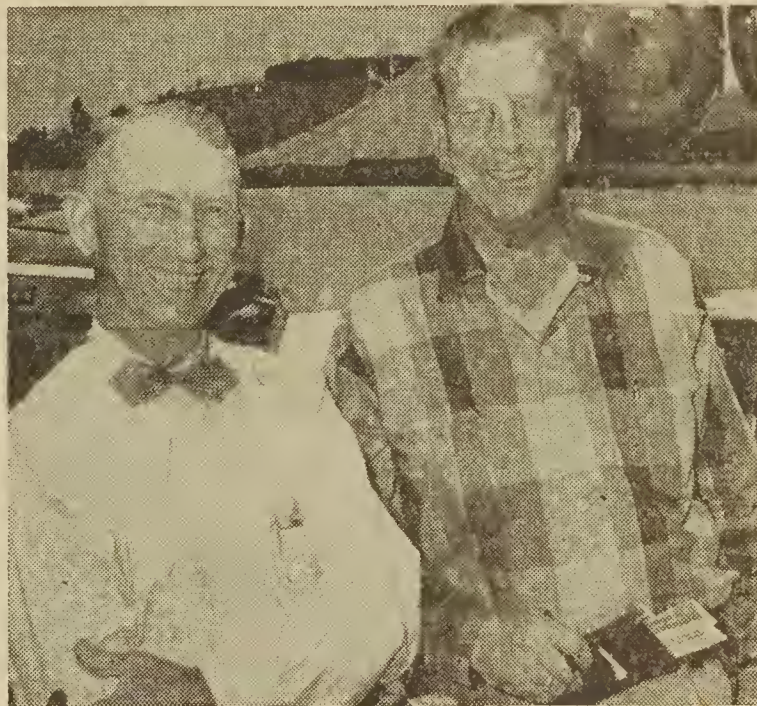
save some lives was put on by Professor L. W. Knapp of Cornell. An example of the handling of a tractor showed that the front end of the tractor is lifted off the ground when the hitch is too high. Professor Knapp proved this did not increase traction and could result in tipping over the machine and killing the operator. Proper handling will prevent such tragedies.

When the equipment was not being demonstrated, potato growers found it under tents where representatives of dealers were available to answer questions and discuss the good points of their models.

Two organizations added to the comfort and entertainment of the visitors. The Dairymen's League had a tank

milk truck full of cold water for drinking. Bob Burnette, Secretary of the New York State Implement Dealers, brought a sound truck which entertained the crowd with music during the day.

Immediately after lunch, winners of the potato peeling contest and the five queens from various counties were introduced to those attending the women's program. The entertainment included tap dancing by the Saxton Girls; a skit by Linda Wright; and dancing by Lynn Kramer, Joyan Zimmer and Linda Pirrung.



Left is Phil Luke, President of Empire State Potato Club with Bob Burnette, Secretary of the New York State Implement Dealers.

Mrs. Beatrice Wilbert of Penfield, Monroe County, and the electric skillet which she won as first prize in the potato peeling contest. Mrs. Ira Wilbert (standing at the left) of Macedon, Wayne County, her sister-in-law, won third prize. The second prize winner who was not present was Mrs. Donald O'Neil of Weedsport, Cayuga County.

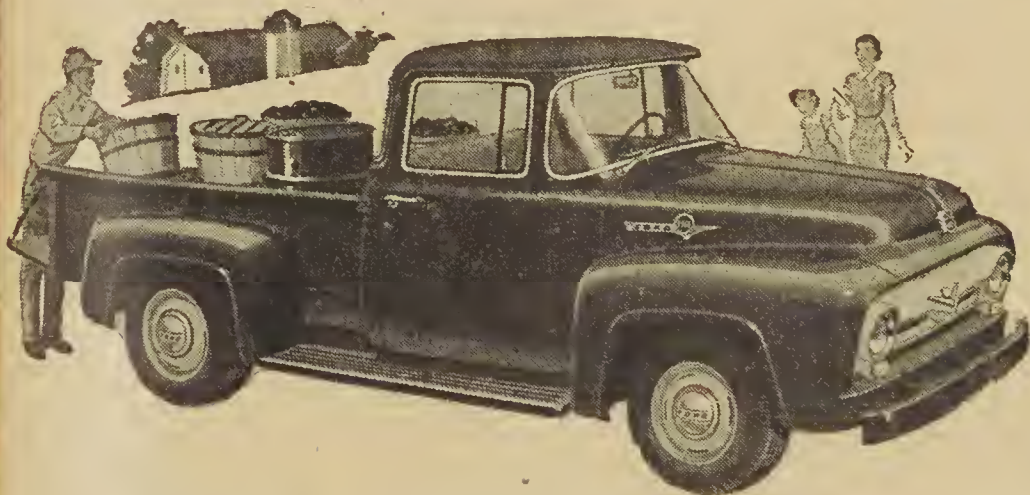




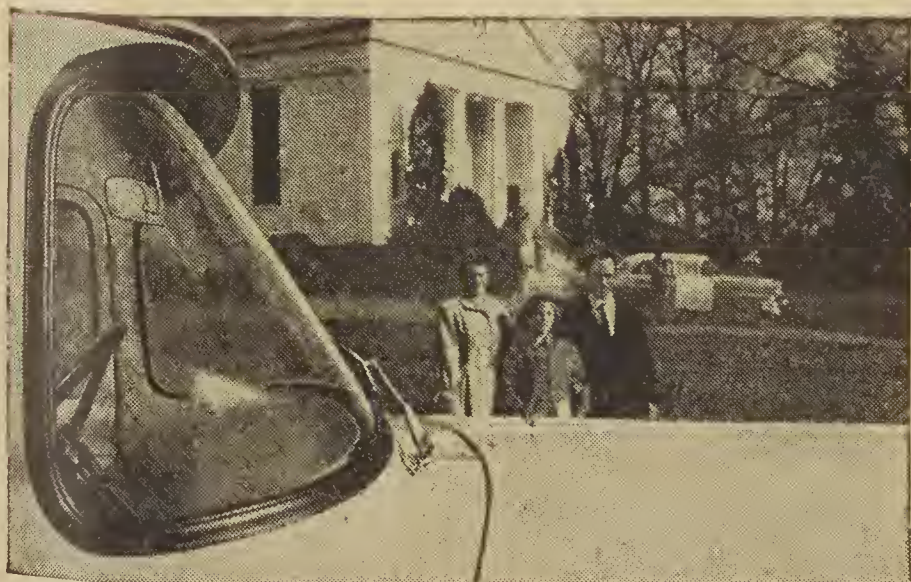
New increased capacity for Ford's "2-ton" farm workhorse. Series F-600 is now rated for a whopping 19,500 lbs. GVW with optional heavy-duty components. Widest choice of modern Short Stroke power, V-8 or Six!

For big jobs, small jobs, all jobs...

Ford Trucks cost less!



More loadspace for your money! Ford's F-100 Pickups now offered in two lengths. New 8-foot box gives up to 19 cu. ft. more capacity than any other half-tonner. Regular 6½-foot box is one of roomiest in its class.



Fine for family use, too. The Ford Pickup rides so easy and handles so easy, even the "Missus" will enjoy running it to town! And only Ford offers you the added safety and peace of mind of Lifeguard Design.

Low initial cost is only one of a number of reasons why farmers everywhere find that Ford Trucks cost less.

Only Ford provides the oil and gas economy of modern Short Stroke power in every engine of the line—V-8 or Six! Ford Trucks cost less to maintain because they're built stronger to last longer.

Yes, first cost on a Ford Truck is low. Resale value is high. Ford's modern Short Stroke engines keep running costs down. And a 10½-million truck study proves that Ford Trucks last longer.

For the best truck buy, see your Ford Dealer soon. *Buy* with confidence, *drive* with confidence and **SAVE** with confidence.

Ford Trucks last longer

Using latest registration data on 10,502,351 trucks, life insurance experts prove Ford Trucks last longer.

POND ACRE FARM DOES IT AGAIN

on WIRTHMORE 14 Fitting Ration

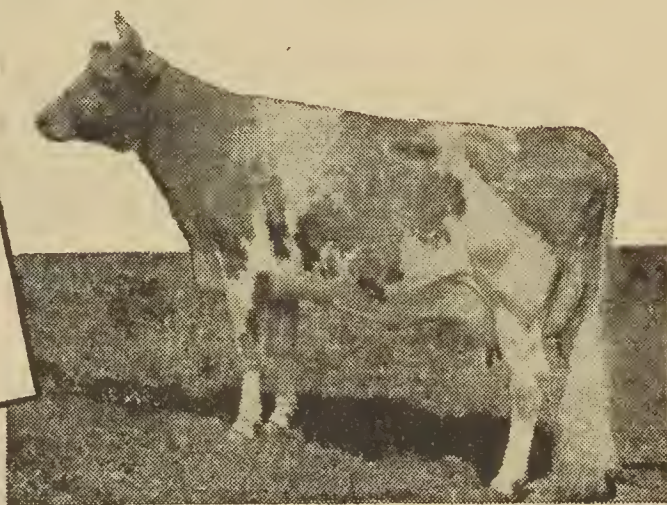
National Champion both milk and fat for the second year, FIVE STAR DOLLY is the first cow of the breed to produce two consecutive records of over 1000 pounds of fat meeting calving requirements on 2x milking.



Here's the new
national record:
Five Star Dolly
17563M-1144F
(pending)-6 yrs.
HIR 365C 2x

The fine herd of registered Guernseys owned by Miss Helen S. Hyland of Craryville, New York, has had 7 National Class Leaders and 17 Class Leaders since its start only seven years ago.

A consistently high producer, the herd is expected to equal last year's 57.6 cow average of 12,900 lbs. milk, 692 lbs. fat on 2x with 10 more cows.



Old Homestead
Duchess, another
National Champion
as a Senior 3-year
old 17,987M-978F
HIR 365C 2x

The world record cows, like the others in the herd, received no special care in making their great records. They ran with the herd and were machine milked all the way.

The entire Pond Acre Farm herd is fed Wirthmore 14 Fitting Ration as a grain supplement to high quality roughage.

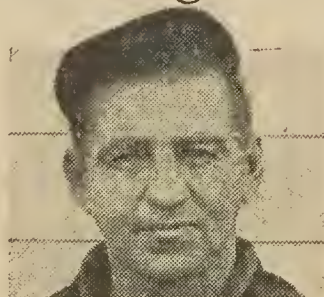


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BETTER DAIRYING

Brothers agree...switch filters!



JAMES WESTER



DONALD WESTER

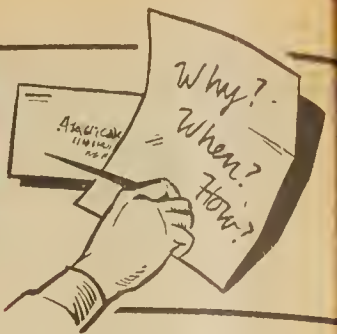
The Wester brothers — James and Donald — farm approximately 4000 acres in the vicinity of Clinton in Oneida county, N. Y. Approximately 1200 acres are devoted to dairy farming, with the total output of the Wester brothers averaging 3 tons of milk per day.

The Wester brothers say "We used

flannel filters for years and thought they did a good job. Now we've switched to new Kendall non-gauze disks and our experience has proved they're far better. They're strong and fast and save us money on every box". Ask your supplier for Kendall non-gauze. Try them — for better filtering at lower cost.

THE KENDALL COMPANY ★ Kendall Mills Division ★ Walpole, Massachusetts

The QUESTION ? BOX



I was interested in your comments on raising geese and would appreciate a little more information. How many eggs does a goose lay? What is the hatchability? Do you need to have running water?

The average number of eggs that a goose will lay will vary from 20 to 40. The percentage that hatch, of course, depends upon the number that are fertile. In some cases as many as 8 out of 10 will hatch.

Goose raising is not very difficult, the biggest problem is to hatch the goslings. You do not need to have running water and a pond to raise geese. Of course, you do have to give them plenty of drinking water. Usually we do not have to have the goslings swim until they are feathered on the breast. Geese very seldom lay eggs except in the spring.

The number of geese that you can mate to a gander depends on the breed. With the lighter breeds, such as the Chinese, you can mate 4 or 5 females to one male, but with the heavier breeds such as the Toulouse, only one or two are usually mated with one male. Any of the breeds of geese will do well in New York State. The Pilgrim geese are quite popular because the sex of the birds can be determined at hatching time and later when they are mature by the difference in the color of the feathers.

Geese can be cooked in many different ways, but the most popular way is to roast them. There is not a steady market for geese. They are in demand mostly around Thanksgiving time and the Christmas and New Year holidays.

The best way to dress geese is to scald them and the best temperature of the scalding water is about 160 to 165 and at this temperature you keep the bird in water, moving them about for about 2 or 3 minutes until the feathers loosen.

Geese will eat the same kind of grain and mash that hens use. Geese are very hardy and it is not necessary to fence them to prevent their walking in the snow. They will appreciate some kind of shelter and a good straw bed.

—L. M. Hurst

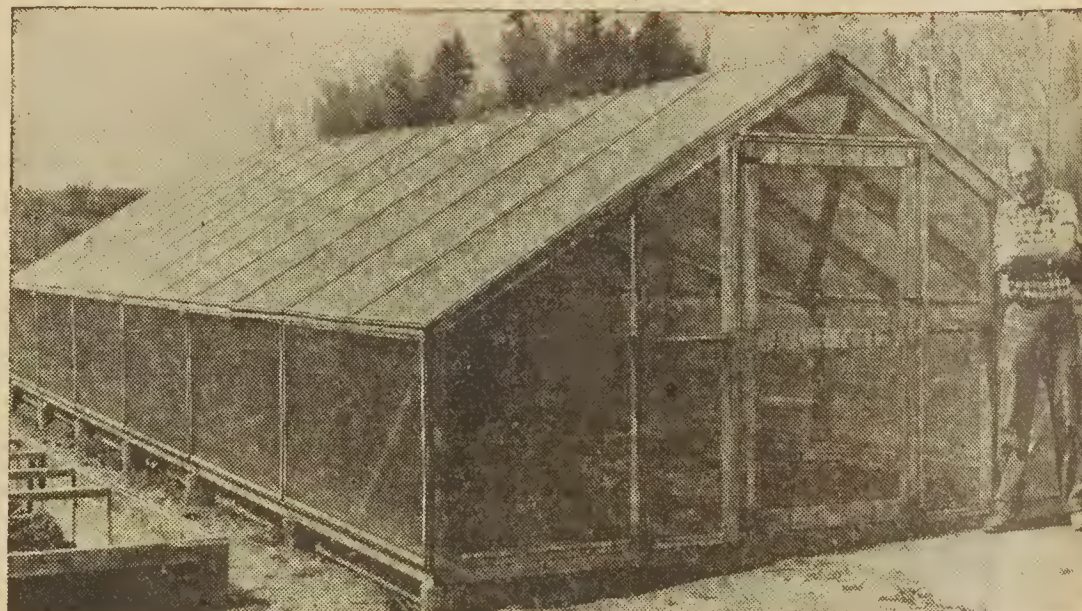
Why is it that the bluegills in our farm pond never seem to get over 5 inches long?

In farm ponds a basis has been worked out whereby small bluegills furnish the feed for bass. When they get about five inches long, they are too big for the bass to eat and frequently there are so many of them that they do not get sufficient food to grow larger.

It is recommended that all bass caught during the first summer should be released, but that you do keep bluegills caught the first summer up to half the number you put in. Also, bass should not be caught the second year until after they spawn in late June or early July. Then keep only those over 10 inches long.

To sum up, if the bass you put in originally survive, if they reproduce the second summer and if some of the bluegills are removed the first summer, the balance may work out satisfactorily.

If it does not, it may be necessary to drain the pond or net out all the fish and start over again.



Stanley Fisher of Hardwick, Vt., and the screen house for growing foundation stocks of virus-free strawberries. The plants will be sampled and indexed and if they meet the specifications will be certified as virus-free stock.

Screen For Healthy Strawberry Plants

By LEIGHTON C. PRATT, Vermont Department of Agriculture

TWO screen houses have recently been erected for the growing of foundation strawberry stocks in Vermont. One of these houses was erected by Stanley Fisher in Hardwick and the other by Rev. Kenneth Berry in Randolph. These houses were erected in conjunction with the new virus-free strawberry certification program supervised by the Vermont Department of Agriculture.

The screen used for these houses is a twenty mesh plastic screen manufactured on special order, as a finer screen is required for this purpose than is used for other purposes. Common household screen is a 16 mesh screen.

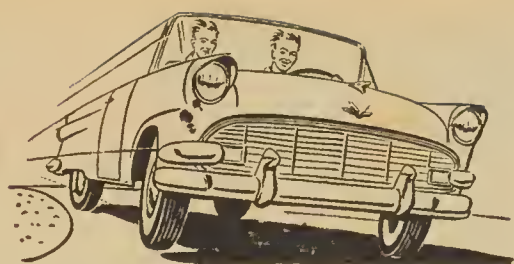
By growing indexed virus free plants, obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, under screen,

the insect carriers of the virus disease that affect strawberries are more easily controlled. After being propagated under for screen for one year, the strawberry plants may be set in the field for field increasing of the stock for a period of two years providing proper isolation is maintained and a sound spray program for aphids is followed.

It has recently been discovered that the root knot nematode — a southern species of nematode causing severe damage to strawberries and many other crops in the south — is capable of surviving and spreading in our Vermont soils. For this reason purchase of strawberry stocks from southern areas will, in the future, be discouraged by the Department of Agriculture.

YOUNG DRIVERS

Hit 'em Harder and Oftener



By MABEL HEBEL

A LARGE insurance company made a startling discovery recently. It found that its youthful policyholders—ages 18 to 25—were having 77% more fatal auto accidents than its adult policyholders. Also, that their claims cost the company a lot more on the average. The company came to the conclusion that young drivers not only "hit 'em oftener" but "hit 'em harder," and they decided to try and find out why.

Maybe the kids were driving old cars in bad condition, "souped up" jalopies, etc. But a study by the company of the total number of accidents in this country in 1954—36,000 dead, and 1 1/4 million persons injured—showed that 53% of the cars involved in the fatal accidents were in good and safe operating condition. Defective brakes and steering were found in only 1.5% of the cars; lights out, in .7%; blowouts in 1.1%; and other defects in 1.4% of the cars.

Well, they said, perhaps the weather was bad—wet, slippery roads, foggy nights, etc. But they found that 84% of the fatal accidents in 1954 had occurred in good weather.

Next, they checked up on the amount of driving experience the drivers had had up to the time of the accident, and they found that 96% had over a year's experience.

"If it isn't lack of experience or condition of the cars or the weather, then it must be the driver himself," said the company, and it put its finger on speed as the No. 1 cause of all accidents.

The company didn't stop there. It divided its youthful driver policyholders into two groups, "Married" and "Unmarried," and it found that when a fellow marries, he is less eager to kill himself. And if he has children, he slows down still more. He becomes a more responsible person, but even so, he has twice as many accidents as an adult driver. (The unmarried youthful driver has about two and a half times as many, according to the company's figures.)

The company also discovered that if you want to kill yourself, your chances are much better if you take to the country; but if you just want to kill pedestrians, you can do a better job of it in crowded areas like cities. The company's statistics showed that six times as many pedestrians were killed in cities in 1954 as in rural areas . . . but in the country three times as many fatal accidents occurred from speed as in cities. These were non-collision accidents only, where a car ran off the road or overturned.

"Why should anyone ordinarily run off the road or overturn without colliding with someone else?" asked the company. Its answer was, "Speed, of course!" and it figured out that the reason there are fewer non-collision accidents of this type in cities is because it's hard for a careless driver to get up enough speed in crowded areas to kill himself.

Well, having got all its figures together, the company decided to try to do something to cut its losses on its youthful policyholders. Two months ago in Tompkins and Cortland counties in New York State, it began holding meetings, to which it invited young drivers and their parents. At these meetings, it points out the facts of life on our highways. It shows charts that tell the

story of what speed does particularly to youthful drivers. It urges them to slow down in the open spaces to save their necks. It points out that today's cars can go 100 miles an hour, but roads haven't kept up with them, and that the majority of roads are dangerous even at 50 miles an hour.

And to parents they say: "Your son probably began by driving the family car, and you warned him not to wreck it, and he was careful with it. Then later he got a car of his own, paid for with his own money, and you stopped worrying about the car. But now you should be worrying about him. What parents don't realize is that a youthful driver's attitude changes when he gets his own car. He feels free to take chances and speed. Remember, statistics show he is twice as apt to have a fatal accident as you are. Urge him to slow down and to be a responsible driver, and save his own neck."

One official of the company which is conducting the youthful driver program says that in his opinion, many youthful drivers are too young and too immature to be allowed to get out on the highway where they can kill themselves and other people with a two-ton

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Even the safety devices introduced in cars can never make them fool-proof.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

machine that can go 100 miles an hour. "In the past, cars couldn't go that fast and there were fewer cars," he said. "Today there is much greater danger."

"Young people," he added, "should be the best drivers in the world. They are in the pink of condition physically; their reactions are fast—but they've got to apply common sense and mature judgment to the use of a car. Some of them do . . . but too many of them don't and lose their life on the road."

The insurance company feels that if young drivers can be made to realize that statistics prove they are playing a dangerous game with death, and also that the costly insurance premiums they have to pay are based on their accident rate, they will become more responsible drivers. The first farm organization to support a youthful driver improvement program is the New York State Council of Rural Women, which passed the following resolution at its July meeting:

"WHEREAS a national survey of traffic accidents has shown that the rate of accidents among youthful drivers, aged 18 to 25 years, is far out of proportion to the number of such drivers, and that excessive speed and youthful driver attitude are major causes of these accidents,

"THEREFORE, we the New York State Council of Rural Women, convening at Corning, N. Y., July 12-13, 1956, hereby resolve that as women concerned with the welfare of our communities, we will do everything we can to call these appalling facts to the attention of our member organizations, the New York State Grange, the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, and the Rural Church Institute, and to urge especially the interest and support of the 89,382 rural women represented by these organizations."

This is a safety project that everybody can think about and promote right at home.



Extra-wide snout—30 inches between points—makes it easier to center on the row

12 feet high or knocked flat by hurricanes . . .

"Nothing stops a New Holland!"

● That's what farmers are saying all over the land—a New Holland chops and loads it all!

Put a New Holland Forage Harvester with a row crop attachment to work in your field and you can put up as much as 24 tons of corn silage in an hour. This is the kind of steady, high capacity you can count on—all day long, all season long.

With this chopper you can run your harvest from the tractor seat! One lever works the feed table—lets you start, stop, even reverse. *It's that easy.*

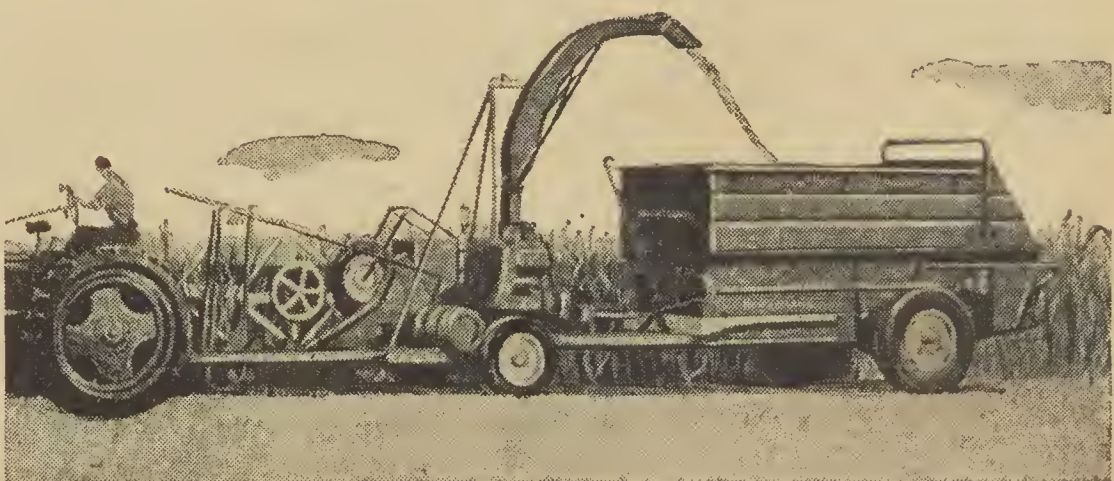
A perfect mate for your harvester is New Holland's P.T.O. Spreader that converts to a 3 1/2-ton, self-unloading forage wagon . . . unloads automatically at the blower in a few minutes.

TRIPLE-DUTY MACHINE

New Holland's Forage Harvester with attachments is the one machine for all your forage crops. Whether you prefer engine-powered or P.T.O. equipment, the three pick-ups are interchangeable and easy to attach. Here they are: row crop, windrow, and sickle bar attachments. New Holland Machine Company, a subsidiary of Sperry Rand Corporation, New Holland, Pennsylvania.

NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"



*The information in this article was supplied by the Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co.

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OUTSTANDING YIELD
GREAT STANDABILITY

The Two Great Profit Factors in Corn —
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DEKALB



DEKALB 46—An outstanding variety for both yield and silage in early areas where short seasons are common. Stalks dark green and medium in height. Medium length ears.

VARIETIES FOR MEDIUM EARLY AREAS
DEKALB 55—Early, uniformly maturing variety noted for good yields and high shelling percentages. In DeKalb's 1955 Selected 5-Acre Corn Growing Contest, the Washington Co., N. Y., winner made 139.65 bushels per acre with DeKalb 55.

DEKALB 59—A brand NEW early variety which made a remarkable record in DeKalb Performance tests. Ranked 4th in yield in 48 trials against 48 DeKalb and other hybrids and ranked in the top 20 percent on standing ability.

VARIETIES FOR MEDIUM AREAS
DEKALB 62—Ears are long and attractive with excellent shelling percentages. Sturdy, rugged plants with good stalk strength and tough

shanks are most prominent characters.

DEKALB 67—New in 1955, 67 ranked near the top in both yield and standing ability in DeKalb's own Variety Performance Comparison tests. Long, attractive, medium-dent ears are high in quality. A fine hybrid for next year.

VARIETIES FOR LATE AREAS
DEKALB 222—This outstanding NEW variety was first at Adrian, Michigan in yield over 48 other varieties in DeKalb's 1955 Performance Comparison tests with 124.4 bu. at the 16,000 planting rate. Widely adapted and strong stalked.

DEKALB 402—Blight tolerant with good yields and excellent standing ability at thicker rates of planting characterize this variety. Ranked in the top third in five state yield trials in 1955.

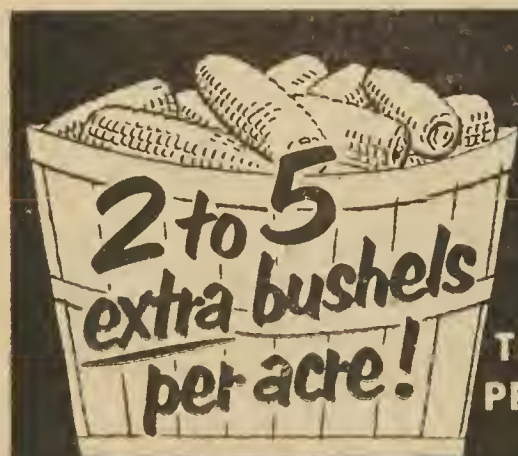
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DEKALB 40—Earliest DeKalb Variety with remarkable yielding ability. In DeKalb's 1955 Selected 5-Acre Corn Growing Contest, the Cayuga County, New York winner made 111.68 bushels per acre with DeKalb 40.

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TO GET THE VARIETY YOU WANT

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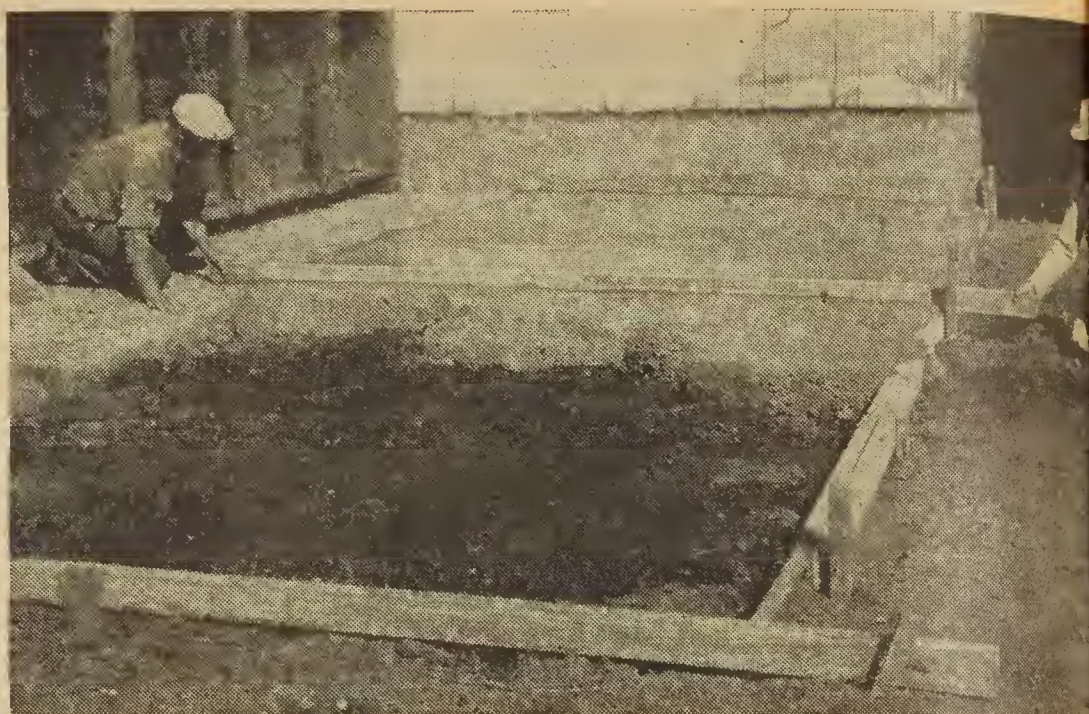
Planted by MORE Farmers for 17 Straight Years than ANY Other Corn



TESTS
PROVE
IT!

NEW FORD MOUNTED CORN PICKERS

SEE YOUR NEARBY
FORD TRACTOR AND
IMPLEMENT DEALER



Freshly placed concrete is leveled off with a strikeboard. Note that this plastic workable mix levels readily. 2x4 side forms are used for most concrete floors and pavements.

Pour Yourself A CONCRETE FLOOR

By E. W. FOSS

Cornell Agricultural Engineering Department

HAVE YOUR cows bogged down in a muddy barn yard this wet spring? Has your walk from house to driveway caused dirt to be tracked throughout your home? Or, have you had your difficulties in conditioning farm equipment because the shop end of your machinery shed still has an earth or gravel floor? A concrete floor is very definitely the answer to these and many other surfacing problems. Concrete is low cost, wear resistant, long lasting, sanitary, free from rot and decay, and will support tremendous loads. It saves you time in cleaning, presents an excellent work surface, and is attractive to the eye. The following pointers may help you correctly to prepare for and use concrete:

Paved Barn Yards

1. Remove any manure or sod that is present.
2. Place 8-12 inches of gravel or field stone over the area—more is helpful on clay or silt soils. If this brings the yard too high, earth must be removed to provide room.
3. Drain this gravel to a lower spot—concrete must always be supported by dry gravel, or freezing will heave the concrete and a wet base will settle when weight is concentrated. Tile drains in the gravel will provide an excellent means of removing water.
4. Compact gravel by allowing time for settling, tamping, or rolling. Do not place sand over rock; field stones are O. K., but place concrete directly on field stones—the sand will slowly filter down through the rock causing the concrete to settle later on.
5. Build forms for 4" of concrete. If heavy trucks are to be driven over the floor, a 6" floor and reinforced wire mesh is recommended.

6. The edge of the floor should have concrete 8-12" deep to prevent breakdown where vehicles will ride over it

Paved Walks, Driveways, Cellar and Garage Floors

1. 6" to 12" of gravel should be under these concrete structures. Heavier loads require a greater depth of gravel.
2. Be sure all gravel is drained to the surface or by underground tile.
3. Garages and driveways need a concrete depth of 4" to 6" with welded wire reinforcement for the heavier loads.
4. Pitch forms for floors to a drain or to an outside door—about 1" fall in 15 to 20'.

5. House cellar floors with a tramped gravel base should be 2 to 3" thick with outdoor paved walks 3 to 4" thick

Poultry House Floors

1. Poultry house floors on the ground floor need concrete 2-3" thick applied over 6" of gravel unless a truck or tractor is to be driven over it—this requires greater depth.
2. Upper floors of poultry houses may be under-floored with low-grade rough wood and topped with 1" of concrete (1 part cement to 3 parts sand).
3. Special welded, papered, form wire can be secured from your hardware store or building supply dealer to nail to open floor joists up to 2' on center on which a concrete floor can be poured. This floor is usually placed from 2 to 2½" thick for poultry housing, dwellings, and other light usage.

Home or Transit Mix

1. Unless you have good concrete gravel on the farm and have a truck to move it, transit mix concrete will probably be your best bet if the company is not over 10 miles distant.
2. A 1-2-4 mix (1 part cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts gravel) is satisfactory for a 4 to 6" floor. A 1-2-3 mix with pea gravel is better for a 2 or 3" floor.
3. If bank run gravel is used—be sure, first, that others have made good long lasting concrete from it—then use a ratio of 1-5 or 1-6 depending upon the quantity of stones available in the mix—most bank run gravels have too much sand and not enough stones (or gravel).
4. Use only enough water to produce a workable mix—it should be "mushy" but not "soupy."

Placing and Curing Concrete

1. Concrete sets up faster when the temperature is hot, the air dry, and when sun and wind speed up drying. If this is your first job, choose a cool day and place the concrete under a roof—you will have more time to finish it the way you will want it.
2. Place concrete with chute or wheelbarrow at most inaccessible places first and work toward door or other opening.
3. Even off concrete with shovel and have two men with a 2 x 4, strike off the top surface.
4. Strike off with a 2 x 4 a second (and third time if needed) to secure a smooth, even surface.
5. When concrete has set up to be

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

rather stiff, float with a wood float. This is usually sufficient floating for a garage floor, paved barn yard, or outdoor walkway.

6. Steel float the surface when concrete is well set up—water used with a steel float after concrete is quite hard will produce almost a glassy finish. This is O. K. for a cellar floor and poultry house floor, but is slippery when wet as a barn floor or exterior walk.

7. Use a broom for a rough finish for cattle walkways or ramps.

8. Keep concrete moist for several days—particularly if it is out in the sun. Use hay, straw, shavings, or burlap to hold the water—apply after concrete has first set up.

Publications Available

1. Agricultural Engineering Department, Cornell University, Riley-Robb Hall.

a. Transit or Ready Mix Concrete, Mimeo A-18 by E. W. Foss.

b. The Construction of Concrete For Dairy Stables, Ext. Bul. No. 140 by A. M. Goodman.

c. Know Your Concrete, Ext. Bul. No. 847, by L. L. Boyd.

2. Portland Cement Association, 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

a. Concrete Farms Floors (F. 26).

b. Concrete Improvements Around The Home. (F. 5).

3. Wire Reinforcement Institute, National Press Building, Washington, 4, D. C.

a. Welded Wire Fabric For Farm Use.

— A. A. —

CARE WITH CHEMICALS

THE National Agricultural Chemicals Association has a four page leaflet called "Agricultural Chemicals Safety Code" which contains the following twelve suggestions for using poisons and other materials safely.

1 ALWAYS read the label before using sprays or dusts. Note warnings and cautions each time before opening the container.

2 Keep sprays and dusts out of the reach of children, pets and irresponsible people. They should be stored outside of the home and always away from food and feed.

3 ALWAYS store sprays and dusts in original containers and keep them tightly closed. Never keep them in anything but the original container.

4 NEVER smoke while spraying or dusting.

5 Avoid inhaling sprays or dusts. When directed on the label, wear protective clothing and masks.

6 Do not spill sprays or dusts on skin or clothing. If they are spilled, remove contaminated clothing IMMEDIATELY and wash thoroughly.

7 Wash hands and face and change to clean clothing after spraying or dusting. Also wash clothing each day before reuse.

8 Cover food and water containers when treating around livestock or pet areas. Do not contaminate fish ponds.

9 Use separate equipment for applying hormone-type herbicides in order to avoid accidental injury to susceptible plants.

10 ALWAYS dispose of empty containers so that they pose no hazard to humans, animals or valuable plants.

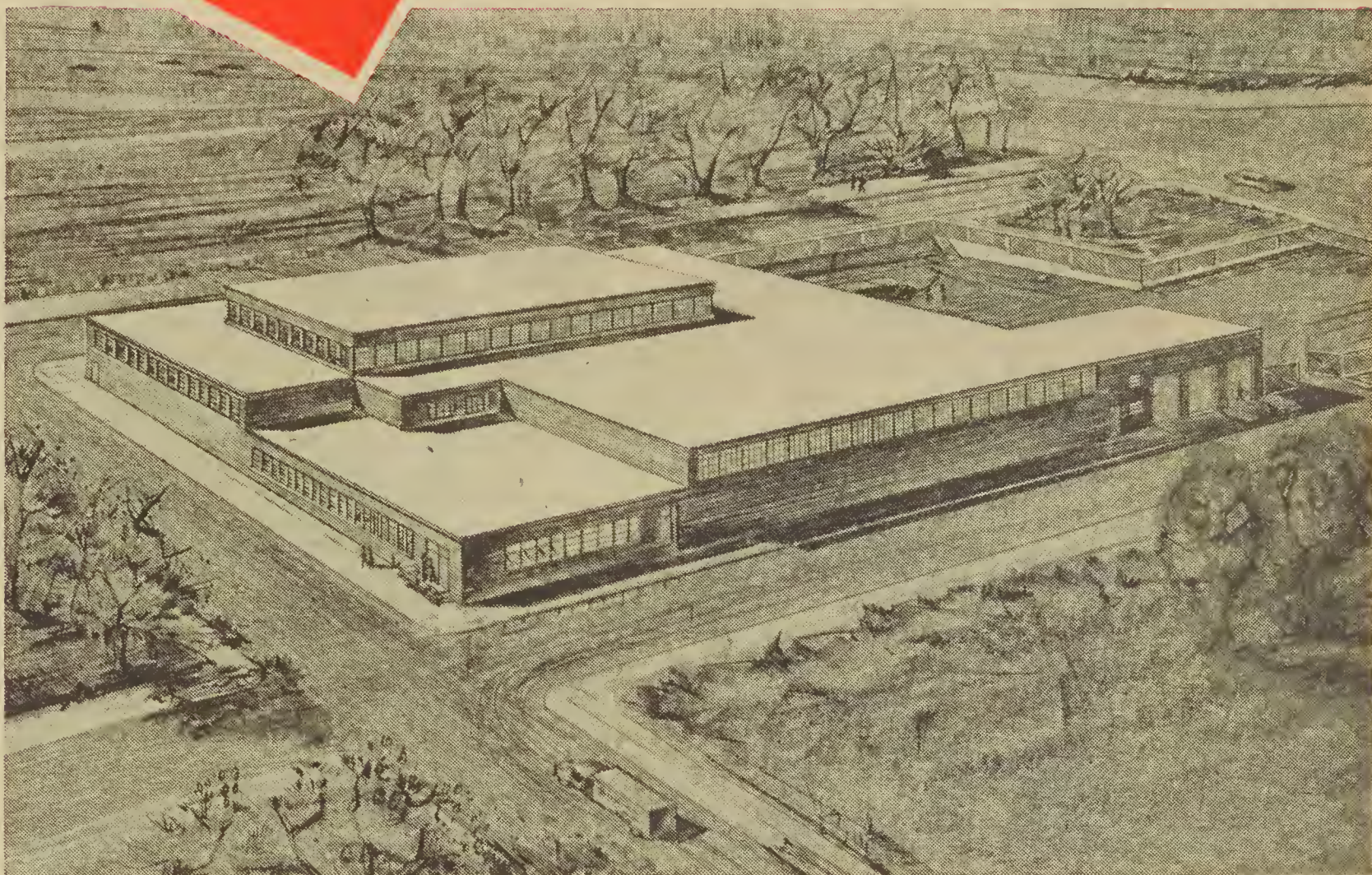
11 Observe label directions and cautions to keep residues on edible portions of plants within the limits permitted by law.

12 If symptoms of illness occur during or shortly after spraying or dusting, call a physician or get the patient to a hospital immediately.

Single copies of the leaflet can be obtained by writing to the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1145 19th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Another Progressive Step!

New, Super-Modern Processing Plant For **DAIRYLEA** In New York City



Architects drawing of the new plant which the League will occupy under lease beginning early in 1957

Aggressively pushing its program of reorganization, modernization and progressive efficiency, the Dairymen's League will move its New York City milk processing and distribution operations into a new, super-modern plant early in 1957.

"A successful business must keep up with changes," declares League President Stanley H. Benham, and the leasing of the improved, strategically-located, one-story plant is the result of revolutionary changes that have taken place in: 1, the transportation of milk; 2, the traffic congestion of New York City; 3, the density of consumer population; and 4, labor costs, parking facilities, and building design.

New Plant Closer to Population Center, Away From Business District Traffic

With milk transportation changing from railroads to trucks in recent years, the present plant close to the railroad freight depots is now uneconomical because of the heavy

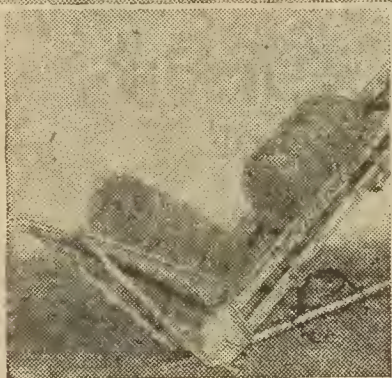
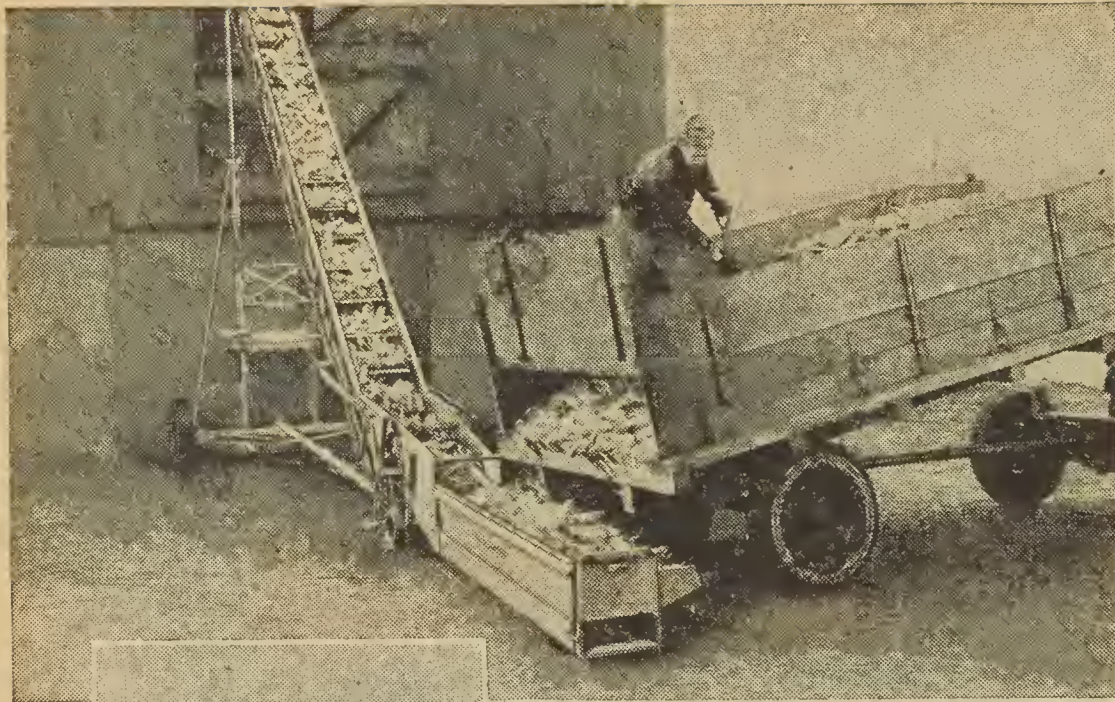
traffic and its multi-story, business-location structure.

The new one-story plant in the Borough of Queens permits better space utilization, provides 40,000 square feet for parking, and will be equipped with the latest advances in automatic machinery known to the dairy industry. It will greatly reduce the labor load. Moreover, it is closer to the population center of the city, an important factor in operating economy.

OPERATING SAVINGS Up to 20% Predicted

Adding up the many advantages of the new location, and even allowing for normal yearly increases in all-around costs, it is conservatively estimated that the new plant will show savings of at least 20% in operating expense. Thus the Dairymen's League is making another advance in its program of operation under the most modern and efficient milk-handling methods known today.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.



Bale chute (shown) handles round or square bales. Shovel hopper for grain; 8 or 11-ft feeders for ear corn, silage, etc., also available. Feeders are spring-balanced for lifting to let wagon drive through.

FLIGHT-LINE Elevator

**For Baled hay • Ear Corn • Loose Grain • Silage
Bags or Sacks • Feed Materials**

This is truly the all-job farm elevator! Bridge-built for strength, portable, and available in lengths from 26 to 50 feet.

Flights are made of 3½-in. high, ribbed boiler-plate steel. They're elevator-wide and cupped to hold grain. Will not tip back to lose grain or crack kernels. Chains

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Derrick design places elevator close to buildings. Self-locking worm gear permits fast, easy raising and lowering. Optional drive equipment for gasoline engine, electric motor or tractor power take-off. Get full information from your Allis-Chalmers dealer.

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The most effective chemical known for killing Canada thistle without sterilizing the soil.

Spray Canada thistle plants which have been mowed to ground line or plowed and have regrown to height of 6-8 inches up until bud stage.

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Down the Valley

By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

WHAT makes New England — New England? Are New England people different? What makes them that way? What is the pull towards New England with people familiar with it, either native born or vacationers ("summer folks")? What is happening to life and living in New England? What kind of a future does New England face?

This is a broad order, subject to only one man's ideas (please remember that) and it only includes central and northern, rural New England, not the industrial southern part or the seashores.

Broad, long, high, wide, narrow, rocky mountains, hills and valleys, covered with the greenest of green foliage of every kind from grass, weeds, bushes, and saplings to giant trees. This foliage turns dark, light, blue, copper, dark yellow or golden, even the reds with the various changes of sunlight, clouds, temperatures and altitudes. That's the background.

Now, you spot this with crystal clear lakes varying in colors from all the shades of blue to a deep black, even to silvers and golds with the sunrises, the sunsets, and a new moon. Then you add a real babbling brook in every valley (babbling because of the rocks of every size and color at its bottom) and have these brooks also change their color as the sky changes and you have more of New England.

Now, you are realizing how vast these green or (white in winter) open spaces are, for you can drive for miles in steep, deep, valleys on good roads and never see a house. Yet suddenly there appears at a crossroads white homes, a store, always a church, always a brook or a lake and always a "view." These little communities may be in every state of repair or disrepair, neatness or carelessness humans are want to express, but more often they express the cleanness of the people.

Spring and fall accentuate all of this. The fluffy, light greens of the spring become the reds, browns, and dark greens of the fall, starting a never-ending dispute in your own mind as to which season is the most beautiful. The

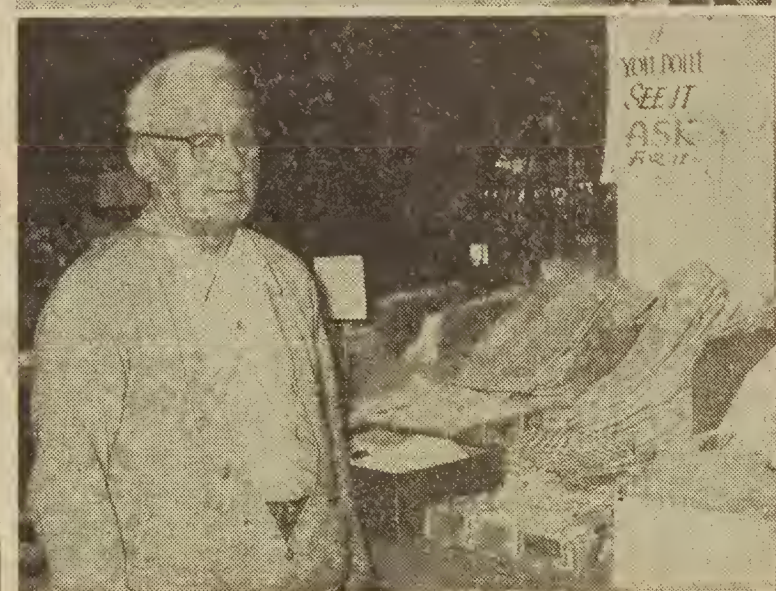
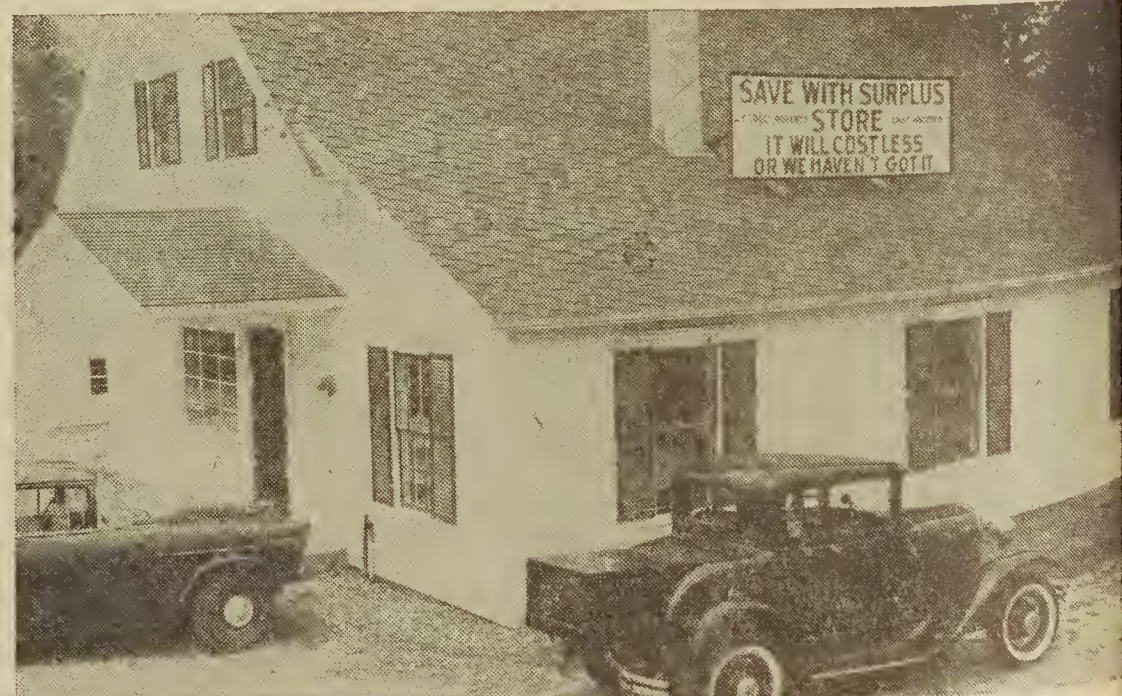
colors are not really gone before everything turns white. Perhaps winter the most alluring for it brings out the quiet strength of New England. Perhaps it is even the most spectacular, too.

The people of New England see all these things and many more. A great many other people see them, too, and long to come back—even to come and live with them. Unfortunately, some people never have and never will see all this although they have been exposed to it and have 20-20 vision.

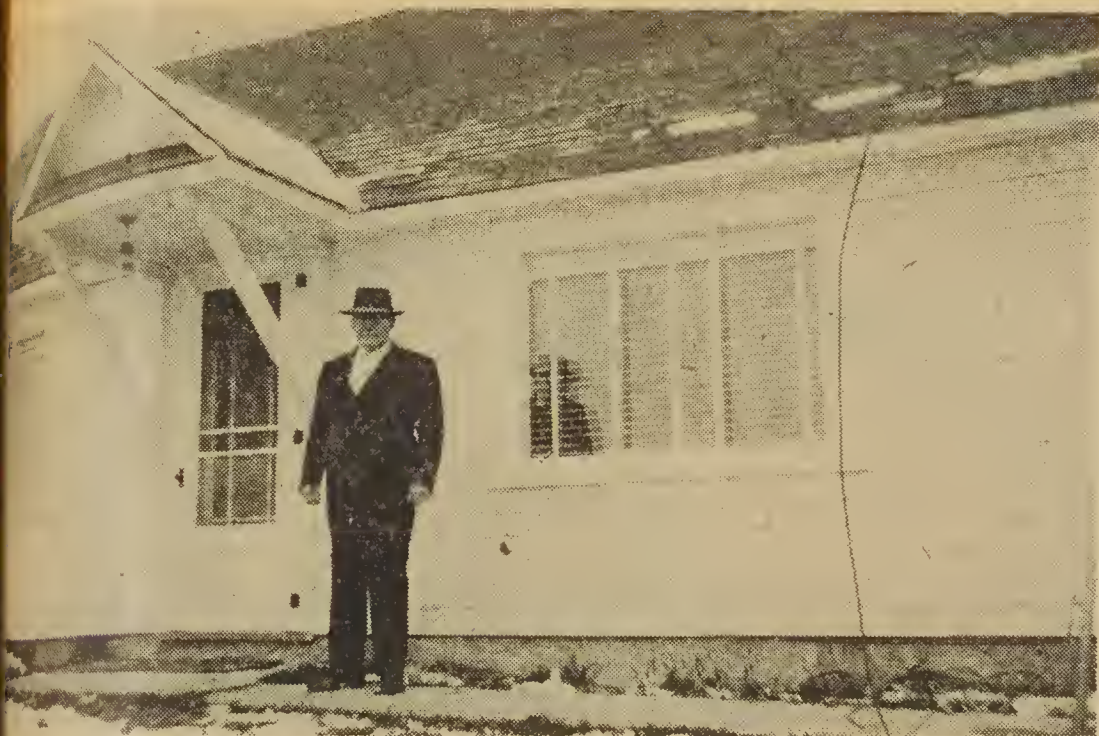
The folks living in New England cannot be separated from this, their background. They are what these surroundings have made them, and are what you would expect such an environment would make them. There is no sameness and there are no molds of nature in New England, such as the molds of the mid-west or prairie country and the people are not of a mold either. Neither do you have to be native born, for exposure to rural New England will make you a New Englander in spite of anything. Native New Englanders will not accept you, though, until they are convinced you think and see as they do, for they are fundamentally clannish.

To say they are austere, cold, hard, or straight-laced is putting them in a mold and is in error. To say they are light-hearted, frivolous, carefree, is just as wrong. These adjectives describing the people of New England have arisen from folks that have never lived with them. Fundamentally, they are on the sober side but watch out! A word, a gesture, a phrase, or a look can carry the keenest humor you have ever been exposed to.

P.S. Field Editor Jim Hall of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST stopped by the other day, a real guy, all man, all eyes and understanding. "No—I can't stop." "No—I must be going," etc., etc., was his start. But New England had gotten him, too. Sure, we took a boat ride, almost got him fishing. We talked, we ate, we took pictures (or rather he did) and a good, leisurely visit was had by all. New England gets them. They all get into the act. How am I ever going to really explain to you, why? —"Doc"



Above is the converted barn that is "Doc" Roberts' surplus store at East Andover, N. H. "Doc" is always left where sign says, "If you don't see it, ask for it. We May have it."



Mr. Payne beside the house which he built with farm labor for Newfield school teachers.

“Extra” Farm Dwelling Can Be Turned to Profit

By CARTER RICE

SINCE before World War II, farm machinery inventory has climbed at an amazing rate. To use this equipment economically, most farmers have found it necessary to add land to their original farms.

Whether the land was bought or rented it has left houses that are no longer needed for agricultural workers. The automobile, snowplow, and hard road have made these homes—no longer needed as farm dwellings—easily accessible to nearby villages or cities; and attractive to city workers who want to live in the country.

A common practice, when farmers buy a neighboring farm in order to add more land to their original unit, is to either rent or sell the dwelling as a private residence.

There are times when a farm is so located that for various reasons it will not pay as a farm. Others, because they are small, may lose value as a producing unit due to inability to compete with the efficiently modernized large farm. In such cases, the best use may be in building lots.

Near large centers of population, the circumstance may be quite different. In this instance, population pressure and the desire to reap the benefits of both country and urban living bid up the price of real estate close to the city. When this happens, some farmers find it profitable to sell small lots fronting on main roads. It is not at all uncommon to see a house or even a row of houses along the highway with a field of corn just behind the back fences.

Near many cities — Ithaca, New York, for one — this trend is on the increase, the population of the city proper has remained nearly constant

with the fringe area taking the increase.

Bert Payne, a successful dairy farmer near Newfield, New York, finds that even eight miles from the city of Ithaca is not too far away to feel the push of this urban movement. Mr. Payne and a son-in-law are working and managing what was once six complete farm units. Only two of the houses on these units are now “farm houses.” Three of the houses are the homes of families who derive their income from neighboring cities.

After the war, Mr. Payne built a five-room house with farm labor and carefully shopped for materials. His purpose at that time was to create more housing for Newfield school teachers. Since then it has been rented to four tenants and he has never missed a month’s rent.

Mr. Payne suggested another way farmers could take advantage of the suburban movement. “Most all farm houses are too large by present day standards but they were built big for a good reason. During threshing and haying time it was necessary to be able to house five or six men in addition to the family”, he related. Such houses now can be used more economically by converting them into double houses. “Eight miles out and we’ve always been able to rent the apartment on one side of our house”, Bert concluded.

The trend towards fewer farmers and larger farms is at least partially responsible for the excess farm dwellings. The disposal of these dwellings to non-farmers represents one method of capitalizing on the situation.

Near urban centers and on less productive land, selling lots, or building homes for sale or rent may be the most economical step. However, the greater the productivity of the land and the farther away from non-farm sources of income, the less profitable selling and renting will be.

— A. A. —

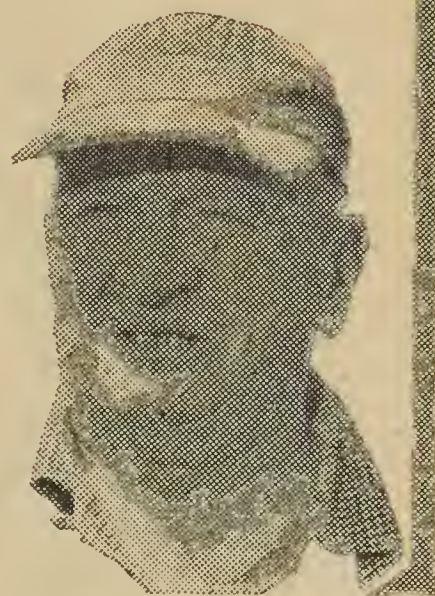
A “DRINK MILK” FILM

A THREE minute film designated to help mothers to get their children to drink more milk is being distributed to TV stations. In it you will see 30 boys and girls. Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin and Representative W. Sterling Cole of New York demonstrate a thick foamy milk shake which can be made at home in just a few seconds. The movie is being distributed by Sterling Movies, U. S. A., Inc., 205 East 43rd Street, New York. The goal is 300 TV showings to 10,000,000 viewers by September.



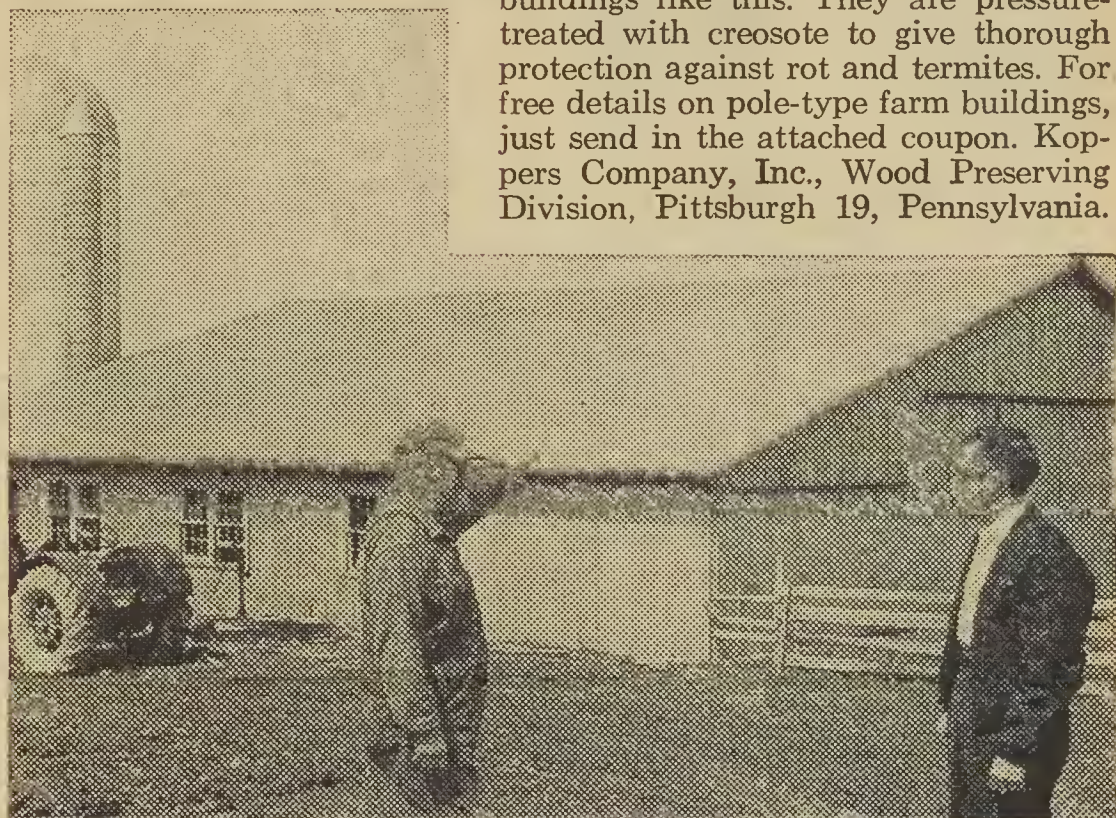
“After fire hit my farm—
friends built
this pole barn
in two days,”

says CHARLES HUSTON
of Watkins Glen, New York



Koppers Poles like this provide lasting support for pole-type buildings.

Mr. Huston tells his County Agent, Irving Davis, that he is proud of this sturdy new pole barn. He found it more economical to build and more practical to use than old-fashioned high-roofed barns.



When at the New York State Fair, be sure to see the Poultry House and Dairy Barn built on Koppers Poles.

Koppers Company, Inc.
Dept. AA-86, Koppers Building
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

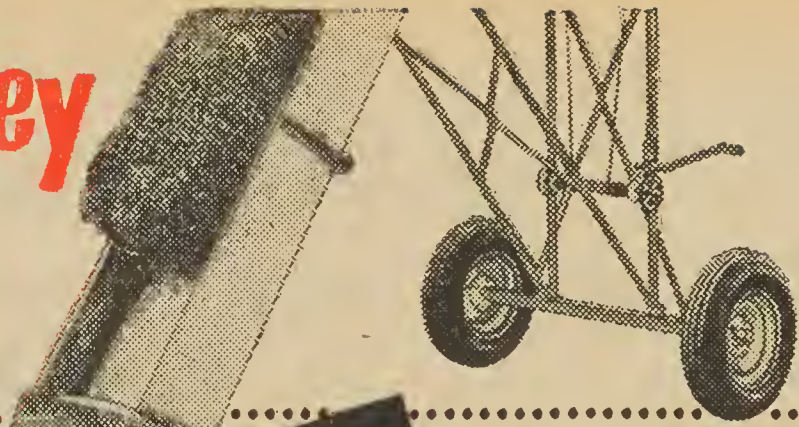
- ☐ Send me free information about pole-type construction.
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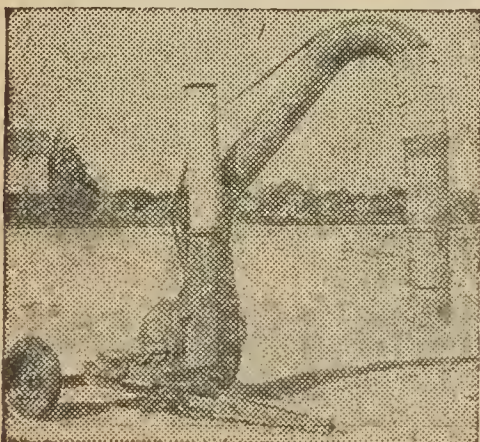
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From the
Editor's

MAILBAG

FEED BY OBSERVATION

IT is my personal opinion from observation and from work with dairy farmers in the vicinity of Ithaca, New York that too much emphasis has been placed on the pounds of grain per cwt. of milk produced when the amount and quality of roughage fed and the production and individual requirements per cow varies so greatly between herds and cows in each herd.

I have the very firm opinion that if the owner would observe his animals closely and feed sufficient grain to keep them in a normal to moderate state of flesh or in good "working" condition that the highest production could be realized without overfeeding or underfeeding, such as is often the case where the farmer feeds by a formula or ratio of grain to milk, instead of by carefully observing the individual cow. This practice would mean that some cows, late in lactation or during the dry period, might receive no grain at all, whereas other high producing cows, soon after freshening, might receive from 20 to 25 pounds of grain or more.

It is important that the farmer should realize, as he can by observing the loss of condition in high producing cows following freshening, that they are performing an enormous amount of work to produce 70 to 90 pounds of milk per day. This feeding practice would greatly reduce the incidence of ketosis or acetonemia in many of our better herds.—*S. J. Roberts, New York State Veterinary College*

P.S. If the old time horseman could do this, it is logical to assume that the modern dairyman, who is supposed to be as good an animal husbandryman, could also follow this sensible and economic feeding practice.

— A. A. —

**DO HURRICANES HAVE
GOOD POINTS?**

AN OLD saying is that "Ill is the wind that blows no one any good," I wonder if that applies to hurricanes? I have been greatly surprised at the way vegetation grew after the storm had been here. The lawn was dried up and dead. You wouldn't think it would grown again, yet it grew taller and more thrifty than in the spring. I had a hardy amaryllis that was long due to shoot up the flower stalk. I thought, as the ground looked, it would never come but next day after the storm it came up hale and hearty. Think of my surprise when I tasted a spy apple last fall after the hurricane to find that the brown spots in the apple had almost vanished. I could use the apples again. For thirty years or more those spots had spoiled the apple.

An article in *Readers' Digest* last May states that some western lands that were long ago under the ocean are richly endowed with minerals left by the retreating sea, while large areas in the Great Lakes region were leached of their minerals by melting glaciers. Can sea water be one of the solutions to our soil erosion?

In the book "Our Daily Poison" it states that fluoridation of water by nature is different and not as injurious as that done by man. Has nature the power of mixing the elements in the proper proportion so that they are not injurious? What a change it would make to let nature mix our soil lost by erosion into the proper fertility for our soil when applied. What a big business it would promote if some way could be

found profitably to convey this water to the land with its mineral content. They have estimated that trillions of dollars worth of minerals exist in the Dead Sea.

The ocean gets the soil eroded from the whole world. Maybe some day we will be able to get those elements back on the land again. Don't you think it would pay the government to start research in that direction? It might be one of the answers to soil erosion. Please do not use my name in connection with this letter.—*G.A., New York*

— A. A. —

ENJOYED EBEN HOLDEN

PLEASE accept my gratitude for the pleasure and benefit I enjoyed these many months from reading Irving Bacheller's Eben Holden.

Being the son of a country minister and brought up in a small town in northwestern Massachusetts, I well remember such men and women as the story describes so well. I believe that the real foundation of this wonderful country of ours were made by those early God-fearing, honest, hard-working people. — *Samuel W. Truesdell, Granby, Conn.*

— A. A. —

BUYING A FARM

IF I were a man with a yen for a farm of my own, I certainly would rent a good one on shares, 50-50, as the quickest way to attain it. That's what Dad did while raising eight children, who soon, one by one, were able to help milk the cows and help in the fields and do chores.

It took Dad 10 years to attain his goal and there were many ups and downs because he was not raised on a farm. He had plenty of intestinal fortitude and courage. He could sing all day riding a gang plow with horse power.

If a man really loves farming and understands dairying and all that farm life entails; if he has a good wife (a priceless pearl), a strong back, stout heart and good health, he should have the world by the tail. Put your trust in God and the weatherman after you crawl into the sack for a bit of shut-eye, and sweet dreams of your own farm.—*Mrs. M.S.T., Binghamton, N. Y.*

**COUNTRY
STORIES**

Comedy of Errors

By DAYTON L. PHELPS

A FELLOW from Canastota says he was in Utica recently when as he passed along the street, out came a man with a flat iron in his hand. Two identical cars stood by the curb.

The man tried to unlock one of the cars and finally broke off the key in the door. Then he took the flat iron and broke the window.

Just then another man says, "What's going on here?"

"I am trying to get into my car."

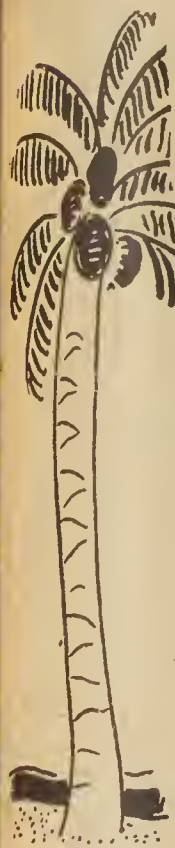
"That is my car."

More argument, and more crowd and then he was persuaded that he had the wrong car.

Then he could not unlock his own car without a key so he broke the glass and got in and found the glass turned down on the other side!

GIVE YOURSELF A TREAT

Come On Our Caribbean Cruise, Jan.23-Feb. 7



PERHAPS you are one of our readers who has often thought, "Some day I am going to take an American Agriculturist tour! They sound as if people have a wonderful time on them." Well, folks do have a wonderful time on our tours, because we go all out to make them a happy and satisfying experience for each one who goes with us. And now we would like to have you come on our Caribbean Cruise next January and see for yourself why people love to travel with American Agriculturist.

The dates of the cruise are January 23 to February 7. Our ship is the beautiful, luxurious S.S. Homeric. Our destination is the Caribbean and South America. We'll make six land stops, visiting five glamorous Caribbean islands—Jamaica, Haiti, St. Thomas in the Virgin Isles, Curacao, and St. Kitts—and the South American oil-rich Republic of Venezuela, where we will have a motor trip to the fabulous city of Caracas.

One of the unique things about visiting the Caribbean countries is that it is like a miniature trip around the world. You'll hear foreign languages spoken—French in Haiti, Dutch in Cu-

raao, and Spanish in Venezuela. Each place has a special flavor of its own, each is colorful and picturesque beyond words. You'll be fascinated by the people, the tropical crops, the architecture, the vivid flowers, the shops filled with foreign merchandise, the handcrafted articles made by the natives, the wonderful sunshine and shimmering blue waters, the spectacular scenery, and most of all by the feeling that you are reliving history and following in the footsteps of Christopher Columbus, who first discovered these lands over five hundred years ago.

This really is a trip to which you ought to treat yourself. It is very reasonable in price, considering all that it includes (more than any other Caribbean Cruise). You can go for as little as \$515 (if you get your reservation in immediately); or you can pay more and have deluxe accommodations on our ship. The price of the all-expense ticket varies with the cost of the stateroom you select.

We urge you to send for the itinerary today and to make your reservation as soon as possible, so that we can give you your choice of accommodations. We have had hundreds of requests for the itinerary since we announced the cruise last month, and reservations are coming in every day. We're going to have a grand party, one that you'll enjoy traveling with. On an American Agriculturist tour, you never feel alone. Everybody is friendly, and you're one of the family.

Of course, one of the things that you will enjoy most of all is the transformation of winter into summer that occurs when we travel southward. Our winter clothes go into the closet in our

staterooms, out comes our summer togs—and how we enjoy those long, bright, sunny, lazy days on shipboard and ashore! You'll find this the most

relaxing vacation in the world, free from worry and responsibility, filled with pleasure, new friends, and new sights. We cordially invite you to join us.

E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me without any obligation on my part a copy of the itinerary of your Caribbean Cruise, January 23-February 7.

Name _____

Address _____
Please be sure to print your name plainly

LAWN TROUBLES

By ALFRED W. BOICOURT

ARE there brown or dead spots in your lawn? If there are not, then you are lucky. The University of Massachusetts and its field stations and the county extension services have been flooded with letters concerning this particular lawn problem.

Unfortunately, there is no one cause. Brown or dead spots may be caused by fertilizer burn, gasoline burns, local dry spots, or female dogs. Also, there's lawn destruction by insects, diseases, weeds, grasses, weed killers or just by too much use.

Fertilizer may burn when the grass is wet or the temperature high, even when applied at low rate. Failing to turn off the spreader when turning a corner is the most frequent cause of burning. A bumpy lawn may cause the spreader to distribute the fertilizer in piles. Larger wheels on the spreader reduce this jarring action.

Gasoline cleaning fluid, oil, or any petroleum product spilled on the lawn will burn spots. Therefore, "take it easy" when you fill the tank on your mower, or oil the bearings.

Some spots may always turn brown in the summer. A large rock or ledge just beneath the surface may be the cause. Uneven distribution of top soil or a too gravelly subsoil may be responsible. If you are in doubt, lift out a piece of sod, probe with a trowel, replace sod, press in place and add water.

Urine from a large female dog can ruin a lawn during hot and dry weather. I am sorry to say there's no neighborly or practical control. When you love dogs, you should decide between shrub or lawn.

The Japanese beetle is our most serious lawn insect pest. If you can pick up handfuls of dead or dying grass by the roots, this insect is most probably present, and you should treat the soil with chlordane or dieldrin.

Bent grasses are particularly susceptible to disease and 2,4-D weed killers. Also, certain crabgrass killers can injure bent grasses. Be sure to read the entire label on the container before applying the chemical to your lawn.

Finally, annual grasses in an old lawn or nurse grasses in a new lawn are dying at this time. Be sure to apply fertilizer on or around September 1 to encourage the permanent grasses.

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Syracuse, N.Y.

SEPTEMBER 1-8

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- * Auto Racing: Midgets, Sept. 1; Stock, Sept. 3; NASCAR 100 mile, Sept. 6, 100 mile Big Car, Sept. 8.
- * Largest Cattle Show in the East.
- * Rodeo daily, featuring Pancho and Captain Midnight.
- * Auto Thrill Shows daily.

- * Bartlett's Water Ski Show.
- * Free Band Concerts twice daily.
- * Large Exhibit of Bulk Milk Tanks.
- * Free Aerial Acts and Fireworks nightly.
- * Horse Pulling Contest, Sept. 7 & 8.
- * Forty foot Waterfall and gigantic Conservation Exhibit.

—AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER EXHIBITS AND SHOWS—

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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



JOHN BEAN DIVISION of Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., Lansing 4, Michigan, has announced a new attachment to convert a high-pressure sprayer into an air-type sprayer which covers a 30 to 40 foot swath. New attachment can also be used as an orchard sprayer by closing the boom valve, adjusting internal vanes and directing the deflector upward. For details, write and ask for John Bean catalog L-1120.

The International Harvester Foundation will distribute \$57,000 to 22 state associations of independent, privately-endowed colleges and universities throughout the United States, it was announced by John L. McCaffrey, president of International Harvester. The gift exceeds by \$15,000 the amount made available to similar associations last year by Harvester's Foundation.

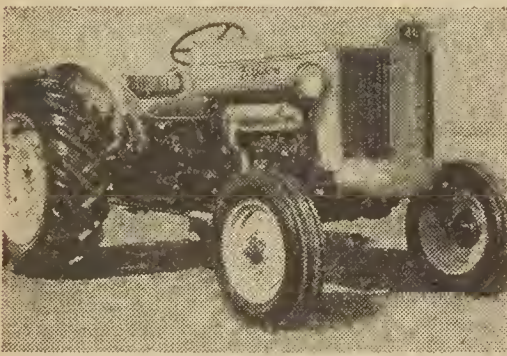
A new filter to trap and filter out suspended foreign material such as sand, grit and algae before it reaches a water pump's precision working parts has been introduced by FILTROS, INC. of Rochester, New York. The "flo-clear" filter comes in 3 sizes to fit anywhere along the supply line ahead of the pump. For more information, write Filtros mentioning AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Professor George E. Pickard, Professor of Power and Machinery in the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Illinois has written a booklet on "Combining, Drying, and Storing of Corn." The booklet is published by JOHN DEERE & COMPANY of Moline, Ill. Copies of the booklet which outlines the advantages and methods of combining corn may be had by writing Mr. G. F. Neiley at Deere & Company.

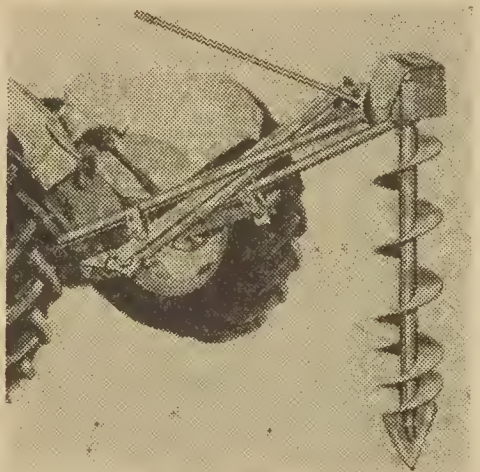
A. V. Randazzo has been appointed Manager of the Buffalo Branch of INLAND STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Milwaukee, manufacturers of the Milcor line of steel building products. The branch office is located at 64 Rapin Street, Buffalo 11, and serves most of the state of New York.

ALLIS-CHALMERS has a new booklet available on its model 100 self-propelled ALL-CROP harvester. If it is not available at your dealer, write Carl F. Meyer, Allis-Chalmers, Box 512, Milwaukee 1, Wis.

A 28-page well illustrated booklet titled, "Streamlined Methods of Handling and Feeding Forage Crops" is now available at dealers or from GEHL BROS. MFG. CO., West Bend, Wis. The booklet tells of the latest ways of handling forage crops, all the way from the field until they are finally consumed by beef and dairy animals.



With the introduction of their "40" tractor this spring, the Ferguson Division of the MASSEY-HARRIS-FERGUSON, INC. now includes 5 tractors. The "35," the "40," and 3 high-clearance Hi-40 models (4-wheel, dual-wheel tricycle, single-wheel tricycle). The new "40" which can pull 3 plows in most soils features power steering and power spaced rear wheels as options, and has a 12-volt electrical system.



Design of the auger point of the new Ottawa Farm Chief Post-Hole Digger is patterned after a spade blade. The manufacturer, OTTAWA-WARNER CORP., states that this design provides a wedging action that forces most of the pressure against the cutting surface of the point and it will cut through any ground except hard rock or stone. The point slices roots and scours itself as it digs. Additional details are available from the manufacturer, Ottawa-Warner Corp., 2609 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Here's something free for both chain saw and outboard motor owners: Drop a card to the KENDALL REFINING COMPANY, Bradford, Pa. for their 1956 outboard and chain saw lubricating charts. It gives the oil and gasoline ratio and the proper lubricants to use for about 95% of the outboards and chain saws in operation today.

Donald Roy Casorsa of Storrs, Conn. was one of ten outstanding agricultural college students to receive RALSTON PURINA fellowships for graduate students. These Purina fellowships amount to \$1560 each and are given to help train outstanding college students for leadership in livestock and poultry production. This is the 8th year of the Ralston Purina Fellowship Program. Competition for them is open for agricultural students in both Canadian and United States colleges.

The POULTRY AND EGG NATIONAL BOARD has three new car bumper signs designed to encourage sales of eggs. One says: "Control Your Curves—eat Eggs"; another, "No Spare Tire from Eggs" and the third, "Eggs Add Appeal to Any Meal." For price, write PENB, 185 No. Wabash Avenue, Chicago 1, Ill.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION OF AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY have made research grants totaling \$30,000 to six universities for the study of "chronic respiratory disease." Studies to determine the cause of CRD, method of detection and ways to eradicate it will be made at universities of New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois and California.

We are suckers for anything that rhymes so we're printing the following which someone at the SHELL CHEMICAL Agricultural News dreamed up to help tell about their product, Dieldrin. Your home, you think, is safe and sound. From mortgages and fire. But don't forget that underground Some deadly plots transpire!

Within the soil the termites live, Just waiting for a meal. They'll make your home look like a sieve, And you'll feel like a heel.

A dose of dieldrin in the soil Protects your house for years. Attacks of termites you will foil, And cut short their careers.

LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

CHAPTER XIII Maintaining Prosperity (Continued)

WHILE freedom has been of first importance, ingenuity has also played a part in America's prosperity, I marvel when I see some of the tools made in Colonial times, especially when they involve wooden screws with the threads carved by hand. Our forefathers saw a job to be done and used their intelligence to develop a way to do it with less labor.



Hugh Cosline

Hard times have always been difficult to take, but our ancestors survived without some of the pains that plague us now because more of them lived on the land. A bushel of potatoes had the same food value regardless of price, and the absolute necessities requiring cash were few.

Because so many of us now work for a pay check, and because most expenses now require cash, we justifiably have a more acute fear of depressions.

How have we tried to prevent or cure depressions?

A philosophy has developed that it is the responsibility of government to guarantee good times. It seems to me that this erroneous philosophy has developed gradually, largely as a result of the assumption by government of this responsibility in the thirties.

It is well known that the political party in power is unlikely to be returned to office in a period of hard times. Therefore, government always attempts to blame the opposition for hard times and claim credit for good times. Judging from their actions, many voters have believed the claims and have voted accordingly.

Government Spending

One of the ways in which government attempts to prevent depressions is by government spending. The theory is good, namely, that government builds up a fund by taxing heavily during good times and when hard times threaten, uses the money to build roads, post offices and other structures, and to improve waterways, thereby increasing employment.

If run on sound business principles, such a program would help. But what actually happens? Legislators hesitate to tax more heavily in prosperous times in order to build up such a fund, or to reduce the national debt to a manageable size. At the same time they hesitate to cut spending because voters clamor for more of this and more of that. Therefore, when depression threatens, there is no fund laid aside and government furnishes jobs on borrowed money. Then when the depression ends, officials lack the courage to discontinue the spending or perhaps even to bring the budget into balance! In practice the idea doesn't work.

Government Controls

The second big government stick for preventing booms and depressions is controls. Booms are stimulated by price rises. So, in wartime for example, government slaps on price controls. Depressions feed on price declines, so government supports prices.

But here again, human nature interferes. Everyone approves price control on what he buys but not on what he sells. Price controls discourage production and encourage scarcity. Then the government rations the scarce articles,

and the buyers, who theoretically favor the controls, object to the rationing and patronize the black market.

To bolster prices, government buys or loans money on some product. Then the problem is what to do with it?

Other controls have been tried, including restrictions on installment purchases, minimum-wage laws to increase buying power and the influencing of interest rates to encourage or discourage borrowing. When business is booming people are eager to borrow money to start in business or expand the ones they have, or even to buy more necessities or luxuries. If interest rates are high, they use a bit more caution.

Price Levels

The constitution gives the government the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof. When prices go up, money is worth less; when they go down, a dollar will buy more, and therefore has more value. Also remember that business booms when prices are rising and goes into a tailspin when prices drop rapidly. Therefore, it naturally follows that government could influence the level of business by regulating money so its buying power would be more stable. Relatively little has been done along that line and there is much argument about how effective such government efforts could be. It is a complicated subject but to many people it offers more possibilities than most efforts government has made in the past.

Whose Responsibility?

Many students of economics believe that guaranteeing prosperity, jobs, or security is not the responsibility of government. Fundamentally governments are established for the purpose of protecting its citizens in their rights to life and the possession of property.

Let's get a little farther into a discussion of what fosters prosperity.

Take justice. Every group naturally tends to strive for more than its share of what everyone in a particular group produces. Business wants more profits, labor wants higher wages, and consumers want lower prices.

Business may work for tariffs or government regulations to lessen competition; labor, through unions, demands a closed shop to lessen competition, while the consumer may demand government price ceilings.

Government can help by laws against thieving, by standards to protect health, by patent laws to protect inventors, by acting as umpire in disputes. But government cannot effectively regulate all business; it is too big a job. Without undue government interference, prices tend to stabilize where they are fair to all.

Discuss justice, and sooner or later you come to the subject of taxes. We have laws to prevent others from using force to rob us of our money, but we have no defense when the tax collector calls on us.

We know it takes taxes to run the government, but where is the limit? Most of us have the feeling that our taxes should not be used to put government into business, to develop one section of the country at the expense of another, to guarantee old age security to the indolent, profligate, dissolute, or unthrifty.

Yet we are told that our elected representatives decided to do those things. Will they decide to do other things? Will they perhaps take 50 per cent or

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)

more of our incomes in taxes some day?

How can we reach a sensible conclusion about taxes? By remembering that in a Republic the will of the majority should apply only as long as certain fundamental principles are observed, one of which is that the chief aim of government is to protect the persons and possessions of its citizens.

Neither can you discuss justice without considering other ways in which what you produce can be taken from you. One of the chief of these is government regulation. If you are told how many acres of a crop you can grow, some of your land is, in effect, taken from you. If you are told that you cannot engage in a certain business or do more than a definite amount of business, your freedom has been invaded.

No one disputes the fact that a complicated society requires more control than one that is simple. But the facts prove that the maximum amount of freedom is conducive to the highest prosperity. Perhaps we ask too much of government, give too much power to government, and perhaps some regulations discourage rather than encourage freedom and prosperity.

How about ingenuity? We still have plenty of that but new discoveries to fit modern conditions require scientific laboratory work. That's where research comes in—research by universities, government experiment stations, and private industry.

For ages there have been fears that new developments will destroy jobs. Of course, automobiles hurt the carriage-maker, but research makes jobs; it does not destroy them. It is said that half the jobs now available concern things developed in recent years.

What About Natural Resources

They are not unlimited. Fortunately we can reforest our hills, we can maintain and improve the fertility of our soil, but somewhere there is a limit to our supplies of coal, iron, and oil. Meanwhile we have sent our resources abroad in astounding volume without requiring material substances in return.

Fortunately research is a partial answer. Low-grade mineral deposits can be worked by new methods; some day atomic energy may be our chief source of power; and no one can foretell the future.

The Human Element

Human nature is one of the biggest obstacles in the path of any action to keep business on an even keel.

Optimism is catching; so is pessimism. When business is booming, when prices are rising, everyone seems to believe the trend is endless. We rush to buy before prices go higher. Thus we increase demand and push prices still higher. We are eager to borrow money to engage in business; we increase our purchases on the installment plan because we expect our pay check to be bigger. Perhaps we speculate a little—on borrowed money if we have saved none—in order to profit from price increases.

This emotional optimism or pessimism can have its effect on the entire business of a nation, though other factors are usually present also when a boom or depression gets under way.

When prices turn downward, what do we do or fail to do? We do not increase our business activities and our buying in order to stimulate business and increase employment. If we have something we sell we push its sale, maybe reducing the price in order to sell before prices go still lower. If we are in the market to buy, we hold off, waiting for a better bargain.

(To Be Continued)



BLACK INK FARMS

August 18, 1956

Dear Fred:

What a year this has been for weather! Seems like every letter to you I've got some kind of a bad weather report. Like the day Tom, the hired man, and I and Junior worked all day getting ready for the baler. We thought the hay was all set. By the time the baler got there about four o'clock in the afternoon, the darn hay had picked up enough moisture so the baler wouldn't handle it good. No hay in the barn that day!

In the snapshot, you'll see that we sure could grow it this year and get it down - but that doesn't say we did so well in getting it dry and in the mow.

Well, if we've had it rough this year on getting good hay in, and maybe going short on second cutting - at least in this neighborhood we've had some pretty good pasture. Production has kept up for us, and the dry cows and young stock are filling right out. I've kept the supplemental grain feeding up there, too. And we're making sure that our cows are dry as close to a full 60 days as we can make it. We're keeping a close check on records, too, and just as soon as we figure a cow's not paying her way - off our farm she goes.

You know, since we changed the name of our place to Black Ink farms last March, the whole family's been taking a lot of kidding about it. But everybody from young five year old Billie up is dead serious about it. We figure our dollars and cents salvation as a place for our family to live and work together is in being real efficient producers - so we can honestly keep our farm cost accounts in black ink, not red ink.

That means we're going to follow the best practices we know how or can find out. We're going to treat our cows like valuable meal tickets - feed 'em well, keep 'em in good pasture with shade and plenty of water, keep the flies off them, and dry them off when we should.

Since I was elected a school trustee last spring, we've had a couple of meetings and I've learned a lot of respect for the old fellow who's been president of the board for the last ten years. We're going to need an addition to our central school soon - and he says, "Gentlemen, we'll set a course on what we know is right for our community. Not everybody'll like it. Not everybody'll agree. But, no matter what happens, we'll be sure we're doing the best we know how for our community."

Well, easy as that is to say, and hard as it is to do, that's what we'll do on the school board. And we'll go along with the same principle in operating our farm. There's another place where we've been setting some regular and constructive courses that really have helped all of us. That's in our milk marketing cooperatives and in groups of them like in the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency.

It's groups like this that we farmers own and control that over the years are making steady and determined progress to get us better markets. If I run my farm and dairy operation right, then work for good things in my local community like better schools and a good local milk cooperative, then I'll make sure I help pick good men to work for all of us in sound groups like the Bargaining Agency - I'm sure doing my part from day to day to make this a better place to live in and do business in.

The "anti-everything" folks come and go. The radicals and the crackpots, get all the rope they can, don't often enough hang themselves, but much more often get badly tangled up and fall by the wayside.

Maybe the good groups aren't so spectacular, but over the long haul, they make the real progress.

Better get aboard. Join a local milk cooperative. Be sure it joins the Bargaining Agency.

Love to Mary and the boys,

Dick

METROPOLITAN COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' BARGAINING AGENCY, INC.

Room 118, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse 2 New York
69 Milk Producers Cooperatives United For Self Help



Progressive Poultry Farmer Uses Cooperative Farm Credit to Finance His Business



Mr. A. J. (Jack) Smith of Valatie, N. Y., has 35 acres of husking corn which he uses in rations for his 3500 layers. A regular egg route in the Hudson area provides a ready retail market for part of his production. Mr. Smith has used Cooperative Farm Credit for many years serving as secretary-treasurer of the local Production Credit Association in 1939. He has a great interest in young people and is very active in community affairs, having been instrumental in raising money to build the Valatie town library.

For full information —
see your local associations or write:
Dept. A-90, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.



Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Loans



COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT



Proper Mowing-- Secret of A BEAUTIFUL LAWN

NOTHING adds more to the attractiveness of a home than a well-kept lawn. Keeping the lawn healthy and neatly clipped was once a back-breaking chore, but now, thanks to modern, inexpensive power lawn mowers, the task has been made easy and pleasant.

The most common mistake is cutting the grass too short. Like any other plant, grass gets its energy from its leaves. If it is to remain healthy, not more than a third of the stalk—one-half to one inch maximum—should be clipped at one time. Too close clipping also hurts the appearance of the lawn by exposing the bare lower stalks and brownish lower leaves.

In moderate weather, the lawn mow-

lowed to remain, they are unsightly and may matt down so as to smother the grass. Autumn leaves should be removed from the lawn for the same reasons.

Varying the mowing pattern and direction from time to time is recommended so the mower wheels will not compact the turf by repeatedly traveling the same path. It is better not to mow the lawn when the grass and ground are very wet or when they are exposed to extreme midday heat.

Mowing immediately after a rain or heavy sprinkling makes hard work for the machine and the operator and tends to pack the soil around the roots. Many mowers with 4-cycle engines will stall if used on grass that is heavy with moisture. If the grass must be cut under a hot sun, be sure to leave a tall enough stand to shade the roots and lower leaves—3 inches is not too high under such conditions.

A new lawn should be cut the first time when the new grass is about 3 inches high. Frequent light clippings of a new lawn to a height of not less than 2 inches will not injure the grass but will help the development of a healthy turf.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"THIS COUNTRY is composed of two kinds of people. One group believes that the government can support all the citizens. The other wonders whether all the citizens can support the Government.—James A. Farley

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

er should be set to cut not less than 1½ to 2 inches above the ground—2 inches are better for most lawns. During hot or dry spells, or on terraces that get a lot of sun, a minimum height of three inches is recommended.

Bentgrass lawns may be safely trimmed a little closer—¾ inch high in cool weather and 1 inch when it is hot. Another exception is an established lawn that has been reseeded. In this case the older grass should be kept to a height of about 1 inch so it will not overshadow the new growth.

The lawn should be mowed whenever the grass has grown ½ to ¾ inch above the minimum height. In many areas this will mean mowing about every five to seven days in the spring and early fall and less frequently during midsummer.

Frequent light cuttings not only make healthier and better looking grass, but the short clippings can be left where they fall without detracting from the appearance of the lawn. The new rotary mowers do an effective job of cutting tall grass and weeds, but the resulting long clippings will have to be removed by raking or sweeping. If al-



—Photo: Courtesy Union Lumber Co.

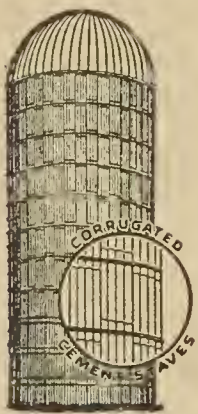
This nest of acorns, uncovered in the heart of a mammoth redwood tree by shingle mill workers at Union Lumber Co., Fort Bragg, Calif., is believed by company foresters to have been put there by a squirrel sometime before Columbus discovered America.

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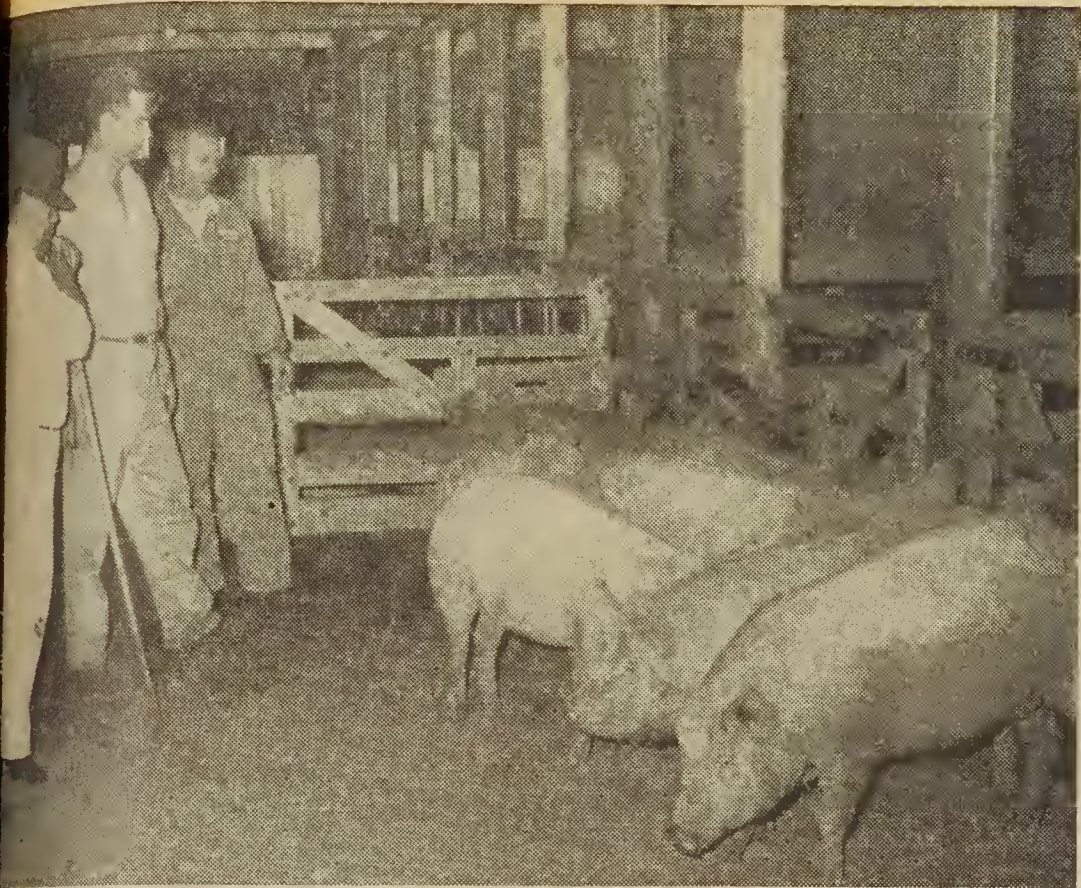
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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Robert Rector and John Moran of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative and Ellis Pierce of Cornell look over this lot of Hogs before separating them into three grades.

Hog Pool Returns Premium For High-Quality Animals

DURING the past ten years, Armour and Co. have paid Western New York sheep growers over \$2 million for lambs never seen until after they were bought. The lambs were brought from the farm to the Lamb Pool at Watkins Glen where they were graded and shipped to the buyer.

Early this April a Hog Pool was started at Caledonia, New York, with the State College Extension Department and the Empire Livestock Cooperative working together. The Tobin Packing Co. of Rochester agreed to buy the graded hogs, paying the freight rate of 90 cents per cwt. from Chicago plus 75 cents per cwt. as a premium over Chicago quotations for No. 1 hogs. Number 2 hogs were paid the Chicago price plus the freight, and No. 3 hogs were bought at the Chicago quotation. Hogs too light or otherwise unacceptable are rejected.

The hogs are graded into three grades by three men. Robert Rector and John Moran of Empire and Professor Ellis Pierce of Cornell. At each pool a few lots are tattooed to identify them and the carcasses followed through the packing plant at Rochester

to see how the dressed grade compares with the live grade.

The Hog Pool provides a way in which producers get paid for quality, thereby encouraging them to produce what the market wants, which is a long meaty hog without too much back fat.

The first Hog Pool was held at Caledonia on April 12, 1956, the second on May 31, the third in July, and the fourth in August. It is planned to hold future pools about every 3 weeks during the fall.

The low hog prices of late 1955 and early 1956 were discouraging, a fact partly responsible for the move toward a Hog Pool by growers, the College, Empire, and the Packer.

A surprising number of hogs are raised in Western New York. As one consignor remarked, "Hogs have increased as more corn has been raised for grain."



Tattooing some hogs to identify them through the packing plant. Movable numbers can be changed on the "tattooer" and sharp projections are just long enough to put the ink under the skin where it remains to identify the carcass.

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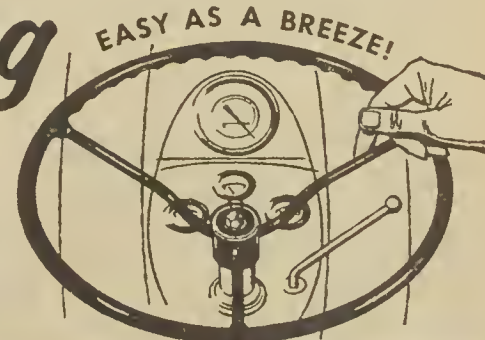


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Diagnosing Disease in A Poultry Flock

By L. M. HURD

WHEN AN unusual number of birds are sick or die in a poultry flock, the owner immediately wants to know what caused the condition, and what can be done to cure it and prevent its spread to other birds. An accurate diagnosis is necessary to control any disease, and in most cases this requires the services of a person with considerable training and experience.

Few poultry keepers have the facilities or training to make a proper diagnosis and should take typically affected live birds, as well as dead specimens, to a local veterinarian or to one of the state laboratories for examination.

Making a correct diagnosis of disease is not a simple matter. Much depends upon the sample of birds a poultry keeper submits, and a history of

special laboratory examinations which take more time.

However, preliminary control procedures can be started in the majority of cases on the basis of the information available until a definite diagnosis can be made. As a result little if any time is lost in controlling the disease.

If it is impossible to visit the diagnostic laboratory in person, specimens may be shipped to the laboratory. It is always more satisfactory to examine live birds than dead ones. Select two or more mature birds that show various stages of the disease and, in the same way, six or more younger birds that show typical symptoms of the disease.

Live birds may be shipped in a strong paper or wooden box. Birds with colds should not be shipped by a common carrier. Ship by express and prepay the charges. The birds should be shipped so that they will not arrive on Saturday, Sunday or holidays.

Occasionally it may be necessary to ship dead specimens. This is unsatisfactory, especially in warm weather, because the specimens may be so decomposed in transit that an examination is impossible on arrival. When dead birds are shipped place them in a metal container surrounded by ice and sawdust in another metal container. The containers are then returned after the birds are examined. All shipments should be sent by express, prepaid. A report of the findings is usually sent to the poultry keeper by mail, although the poultryman may be called on the telephone if the examination shows that a serious condition exists needing immediate attention.

A complete history of the affected flock should be written in a letter attached to the container in which the specimens are sent to the laboratory.

The necessary information should include the following: Name and address of the flock owner; number of birds in the shipment; breed and age of the birds; number of birds in the home flock; length of time the disease has been noticed in the flock and effect on egg production, growth, feed intake and water consumption; number of birds that have died since the start of the disease; any symptoms, such as diarrhea, coughing or wheezing, droopiness, nervous actions and other things which will aid in the diagnosis; feeds and feeding methods used, along with any changes there may have been made recently; style of houses and ventilating system in use, general management of the flock; and kind of treatment, if any, that has been given.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Government is itself an art, one of the subtlest of the arts . . . It is the art of making men live together in peace and with reasonable happiness.—Felix Frankfurter

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

the flock is almost as important as the specimens. Examination of one or two birds may fail to locate the trouble because more than one disease is frequently found in a flock at the same time.

Veterinarians say that in examining chicks, five or six live chicks should be submitted and, if possible, five or six dead ones from the same group. In the case of laying birds, it is best to bring in at least two or three typically affected birds, and if available, several dead ones. In most cases, it is better to bring in live birds rather than dead birds.

It is much more satisfactory for a poultry keeper to take (rather than send) sick birds and dead specimens to a local veterinarian or to a state diagnostic laboratory. The poultryman can then give a complete history of the case. While the physical and post-mortem examinations are made, the poultryman can watch these operations and discuss the case during the examination.

A definite diagnosis can usually be determined and recommendations can be made directly to the poultryman for handling and controlling any particular condition on the farm. There may be exceptional cases that require more time for complete diagnosis because of

Kingston Girl Crowned Poultry Queen

Enid Goetchius (right), 15-year-old Kingston girl, was crowned New York State Poultry Queen at a chicken barbecue held in conjunction with the annual Poultrymen's Get-Together at Cornell University. Crowning the winner is Betty Jane Comar of Glens Falls, last year's queen. Miss Goetchius, active in a number of 4-H Club projects, was chosen over eight other girls in a contest based on poise, personality, grooming, beauty, achievement, intelligence, and poultry knowledge.



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Third Building Added to Farmstead at State Fair

THE MODERN farmstead planned for the New York State Fairgrounds will be a step nearer completion when the 1956 Fair opens at Syracuse Sept. 1. Latest addition, being built this summer, is a 72-foot by 28-foot machinery shed and farm shop.

Already on the site, and viewed by thousands of fair-goers last year are a poultry house and a dairy barn. Still in the planning stage is a modern farm home which will be designed to save labor and time for the farmwife as the other buildings save them for the farm operator.

The whole project on the Fairgrounds gives farmers an opportunity to see, under actual working conditions, how much labor can be saved with well laid-out buildings and the use of the latest equipment. Visitors will also be able to compare different building methods and materials.

The first two buildings were of pole construction with aluminum roofs while the new machinery shed will be of cement blocks and truss rafters with a steel roof. The shed will have double doors on both sides for drive-through convenience and at one end will be a 20 by 28-foot farm repair shop.

The Guernsey herd of Roy J. Kamm, Emroy Farms, Marietta, New York, will again occupy the pen-type dairy barn to give visitors an opportunity to see the latest equipment for self-feeding, pipeline milking from a modern milking parlor, and the handling of bulk tank milk.

Housed in the poultry building will be flocks from the Marshall Hatchery at Ithaca.

The Farm Buildings Project is a joint venture of industry, the State Fair, the New York State College of Agriculture and several organizations. A host of industries is donating materials and

money for the buildings; the State is supplying the site and labor; manufacturers are installing the latest pieces of equipment each year; and the College is doing much of the supervising.

Superintendent of the Project is Prof. Landis L. Boyd of the agricultural engineering department at Cornell. Harlan Milks, Starline, Inc., is chairman of the executive committee which also includes: A. C. Gustafson, DeLaval Separator Co.; C. A. Yeaton, Aluminum Co., O. C. French, Head, Agr. Eng. Dept., Cornell; Ivan Bigalow, Hood Foundation; Mrs. Nancy Masterman, Avco Corp.; William White, Paris, N. Y.; Warren Hawley III, Batavia, N. Y.; Robert Shepherd, Koppers Co.; Karl Butler, Avco Corp.

Chairmen of the three units of the project which will be on view this fair-time are: Dairy—Robert Steinhorst, Utica; Poultry—Gil Eddy, Schenectady; Machinery Shed—Robert Gibbs, Ithaca.

Other organizations and industries cooperating in the project are: Aerovent Fan Co., Aluminum Co. of America, American Agriculturist, Borden Co., Cooperative G.L.F., Corning Glass Works, Dairywomen's League, DeLaval Separator Co., the Electric Utilities, Cartwright & Morrison Construction, Foley Construction, Fyr-Larm Co., General Electric, General Ice Cream, Goulds Pumps, Heil Co., Independent Protection Co.,

Koppers Co., Libby-Owens-Ford, Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, Milk Plant Specialties, New Idea Farm Equipment Co., N. Y. Guernsey Breeders' Co-op., State Veterinarians' Assn., Portland Cement Assn., Rogers and Maine Contractors, Rome Cable Corp., Starline, Inc., Emil Steinhorst & Sons, Unadilla Silo Co., Van Dale Co., Warren Bros. Roads Co. and Zonolite Co.

—Jim Hall

State Fair Features Bulk Milk Tanks

BULK milk tanks, whether used with pipe-line milking as in the accompanying picture, or filled from milk pails carried to the milk house, have been more quickly accepted on Northeast dairy farms than any other new piece of equipment that has come along in years.

Realizing the intense interest in this new development, thirteen different manufacturers have united to show, at the New York State Fair, the largest collection of bulk tanks ever gotten together in the Northeast.

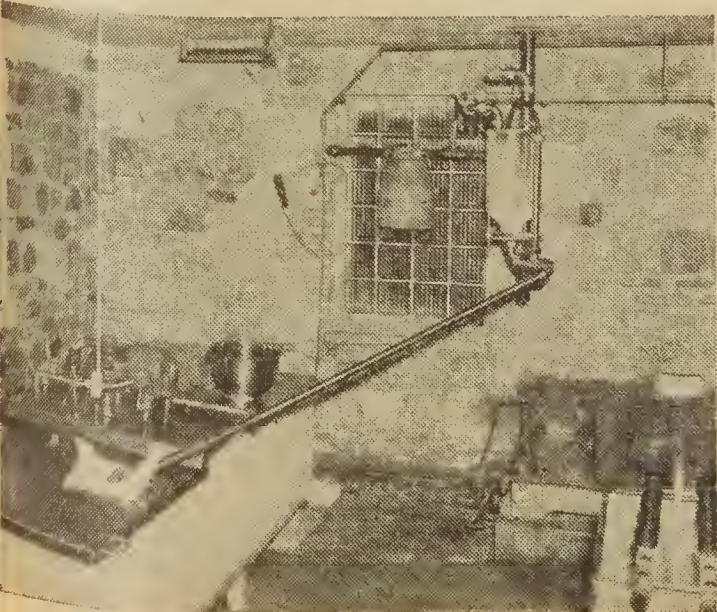
Bulk tanks, which have relieved owners of so much heavy can lifting and offer other advantages we have discussed in recent articles, are being installed on hundreds of farms every week. As with most new pieces of equipment, purchasers are not always sure which size or type will best suit their needs. It was to answer these questions

in the minds of dairymen who have not yet installed bulk tanks, that the manufacturers decided to bring together, in one place, the various kinds.

The huge exhibit will occupy more than 4,000 square feet in the Dairy Building. This is the third building on the right after entering the main gates.

The huge display, open every day of the Fair from Sept. 1 to 8, will give Northeast dairymen an opportunity to see and compare differences in design, original and operating costs, and availability of the different models.

The time and labor saving that bulk tanks offer has made them increasingly popular in the past two years. There are about 54,000 tanks in use in the country at the present time, which represents an increase of 180 per cent in the past year. Four per cent of the State's commercial dairymen are now using bulk milk tanks.



Bulk milk tanks like this one at the Old Bank Farm, Falls Village, Conn., and models made by 12 other manufacturers, will be on display in the Dairy Bldg. at the New York State Fair.

—Photo: DeLaval



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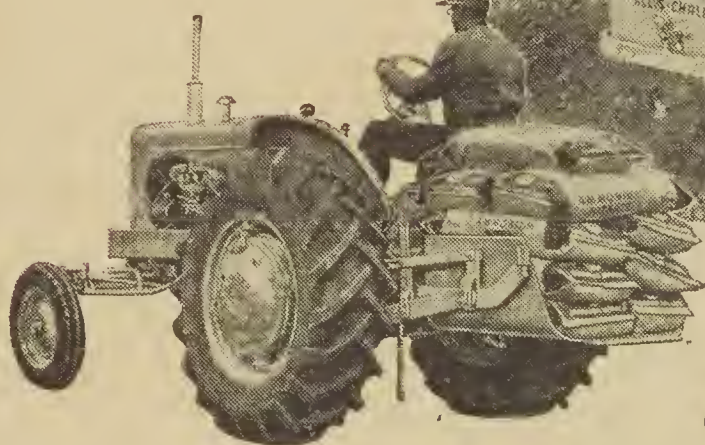


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BORDER Collie pups 2 months. 1 Border Collie female 2 yrs. 1 Border Collie male 2 yrs. 1 English Shepherd male 3 months. P. E. Spencer, R5, Canandaigua, N. Y. Phone 1065 J evenings.

ENGLISH Pug puppies, blacks and fawns, little beauties \$60.00. Blue Star Kennels, Medina, N.Y.

SPRINGER Spaniel puppies reg., good hunters, gay, affectionate pets. Luettgens, RD1, Freehold, New Jersey.

REGISTERED English pups and grown dogs. Also year old, not broken. All from real stock dogs. Grace Janowsky, Wellsburg, New York.

COONHOUNDS, registered German shepherds, collies, wire haired fox terriers. Doyle's Kennels, West Brattleboro, Vermont.

REGISTERED Samoyed Puppies, \$35.00. Thomas Blair, Staatsburg, New York. Phone Hyde Park 7416 evenings.

COCKERS—AKC, puppies at all times. Excellent pets, reasonable prices. Taydor, 108 Comstock Road, Ithaca, New York.

SPITZ puppies, white. Males \$25.00, females \$20.00. Ready August 8. Roy Weaver, Central Square, New York. Phone 8-2334.

PUREBRED English Shepherd Puppies, female—\$15.00 each. Make wonderful pets and cow dogs. Kenton Rounds, Greene, New York.

REGISTERED A.K.C. Beagles, 42 Spring Street, Orange, Massachusetts. Tel. Kingsdale 4-3526.

BABY CHICKS

BABY Chicks \$7.95—100 C.O.D. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at Hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4 Penna.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pullet clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Route 3A, Ithaca, N.Y.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

BABY CHICKS

SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611

ZIMMER'S Farm Proven Leghorns. All chicks hatched from our own breeders. 100% pure Mt. Hope. Also our new farm proven strain cross. Good livability and persistent layers of large eggs. Write for details and prices. Zimmer Poultry Farm, Box C, Gallupville, New York

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm, Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

PULLETS

STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets) and other heavy breeds. Different ages up to Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

6000 MARCH, April and May hatched White Leghorn pullets. Hanson Mt. Hope Strain, range raised. All pullets from our own stock and perfectly healthy. E. C. Brown Prop., Brookside Poultry Farm, Sergeantsville, N. J.

CAPONS

CAPONS are the choicest of poultry meats. There is always a good market for them — always bring highest premium prices. We have thousands of these heavy breed cockerels — all surgically caponized—4 and 6 weeks of age. Their desexed life is spent quietly. They do not crow—do not fight—they just eat and grow big rapidly—frequently weigh 9 pounds for market in 5 months or so. Very tender—very tasty—easily picked—economic to raise. Priced very low. Write, wire or phone us today. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

DUCKS

MALLARD — Rouens, White Crested, beauties! Oscar Hendrickson, Cobleskill, N. Y.

PIGEONS

SEX LINK Giant Meat Squabs. Real money-makers. Circular. Roger Tobey, North Billerica, Mass.

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RAISE guinea pigs, a profitable business. Free booklet and prices. W. C. Long, Ladiesburg, Maryland.

SWINE

SPOTTED Poland China service boars. All ages, ready to use baby pigs, bred gilts, large herd. C. W. Hillman, Phone 8481, Vincentown, N. J.

REG. LANDRACE & Yorkshire weanlings, also crosses, world's finest bacon type. All from famous lines, many judged champions. All guaranteed to breed or money refunded. John Stitchman or Sims Reeves, Hemmingford, Que. R.R.1. Tel. 324R4, 305R5.

BERKSHIRES — Excellent type breeding boars ready for service, from outstanding blood lines. Vaccinated for hog cholera and hemorrhagic septicaemia. \$65.00 f.o.b. Hyde Park, N. Y. E. I. Hatfield.

REGISTERED (Modern Type) DUROCS. Spring boars and gilts from production tested sows and litters. Also taking orders for Fall weaning pigs. See our Durocs at the New York State Fair. Happy Acres Farm, Yost Road, Waterloo, N. Y.

REGISTERED Berkshires, Yorkshires, Hampshires, and Durocs. Bred gilts, Service boars, Spring gilts, and Spring boars. Write New York State Swine Association, Leroy J. Poorman, Sec., Waterloo, New York, stating your needs.

RABBITS

NEW ZEALAND Reds, Black Dutch, Blue Eye Polish, Himalayan, Seal Rex and Angora rabbits for sale. Bardsy's Rabbitry, Thompson, Connecticut.

VETERINARY SUPPLIES

MASTITIS Special — C. A. MYCIN in the 12cc syringe containing 500,000 Units Penicillin, 200 mg. Dihydrostreptomycin, 50 mg. Neomycin, 10 mg. Cobalt at \$6.00 per dozen. Carlat Pharmacal Co., Box 1, Bardonia, New York.

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEER — Livestock and farm auctions. Complete auction and pedigree service available. Harris Wilcox, Phone—Bergen 97, New York.

LET Empire handle your farm sales. Empire offers new Farm Auction Sales, arranges sale of livestock, farm equipment, right on the farm. Call your nearby Empire Stockyards manager for information, or write O. C. Koenig, Farm Sales Supervisor, Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, Oneonta, N. Y.

AUCTION SCHOOL

LEARN Auctioneering, term soon. Free catalog. Reich Auction School, Mason City 11, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED

MINISTER desires to pastor rural church or village church. All offers will be considered. Will not have to have a high salary Write Drawer G, Voluntown, Conn.

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NEW HONEY: Our famous choice clover New York's finest; 5 lb. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.60; case 6-5s \$8.98. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. cans \$10.20; 2-60s \$19.20; 5 or more 60s \$9.00 each. All 60s F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

MAPLE Sugar in 5 lb. cans \$1.00 per lb. F.O.B. Colebrook, New Hampshire. Also Maple Syrup. W. W. Furgerson.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED on large Dairy Farm. Steady year round employment. Paid vacation, sick benefits. Life insurance. We want sober and reliable men Telephone Plainsboro 3-2750 Walker-Gordon Lab Company Plainsboro, N. J.

ATTENDANTS—Male and Female. Salary \$2750, annual increases to \$3490 less maintenance. Five day, eight hour work week. Annual vacation (20 days) with pay Paid sick leave. Many opportunities for advancement. For information write Director, Wassala State School, Wassala, N. Y.

RUN SPARE-TIME Greeting Card and Gift Shop at home. Show friends samples of our new 1956 Christmas and All-occasion Greeting Cards and Gifts. Take their orders and earn to 100% profit. No experience necessary. Costs nothing to try. Write today for samples on approval. Regal Greetings, Dept. 2, Ferndale, Michigan.

CHRISTMAS Card Agents: Make money in spare time. Sell finest line of Christmas Cards, imprints. 100 money makers. Make up 100% profit. Financial plan offered to organizations. Samples. Write, Leopold Roy, Richmond, Vermont.

WOMEN — \$35-\$50 Daily, Showing apparel for Children, Adults. Party Plan sensation! Experience unnecessary. Isabel Sharrow made \$258—11 days sparetime! Outfit Furnished. Beeline Fashions, Bensenville 649, Illinois.

FARM MANAGER to operate completely mechanized farm in Northern New Jersey on salary and shares. Only those wishing permanency and security need apply. New modern air conditioned home available. Write Box 514-YK, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED: Married man as working foreman. Care and maintenance of private places. Experienced in handling crew of men and familiar with all kinds of gardening, landscaping, care of lawns, shrubbery, trees and roads. Year-round work off Connecticut coast. Apply Harold J. Baker, Superintendent, Fishers Island Farms, Inc., Fishers Island, New York.

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NEW STROUT Fall Catalog, just out! Mailed free! Over 3,000 bargains, 36 States, coast-to-coast. Farms, homes, businesses. World's largest; 56 years service. Strout Realty, 251-R 4th Avenue, New York 10, New York.

POULTRY Farm, 120 acres. Good home. Write for price and description Box 75, Meridian, N. Y.

FARM, bare, 100 acres, in Greene County, for sale or rent. Reasonable. Mrs. Frank Faigle, Climax, New York.

FOR SALE: Sawmill with Diesel Power unit, seven room house with modern kitchen on black-top road near small village, also some woodland. \$20,000 takes all. Owner retiring. H. A. Smith, Pittsford, Vermont.

DAIRY FARM: 40 head of registered Guernseys and equipment. \$28,500. Can arrange terms. Box 514-JC c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

345 ACRE dairy farm, equipped, registered stock, timber, pulp. Excellent buildings. \$50,000. Bush Real Estate, Haverhill, New Hampshire.

185 ACRES, value buildings alone, 2-bath home, dandy barn-stable cleaner, silo, etc.; 34 Holsteins, tractors, baler, forager, etc., good crops—\$30,000. Farms, homes, stores. Hendrickson Bros., Cobleskill, "Eastern" N. Y.

CEDAR POSTS

50,000 CEDAR POSTS and rails, best quality, price list on application. Deliver anywhere. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vermont

CEDAR POLES for pole barns. Penta treated for durability. 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving, 15 cents each at yard. Truck load deliveries. Telephone 683121 or write for prices of posts and poles. Murray Snell, Northeast Townline Road, Marcellus, New York.

HAY

ALL TYPES of hay, delivered by truck load of 6-7 tons, guaranteed as represented. Stewart's Produce Service, Maplecrest, N. Y.

THOMPSON—Top quality hay — Union 5-4420. A. M. Arnold Holgate, 649—38 Street, Union City, New Jersey.

SILOS

USED WOOD silos for sale. Contact Universal Steel Silo Co., Box 528AW, Weedsport, N. Y.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

SAVE TIME and Labor with versatile Model Five Wagon Unloader equipment. It's rugged, it's simple and foolproof. Cuts crop handling time in half! Unloads six-ton load in a few minutes. Equipment mounts easy on any wagon or truck. Power unit slips on or off in a jiffy, weighs less than 65 lbs. with 1/4 H.P. electric motor. Power Unit available separately or with motor, false front endgate or canvas roller. Howard S. Crane, Distributors, Verona, N. Y.

ST. PIERRE Automatic Gutter Cleaner. Simple, trouble-proof, easy to install, world's lightest and strongest barn cleaner chain; galvanized, drop-forged, chrome molybdenum alloy steel non-welded chain. Replacement kits for all other makes. Write for full information on barn cleaners, silo unloaders and nearest dealer. Manufactured by St. Pierre Chain Corporation, Worcester, Mass.

MASSEY-HARRIS 10 ft. self-propelled combine, perfect condition, reasonable. George Pimm, Rock Tavern, New York. Tel. Newburgh 916-M1.

CIDER mill, screw press. Sacrifice to first reasonable offer. Inquire Jeffery, Woodstock, N. Y.

BUY U.S. Gov't. Surplus at wholesale prices and save. Illustrated catalogue sent Free! Box 22AA, Thomasville, Penna.

GUARANTEED Silo-Matic silo unloaders—also auger bunk feeders—feeds up to 300 head in 20 minutes automatically. Wet, hard packed or frozen silage no problem. 30 days free trial. Low cost. Write Railco Co., Inc., Plainfield, Illinois

FOR SALE: Borge Bin loader, 20 foot boom, 24 inches wide in excellent condition. Priced reasonable. Phone Clayville 21261. Wells Aldrich, Sauquoit, N. Y.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Sept. 1 Issue.....Closes Aug. 17
Sept. 15 Issue.....Closes Aug. 31
Oct. 6 Issue.....Closes Sept. 21
Oct. 20 Issue.....Closes Oct. 5

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

PATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best! Used trade-ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs, Barn equipment, Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York

HABCO Crop Dryer — portable. 200 bushel on George Knickerbocker. 326 Mendon Road, Pittsford, New York.

NEW EQUIPMENT — Power Drive Corn Harvesters on rubber with loaders reduced to 1/2 price. McCormick Deering Harvester Threshers Engine Drive, Bin, Clover and Hydraulic Attachments — \$1500.00; Mower for Super A — \$100.00. Harry A. Strong, Groton, N. Y. Tel. 39 or 31

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins. Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, \$5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, \$7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, \$13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

SILOS Fair Prices. Prompt service. Write Charles Mundy, RD #2, Norwich, New York.

KNIVES: Field Harvesters and Silo Filters \$4.50 each. John Deere, Case, Skyline, McCormick, Pape, New Holland. Most baler knives \$5.50 each. Highest quality. Money back guarantee. Postpaid. C. O. D. add \$1.00. Agricultural Knives, Baldwinsville, New York

DEPRESSION Prices—We sell cheap. Save 75% new and used tractor parts, 150 makes, models. 1956 catalog ready. Send 25c refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

CORN Pickers, corn binders, combines, balers. Several new, used; most makes, models. Write, phone, visit. Baler twine, guaranteed, @ \$6.95 per bale. Binder twine, guaranteed, @ \$8.50 per bale. Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, New Jersey. Gridley 8-6291 and Gridley 8-4444.

CASELLINI-VENABLE, your Caterpillar Dealer in Vermont and New Hampshire is having a mid-summer sale. Check their values in used equipment. Cat D2-50 Tractor, 5J series, bare machine, "Buy and Try" \$1800. Cat D2-40, 4U series, bare tractor, good condition, \$2500. Cletrac BG Tractor with Gar Wood winch, very good condition, "Buy and Try," \$2500. Cat RD6 tractor in fair condition, \$750. Caterpillar D4-44 Tractor, bare machine, 4G series, \$1200. Cat D313 power unit with extended base, outboard bearing, new 1954, excellent condition, a "Bonded Buy," International TD 14-74 tractor with hydraulic angle blade, \$3500. Cat D4-44, 5T series tractor with LaPlante Choate bulldozer and hysler winch, \$2500. Terratrac GT-25 tractor only, new 1951, very good condition, reduced to \$800. Caterpillar D8800 power unit, outboard bearing, base, very good, \$2900. Many other great buys! Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vermont, Tel. Granite 6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.

THE WIDEST Selection of used machinery in Maine is at Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co. your Caterpillar dealer. Caterpillar D2-50 Tractor, "Buy and Try." The bargain of the month is this Cat D4-60 tractor equipped with T4 front end loader. If you are looking for an inexpensive loader, don't pass up this one. Cat D4-60 Tractor equipped with 4A-60 angledozer and 44 hydraulic control, an excellent "Certified Buy." D4-60 Cat Tractor equipped with 4A angledozer. No. 44 hydraulic control and hysler towing winch — good D4's are hard to find, "Buy and Try." Model AD Cletrac Tractor equipped with Ware hydraulic straight dozer, very reasonable "Buy and Try." Cat No. 12 motor grader, new in our inventory, a 1950 unit completely equipped with V-Plow and snow wing, a "Certified Buy." Model H Farmall Tractor with hydraulic front end loader and plows, a good machine for a farmer. "Buy and Try." D2-40 Cat Tractor equipped with hydraulic angledozer, both Diesel engine and transmission have recently been repaired. "Buy and Try." Send a postcard, write, wire, phone for complete listing. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Co., 59 Presumpscot St., Portland, Maine. Tel. SPruce 5-3121. Caterpillar and Cat are the registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

FARM Equipment; 40 new-used combines; IHC 12 ft. SP \$1175. Massey-Harris SP 1050, AC 9 ft. SP. IHC 62 with motor \$475. IHC—PTO \$275. 12 AC combines \$325, up. AC with motor \$395. John Deere # 25 PTO-BIN used 1 season. John Deere PTO \$125. Moline with motor-binder \$695. Massey-Harris with motor \$495. Balers, 20 used, most all makes and models. AC Roto used, balers. IHC 45 T—IHC 50 T. Moline Wire tie balers. John Deere wire tie PTO, John Deere wire tie with motor, \$795. 12 New Holland, 66-75-77, 80. Low in price. 14 forage harvesters \$295, up. Grain threshers, 25 grain binders, 5-6-8 ft. some PTO. 14 acres covered. Largest selection. Our trucks deliver. Don Howard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

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SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25c, 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, New York.

SEEDS

FOR SALE: Tetra Petkus seed rye from clean fields. Also some common rye. Order early if you need seed rye. We invite you to inspect our fields. Clark Seed Farms, Richford, New York.

PLANTS

TRANSPLANTED Strawberry Plants set in July, August will bear next Spring. Also pot grown plants. Catalogue. Pleasant Valley Farms, Millbury, Mass.

FLOWERS and BULBS

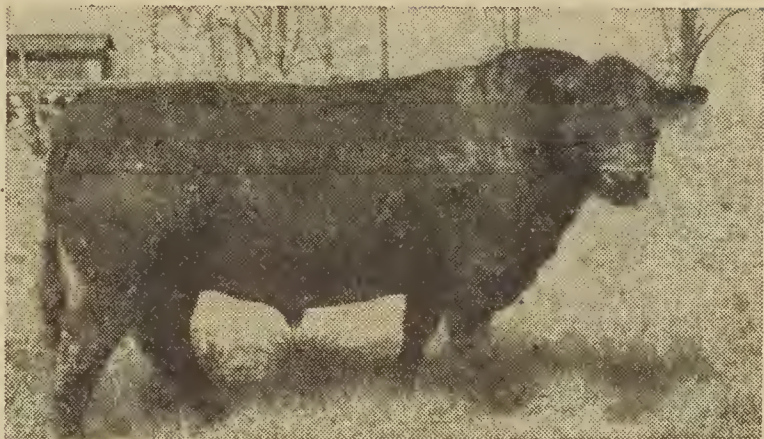
IRIS — perennial supreme, more gorgeous, bigger than ever, 6 assorted #1. Luettgens, RD1, Freehold, N. J.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued on Opposite Page)

An Angus Bull With DAIRY HEIFERS

By
STUART HUBBARD
Dutchess Co., N. Y., Farmer



Little Joe

LITTLE JOE, our Angus bull, has become a prized part of our operation of raising dairy heifers. People ask, "But why use an Angus sire on high-quality Holsteins?" There are many good reasons in our Dutchess County case.

Perhaps the first is the difficulty that Holstein heifers have in giving birth to a big calf. The Angus hybrid is smaller. Then, a heifer that has been spared the hardship and danger of difficult birth and has, also, not given up energy in the development of a big calf starts off her lactation with a higher production.

With an Angus bull, there is little danger of losing a fine heifer when milking.

First calf heifers have no high production record to use in appraising the calf's potential, so there is less inclination to raise her calf to add to the milking herd.

Many dairymen in our county do not use their replacements, hence sell all their calves as "bobs", or those from high record cows to be raised for them. Some are so well pleased with the Angus breeding that they secure artificial breeding with Angus for heifers and for cows not used for breeding stock.

Angus-cross calves are practically all killed and of Angus color, and of beef type, and popular for home freezers.

At 15-18 months the hybrid calves are superior beef animals to Holstein. Such breeding reduces the potential number of dairy cows with their added production.

Have you ever seen an Angus bull with a ring in his nose? Perhaps you have seen women and children patting prize Angus bulls which stand prominently in the midst of a crowd of admirers?

We formerly used young Holstein bulls, selling them before two years old, but always fearing them. We did not wish to build pen and housing for a big dangerous sire.

As it is, Little Joe, (and he is smaller than average), is kept in pen stable or pasture with the bred heifers. He is calm and dignified, showing no disposition to molest anyone.

Of course he has never been petted, played with or abused. He has been respected, treated like a gentleman and acts like one. I certainly would not recommend anyone to get rough with his herd or with him. We take pride and satisfaction in our Angus gentleman.

— A. A. —

Rules For Sheep Raisers

By **GEORGE W. LITTON**
Head, Animal Husbandry Department
Virginia Polytechnic Institute

SHEEP are one of the few American commodities which is under-produced. We produce only about 1/3 of our wool needs in this country.

There are some rules that we like to go by in the sheep business. One of the most important ones is to love the business. It is easier to become informed on the problems if one has a deep love of the livestock business and particularly sheep.

Another rule that must be worked out fairly, is the number of sheep to keep. There is a good spot for sheep on beef cattle farms, dairy farms, and poultry and specialty farms. They fit very nicely in as a source of income on many farms but should not be put on the basis of being a scavenger or simply a piece of machinery to clean up fence rows.

The next rule is with regards to feeding. It is easy to feed sheep correctly and in some areas we need to provide 275 pounds of good leafy green hay and 90 pounds of grain to properly winter the ewe which will lamb in January. Another good way of working out the roughage situation for sheep is to use an acre of alfalfa for each 25 ewes.

Another rule that must be given attention is the kind of sheep to keep. Through research we have found that the very best producing ewes are those which were born twins and from good milking mothers.

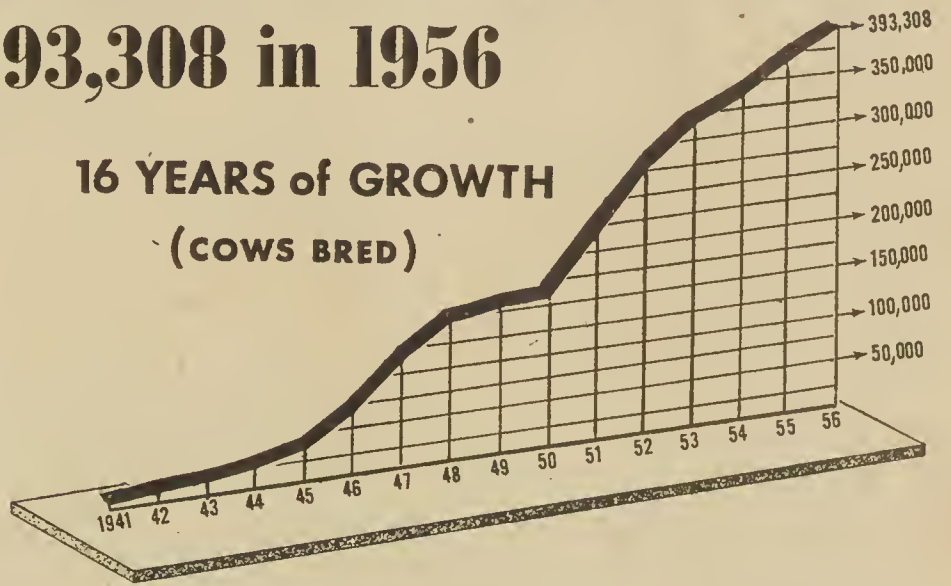
Many producers like western ewes and they are the basis of the sheep industry in much of the East and South. There are many distinct types that can be gotten from several sections of the West.

When all the good practices are attended to, then the marketing becomes terribly important. We have worked 150 faithful years at improving production practices but have given little attention to marketing. The first step is to sell on the basis of grade and get paid for the quality that has been produced.

In wool marketing the best money and the biggest jump can be made in increased revenue simply by a better job of packaging.

From 3,500 in 1941... to 393,308 in 1956

16 YEARS of GROWTH
(COWS BRED)



Every year, more and more dairymen in New York and Western Vermont are turning to NYABC to improve their herd breeding programs. During the 1955-56 fiscal year just past, first services totaled 393,308 — a 7% increase over the previous year.

The tremendous growth in acceptance of NYABC in its sixteen years of service reflects the outstanding characteristics transmitted by its sires. NYABC daughters are in the herds of 47,000 dairymen in New York and Western Vermont who own the organization through their membership.

To find out more about NYABC sires of your breed, to discover why more and more practical dairymen are turning to NYABC, visit our booth in the Dairy Building at the New York State Fair, call your local technician, or write

New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.



BOX 528-A

ITHACA, N. Y.



AIRCRAFT STARTERS

Makes an excellent winch for loading hay, wagon unloaders, pulling stumps, stretching fence or moving heavy objects — 1001 uses at home, farm or factory. Operates on 6 to 32 volts or manually. Has built-in reduction gear (140-1) and clutch. High torque, low speed. Made by Bendix at many times this price. F.O.B. York \$14.89 (wt. 42 lbs.)

Make your own conversion.

Cat.—1000's
BIG BARGAINS 10c

KARL ORT, Dept. AA, York, Pa.



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Public Auction

SATURDAY—AUGUST 25th—1 P.M.

Selling entire herd of
Herbert Deming, Nichols, N. Y.

37 PUREBRED DAIRY CATTLE 37
(all 6 yrs. and under)

20 Jersey milch cows & bred heifers
5 Jersey heifer calves
9 Holstein milch cows & bred heifers
3 Holstein heifer calves.

A select herd—Plenty of records & type Curtis Candy breeding—Fall freshening. TB & Bangs Certified—Vaccinated—30 day test.

Bottling and Milking Eqt.
Auctioneer — Merrill Brodrick, Mansfield, Pa.

Watch for VOSBURGH AUCTIONS!

I'll pay you CASH for your farm, stock & equipment or conduct your dispersal if you prefer.

For Action call
CHAS. VOSBURGH

Cortland, N. Y.

Dial SK 6-8133

RESERVE Space Now

9th Annual FORUM ISSUE

October 20

CLOSING DATE
OCTOBER 5.

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

GINSENG

GINSENG: Top prices since 1882. Send your ginseng to Belt Butler Co., Dept. A, 343 7th St., New York 1, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHOLESALE name brand gift, appliance catalog — Big discounts free delivery, and double Green Stamps with all purchases. Send \$1 refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, Ohio.

FREE—big new wholesale catalog! Up to 50% off for you, family, friends on nationally-known gifts, jewelry, toys, appliances, Christmas cards etc. Also make money selling part time! Write: Evergreen Studios, Box 846-AY, Chicago, 42, Illinois.

CASH CROP. Earn Easily \$50-\$250 Spare Time. Experience needed. Just show exclusive Elmira Christmas cards, gift wrappings. Samples on approval. Bonus: Free box cards, also 50% off on first order. Hurry! Elmira Greeting Co., Clinton, Elmira, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

TRESPASSING Signs, Samples, Prices, Free. 65 Cottage, Middletown, New York.

BUSINESS Printing! Letterheads, billheads, etc. See Samples! Mayhew Press, Milford, N. H.

TRESPASSING signs, Prices, sample, free. Bacon Press, Route 3, Albion, New York.

LOGGED Septic Tanks, Cesspools, Grease traps, cleaned quickly by amazing Sea-Cal Enzymes. Eliminates odors, overflowing, back-ups, pumping, digging. Safe, guaranteed results. Average 6 months supply. \$4.95. Order today or write for booklet. Suburban Products Company, Department 25, Box 6531, Philadelphia 38.

EACH! Large new unwoven, cotton-rayon labels, 10-120. 500 gummed labels with name-address, \$1.00. Self-inking pocket name-address stamp printer, \$1.00. Midget "Presto" fire extinguisher, does job of bulky extinguishers. Guaranteed 20 years. \$4.95 plus 50c postage. Permanently perfumed, beautifully styled necklace — red, kelly, maize, blue, black, white. \$2.00. No COD's. Jir Specialties, Rte. 3, Easton, New York.

BUSINESS Cards \$2.98 per thousand, postpaid. Parties invited. John C McGrath, Feely Road, Sedonia, New York.

Every Day is Ladies' Day

By MABEL HEBEL



THERE are ways and ways to learn to be a better homemaker—but one of the easiest and most enjoyable ways is to spend some time in the Women's Building (Harriet May Mills Building) at the New York State Fair next month. From the moment you enter the door, you will be captivated by fascinating exhibits and demonstrations—everything from style shows to “do-it-yourself” activities.

There is really so much to see in the building that it's hard to know where to begin in listing this year's attractions. Take the Family Food Center, one of the most popular features of the entire State Fair. You'll find it has been greatly enlarged this year, with food judging, exhibits, and cooking demonstrations in one big room. It has a model kitchen where all types of food preparation, cooking and baking take place hourly throughout each day. Homemakers will demonstrate their favorite recipes, and entire meals will be cooked by individual families.

New baking utensils will be shown in the food center, and you may even see an atomic oven, that remarkable modern invention which can roast a turkey so fast that one man said, “My wife wouldn't even have time to call me to dinner!”

You're sure to get hungry when you visit the food center, as you'll see some of the best products of homemakers' kitchens in this state — baked goods, jams, jellies, preserves, canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, pickles and relishes. Each day, Monday through Friday, two judges will pick the winning entries and prizes will be awarded. If you have any questions you'd like to ask (such as why your pie crust isn't always perfect), an expert will be available to answer your questions. On Friday, Sept. 7, you'll find our American Agriculturist food specialist, Mrs. Alberta Shackelton, judging the bread and rolls.

A brand new service at the Family Food Center this year will be advice from a State Department of Commerce expert, Mrs. Mildred Meskill, on how to price and package a home product for sale. She will be there for an hour every day, and the rest of the time you can find her at the State Department of Commerce's exhibit near the front entrance to the building. She is a gold mine of helpful information for anyone interested in selling a home product or service to the public.

Nearly \$2000 in prizes await skilled needleworkers and other craftsmen who enter their products in the Home Arts Department in the women's building. Seventy-five-year-old antiques (everything from silver to wearing apparel) are also eligible for entry. You will enjoy seeing the many entries and get a thrill out of looking at other peoples' beautiful handiwork. This is the department at the Fair where you continually hear excited “Ahs!” and “Ohs!” from Fair visitors as they gaze with wonder and admiration at one lovely article after another.

Homemakers Show How

Eight county home demonstration exhibits are sure to draw crowds. Erie County's will be “The Good Egg is Getting Better.” Herkimer will show you how to repair wood finishes; Jefferson, “Shortcuts for Cotton Dresses”; Monroe, “Hidden Treasure from Old and New Linens”; Montgomery county will tell you how to make children's clothing from discarded adult garments; Otsego will demonstrate easier ironing; Oswego, “How to Take Good Care of Your Feet”; and Suffolk-Nassau, “Upholstering with Foam Rubber.”

Another lively do-it-yourself section will be the adult education demonstrations. Their theme will be “Learn to Earn” and “Stretching the Dollar by Hand Skill.” I have heard, also, that there will be an arts and crafts center located on the second floor of the building, with artists at work.

As usual, the auditorium of the women's building will be the scene of a continuous series of absorbing events during the entire Fair. Specially selected motion pictures will be shown dur-

ing the first part of the morning, and from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, there will be daily fashion shows. Attractive models will display pretty formals, bridal dresses, knitted fashions, daytime dresses, new fall coats and accessories. A Cotton Bag Fashion Show will also be a daily feature, except Sunday and Tuesday.

See Your Neighbors Act

Every day during the Fair, except the last day, the State Fair Theater will take over the auditorium in the women's building in the latter part of the afternoon (usually between 5 and 7 p.m.) and put on original one-act plays. A lively comedy, “The New Hired Hand,” by Marjorie Smith, will be performed daily by the State Fair Theater Company, and in addition there will be five amateur groups, as follows:

Saturday, Sept. 1: North Hannibal Grange Footlighters will present “The Money Always Came Out Even,” by Grace Cook.

Monday, Sept. 3: Mt. Carmel Players Guild of Utica, N. Y., will perform “Let's Get On With The Marryin',” by Robert Gard.

Tuesday, Sept. 4: Ithaca Community Players will present “The Tunnel,” by Frank Conboy.

Wednesday, Sept. 5: S.T.A.G.E. Players of Syracuse will put on “Champeen of the Canawl,” by E. L. Kamark.

Friday, Sept. 7: The Mummies of Fredonia State College for Teachers will present “Raisin' the Devil,” by Robert Gard.

Two of these plays won prizes in this year's A. M. Drummond Playwriting Contest, sponsored by the State Fair. Here is the complete list of winners and those receiving honorable mention in the contest:

Frank Conboy, Ithaca, N. Y., first prize of \$75 for his one-act drama, “The Tunnel.”

Mrs. Margaret Hellewell, R.D. 1, Newfield, N. Y., second prize of \$50 for her comedy, “The Pasture Bride.”

Miss Arlene LaRue, Syracuse, N. Y., third prize of \$25 for her farce, “Keep 'em Waggin'.”

Three contestants won honorable mention: Mrs. Violet Hummell, Wellington, Ohio, for her Christmas play, “Snowbound”; Mrs. Grace Calloway,

Syracuse, N. Y., for her comedy, “Don't Forget”; and Mrs. Grace Cook, Sidon, N. Y., for her skit, “The Money Always Came Out Even.”

Winners will receive their awards on Sunday of Fair Week at 4:30 p.m. just before the day's play. “The New Hired Hand,” is put on by the State Fair Theater Company.

You'll enjoy the entertaining program of the State Fair Theater—also, if you're interested in putting on plays, stop at the Theater's exhibit on the first floor of the women's building. It will feature good one-act plays by amateur groups, and Mrs. Marjorie Smith, the State Fair Theater Manager, and Asst. Manager Sidney Freeman will be on hand to answer questions.

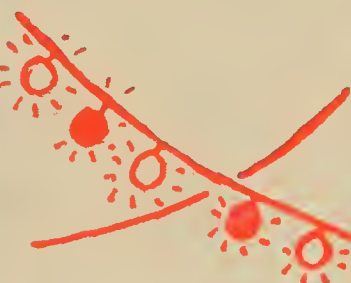
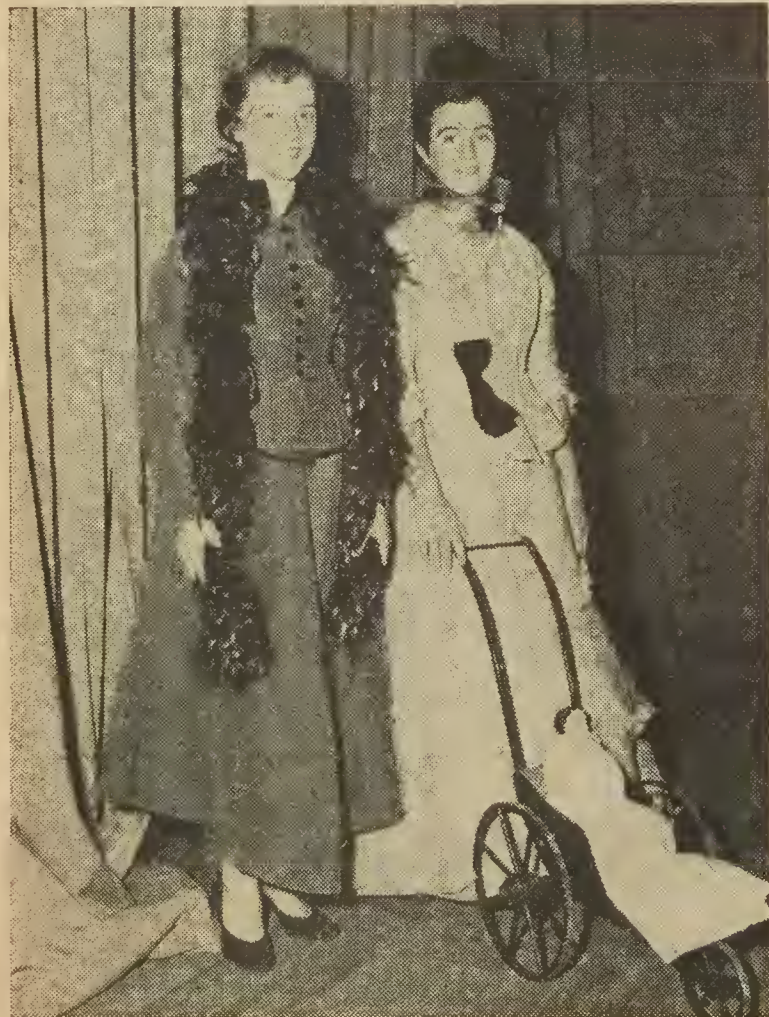
A new exhibit in the Women's Building will be “Home Bureau's Heritage” put on by the State Federation of Home Bureaus which separated last year from the Extension Service. Special projects of the Federation, including crafts, Home Bureau scholarships, pennies for international friendship, and consumer know-how, will be featured. State committee members will be on hand to tell you about Federation plans and opportunities.

For the Children

One of the wonderful features of the women's building is its nursery school. If you have tired and hungry small children with you, you can leave them there in competent hands while you are free to roam and have fun. The nursery opens daily at 10 a.m., and at noon a nutritious lunch will be served to the children. Cots are provided for the afternoon nap, and there will be plenty of toys, including television, to amuse them. The nursery will be staffed by volunteers, most of whom are board members of the Syracuse Day Nursery.

When you leave the Women's Building, there'll be lots of other fascinating things to see—Eggland's sliding ducks and chickens playing baseball; the flower show; the Grange exhibits (the Grange has a handy checking service, too); the boys and girls' exhibits, and many others. And, by the way, when you're in the Dairy Building, be sure to stop and say hello to us at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST booth. We'll be very pleased to see you.

The county home demonstration exhibits are always fascinating. This year, there'll be eight of them in the new Martha Eddy Annex of the women's building, all featuring practical ideas that will save you time, energy, and money.



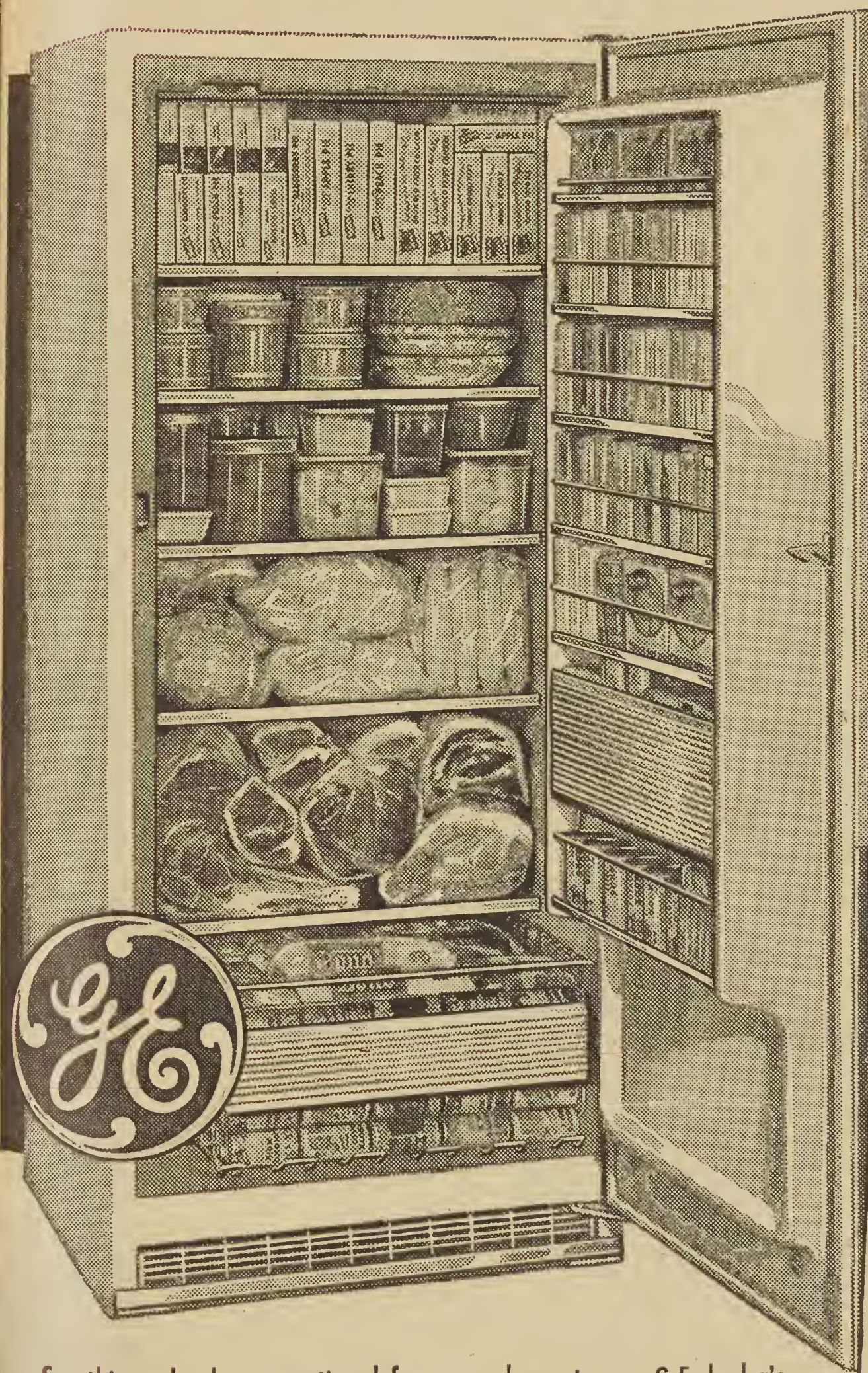
Fashion shows in the women's building will include everything from new fall clothes to costumes worn a century ago. These models borrowed their antique finery from the Home Arts Department.



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A PRACTICAL CONTAINER. Glass jars have many practical features the homemaker will find appealing. Glass can be sterilized and kept clean. Foods do not adhere to it. It is neat and attractive, never messy. Besides, being transparent, glass jars need no labels to identify contents.

ECONOMY THROUGH RE-USE. Since the same jars used for canning can be used for freezing, the housewife will not have to buy special freezing containers. Furthermore, since glass containers are so durable, they can be used over and over again, for many seasons.

ATLAS GLASS JARS. Atlas Jars have been used and preferred by home canners for over fifty years. These jars have all the advantages noted in the University Bulletin. In addition, Atlas Jars meet rigid requirements for strength and quality. They are double-tested for strength, and individually inspected for clearness and perfect workmanship. Atlas Jars come in all sizes, and when used with the Atlas Arc-Lid, make a most dependable container for either frozen or canned foods.

FREE INSTRUCTIONS, RECIPES. The makers of Atlas Jars have prepared a fully illustrated booklet containing complete instructions for successful home canning and freezing and useful recipes. You may obtain a copy by writing to: Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, Dept. F, Wheeling, W. Va.

Published by Hazel-Atlas in the interest of the American Housewife

*Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 465, June 1952. Cooperation in this research was given by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company.

'Round The Kitchen

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

Main Dish Meals

During the busy days of summer, we all like short cuts for feeding our hungry families. Hearty meal-in-a-dish meals can save you time, and you can prepare them ahead. Then at meal time, just add milk, breadstuff, and an easy, suitable dessert—and presto, the meal is all but on the table! Here are recipes for some savory casserole dishes:

LaSAGNA

- 1 pound ground meat (part beef and pork or all beef)
- 1 tablespoon chopped onion
- 2 teaspoons chopped parsley
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 3 cups tomato juice
- 1 small can tomato paste
- 1 bay leaf
- Salt and pepper
- 1/2 package wide noodles, cooked
- 1 pound cottage cheese
- 1/2 pound Mozzarella or Swiss cheese, sliced
- Grated Parmesan cheese

Mix meat with onion, parsley, and salt and form meat into small balls. Brown in fat or olive oil in a skillet. Add tomato juice, tomato paste, bay leaf, sprinkle of salt and pepper, and simmer about 30 minutes. Place a little sauce in bottom of greased casserole. Add 1/2 of the noodles, a layer of the slices of cheese, 1/2 of the meat balls and sauce, and 1/2 pound of the cottage cheese. Repeat, ending with tomato sauce. Sprinkle with grated Parmesan cheese. Bake in moderate oven (350°) about 20 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

HAM, EGG, and NOODLE CASSEROLE

- 1/2 package wide noodles, cooked
- 2 cups diced, cooked ham
- 2 hard cooked eggs, sliced
- 1 can cream chicken or mushroom soup
- 1 can milk
- 1/2 to 1 cup American cheese, if desired
- Seasoning

Combine noodles, ham, and eggs in greased casserole. Combine soup and milk, heat, and add cheese, if desired, stirring until dissolved. Season with desired seasonings and pour over ham mixture. Top with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 20 to 30 minutes or until crumbs are browned. Serves 6.

WHOLE MEAL CASSEROLE

- 1/2 pound elbow macaroni
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 2 cups milk
- 1 cup grated cheese
- 1/2 to 1 tablespoon prepared mustard
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper
- 1/4 teaspoon thyme
- 3 large tomatoes, sliced
- 6 to 12 slices Canadian bacon

Cook macaroni in boiling water until tender. Drain and rinse in hot water. Melt butter, stir in flour, add milk gradually, and cook until mixture is smooth and thickened, stirring constantly. Add cheese and stir until smooth. Add seasonings. Combine sauce with macaroni and pour mixture into a buttered 1 1/2-quart casserole. Top with slices of tomatoes and Canadian bacon. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 30 to 40 minutes or until bacon is crisp and brown. Serves 6.

MEAL-IN-ONE

- 3 cups cooked rice
- 1 pound ground beef
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1/3 cup bread crumbs
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 3 tablespoons butter or other shortening
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 2 cups milk
- 1 tablespoon chopped onion
- 1 cup diced, cooked carrots

Press rice around sides of a greased casserole and let stand while preparing

rest of recipe. Mix meat with 1/2 cup milk, bread crumbs and salt. Form into balls the size of a walnut. Brown meat balls in hot butter or other fat. Remove meat from pan, add flour and blend well. Add the 2 cups of milk gradually, stirring and cooking until gravy thickens. Add onion, carrots, and meat balls. Pour meat mixture in center of rice. Bake at 350° for 30 minutes. Serves 6.

No-Knead Rolls

This time-saving and easy recipe for No-Knead Rolls made with pastry flour is from Cornell Extension Bulletin 944, "Quick and Easy Rolls and Sweet Breads," by Alice M. Briant and Anna R. Willman. It will give your family delicious out-of-the-oven rolls in quick time. Why not serve them with some of your new freshly made jam or jelly for dessert?

NO-KNEAD ROLLS

- 1/2 cup lukewarm water
- 1 package granular yeast
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 egg
- 2 tablespoons soft shortening
- OR cooking oil
- 2-1/2 cups pastry flour
- 2 tablespoons not-fat dry milk

Add yeast to water and let stand 5 minutes. Add salt, sugar, egg, and shortening. Sift together the flour and dry milk and add to liquid mixture. Stir until dough is moderately stiff, then fold over and over in the bowl until smooth. Shape into rolls and place in greased pan. Cover tightly and let rise in warm place, free from drafts, until rolls double in bulk (about 35 minutes). Bake in a hot oven (400°) until brown—about 20 minutes.

Green Tomatoes and Corn

Here are recipes for using those last tomatoes and corn. The recipe for tomato mince meat is a favorite with everyone and you will enjoy having it to use next winter for your own variations of that good mince pie.

TOMATO MINCE MEAT

- 3 pounds green tomatoes
- 3 pounds chopped apples
- 2 pounds seedless raisins
- 1 cup ground suet
- 1 cup mild vinegar
- 4 pounds brown sugar
- 2 tablespoons salt
- 2 tablespoons ground cinnamon
- 2 teaspoons ground cloves
- 1 tablespoon ground nutmeg

Chop and drain the tomatoes well. Measure the juice and then discard it. Add the same volume of water to the tomato pulp and bring the mixture to a boil. Drain tomatoes, and repeat this process twice more of adding fresh water, scalding and draining. Add the other ingredients and cook the mixture until it is thick and clear. You may keep this mince meat in tightly covered stone jars, but I like to pour it boiling hot into hot sterile jars and seal in the usual manner. Makes about 4 pints. When you make your pies, add cherries, chopped apple, or orange peel.

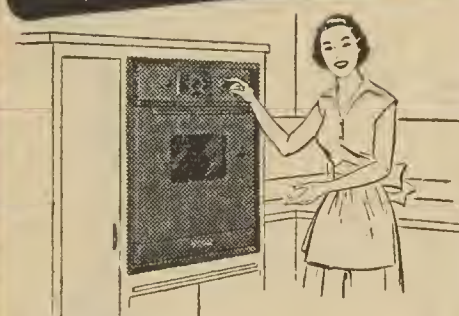
This recipe for Corn Relish comes from Mrs. Pearle M. Goodwin of South Ryegate, Vermont, who says that it is a great favorite with her family:

CORN RELISH

- Corn cut from 1 dozen ears corn
- 1 small head cabbage, chopped fine
- 4 large red peppers, chopped fine
- 2 large green peppers, chopped fine
- 1-1/2 cups sugar
- 4 tablespoons dry mustard moistened with a little vinegar
- 2 tablespoons salt

Combine all ingredients and cover with vinegar. Boil for three minutes and pour into hot sterile jars and seal. Makes about 4 pints.

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Homemade Bleaches

How can I make a bleach at home that will make wood lighter, so I can have the more modern color in my furniture?
—R.T.P., New York

Here is a simple homemade bleach that is also inexpensive; three solutions are required, as follows:

Solution No. 1.
3 ounces oxalic acid crystals dissolved in 1 quart of hot water.

Solution No. 2.
3 ounces sodium hyposulphate (photographer's hypo) in 1 quart hot water.

Solution No. 3.
1 ounce borax in 1 quart hot water.

The first two solutions act as bleaches; the third one neutralizes the acid after bleaching has been completed. Apply the oxalic acid solution first. When this coat has partly dried, apply the second solution (hypo) and allow to dry thoroughly. If the color of the wood is not light enough, the process can be repeated. When the color is light, wash thoroughly with the borax solution (No. 3). Dry overnight before applying the new finish.

If a more drastic bleach is required, it will be necessary to purchase a stronger commercial type.

Veneer Repairs

I have an O.G. mirror that has a small piece of about 1/2-inch off in corner. I also have an old clock with a strip about 1 inch wide and 6 inches long off the clock top and bottom. A friend told me he could give me some veneer from a piano. Could this do? If not, where can I get it? Both the clock and mirror need refinishing. Would you please tell me how to do this?—G.H., New York

Veneer from old furniture can be used for repairs and it may be a better match in thickness than some modern veneers. Try to match the two in color

and type of wood pattern and arrange the veneer so that the grain of each goes in the same direction.

Usually, old pieces of veneer can be obtained from antique dealers who remove it from old pieces of furniture that are not in good condition. The modern trend of removing veneer on O.G. frames and finishing the pine with a natural finish may mean that professional finishers have quite a lot of scraps of veneer on hand.

Try cleaning the finish by washing it with a hot solution of 3 tablespoons of boiled linseed oil, 1 tablespoon of turpentine, and 1 quart of water. While using the mixture, keep it hot in a double boiler arrangement (not in a cooking utensil as the odor of the oil is hard to remove). Wash with a cloth dampened with the solution and then polish with a dry cloth.

Stains on Old Tables

Several letters have come in lately asking how to remove dark stains from oak tables that are being refinished.

The bleaching treatment described above may be used, but first try just the oxalic acid bleach (solution No. 1). Two ounces of crystals in a pint of hot water will make a strong saturate solution. Use a weak ammonia solution or the borax solution (No. 3) to cut the action of the acid, and then rinse with clear water to remove the ammonia.

Old Brass Door Knobs

We are moving into an old house and want to know how to restore the old brass hardware to its original beauty.
Mrs. J.R., New York

The best way is to use an electric buffer. It would take many days of hand buffing to clean the old brass.

Protection for Floor

We have put a new floor in our kitchen but we do not feel we can add linoleum this year. The floor is fir of fair quality. Please advise us as to the best way to preserve it. It will get hard wear.
W.M.S., New York

As a kitchen floor needs to be made hard and waterproof, we suggest using a penetrating wood sealer type of

finish. The best treatment would be two coats of the regular penetrating type, followed by two coats of a gym or heavy duty type. An additional coat is sometimes needed, but usually four coats give a fine durable finish.

Protecting Varnished Tray

How do you keep specks out of a freshly varnished tray?—R.C.K., Maine

Try laying a piece of glass or clean cardboard over it, the corners being supported by four blocks of wood.

If specks of dust or hairs drop into fresh varnish, use a wad of freshly chewed gum on the end of a toothpick to pick them up.

Cleaning Glass Surfaces

What is the best thing to clean very soiled windows and glass articles?—P.S.T., New Jersey

Here are four separate suggestions from Cornell Bulletin No. 790:

To 1 quart of warm water, add one of the following:

- 1 tablespoon household ammonia
- Or 1/2 tablespoon kerosene
- Or 1 tablespoon vinegar
- Or 3 tablespoons denatured alcohol

To polish the glass surface, use a soft cloth or a clean damp chamois, or a squeegee. Be careful not to spill either the ammonia or alcohol solutions on a wood finish, as they will injure it.

Cleaning Ironstone

I have some old ironstone ware that is quite badly stained and I would like to know how to clean it.—Mrs. R.K.O., New Jersey

An antique dealer friend tells us that she cleans ironstone and other types of old dishes by soaking them overnight in chlorax and water. She suggested not leaving the blue or rose dishes too long in the chlorax solution. Any similar type bleach can be used.

Water Stains

Where can I get a good water-type stain that looks like the natural wood colors? I have tried a number of kinds but they seem to look artificial.—R.T.K., Mass.

Some very natural looking water

stains may be obtained from Robert C. Stahler, 534 2nd St., Portsmouth, Ohio. You can get a price sheet upon request; also, a booklet on the use of stains for 25c. Water stains have no equal in brilliance and fast-to-light qualities. They do not fade or bleed into finish coats, and they require no sealer. The stain comes as a powder to be mixed with water. It lasts indefinitely.

Old Black Color

A discussion of the methods used in reproducing the old black color found on many old chairs has been sent in by Mr. H. H. Smith of Tunkhannock, Pa., a refinisher of many years' experience. Mr. Smith says:

"No doubt the old-timers painted their chairs with ordinary black in the beginning. Most of them finished with shellac, which would soften under body heat and collect a lot of dirt. Most of the really old blacks have a sort of greenish hue, which can be imitated by mixing 1/2-pint of lamp black in Japan, with 1 tube of raw umber in Japan, and about a 1/2-pint of pure gum turpentine. If this still isn't green enough, add a couple of drops of medium chrome yellow. Use this sparingly, as it is very strong. If a brownish cast is desired, add a little burnt sienna until you get the tone desired."



Mr. Smith suggests a good book on refinishing furniture, including several directions for getting the rosewood effect. It is "Furniture Decoration Made Easy" by Charles Hallett, published by Charles Branford, of Boston, Mass.

Brass Hardware Reproductions

Several requests have recently come to us for a source for replacements of knobs and handles on old furniture. A good source is Albert Constantine & Son, Inc., 797 East 135th St., New York 54, N. Y. Another good source is Ball Brasses, 12-14 East Market St., West Chester, Penna. Most hardware stores now carry some reproductions or can get them for their customers.

When ordering, it is desirable to send the firm a rubbing of the knob or handle you have; also, the measurements of the post holes.

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How Our Family Has Fun Together

CAMPING WITH A TRAILER

First Prize

MY daughter and I, being in the minority among four brothers and a Dad who were always going somewhere fishing and leaving us at home, made a pact. We talked them into buying a camp trailer so that we might go along on weekend trips. We promised the most luscious meals — served in the great out-of-doors with cheerful camp fires burning at night—to come back to from bullhead expeditions, and a hot pot of coffee and spicy apple pie.

It worked! We bought the trailer four years ago and have had much happiness packed into it from early spring until snowfall. The women are in charge of meals and sleeping arrangements, the men of transporting it to its destination and opening it up, also furnishing wood for a night fire.

Usually "where the fish are biting" decides where we are going camping, but once a year at vacation time we take a trip. Next week we're leaving for Camden Hills State Park in Maine, where we can enjoy the ocean, the fishing, lobsters, and sailboats, to our fill. Enough memories to fill in the long winter days are packed between the walls of our little tent-like edifice.

We girls will admit that camping didn't come naturally. Worms, bugs, mosquitoes, and rainy weather took a little getting used to. But now it's in our blood. I'd like to see the boys stir anywhere without us.

We don't each go our own way — we've united with a togetherness that makes for happy people and lasting memories. — *Estelle M. Barnard, Poland, New York*

WORK AND PLAY

OUR family has fun together at work as well as at play.

Weeding the garden not only gets the job finished much sooner when everyone pitches in, but it's much more fun than tackling the job alone. When the children tire of weeding or are too young to know a weed from a vegetable, they enjoy drawing the weeds away in their wagon.

We also make lawn care a family project, and countless other jobs like shelling peas and hulling strawberries give the feel of family cooperation.

It has been said many times before that one of the greatest advantages of farm life is the opportunity for children to assume responsibility. Our 6-year-old brings the cows to the barn every afternoon and loves it! We reward the children with a nickel, a toy or an evening at a drive-in theatre now and then, but we believe that a word of praise helps to add the sense of fun and satisfaction to a job well done.

We remember the old saying, "All work and no play—" so for family recreational fun we have picnics of all kinds—a steak barbecue in the back yard, a weiner roast at a State park, or just a picnic in the field when we take Daddy's lunch to him.

Calling on friends and relatives or having company for Sunday dinner are inexpensive fun for all.

Sometimes we visit a near-by place of interest on a Sunday afternoon or just go for a ride and perhaps stop for an ice cream cone. One Sunday afternoon, for example, we visited Corning Glass Center and, among other things, we saw the men at work in the factory. Our children, like most, have that natural curiosity to know what makes things tick, so we enjoy taking them to see peas being threshed at the viner, men constructing a highway, or carpenters building a house.

On one occasion we saved enough money and took enough time off from

farm duties for a weekend trip, and although the children were small, they had pleasant memories of the trip long afterward. It was fun and good experience for them to stay at a hotel and eat in restaurants too.

We feel that the simple things count just as much, though, things like a batch of homemade fudge or popcorn to munch while watching T.V., or sitting before the fireplace on a cold winter night.

Our children go to Sunday School and as often as possible we join them for the church service. They've learned to sit quietly, have been practicing the Lord's Prayer, and especially enjoy dropping change into the collection plate.

Not all is "peaches and cream" at our house, but a broken little heart can usually be mended with a bedtime story and a good night kiss. — *Mrs. Robert Sick, Cohocton, N. Y.*

HOBBIES AND GAMES

OUR family through the years has had fun together in many ways. Several years ago we bought a regular size pool table third hand and installed it in the cellar. That was a fine investment. One day I noticed an ad stating a wrecked sailboat would be auctioned off. We were the only ones interested and got it cheap. My husband restored it and it has repaid us many times over in hours of salty adventure. Incidentally, my family consists of dad, mother and three sons. Now they're grown and scattered, but vacations find us enjoying the same outdoor picnics, sailing

a taste of other things. The World's Fair was only 65 miles away, so we took two trips there. We've gone to New York, 100 miles away, to see Macy's Thanksgiving Parade and Ringling's Circus in Madison Square Garden. One summer we took a tour around New York State, seeing all the great scenic spots, like Watkins Glen, Ausable Chasm, Taughannock Falls, Niagara Falls, etc.

We believe in reading, too. I got Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia when they were small and it is dog eared now from the times they've pored over the many fascinating volumes. Good magazines, not trash, fill our racks, and they were encouraged to use the public library. I started their interest in reading by reading to them every night. Actually, I also read a few minutes every morning during one year when I wanted them to hear *Bowie's Story of the Bible*. I'd stand in the hall, with their bedroom doors all open and read while they were dressing!

"The family that prays together stays together" is often quoted and I think second to praying comes playing! — *Mrs. Marguerite Layden, 172-5th Street, Greenport, N. Y.*

SIMPLE PLEASURES

AT OUR house we have no "juvenile delinquent" problems or any serious marital trouble. We think it is partly because we know how to have fun together.

First of all, there must be a tolerant attitude toward one another. Daddy

times I play my harmonica and Daddy plays chords, while the girls dance making up their own steps.

But I think the most enjoyable thing we do is taking long rides on picturesque back country roads while our radio softly plays music we all enjoy.

As I write this, I know that the smell of new-mown hay, a piece of music and different sounds often bring to my mind some of my most cherished childhood memories. And I hope that the things we are doing together with our girls will some day bring back wonderful memories to them. — *Mrs. L. Saxby, Bradley Hill, R.D. 3, Oxford, New York*

PICNIC BREAKFAST

LAST year, our fifteen year old son built a small cabin on our farm. It stands on an island where two creeks join and it is surrounded by groups of cedar and pine trees.

Occasionally, at sunrise during spring, summer and fall, we hike to this cabin and cook our breakfast over a small wood stove. There is coffee, bacon, eggs, and sometimes just plain pancakes with loads of coffee. While we eat our delicious meal, we listen to the birds' morning chorus and laugh at scolding squirrel. When we have eaten there is a short rest to listen to the sound of a cowbell which tells our son in what direction to go for the cows. After he has started off, whistling to his dog, we gather up our things and head back to our old stone farmhouse. — *Mrs. Fred Durant, R. 3, Potsdam, New York*

MOVIES FOR REMEMBERING

THE secret of our family having fun is that we share it together.

We all love the country, and how we enjoy our picnics! Often they consist simply of sandwiches, cookies, and fruit, with milk and lemonade for beverages, and are eaten by the brook or under a shady tree on the farm. Sometimes we go by car to a neighboring pond or park where we can roast hot dogs, hamburgers, and marshmallows over an outdoor fireplace. Everyone helps, so there is a minimum of work involved, and how good everything tastes!

During the winter evenings the children make candy or pop big bowls of corn, and we all sit around the living room munching. Yes, we watch TV, but we also play games, such as "Scrabble" and "Finance."

We elders take pleasure in the young people's activities in school, 4-H Club, Scouting and the like. We help hunt for costumes for plays, attend ball games and exercises, and take an interest in the exhibits. We share their enthusiasm and enjoy listening to their plans.

We remember each other's birthdays. There is a decorated cake, served with ice cream. The honored member blows out the candles, and everyone sings "Happy Birthday."

Then the holidays. All the clan gather together for the Thanksgiving feast and Christmas wouldn't be Christmas without the big tree at Grandpa's, and all the excitement and laughter of the little ones gathered about it.

Our son-in-law has a movie camera and takes pictures of many of our good times. When he shows them evening, we enjoy seeing little brother with his impish grin as he rides his new tricycle around the house, the family busy at work on the Thanksgiving turkey, and the Christmas tree with the youngsters gazing at its branches. So, for many years, we can relive our family fun together. — *Mrs. Rena F. Abbott, Rumford Center, Maine*

Getting Along With In-laws

No matter how good and understanding all parties are, it takes some real doing in understanding and forbearance for in-laws to get along together. This is particularly true when it is necessary for them to live in the same home.

Almost all of you have had experiences. They will be helpful to others. Write us a short letter on the subject, telling your problems with in-laws and how you solved them. We will pay \$5.00 for the first prize and \$1.00 for each other letter we can find the room to print.

Letters must be signed, but in order that you can write frankly, in this contest your name will not be published. Write on one side of the page only and type if possible, although this is not an absolute necessity. Address letters to American Agriculturist, Department IL, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and have them in our offices not later than September 1.

and swimming we enjoyed when they were children.

They've had many hobbies, boat building, photography, making electrical things like an oscilloscope, and we've always found the money for them or they've made it. We believe that home should interest the youngsters and we've encouraged them to bring friends in for snacks or meals when they wished.

Naturally, birthdays were always times for parties, and other holidays, like Hallowe'en, also saw the cellar play room opened up for festivities.

When their tastes turned to high-brow music, we allowed them to have nice collections of long-playing records which we all enjoyed listening to. As for games, the only one (aside from pool) that the boys enjoyed was chess which they play with their dad. Of course, we did have badminton and ping-pong.

Sunday afternoons often found us taking long walks by the seashore or in the woods.

These are all country joys. When occasion offered, we tried to give them

and I started all this before we ever decided to get married and establish a home. We discussed everything very frankly with each other, and came to mutual decisions on main issues, like how to discipline our future offspring. Our two girls have been taught, along with other things, that the expression, "but everyone does it," is not so, as long as there is one "hold-out."

We did things together with the children from the time they were babies. When they were little we used to sit quietly in the evening, each with a girl on our lap, and listen to nice music on the radio.

I have always had to double as hired man. When we came in from the fields to eat, Daddy would see that the girls were washed, and then would sit in the kitchen and entertain them by singing some of the songs his father sang to him. We called this fun together, and I often forgot how tired I was under such happy conditions.

We now enjoy gathering around the piano for real old-fashioned "hymn sings." And while the results might not be called music, we do have fun. Some-

Figure Flatterers

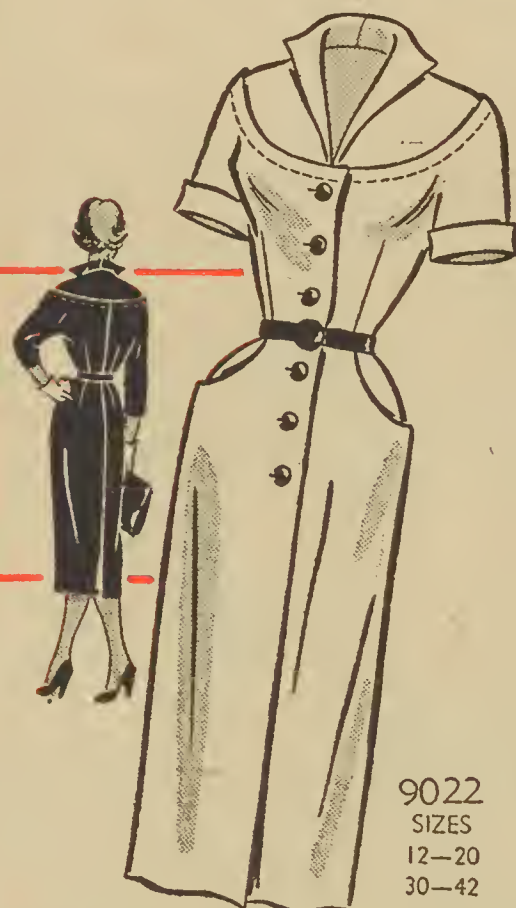
4806. The flattery of the double diagonal does wonders to sleek and slim the shorter, fuller figure. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅝ yds. 35-in.; ¼ yd. contrast. 35 cents.

4799. You'll look slimmer, trimmer, taller in this smart princess style. Cut especially for the half-size figure. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ takes 4 yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4806
SIZES
14½—24½



4799
SIZES
14½—24½



9022
SIZES
12—20
30—42

9022. Classic step-in with a curving yoke and pockets to enhance your figure. Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42. Size 16 takes 3¾ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.



9096
SIZES
2—10

9096. Blouse and princess jumper is a favorite school-time fashion, and this lovely long-waisted style is the newest and prettiest for a little miss! Child's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 Printed Pattern: 35 cents.

Jumper, 2 yds. 35-in. nap; blouse, 1½ yds. 35-in.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 CENTS for EACH pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

Craft Fair Coming!

NEXT week, August 23-24-25, everybody interested in crafts will have a wonderful time at Ithaca, New York, where the York State Craft Fair will again be held at Ithaca College, located at 124 East Buffalo Street. Rug Hookers will be thrilled to hear that George Wells, the famous designer of hooked rugs, will be on hand to demonstrate his techniques and use of various materials. Block printing, pottery making, enameling, metal work and jewelry, bookbinding, woodworking, leather work, and hand weaving will also be demonstrated by expert craftsmen. Besides the demonstrations, there will be a large display room filled with beautiful handcrafted articles, many of which will be for sale. When you see the tempting array of lovely things, you'll probably want to do all of your

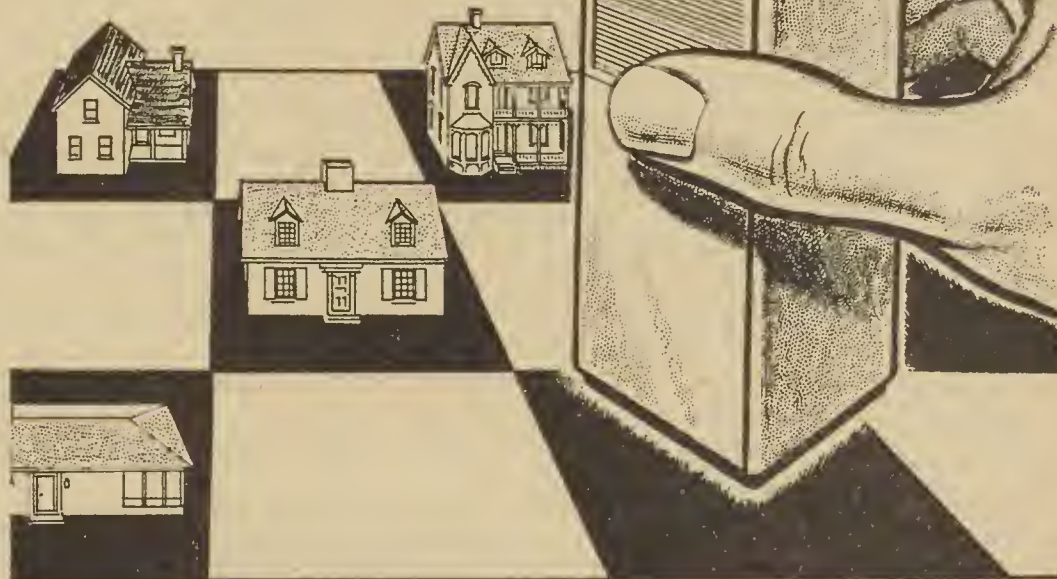
Christmas shopping right there, so come prepared! There will be hand-woven articles, handprinted fabrics of original design; silver, bronze, and enamel jewelry, some set with semi-precious gems. Also, handcarved and turned wood articles; handmade glass with enamel; etched glass; enamel on copper or silver (bowls, trays, boxes); handmade dolls of original design, washable cuddle toys for infants; hand hooked and woven rugs.

This is the third annual York State Craft Fair and it is expected that the number of visitors this year will exceed the 3,000 who came last year from every state in the Northeast. Admission is 50 cents for adults, and free for children under 12. You won't want to miss this fascinating craft show!

—Mabel Hebel, Home Editor

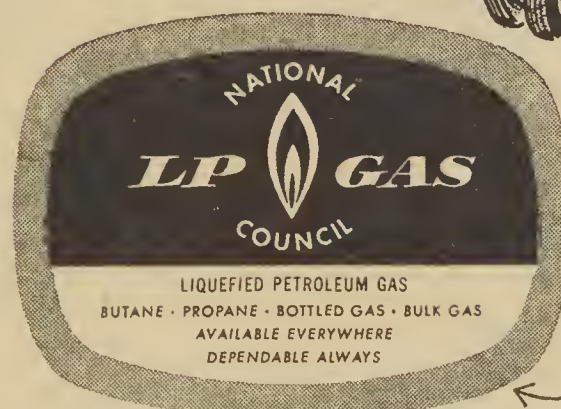
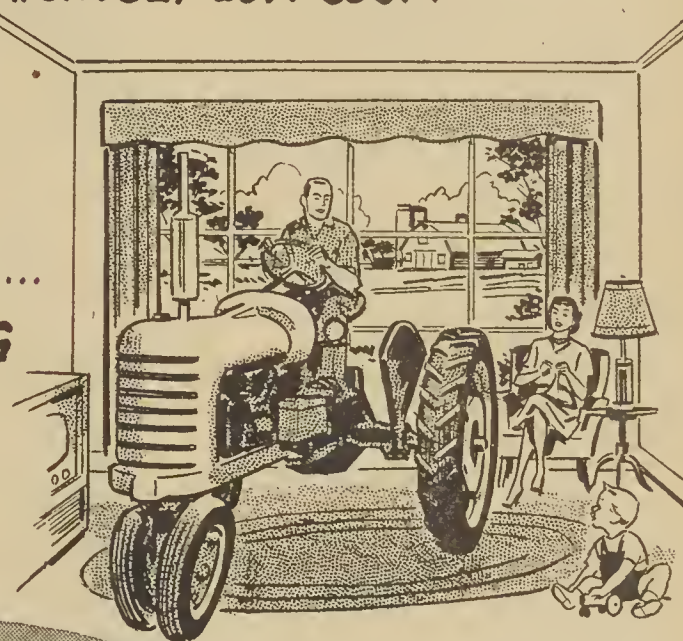
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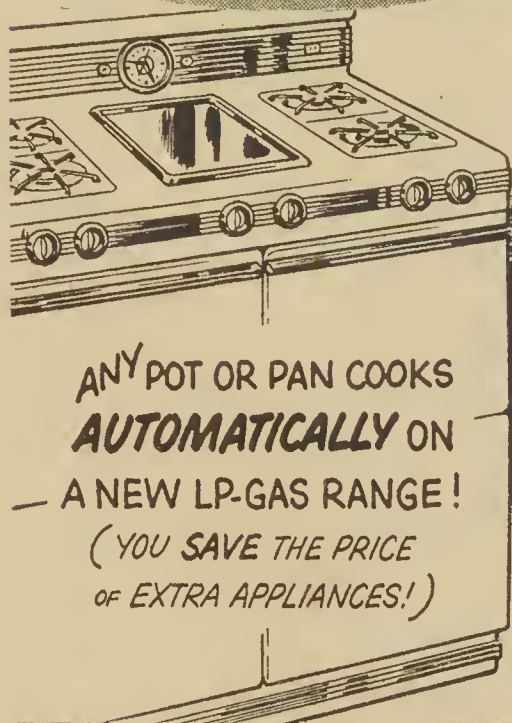
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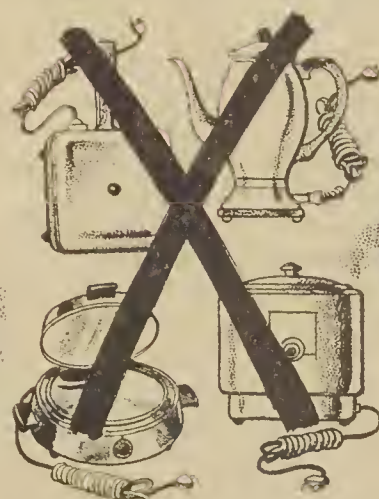


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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

We Make A Million Pounds of Milk

By S. SEELEY REYNOLDS, Jr., Middlebury, Vermont

(As told to Jim Hall)

I WAS 13 and a freshman in high school when Dad's appendix burst and he had to give up any manual labor. But I had dreamed so hard of owning my own farm some day that Dad let me talk him into keeping the small herd and doing what had to be done before and after school.

Five years later in 1938, after a year of agriculture at the University of Vermont, I rented the farm and bought Dad's 23 cows, a team of horses and some horse-drawn equipment.

My neck's been stuck out ever since.

Today I owe the bank lots more than that first 35 hundred but thanks to two top flight hired men and my wife, Anna, who knows me better than I do myself, we've prospered even more than I'd hoped possible.

We own two fine farms with good buildings and much of the land along the road between the two—1,500 acres altogether. Last year we produced more than one million pounds of 4.2% milk and this year it will be more as we've increased the two milking herds from 131 head to 149 head.

My neighbors will tell you that in some ways I'm sort of unorthodox in the way I run a farm, and in other ways I stick pretty close to practices recommended by the colleges and extension service.

Some of them think I'm a little crazy, too, because I've never taken one red penny from any government program. I can't help but wonder how much I could have received in cash for all the lime and fertilizer I've put on these past 18 years and all the drainage ditches I've dug. I have put in over three miles of drainage ditch, 8,000 feet of diversion ditches and nine farm ponds, all out of my own pocket and it was worth it. We aren't finished yet—possibly another two miles of drainage ditch.

I remember that when I was a kid and Governor Weeks owned that Salisbury farm, he kept 150 head, milking 40 to 50, and had hay to sell each year. I figured it could do it again with proper drainage and care, so I bought it in 1951 and it's doing it. Last year the farm, with 175 acres cleared and re-seeded, carried 63 milkers that averaged a little better than a ton of milk a day plus 80 head of young stock. It took 5 years to get that farm back in shape and to stretch 92 rolls of wire around it on posts we cut from our own woods, but it's paying off.

We had 100 tons of hay left over this past year. I figure the two farms will produce all the roughage needed for 200 milch cows, so I'm working up to that many. I'll have 108 Jerseys and 88 Holsteins milking when the heifers I'm keeping come in this fall and winter. It means adding 26 stanchions to the home barn, putting in another gutter cleaner, and moving two silos to save every step we can but, like my Granddad, I'd feel a little ashamed to sell any hay off the place.

It was funny the way I happened to buy the Salisbury place. Anna and I got married four years after I bought Dad's stock and tools and then we bought the home farm which has been in our family five generations. When we got our first milk check, Anna figured how much she'd need to run the

house for a month and I figured how much I'd need to run the farm. Right that day, we applied the balance on what we owed at the bank, so we had to make the rest last a month. We did that for years during which we took no vacations and bought no extras, but we did build up a big equity.

During the war, with all the pressure for more and more food, I bought farms until at one time I had eight and worked them all with five hired men. But they were too scattered around so by 1950 I'd sold all except the home place, and bought some more land nearer home. I was practically out of debt



The Reynolds family in the family room Seeley built next to the kitchen. The six children are: John, 13; Jimmie 8; Joy, 9; Susan, 5; Priscilla, 3; and Janet, 3 months. They love the farm as much as their parents do and, when not in school the boys are a real help in the barn and fields. With hired men Red Gregory's 11 youngsters and Zeb Whittemore's 5, there are 22 children on the farm. The three families consume nearly 9 tons of milk a year!

then, and unhappy. With only 40 to 50 cows, one farm and a hired man, I just didn't have enough to keep me jumping. I guess I got pretty grouchy because I'll never forget the morning when Anna handed me my jacket and said, "You get out and buy another farm and don't come back 'til you do." I guess she knew all right that I'd had my eye on the Salisbury place.

Well, I wouldn't advise anyone to do what I did. I was lucky, starting in 1938 when milk was bringing only 90¢ a hundred. I was willing to work hard and wanted to. Once during harvesting we got the crops in from 110 acres in four days. Red Gregory, who has been with me 11 years, and Zeb Whittemore, who has been with me 7, both worked as hard as I did and I'll be forever thankful that all during this time we were all blessed with good health.

About the only real setback we ever had was in the 1950 hurricane, when I learned for the first time what fear was. When the roof went off the house and a brand new 110-foot machinery shed blew past, I got Anna, who was expecting, and the three youngsters we had then, in the car and parked it in a ditch away from buildings and trees. Then I crawled to the barn on my hands and knees and turned loose the

cows. The roofing had gone and I couldn't stand the thought of their being tied up under all that hay that could collapse on them any minute. Our prayers were answered that night for no one was hurt, not even an animal.

I'm only 36 now but it was a long time ago that, before trying any new practice or making any new purchase, I started asking myself, "How much will this leave over for us after costs?" Some of the things I've done are not according to the experts or what I learned in school but I know they make money for me.

It's the low cost and total weight of milk we ship that counts. Most of the time I milk around 75 cows by myself here at the home farm and Zeb handles 60-odd at the Salisbury place while Red finishes up whatever field work we're doing. To do that, we have to take every short cut. Each fresh cow gets a four pound scoop of 16% ration twice a day and we gradually cut down as she starts to dry off.

When any cow's production drops to where we don't think she's worth keeping in the string, she joins our nurse cows to help feed the 40-odd calves we raise each year. This gives the calves a good start, saves any hand feeding

With two hired men to be paid weekly (and it will be three this fall when Zeb's son, Chet, goes to work full time) I've got lots of bills every month. For this reason I want my cows freshening the year around as that milk check must be up there every month.

There's no good buying time-saving equipment unless we produce something with that extra time. We shuttle back and forth between farms with all our field equipment—that's one of the reasons we're making milk at about half the average cost shown on a recent survey here in Vermont—but gutter cleaners, bulk milk tanks, the bulk grain bin I'm putting in, and artificial breeding are what give us the extra hours in winter. We use that "spare" time for production, too. We get out our own timber for repairs and such things as the tool shed that blew down. This winter we built a 30 x 70-foot pole shed of our own cedar poles and lumber. Most of the cash cost was \$242 for the steel roofing and nails. We'll build our own addition on the home barn this fall.

Our own 5,000-tree maple bush was too scattered in the hurricane to be worth tapping so we've used that time these past few springs to set out 38,000 red and white pines. The maple bush will have 15,000 tappable trees by the time the boys are grown.

Bedding was one of my big headaches. It's a scarce article once sawdust and shavings are used up from local sawmills. Some neighbors travel as much as 150 miles round trip to get truckloads. I knocked that big cost down by buying 120 acres of "waste" land that was underwater part of each spring and produced little but swale. Chopped up, that swale makes fine bedding and the field chopper makes quick work getting it in.

I cut all the corners I can to boost production and put up with things being a little sloppy in order to show a profit—but there's no corner cutting on the land. Whenever we chop or bale a meadow, our 12-year-old Johnny follows with the fertilizer spreader putting on 150 to 200 pounds of 5-10-10. Nearly 300 head make lots of manure, too, but I still take soil tests on every field to be re-seeded to make sure it has all the plant food needed to produce at the maximum. That's what helped me win a Green Pastures plaque in '48.

Like I said, I wouldn't advise anyone to farm like me. There are only two things I'd out and out recommend to any farmer: A diesel tractor (one saved me nearly \$800 in fuel in 1955) and trucks with hoist or dump bodies (the biggest back and time saver (other than electricity) a man could have).

Sometimes, when I'm thinking things over, I wonder why I drive so hard but when I start out in the morning and see the sun rising over the Green Mountains back of the barn, I get an even bigger spiritual lift than in church and feel that I want to do even more.

At night, as I leave the barn, the sun is sinking into the Adirondacks miles away behind our home. It's a time of day when tiredness seems to drop away and a man thanks God for his health, his home, a wonderful wife and six fine youngsters. It's a time when a man hopes his children will find that the way to live is to farm—and on their own feet.

and lets us watch the market to pick the best time to sell for beef which is usually July or August. I sell about 40 head a year and a couple of cents a pound makes quite a difference. They go to market, too. I wouldn't sell any farmer a cow I wouldn't keep myself.

I'm convinced that no New England farmer ever made a nickle on small grains. My seedings of alfalfa, birdsfoot or ladino go in with 2 bushels of oats and one of Canadian field peas per acre but the oats and peas go right in the silo.

This year I've seeded 65 acres to Narragansett alfalfa because the extra yield is worth far more than the extra seed cost. Part of it has been seeded at 12 lbs. to the acre with two bushels of soybeans and 25 lbs. of sudan. The beans and sudan go to the silo without preservative. The mower is never more than a bout ahead of the chopper when we are filling silo. We—or rather the machines—handle a lot of water but I've never had spoilage and the cattle really go for it. If the season's good, I try to plant about 60 acres of corn for the silos, too. We have seven silos that hold about 1,200 tons so they take a lot of crops—and produce a lot of milk.

I spent \$3,000 for seed and fertilizer last year and about \$9,000 for feed.

(Note: When Seeley and I tallied up his milk receipts from 1955 we found he had received checks for 993,660 lbs. from Brooks of Matheun, Mass., who haul nearly 1½ tons daily from Seeley's two huge bulk tanks. I also found that the Reynolds family and those of the two hired men (22 children!) consume 24 quarts of milk a day—nearly 9 tons of milk a year. This brought his total production to 1,011,180 for the year, without counting milk for 40 calves! Better than half of his cattle, which are nearly all registered, are Jerseys at the home farm. The day I was there, there were 82 Jerseys and 67 pure bred Holstein milch cows.—A.J.H.)

SERVICE BUREAU

ROOF SPRAY PAINTERS ARRESTED

On July 5, 1956, Chief of Police Roger Case, of Akron, New York, and Ronald Dennis of the State Police arrested William McMillan, 33, of Savannah, Ga., and George McMillan, of Georgetown, Ky., at an Alden, New York, trailer camp on the charge of soliciting without a license.

While in the Akron jail cell, these men were identified by two home owners who had paid them \$75 and \$95 for painting jobs. The home owners they had been led to believe that roofs were to be painted with an aluminum preparation made by a well-known aluminum processing concern. However, Chief Case said examination of the jobs showed the preparation to contain a small quantity of aluminum mixed with kerosene and linseed oil. He said the coating had been usually washed away by rain within a few days. One home owner said the job had been done on July 3rd and by July 5th the roof was already leaking although the McMillans had given a guarantee against cracking, leaking and blistering for 8 to 10 years. Restitution was made in both cases.

Chief Case stated that the men arrested were with a large group staying in expensive house trailers at an Alden, New York, trailer court. He said the group drove late model cars including blue Cadillacs and one Buick. The Cadillacs bore a Mississippi license No. 237-306 and a Georgia plate A-16121. The Buick bore a Florida license. On the jobs the McMillans

BUYING ON TIME

Buying products on the installment plan is becoming common. There are, however, a number of facts you should know as to your rights and responsibilities. The New York State Bar Association, 99 Washington Avenue, Albany 10, New York, has a 6 page pamphlet called "Buying on Time" which gives the essential facts for your protection. On request, they will be glad to send a copy to any reader of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

\$5 ARSON REWARD GOES TO CENTRAL NEW YORK

ABOUT 2:45 A.M. on March 29, our subscriber, Adelbert Clarence Armstrong of Warners, New York, was awakened by his wife to find his barn burning. The fire department was unable to save it and Mr. Armstrong lost a barn, 2 cows and calves, 6 goats, 4 chickens, plus a tractor, a van truck, large cooler, small refrigerator and produce. It was at least a \$5,000.00 loss, partially covered by insurance.

A few days after the fire, Mr. Armstrong found the thermostat on an electric brooder turned up so far it was impossible to turn it off. He told this to the State Police, together with the fact that a couple of weeks before two men had asked permission to shoot chickens and ended up throwing eggs over the barn. It seemed to be a case of arson, set perhaps by these

drove a green Chevrolet pick-up truck with a New York State license No. 636822.

These men are part of the gang which travels from one end of the country to the other using the name Williamson or McMillan most of the time. The men folk do spray painting or sell lightning rods while the women folk sell cheap rayon suiting materials as genuine imported English woolens.

This is just another example to show the value of doing business with local painting contractors who are prepared to deliver a good job at a fair price. —Buffalo Better Business Bureau Bulletin

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Harold Lunn, formerly of Corinna, Maine, about 40 years of age? His father, Leigh Lunn, came from Canada.

Elza R. Colwell, whose last known address was San Antonio, Texas? His sister would like to hear from him or some of his family.

Helen or Elizabeth Baily, daughters of Frank Baily, who lived in Ravena, N. Y., 37 years ago?

Grace Brough, born at Butler, Pa.; later names were Jones, Carroll and Van Keuren; also lived at Ithaca, Mich. and Sarasota, Fla.?

Any descendants or near relatives of Leon Barton who was around Owego, New York, years ago?

Arthur James Hamilton, whose last known address two years ago was Glastonbury, Conn.? He is probably working on a dairy farm as herdsman or manager.

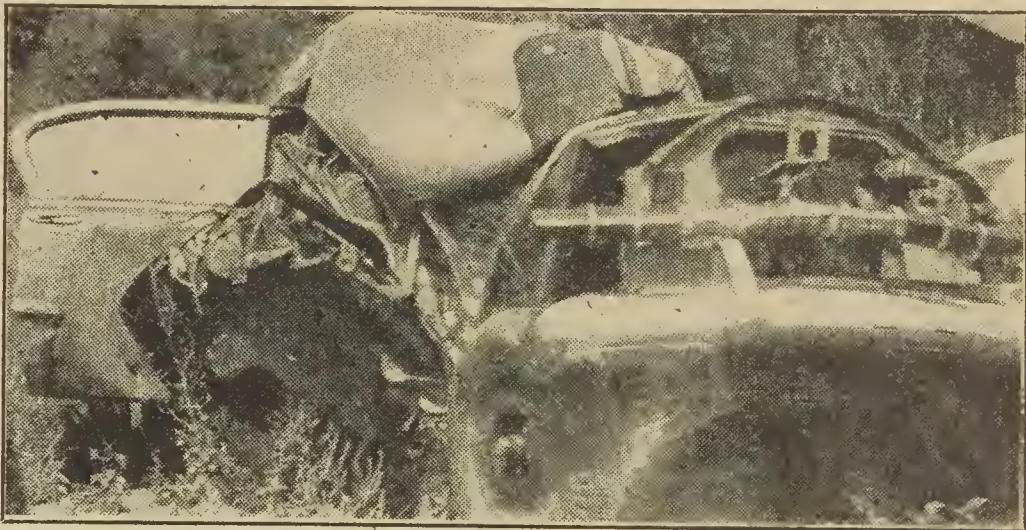
If you know who made records of songs by Edward McHugh, a gospel singer who sang over radio some years ago, or where such records might be purchased, please write Service Bureau, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

The trooper questioned some boys who lived a short distance away and they confessed not only to setting this fire but also to another one about a mile away the previous fall.

On June 28, in Onondaga County Court, Judge Leo W. Breed sentenced the two 17-year-old boys to prison terms; one to a term of 5 to 10 years on each indictment, the terms to run concurrently; the other to an indefinite term, not to exceed 5 years. They were sent to Elmira Reception Center for classification and testing for placement in training schools.

We are happy to send Mr. Armstrong our \$25.00 Service Bureau reward check and we congratulate him, the State Police, and Judge Breed for the part they played in handling this serious offense.

DRIVER KILLED as car skids on curve . .



Driving over the mountains on a foggy, rainy night, Foster Boudman lost control on a sharp curve. Hitting the soft muddy shoulder, he skidded sideways down an embankment. Smashing a tree broadside, the car was creased U-shaped.

Two and a half years before that tragic night, Foster Boudman started his North American Accident protection. By renewing his policy each year, it increased in value to \$1800.00. The check was delivered to his mother as beneficiary.

Receiving the check she said:

"I want to thank you for the prompt payment due me on the death of my son. This was the only insurance we carried on Foster, so I need to say no more on what \$1800.00 means to me at this time."

OTHER BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

A Friend's Name May Be In This List

Jessie Near, Albany, N. Y.	\$ 37.14	Clinton Peck, Naples, N. Y.	217.14
Auto Accident—injured leg and head		Auto Accident—injured back bruises	
Helen Morton, Endicott, N. Y.	130.00	May Ward, Holcomb, N. Y.	190.00
Auto Accident—multiple cuts and bruises		Auto Accident—injured back	
Guy Morton, Endicott, N. Y.	251.42	Elizabeth McGrath, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	317.86
Auto Accident—fractured nose, jaw, ribs		Auto Accident—fractured arm, bruises	
Clarence Stearns, Perryburg, N. Y.	381.42	Ernest Reid, Massena, N. Y.	42.86
Auto Accident—multiple injuries		Auto Accident—injuries	
Lena Stevens, Venice Center, N. Y.	197.13	Carl Heptonstall, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y.	172.86
Auto Accident—multiple injuries		Auto Accident—multiple injuries	
Lloyd Bryant, Genoa, N. Y.	118.57	Amiles Planty, Parishville, N. Y.	121.00
Auto Accident—concussion injured left ear		Auto Accident—fractured arm, injured foot	
Joseph Macek, Elmira, N. Y.	67.86	Robert Vankennen, Norfolk, N. Y.	150.00
Auto Accident—injured head nose		Auto Accident—fractured collarbone	
Everett Filer, Jr., Sidney Center, N. Y.	187.13	Nona Revett, Potsdam, N. Y.	308.57
Auto Accident—concussion, bruises		Auto Accident—injured leg	
Gordon Sitzer, Millbrook, N. Y.	138.57	Ada Owens, Madrid, N. Y.	97.14
Auto Accident—fractured ribs, injured knee		Auto Accident—fractured collarbone, ribs	
Donalda Davis, East Aurora, N. Y.	35.00	Eileen Engwer, Averil Park, N. Y.	74.28
Auto Accident—bruises		Auto Accident—injuries	
John Harmon, Batavia, N. Y.	184.28	Bernard Cosgrove, Narrowsburg, N. Y.	278.14
Hit by car—injured shoulder, bruises		Auto Accident—fractured nose, jaw, bruises	
G. Irving Bayliss, Mohawk, N. Y.	203.57	John Merritt, Wurtsboro, N. Y.	106.00
Auto Accident—injured chest, ribs		Auto Accident—bruised hip	
Margaret Bonn, W. Winfield, N. Y.	214.29	Harriet E. Travis, Himrod, N. Y.	650.00
Car hit tree—multiple injuries		Auto Accident—fractured arm	
Grover Ecker, Mohawk, N. Y.	362.14	Frederick Watkins, Canton, Pa.	57.86
Auto Accident—serious injuries		Auto Accident—fractured shoulder	
Evelyn Farney, Croghan, N. Y.	56.43	Ensign Varcoe, Waymart, Pa.	145.00
Auto Accident—injured forehead		Auto Accident—fractured rib, injured shoulder	
Urban Farney, Croghan, N. Y.	46.43	Marie Gaub, Old Bridge, N. J.	92.86
Auto Accident—cut lip, nostril		Auto Accident—multiple bruises	
Harold Whiteman, Jr., Lima, N. Y.	78.57	Andrew Yetter, Phillipsburg, N. J.	68.56
Auto Accident—multiple cuts and bruises		Auto Accident—cuts and bruises	
Doris Beecher, Livonia, N. Y.	356.42	John Wilesky, Jr., Broad Brook, Conn.	425.00
Hit by car—fractured ankle		Auto Accident—injured hand and foot, bruises	
Harriet Deuel, Churchville, N. Y.	68.57	Mary Shaw, Auburn, Maine	127.86
Auto Accident—cuts and bruises		Auto Accident—multiple injuries	
Ray Sickels, Scottsville, N. Y.	80.71	Henry Michaud, Soldier Pond, Maine	86.43
Hit by truck—cut scalp		Auto—Truck Accident—fractured shoulder, ribs	
James Rodman, Earlville, N. Y.	111.43	Dorothy Bonney, Hebron, Maine	146.42
Auto Accident—multiple bruises		Auto Accident—fractured collarbone	
Dominic Mandelare, Appleton, N. Y.	166.42	Helen Handy, East Northfield, Mass.	290.71
Auto Accident—multiple bruises		Auto Accident—fractured vertebra, cuts	
Mildred Smith, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	60.00	Alice Mosse, East Northfield, Mass.	350.00
Auto Accident—injured knee, ribs		Auto Accident—fractured knee	
Alexander Supinski, Waterville, N. Y.	350.00	Fay Montague, Amherst, Mass.	82.14
Auto Accident—fractured neck, bruises		Auto Accident—cuts and bruises	
Carol Camp, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.	35.71	Richard Estes, Woodsville, N. H.	670.00
Auto Accident—injured chest, chin		Auto Accident—fractured leg, arm, pelvis	
Edwin Camp, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.	244.00	Nelson Maltais, Concord, N. H.	130.00
Auto Accident—concussion, multiple bruises		Auto Accident—injured knee	
Bertha Niebel, Clay, N. Y.	40.00	Lloyd Severance, Bridgewater Corners, Vt.	58.72
Auto Accident—bruises		Auto Accident—injured chest nose	
Frank Niebel, Clay, N. Y.	40.00	Charles Vail, North Bennington, Vt.	322.14
Auto Accident—injured chest		Auto Accident—multiple cuts	
Dorothy Gallinger, Fabius, N. Y.	130.00	Cecile Perry, Orleans, Vt.	90.00
Auto Accident—injured hip, fractured ribs		Auto Accident—injured legs	

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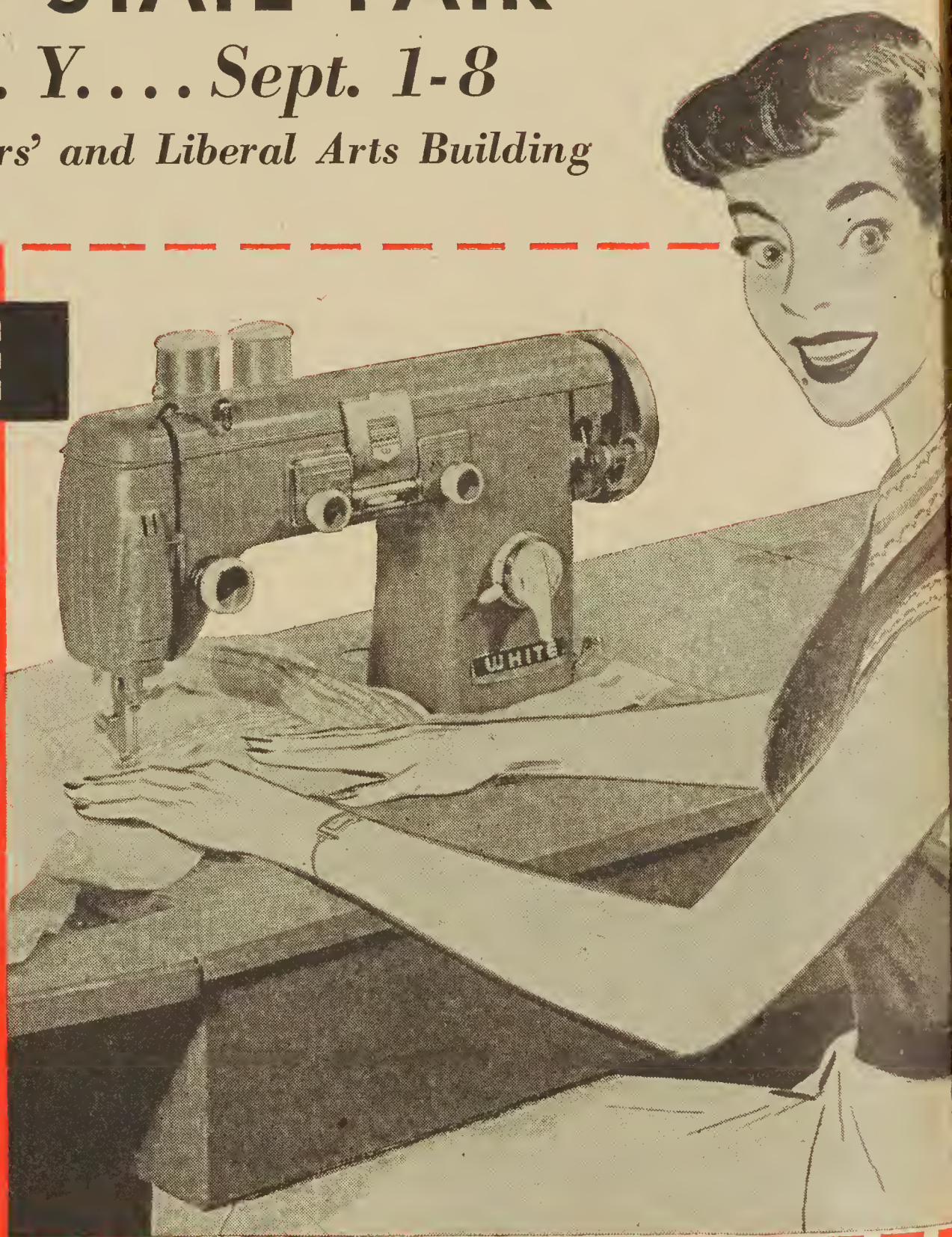
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IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Potato Estimates	16
Fried Chicken	21
What Kind of a Life Partner?	24
Fall Styles	26

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

We Need the Small Farmer and His Family

By E. R. Eastman

Editor of American Agriculturist

I HAVE no sympathy with the current criticism of small farmers. Altogether too often the small commercial farmer is being accused of making the surplus and of general inefficiency. It is being said that a very small proportion of farmers, the large ones, are producing most of our food and fiber, leaving the thought that the small farmer is making no contribution. The small farmer is told callously and often cruelly: "You have no longer a place in our farm economy. Get out! Go to work for a big operator, or move to the city."

Here he is, with his roots sunk deeply into the soil, with an inherited love of centuries for farm and country life in his heart, with his very keen desire to raise children, as did his father before him, in the atmosphere of farm and country. What does the future hold for him?

Let's start with the fact that the small farmer has just as much right to farm as does the big farmer. As a matter of fact, mere bigness is no proof of efficiency. It is the big farmer who gets the most government help. With his hundreds of acres of Central and Western lands, the big farmer is the one who yells most for government subsidies. He is the one chiefly responsible for filling government storehouses full of surpluses.

Look at the wheat situation right now. Before the wheat harvest started this year there was a full year's supply of wheat in storage. The wheat harvest this year is again tremendous. In spite of this, the large wheat growers and the politicians have continued to insist on high government subsidies, resulting in the large wheat farmers growing much of their product for the government instead of for the consumer. Taxpayers and livestock and poultry feeders pay the shot.

There Is No Magic in Bigness

Now, of course I am not at all critical of the big farmer who is doing a good job. Thousands of them are efficient, and the trend is toward larger farms. But for a long time I have been watching the rapid consolidation of small farms into large ones. For example, in New York State the number of farms has been cut nearly in half in the past 40 years. Fortunately, nearly all of these are still family farms.

However, after years of travel across the Northeast, and of personal observation, I am sure that there is just about as much inefficiency

Where else but on the farm can fathers come so close to their boys and girls, and dream dreams with and for them?

ciency in large operations as in small ones. Tractors are run too fast. Plows are too often poorly adjusted. The amount of "cut and cover" in tractor plowing would make grandpa turn over in his grave. How often do you see a fast-moving tractor operator back up and correct a poor piece of plowing?

Too large operation with a shortage of help results in work not being done on time. Seedbeds are often poorly prepared, hay is cut too late, crops are not cultivated when they should be. Frequently the small farms are rented to the large owners, with the result that the land is cropped and re-cropped until it is worn out. And even on the good farms the brush along the fences grows out wider into the fields each year, for the opera-



tors are in too much of a hurry to mow and plow the borders of their fields.

Coming into the barn, we find too many large dairies containing too many poor cows, all adding to the surplus and to the lower prices that all farmers receive. All of this in the modern, questionable spirit of bigness and haste.

Boys and Girls the Best Surplus

Let us look at this picture from a very important social angle that no one seems to be thinking about in this modern tendency to crowd out more and more of the small farmers. The small farmer and his wife had a bigger part in laying the enduring foundations of America than anyone else. Their sons and daughters, trained from childhood in habits of responsibility by regular chores and work, went to the cities by the thousands, and there became leaders in every walk of life. That was one kind of surplus that never was a problem! These farm boys and girls from the small farms became the leaders of America.

That source of strength for the nation we are losing, because there are fewer and fewer farmers. The loss is great socially, and it is great politically. In the past the farmer's influence on American politics has been a steadying, conservative one. Because of his country background and (Continued on Page 17)



That farm boy and millions like him will never lose their love of animals and the sense of responsibility gained from their care.

"We'll keep your Home Fires burning"

NOTHING is more annoying on a cold, sharp morning than "No Heat!" especially with children, or someone ill, in the house.

So, in order to give you comfortable heat, dependable heat—whenever you want it—G.L.F. Fuel Oil Service provides several important features.

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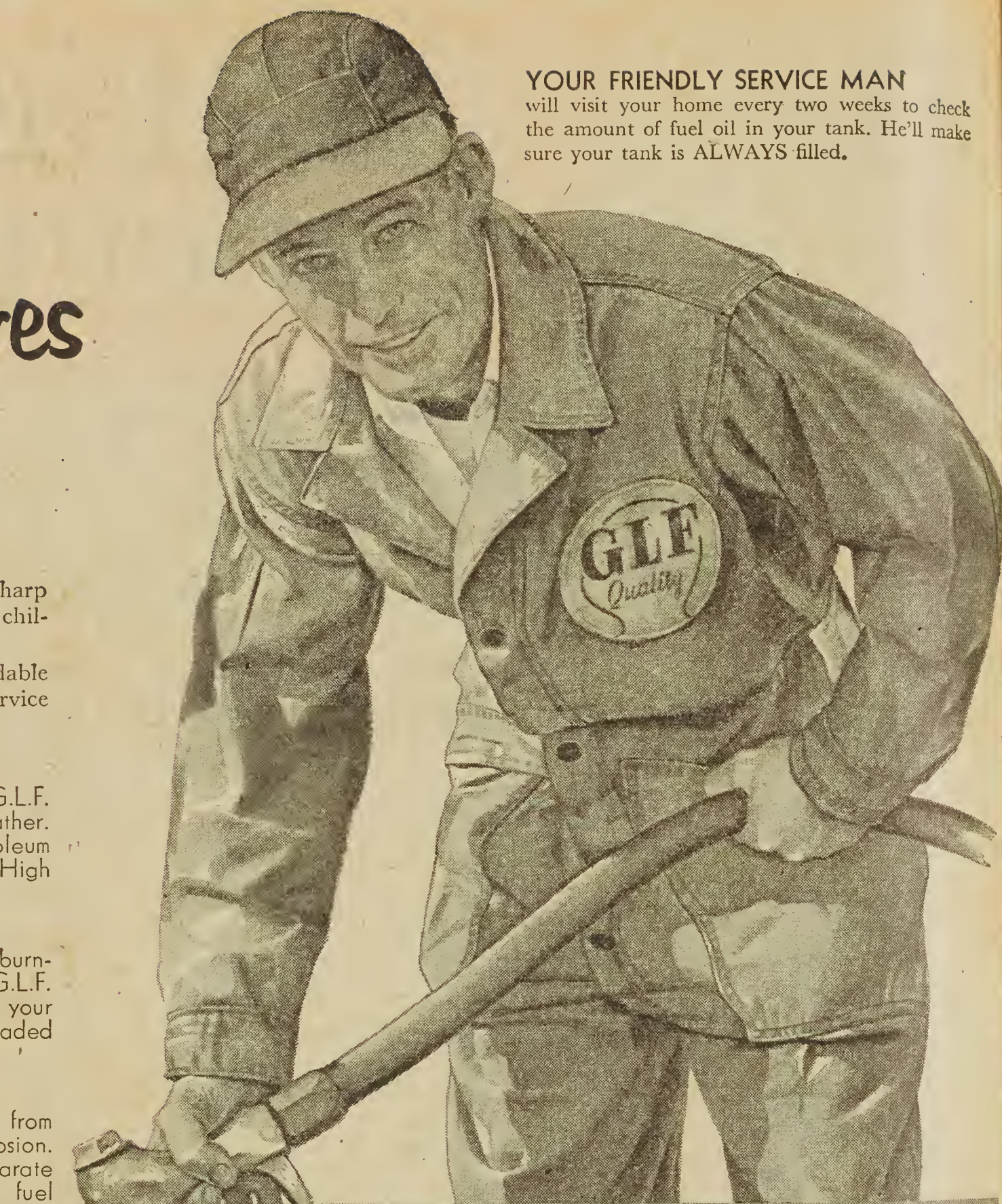
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COUNTRY STORIES

Lost His Wind

By E. L. VAN DYKE

THE Decoration Day parade was over and the band, made up equally of villagers and farmers, had repaired to the meadow field to watch a ball game. To liven things up, the band from time to time would play a tune.

The tuba player had deposited his big horn on the ground and, with fascination, I watched a big toad hopping nearer. It looked like a good place to elude an inquisitive dog, and into the inviting bell leaped the toad, to snuggle deep into the opening.

When the band played again, the tuba player huffed and puffed, but only weird grunts came from his instrument.

Puzzled, the tuba player checked all points and finally dislodged the frightened toad.

"Gosh," said the musician in a tone of great relief, "I was afraid I'd lost my wind."

* * *

"The Terrible Truth"

By RALPH R. CHAMBERS, Hinsdale, N. Y.

MOSE HOOPER and I have worked together a lot; we work well together.

Although neither Mose nor I are very talkative we do like to discuss things. We get on some subject while we're working then just kick it around, poking in a few words now and then.

One day we got started on 'superstition'. Mose had some logs to load and I said I'd help him, but, since we were going to use a gin-pole we'd need somebody to lead the horse. We thought of the Hansen boy down the road. He was home from college for a few days. We got him.

That Hansen boy knows everything about everything. That age, you know—about seventeen. It was laughable. Everytime Mose voiced a curt opinion about something, that boy put him to rights about it in a thousand words or more. Mose's naturally pleasant face began to have a slightly bilious expression.

Mose wouldn't put thirteen logs on a load.

That's how it started, twelve logs on—a good place to lay another one—but he shook his head. He said he wasn't afraid, but he just wasn't going to, and that was that. Neither was he going to walk under any ladders or cut sign on any black cats, if he knew it.

That set the Hansen boy off. He was bound to convince Mose that his apprehensions were silly. "Why, look at me," he said, "I was born on Friday the thirteenth, and you can see how I turned out. I'm not the least bit superstitious about it."

"Neither was I," growled Mose, "On a minnit ago."

* * *

Everyone Pleased

By Gladys Greene

DURING the last county election Bob Brown, a retired farmer promised his vote to the Republican candidate for alderman. A few minutes later he promised it to the Democratic nominee.

"Bob," his wife exclaimed angrily, "you should be ashamed of yourself, you know you can't vote for both of those men."

"I know, I know," replied her husband. "But did you notice how pleased each of the candidates were?"

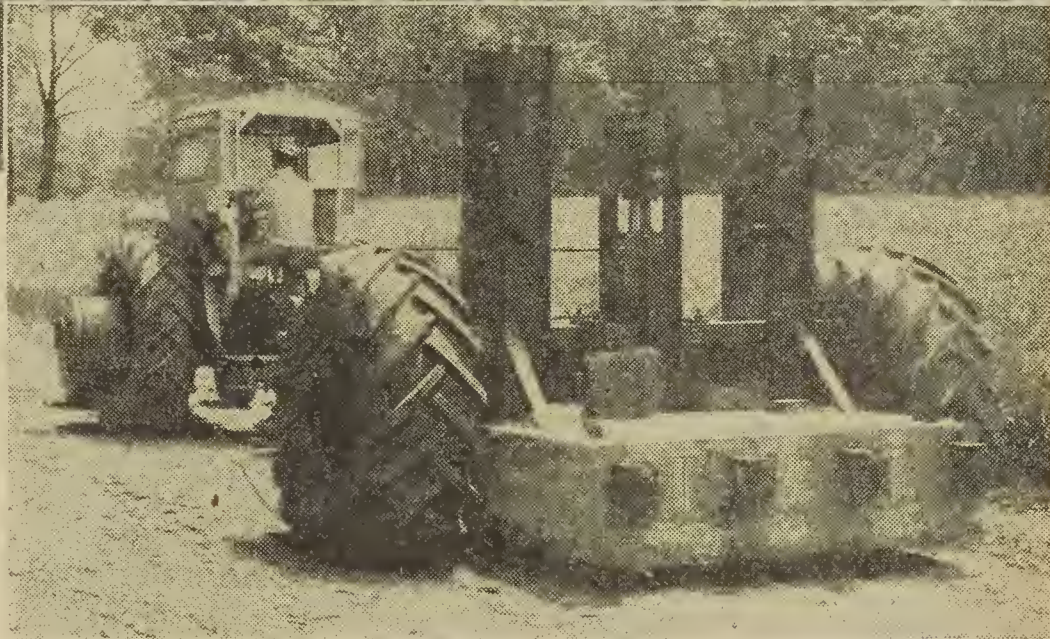
"Of course," replied Mrs. Brown.

"Well," Brown continued, "they both went away pleased. So when I cast my vote I'll please myself and then we shall all be pleased."

WE TORTURE-TEST TRACTOR TIRES



Pilotless tractors work day in and day out testing tractor tires under the most adverse conditions. The units above travel around a center pivot post to which they are attached by cables. To the right, a tractor is punishing tires with a 12-ton load.



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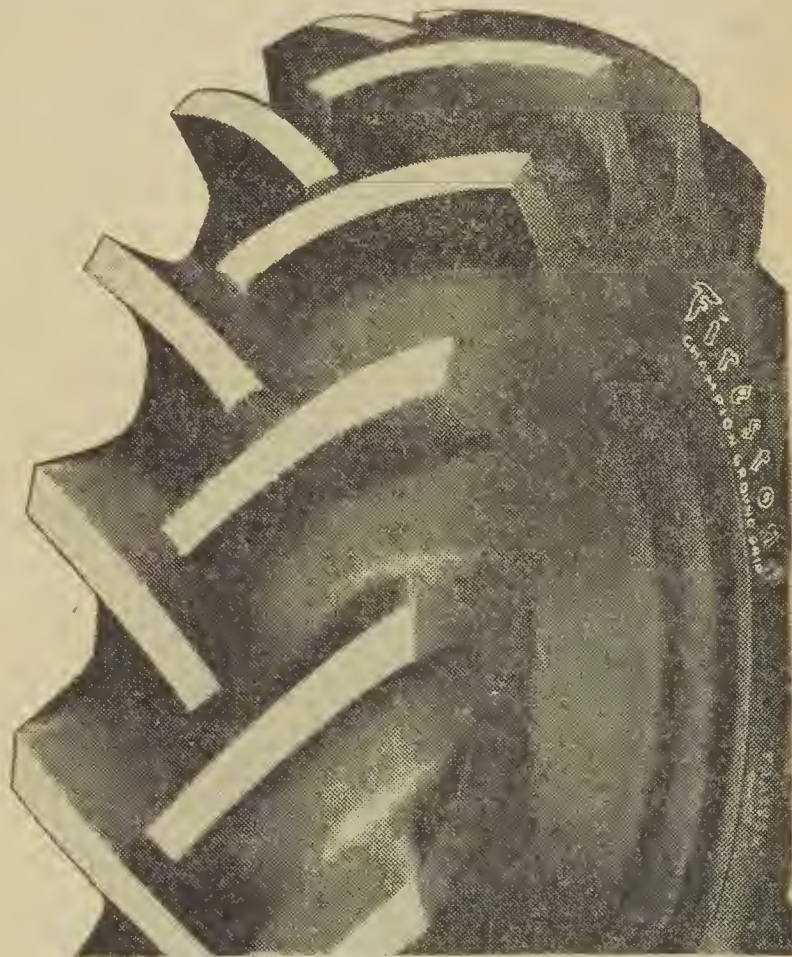
AT THE Firestone Test Station, Columbiana, Ohio, where the first farm tractor tire was developed, Firestone farm tires are being subjected to many torturous abuses—abuses far beyond the normal farm operation. This is being done to make sure Firestone farm tires will pull better, last longer and save you money when you put them on your tractor.

Grueling tests with heavily loaded, pilotless tractors, as shown above, expose tires to extreme sidewall flexing. Other exhaustive tests are also made on a mud course, sod-covered fields and hard country roads.

Tests are conducted for wear, slippage, aging, ability to deliver drawbar horsepower and other factors. All types of Firestone farm tires from the largest tractor sizes to the smallest implements go through such tests before they are ready for the public.

Tests prove conclusively that Firestone farm tires save you money with greater drawbar pull, better cleaning, longer tire life and better retreadability.

Let your Firestone Dealer or Store show you the many other features that help save you money.



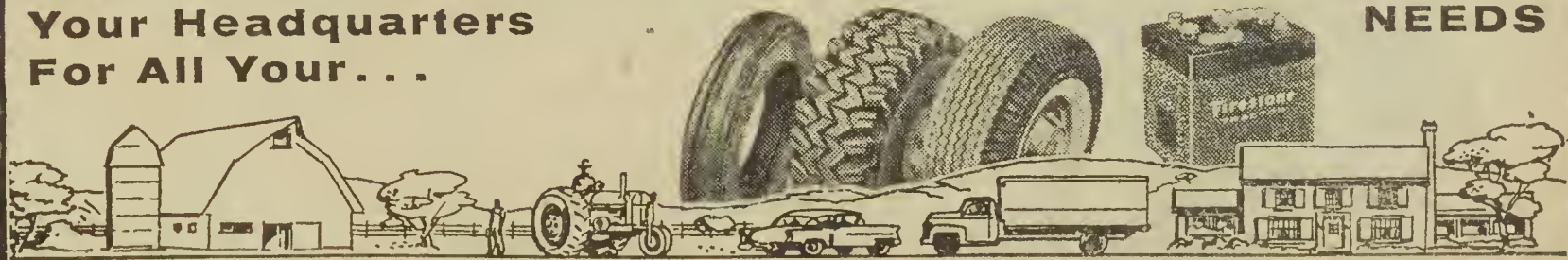
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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

THEY DEPEND ON YOU

ACROSS America millions of children are going back to school, many of them in buses, all of them more or less on our dangerous highways. Both because there are more children and more cars, the dangers are greater than ever before. In relatively small Tompkins County, New York, there will be this September 10,000 children returning to school. Most of these, particularly the country children, will ride in nearly 100 school buses. There will be literally hundreds of kindergarten children on the roads for the first time. Those little folks, feeling secure in their faith in you, will sometimes forget warnings and dash heedlessly across the road. What happens then is your responsibility as well as theirs. Can you stop in time?

A tremendous responsibility rests on the driver of every vehicle on the roads. Most states, including New York, have strict laws requiring cars and trucks to come to a full stop both ways when a school bus stops. That means that at all times your speed must be slow enough so you can stop.

Parents share the responsibility, too. Has your child been trained to walk, not rush, across the street, and to cross only at the proper places; to obey traffic lights and signs? If small, have you taught him to keep away from the highways when alone? If he is older, does he know the danger of chasing balls into the road, or coming out unexpectedly from between parked cars? Does he know that he should always get out of and enter cars from the curb side, keep arms and head inside car windows, and never distract the attention of the car driver? Does he know always to walk on the left side of the road, and to wear something white at night?

Bicycles particularly are dangerous. They must have good brakes, good lights and reflectors, and a horn or bell. Some cities require licenses. A bike is subject to the same regulations as any other vehicle.

Attitudes determine all the ways of life. In connection with road safety, your attitude and those you teach to your child may save a terrible tragedy.

GONE WITH THE WIND

ARE you old enough to remember when every farm woman put a few "settin'" hens each on a clutch of 13 eggs in order to get pullet replacements. Each egg was carefully marked so that it could be told from any fresh eggs that some ambitious layers might crowd in with the setter.

How eagerly I watched for the miracle of the new chickens beginning to break through the shells and emerge into the world. How well I remember those old "A" brooder coops, with a clucking mother inside who always seemed to be so indignant about everything.

Disease and vermin usually got so many of the chickens that Mother did well to raise half of them. Those that managed to survive laid a few eggs, mostly in the spring, which Mother sold or traded for groceries, often for just a few pennies per dozen. Nevertheless, we deeply prized that egg money, for small as it was it helped us over tough financial spots.

We gathered the eggs once a day, often including a few from stolen nests that some hen had laid and long since forgotten. We kept the eggs until Mr. Nixon came along with his groc-

By E. R. Eastman

ery cart once a week, or until we went to town. Mr. Nixon in turn held the eggs for a week or more in his store until he could get time to ship them to the city market, where they rested in peace until some egg-hungry but misguided consumer took a chance and bought them. Often it would be a long, long time before she bought any more.

But now, thanks to pioneers in progress like the late Jimmy Rice and fellow scientists, and thanks to the feed scientists and manufacturers, behold a great change in the poultry business in a brief fifty years. Compare the tremendous baby chick business now, with the gigantic hatcheries and almost year-round season, with Mother's old "settin'" hen. Compare the modern, carefully bred hen with her 190 annual egg production, nearly double that of Mother's hen. Think how it is possible now for a city consumer to open a boiled egg in perfect confidence in its high, fresh quality. Good grading, plus refrigerating, plus rapid handling from nest to consumer, and last but not least good poultry husbandry on the farm, have rapidly increased the per capita consumption of eggs.

Yes, poultry production and marketing has become a great business. Here in the Northeast

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If business is inefficient or extravagant it will go bust. If government is, it just calls for more taxes—until the citizens go bust.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

it is second only to dairying, responsible for about 20% of our total farm income. Our favorable climate, and our nearness to the big markets ensures a good future for the poultrymen who are taking advantage of the latest and best scientific practices in the business, for, as the poultry business has changed in the past it will of course continue to change.

Poultry husbandry will continue to have its ups and downs. We have just weathered a bad time, and now can look forward with more confidence. But Mother's poultry methods will no longer work.

SOIL TESTS SAVE DOLLARS

WHAT does your soil lack to produce at its best? Chances are you don't know. Thousands of dollars are lost every year by farmers who apply too much, too little, or the wrong kinds of fertilizer.

Most Northeast soils need lime but the question is, how much? Here again you may lose money by applying too little or too much.

The only answer to these important questions is a soil test. It's easy to make one. Here's how:

Cut out a block of soil to the depth of the plow layer. Then, take a thin slice of soil from the side of the hole and place it in a pail. Repeat this operation over the whole area to be sampled until at least 12 places have been sampled. Mix these samples thoroughly and take about a pint of this soil for analysis. Make separate samples for each field you want to test.

Mail your samples to your own state college

of agriculture or experiment station or hand them to your county agent who will forward them for you. Some of the colleges charge a very small fee for making the test. No other thing will save you more money or help you to produce better crops than getting your soil analyzed.

Any time this summer or fall is a good time to get your soil tested and ready for your next year's fertilizer and lime program.

JAMES G. WATSON

THE farm folks of New England and everywhere learned with deep regret of the death on August 9, 1956, of James G. Watson, long time editor of the *New England Homestead* of Springfield, Massachusetts.

"Jimmy," as he was known to his thousands of friends, was a native of Scotland. He was naturalized in 1921, and like so many other Scots became a truly great citizen of the United States. Becoming interested early in life in Scotland's native cattle, the Ayrshires, Jim carried his love of this breed into his work as a farm editor. But he will be long remembered also for his love of and as an expert judge of all cattle.

However, I shall best remember Jimmy Watson, as will thousands of others, for his fine character and those enduring qualities which make a great friend.

TO CONTROL ARTHRITIS

THE Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation states that the records show that more farmers suffer from arthritis than people in any other occupation. This is probably because farmers are exposed to all kinds of weather conditions, and because many of them work beyond their strength.

I speak from personal experience with arthritis when I tell you that the following are rules that will help prevent that crippling disease, or control it if you are unfortunate enough already to have it:

Don't overdo.

Get plenty of rest and sleep.

Stop and relax several times a day, if for no more than three or four minutes at a time.

Try not to worry.

Keep your weight under control.

Get regular medical check-ups and advice.

Heat is your friend; cold your enemy.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

DICK, one of my grandsons who, like the rest of the family, is never quite so happy as when he gets a joke on me, wanted me to tell the following story as a chestnut, so here goes:

A high-falutin' dinner party was being given by a lady, who included in the party her grandfather and grandmother. The lady was a little worried because she thought her grandpa wasn't always just as polite as he might be, and that he might embarrass her with her high society friends. But Grandpa got along very well until coffee was served. Then he picked up his cup and took a full mouthful. It was boiling hot, so he promptly spat it all out on his plate.

The other guests tried not to look surprised and waited for Grandpa to apologize. But nothing doing! He just shook his head, and in a voice loud enough so everyone at the table could hear said:

"A lot of danged fools would've swallowed that!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CROP REPORT: Countrywide, crops improved during July, but the outlook for all crops was considerably below last year's total.

Winter Wheat estimate on Aug. 1 was 5 million bushels above the July estimate. Spring wheat estimate is up 12 million bushels above July. Total wheat estimate is about the same as last year but 18% below the '45-'54 average.

Corn prospects declined about 4% during the month and the crop is forecast at 3% below last year.

Oat production is forecast at 25% below last year and smallest in 13 years.

See page 16 for potato estimates.

Apple estimate was increased 1,190,000 bushels above the July figure and is about 15% below last year's crop of 106 million bu.

Peach crop is estimated at 27% above last year's small crop, but 2% below average.

Milk production in July was 2% above July 1955 and up 1% per person. For the first 7 months of 1956, total U. S. milk production was 5% above last year.

July Egg production was 3% above last year's, 2% being due to more hens and 1% to more eggs per hen.

MILK PRICE: The July uniform milk price in the New York area as announced by Administrator Blanford is \$3.92. In June the uniform price was \$3.52 and in July a year ago, was \$3.85. Milk deliveries to pool plants was up 7.86% compared to July last year. Sales of fluid milk were off 5.57% from last year's record consumption.

PROFIT TIPS: In studying the records of dairy farmers, men from the Pennsylvania State University made these observations:

1. Dairy men with high scores on a "dairy knowledge test" had labor incomes averaging \$2,000 above those with low scores.
2. Men with less than high school training averaged to have labor incomes of \$2,547; those with high school training, \$3,166; and those with more than high school training, \$3,286.
3. Dairy men who consider 11,000 lbs. a good production level had herds averaging over 9,000 lbs. while those who thought "good" production was 9,500 lbs. or less had herds averaging 7,700 lbs.
4. Lack of capital was given as the reason for failure to make improvements by 38% of the men, but nearly 90% of those same men said they could borrow the money if they wished!

ORGANIZATION: Often we hear or read the suggestion that farmers join a labor union or organize on a similar basis or use similar methods. Let's not forget that much of labor's success at organizing is based on compulsion. An industrial plant is organized without asking workers what they want, and then workers have the choice of joining the union and paying dues or losing the jobs. Do you want this kind of a farm organization?

VOTERS TO DECIDE: New York voters on election day will find two propositions for their "yes" or "no." One concerns a \$500 million bond income for highways. If passed, it will probably bring a state gas tax increase, although the proposition does not include the increase. We need the roads, and they must be paid for. We will vote "yes."

The other proposal will authorize an additional \$100 million state debt for government low cost housing. Our vote will be an emphatic "no." We can see no good reason for government subsidized housing.

WHEAT VOTE: Eligible wheat growers voted for marketing quotas by a majority of 87.4%, somewhat above last year's vote which was 77.3% favorable. In Pennsylvania, only 37% of the 1,589 eligible voters favored quotas; in New York the percentage voting "yes" was 58.4 of 1,489 voters; and in New Jersey, 66.7% favored quotas out of 120 voters. In several Western states, better than 95% of the votes were favorable.

—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

THESE days a youngster is a fool if he don't plan to go to school until he's garnered a degree from some good university. Just having brains like I have got, I've learned to my dismay, is not enough to make your farming pay in this new scientific day. What's needed now, the way it looks, is lots of know-how learned from books; you've got to know your chemistry and all about agronomy, it's apt to cost you mighty dear if you are not an engineer, success ain't likely to be won 'less you're a veter'narian.

I'm just as smart as those who've had a chance to be a college grad, but no diploma's on the wall so I get no respect at all. Whenever there are bugs to kill or some old cow requires a pill, when there's machinery to fix or some new-fangled feed to mix, Mirandy don't heed what I say, she hires an expert right away. This also means that I'm assigned the dirty jobs of ev'ry kind that take just brawn, not brains, to do and make me awful tired too. So I am thinking seriously of going back to school, by gee.



On farms...in towns
...working
relaxing...

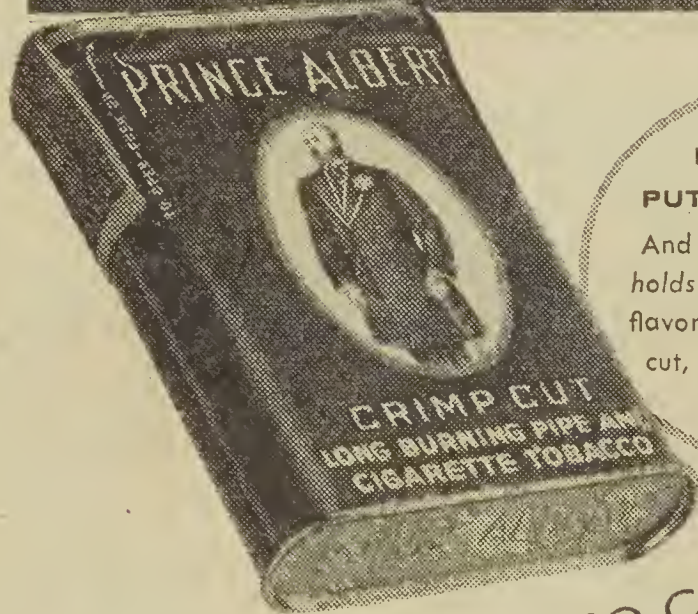
P.A. IS TASTE-TESTED
by more smokers than
any other smoking tobacco
AND APPROVED



Pipe Smoker Chooses P. A. For Taste!

"You just can't beat Prince Albert for real smoking pleasure in a pipe," says Arthur "Mac" McTee, a trucker. "Pipeful after pipeful, P. A. gives me natural tobacco taste. I know, because I've smoked P. A. for years!"

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.



NATURE, HERSELF,
PUT THE FLAVOR IN P. A.
And Prince Albert's special process holds and heightens the rich, natural flavor of choice tobacco. Being crimp cut, P. A. packs neat and firm, too!

MILD, TASTY—SO cool smoking!

Prince Albert

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO

I CAN DO MORE DIFFERENT
JOBS WITH MY FERGUSON

TO ME, 4-WAY WORK
CONTROL IS ANOTHER
WAY OF SAYING
EFFICIENT OPERATION

MY RECORDS SHOW
THAT FERGUSON
CUTS MY COSTS

THE FERGUSON SYSTEM LETS ME USE
ALL THE HORSEPOWER I PAY FOR.

I RUN MY
TRACTOR
IT DOESN'T
RUN ME

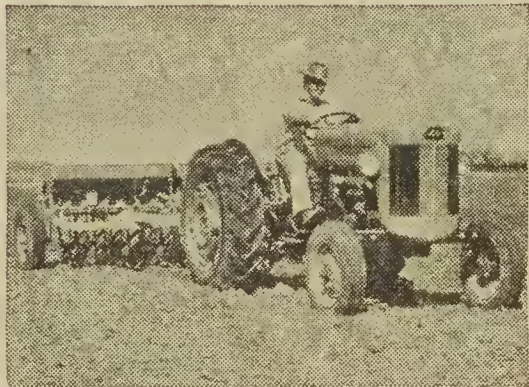


ALL GOOD REASONS FOR BUYING FERGUSON

Because each helps you keep your production costs in line



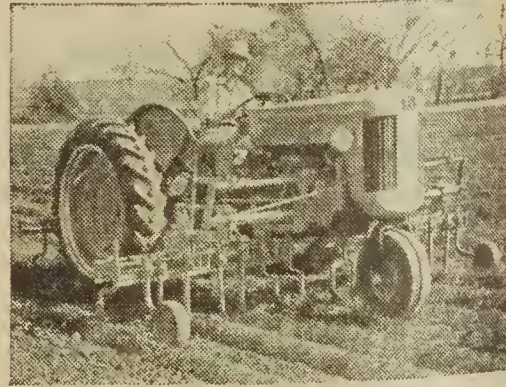
FERGUSON "35". The outstanding lugging power, maneuverability and easy handling of this popular tractor have already been proved on thousands of farms. Low profile and extra-short turning radius.



FERGUSON "40". A new all-purpose Ferguson Tractor featuring completely new styling and pads for mid-mounted equipment. Slightly longer and heavier than the "35", but with same 4-Way Work Control features.



4-WHEEL "Hi-40". For farmers who want the stability of a 4-wheel tractor along with higher crop clearance. As in all Ferguson Tractors, power-spaced rear wheels are available for added convenience.



SINGLE-WHEEL "Hi-40". A high-clearance Ferguson for vegetable growers and other farmers who work close-spaced rows with mid-mount cultivators. Power steering is available on all Ferguson Tractors.

Ferguson

Racine, Wisconsin

Grand Champions at the NYABC SHOW

THE SHOW at the 16th annual meeting of NYABC was an eye opener. All were daughters of NYABC sires. Below are pictures of the five breed champions.



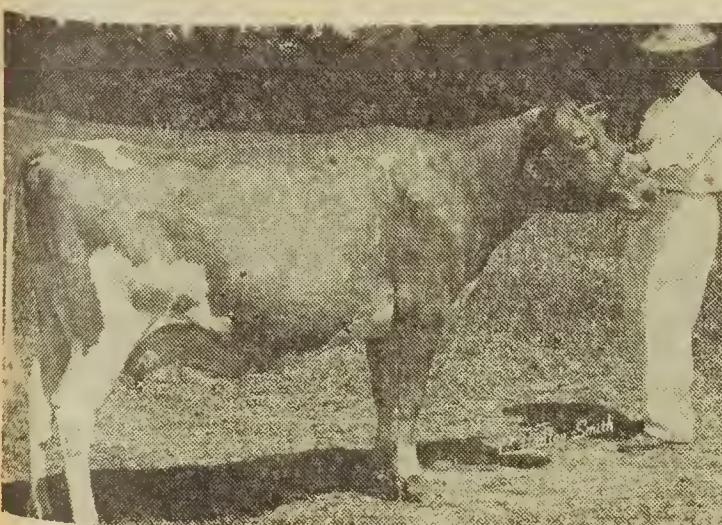
The Junior and Grand Champion Brown Swiss Heifer was this yearling owned by Stewart Benedict of Massena, New York. Her name is Memory Lane's Lesa. She is being held by Mr. Benedict.

Sparkle of Porterdale, in addition to winning the Grand Championship for Ayrshires, also won in the life-time production class for Ayrshires with 82,800 lbs. of milk in 6½ lactations. She was shown by Glenn Porter of Watertown, N. Y. and is being held by David Porter.



The Grand Champion Jersey was Victor Nita Nancy who also won the class for Jersey dry cows three years and over. She was shown by Alice and Jim Egan, North Bangor, New York. She is being held by Alice Egan.

Jeanne Collins of Malone won Grand Champion Holstein with Collins - Crest Lassie Select. She was also the winner of the production class for Holstein cows under five years.



Senecaside Meryl shown by Stanley Murphy of Tully. The Grand Champion Guernsey also won the Guernsey production class for young cows under five years.



OVER A FULL LAYING SEASON at the Wayne Research Farm, the new higher energy Wayne Egg Feeds produced 15.4% more eggs on 17.0% less feed per dozen eggs than rations considered efficient a few years ago!

Now you can feed for ALL THE EGGS YOUR HENS CAN LAY!

Here's a new and different nutrition development to help your hens lay to their full potential!

After hundreds of feeding tests on thousands of birds, Wayne Researchers arrived at a completely new three-way total nutrition balance that can help you get all the eggs your hens can lay.

It is called the "P:AA:C" Ratio

P.....Protein
AA.....Amino Acids
C.....Calories

All these are delicately balanced in relation to each other to release more "energy-protein" per pound. No single ingredient is entirely responsible. It is the *balanced com-*

ination that does the job, proved by Wayne three-way tests (chemical, biological and farm feeding). The Wayne "Ingredient Quality" Seal on every bag is your assurance of higher feed efficiency.

No longer need feed be a limiting factor in your egg production. Now you can feed for the long, steady laying periods that are so vital to your overall results and profits.

Your local Wayne Feed Dealer has these improved formulations for you now, in the form that meets your needs . . . whether you follow—

- ... AN ALL-MASH SYSTEM
- ... A MASH AND CONTROLLED GRAIN PLAN
- ... YOUR GRAINS BLENDED WITH CONCENTRATES

He also has special rations for *Free-Choice* feeding, for *Cage Layers* and for *Breeders*.

EGG QUALITY, TOO! Ask your Wayne Feed Dealer for valuable *free handbook* on how to get more and better eggs . . . more money for them. Also, special *Aids to Higher Egg Quality* at money-saving low prices. See him now!



SCIENTIFICALLY BRED BIRDS, fed the Wayne Way and skillfully managed, can hit profitable new highs in your poultry enterprise.

WAYNE FEEDS

ALLIED MILLS, INC., Executive Offices: Chicago 4, Illinois
Service Offices: Fort Wayne 1, Indiana

3 Great
and Proved Better
PIONEER
Hybrids
for NEW YORK



A Great Hybrid for Thin Soils

A superior early hybrid. Very strong roots . . . good resistance to stalk-breaking. Relatively long ears with medium-length shanks. Very good under drouth conditions.

For Outstanding Yields

Early maturity — very stiff stalks . . . excellent standability . . . picks easily . . . good resistance to ear-dropping. Will stand thick planting.



An Early Hybrid That Yields Like a Late One

An early, high-yielding, fast-drying hybrid. High shelling percentage. Good Quality grain. Because of its relative tallness makes an excellent fodder corn.

Pioneer Corn Company, Inc. Tipton, Indiana

When You're SURE of the Seed-
You're MORE Sure of the Crop

The ? ? ? ? ? QUESTION BOX

What is this ear corn silage I have heard about? What is the advantage?

Ear corn silage is a way of storing in the silo, ears too immature to put into the crib. By chopping fine, packing tight and adding water if necessary you have a concentrated cow feed. Of course when it is fed, allowance must be made for the moisture content.

We gave the rats on our farm a dose of Warfarin but we still have plenty of rats. How come?

Perhaps you were not persistent. Where a place is overrun with rats, the correct procedure is to continue putting out bait as long as it is eaten. Warfarin is a slow poison and to be effective should be eaten by rats for a week or two. If there are enough rats to clean up the poison in a day or two, most of them will recover.

Isn't the amount of milk produced per man employed on the farm more important than production per cow?

Both are important. It is difficult to get high production per man employed, if production per cow is low.

For example one dairyman produces 200,000 lbs. of milk per man equivalent by keeping 30 cows averaging 10,000 lbs. of milk. He does the work himself with the help of family help and hired help equal to one man half time.

I see sawdust is being recommended for mulching. My experience has been that it reduces yield.

The chief reason is that bacteria that cause decay temporarily tie up the available nitrogen. This can be avoided by mixing with each ton of sawdust 115 lbs. of ammonium sulphate, 72 lbs. of ammonium nitrate or 150 lbs. of sodium nitrate.

The organic matter from decayed sawdust is as helpful to the soil as from any source.

Do you have any figures to show the average value of eggs above feed costs?

The figures below are for 1954 and come from records on farms which keep cost accounts in cooperation with the College. They are the most recent figures I have. Probably for 1955 the feed cost would be a little less, perhaps 10 per cent, and the price of eggs would be two or more cents above the 1954 figures.—L. M. Hurd

Hens, 1954

41,230 birds on 17 acres

Average per bird:	Dollars
Costs:	
32 pounds of grain at \$3.50 per hundredweight	1.12
72 pounds of mash at \$4.25 per hundredweight	3.06
Grit and shell	0.05
Total feed	4.23
1.0 hours of labor, at \$1.09 per hour	1.09
Depreciation	1.43
Interest	0.06
Power and equipment	0.20
Buildings	0.32
Litter	0.05
Electricity	0.05
All other	0.21
Total other than feed, labor and depreciation	0.89
Total cost	7.64
Returns:	
192 eggs per hen	6.37
71 pounds of manure	0.05
Total returns	6.42
Net loss	1.22
Cost of producing a dozen eggs	0.48
Value per dozen eggs	0.40
Return per hour of labor	-0.13
Labor return per bird	-0.13

I have heard if lightning strikes the same place more than once, there might be some valuable mineral which attracts electricity. Do you know if this is true?

Every time there is a storm, there is an exchange of electric current between the clouds and the ground. In spite of the saying to the contrary,

lightning does strike more than once but this fact would have no indication of any valuable deposits of minerals.

Will the first heifer calf born to a good cow be worth raising?

The first calf born to a heifer has the same inheritance as later calves. The calf may be smaller than normal, especially if the dam is small, but with good care will grow into a normal sized cow.

How can I prevent bird damage to grapes in my garden?

The most effective way for a few vines is to get paper bags and tie one over each bunch of grapes after they begin to ripen.

How long should potato vines be killed before digging?

From 2 to 3 weeks. Killing, either by chemicals or mechanically, can be done earlier if tubers are getting too big. Killing the vines toughens the skins and lessens damage by digging and handling.

How late is it safe to graze fall pastures?

If we knew when a heavy frost would occur the answer would be simpler. The pasture (or meadow) should go into the winter with 6 inches of growth. This usually means from 4 to 6 weeks growth.

After cutting or grazing, new top growth takes plant food from the roots, and of course, the plants are weakened and are more subject to winter killing. After grass and clover gets a good start, plant food is put into the root system. After a heavy freeze no harm is done by grazing.

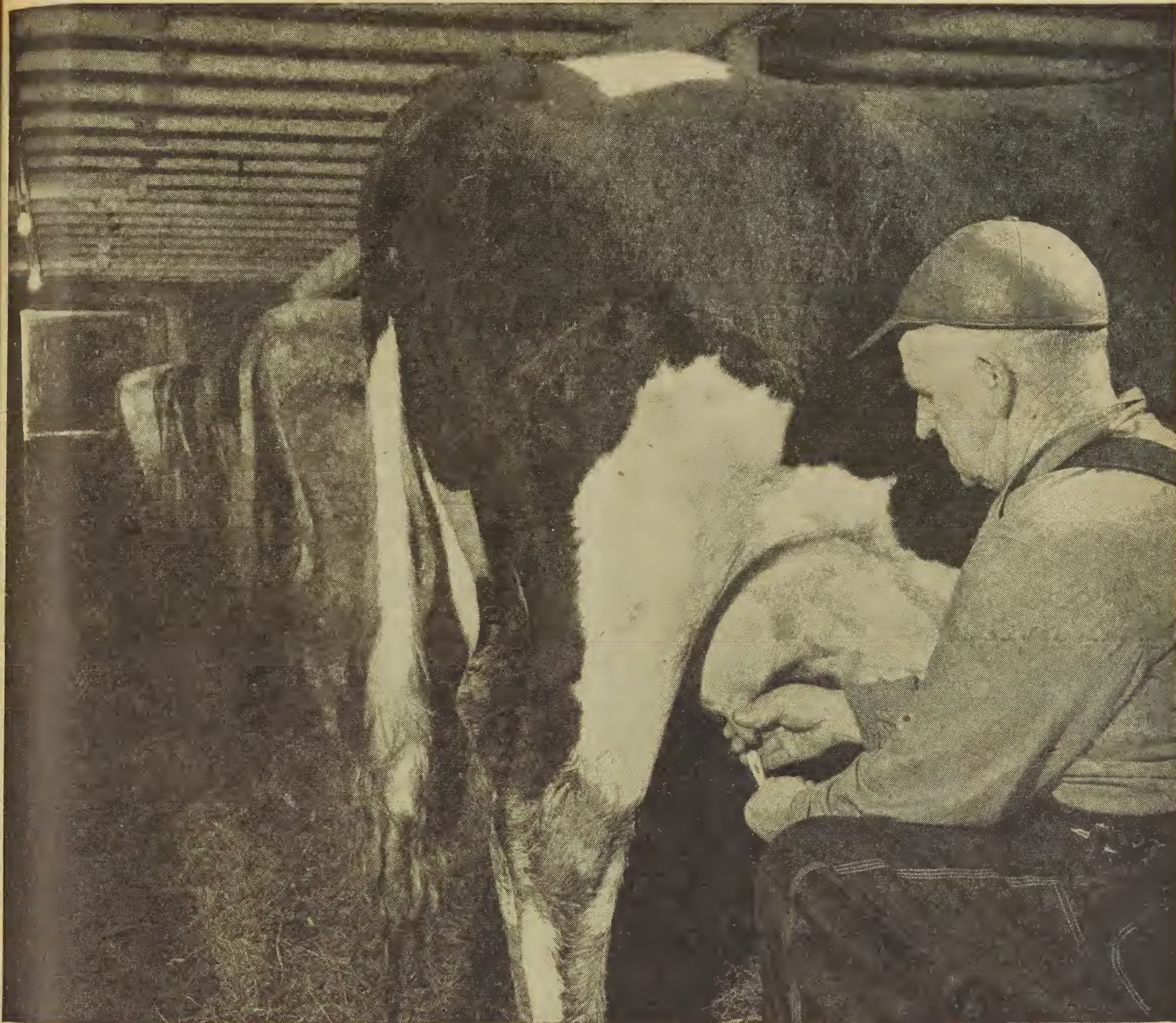
CHERRY PIE CHAMPION



PHYLLIS PRINGLE, 16 years old, is the 1956 Pennsylvania cherry pie champion.

As a representative of the Wattsburg High School she won the Erie County contest and then the State championship. At the National contest in Chicago last February she competed with winners from 47 other States, Hawaii and Canada. In June she attended the Pennsylvania Cherry Growers Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Susie, as she is known by her friends, will be a senior in high school this fall. She is a Home Economics student, a member of the school chorus, and engages in many school activities.



"TARGOT[®] gets a cow back into production in the
MASTITIS OINTMENT
shortest time I know of..." Reports **HARRY LINDOR** STURGEON LAKE, MINN.

"Every dairyman at one time or another is faced with the mastitis problem. Two years ago I discovered that TARGOT with its 'four-barrelled'* properties was the solution to that problem.

"Other single antibiotic mastitis treatments I tried would control infection in one animal but do no good in another. TARGOT works faster, the treatment is longer lasting and it does get a cow back into production in the shortest time I know of.

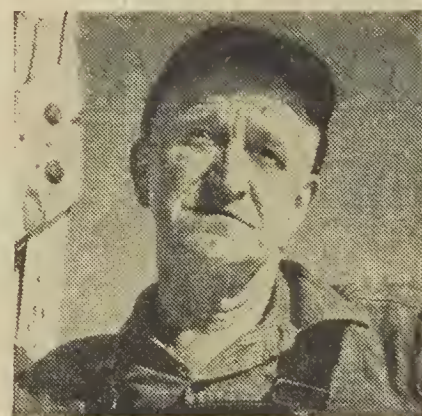
"TARGOT has given me better than 90% effective control of mastitis — with other treatments we averaged 60% effectiveness.

"And with other treatments it was not unusual to have a cow out of production for 10-14 days; with TARGOT they're back in half that time. You can't beat the simplicity of the TARGOT application."

*"Four-barrelled" TARGOT contains *four* powerful anti-

biotics—AUREOMYCIN® Chlortetracycline, Penicillin, Neomycin and Dihydrostreptomycin for effective action against *all* the many organisms that may cause mastitis. TARGOT is available from your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer.

Harry Lindor milks a fine herd of 37 cows and has successfully operated his 160-acre dairy farm for the past 17 years. Mr. Lindor is a good dairyman and follows modern, approved herd management practices.



Always ask for TARGOT by name ... Stronger but gentle



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AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

PEARL RIVER, NEW YORK



Rx for that

"Cooped-Up Feeling"



SELF-FEEDER BLOCK CUSHIONS HOUSING SHOCK

It's a smart move to put self-feeder blocks of PEX* for LAYERS on the floor when you house your pullets. Housing headaches disappear like magic the moment your birds find the blocks in their new home. Panic subsides, pecking vices are forestalled, birds settle down quickly, and they surge into production fast!

A PEX PRODUCT FOR EVERY POULTRY PROGRAM (In self-feeder block or condensed in drums)

Pex for BROILERS
for CHICKS . . . for TURKEYS

Pex WHEY BLOCKS



*T.M.'s for milk by-product feeds manufactured exclusively by Consolidated Products Company, Danville, Illinois

HARD-STONE

The new Harder HARD-STONE is impregnated with plastics throughout.

HARDER SILOS

The marble-like appearance is life-time. The Harder HARD-STONE Silo has lasting beauty.

Harder Silo Co., Cobleskill, N. Y.

CONCRETE

Save money! Get better calves! Feed



GROW-EM
MILK REPLACER
with
RUMEN CULTURE

International Stock Food Corp., Delhi, N. Y.

HOOF ROT?

CANKER — THRUSH
A powerful, penetrating antiseptic and absorbing agent for stubborn hoof infections. Easy to apply — pour it on. No bandage required. \$1 at drug and farm stores or write.
H. W. Naylor Co., Morris, N. Y.

**Dr. Naylor's
LINITE**

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



Eugene Boshart of Turin, Lewis County, New York and Mrs. Michael Virkler of Lowville, a "pick it yourself" strawberry customer.

"Pick 'em Yourself" Crops Provide Good Side Line

MANY years ago, Eugene Boshart of Turin in Lewis Co., New York, grew a few strawberries and some neighbors "picked their own" and paid Mr. Boshart 5 cents a quart.

That was the start of a considerable business. Today he grows 2 acres of strawberries and 4 to 5 acres of peas, all being picked by customers who this year paid a dollar a bushel for peas and 25 cents a quart for most of the berries. For the first half day he may charge 30 cents and then come down to 20 cents when the picking gets poor.

The best days he can remember were 137 bushels of peas sold in one day and 5600 quarts of berries another day.

"Even so," he said, "it's no get rich quick proposition. We work two years on strawberries to get about 4 real good days of picking. Also last year it cost \$2,000 for labor to hoe two acres."

Last year Eugene paid a dollar an hour for hoers but this year the price is \$1.25. Partly as a result he bought what he called a "Wigle hoe." It is pulled by a tractor and can be pushed in and out of the row to kill weeds and save a lot of hand labor.

Irrigation is good insurance for these crops. It was started 4 years ago and extended to all strawberry and pea fields 2 years ago.

"The water comes from a farm pond," said Eugene. "At first we pumped it dry in 2 hours and it took 4 hours for it to fill again. But beavers have been very helpful. They moved in and enlarged the dam so it is now practically impossible to pump the pond dry. I sure hope they stay."

Mrs. Boshart takes care of the selling. Eugene says he just stays away from the pickers. This year the price of 25 cents for strawberries seems small but said Mr. Boshart, "I doubt that most growers net more than that after hiring pickers."

This farm is the only one in the area that sells these crops entirely this way. Pickers come from a radius of 50 miles. No advertising is necessary. On the contrary, customers call to inquire when the crops will be ready.

I came away wondering why more people have not tried these crops or similar ones as an income-producing sideline.—H.L.C.

How I Started Collecting Coins

WHILE working 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. in a railroad ticket office in a large city, it was part of my duties to collect, count and wrap the coins out of scales, game and gum machines in the waiting room.

I thought it would be nice to have a collection of pennies, one for each year, and in the window of a coin shop I saw a coin board for pennies, which I purchased for \$0.25. Then I discovered there were three cents for each year, with mint marks "S" and "D"—San Francisco and Denver, Philadelphia plain. So I started all over again.

Then I found out from where I bought the coin board there were several others who were collecting. I got in touch with them and formed a coin club which met once a month, so we would compare and swap duplicate coins. About twice a year we would have a dealer in and hold an auction and get rid of some of our duplicates and purchase some of the harder ones to get out of circulation.

Then I started on nickels, dimes, and quarters and found out there were two other mints, namely New Orleans and Carson City, with mint marks of "O" and "CC".

I subscribed to the Numismatist magazine and found out that it was not how old a coin was, but the number

minted and the condition that made them more or less valuable. They are classed as Fair, Good, Very Good, Fine, and Uncirculated.

In answer to where do you get an uncirculated coin, here is the situation: the mints send the coins to the Federal Reserve Banks, and from there they go to your local banks. And if you are lucky you might get a roll of uncirculated coins.

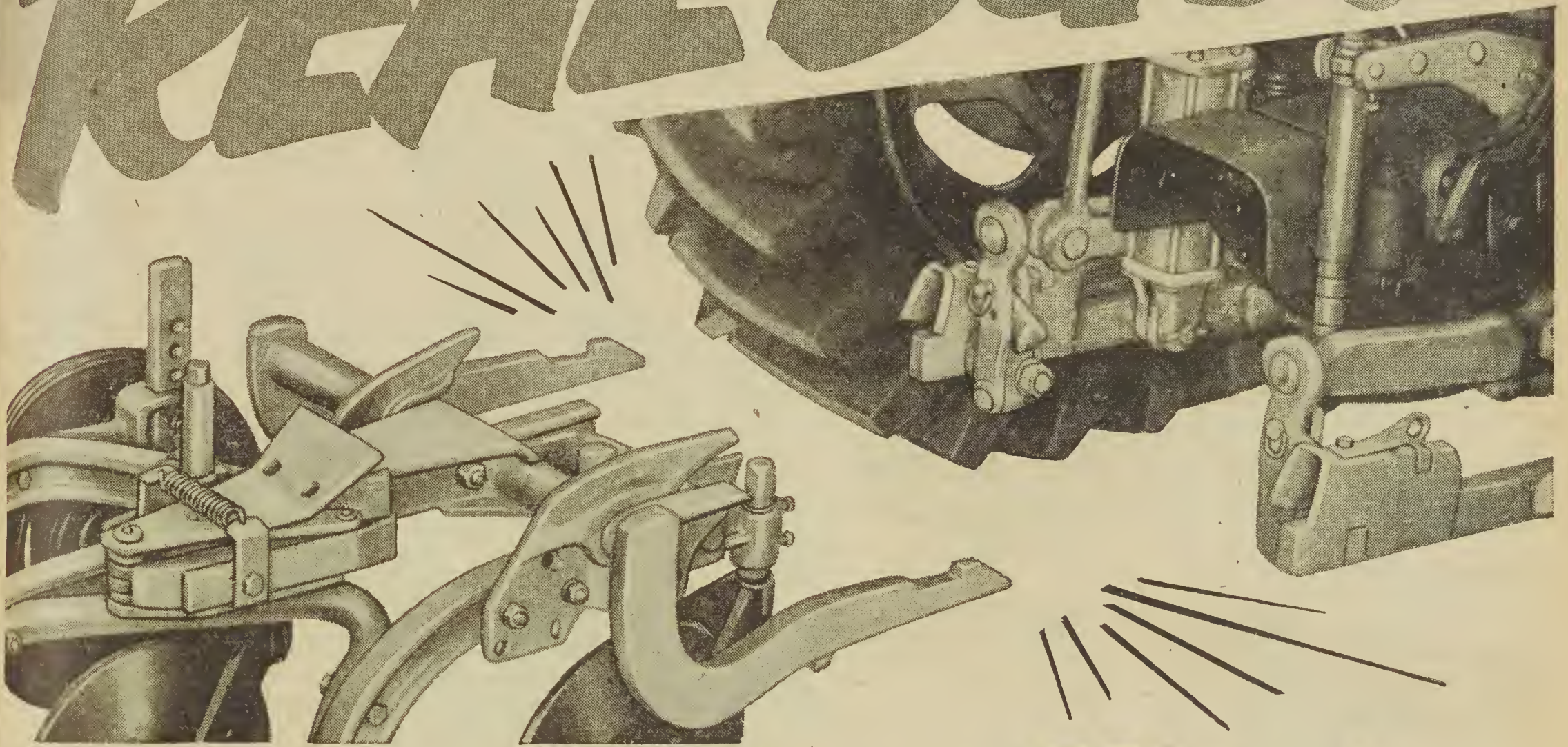
You can tell an uncirculated coin blindfolded by gently feeling of it. The figures and the denomination will feel sharp, and particularly the edges will feel sharp to the touch sometimes with small burrs on the edges.

Lots of coins that look bright and new are not uncirculated, but are sold as uncirculated by unscrupulous dealers. Don't buy or pay for an uncirculated coin until you have felt of it.

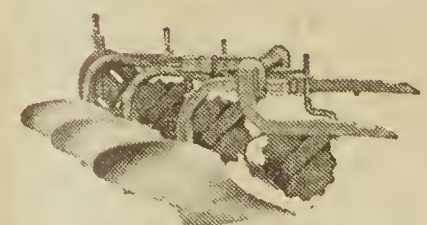
And lastly a collector can get two complete sets, halves, quarters, dimes, nickels, and cents from the Treasury Department in Washington for face value, plus a small handling charge and postage.

There are plastic boards available for storing and displaying these for \$1.50, and in a year or two they will be worth three or four times what you paid for them. — D. G. Cookinham
New Hartford, N. Y.

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see how **IH** **Fast-Hitch**
saves work, cuts costs...it's a
REAL BUY...TWO WAYS!



FAST-HITCH moldboard plows have rugged strength, ample clearance. Available with 12, 14, or 16-inch bottoms.



FAST-HITCH disk plows have exceptional trash-handling ability. Big 26-inch disks are adjustable for all conditions.



FAST-HITCH disk harrows give you thorough, uniform penetration. Choice of tandem or offset models; wide choice of angle settings.



FAST-HITCH planters, drills and listers give you accurate planting, for uniform germination. Hoppers, ground-working equipment for every row crop.

First

—it's the fastest, easiest tractor-to-implement hitching you've ever known... as you hitch or switch implements in seconds to get more time for in-the-field work. Just back up... click... and GO!

Second

—you do quality work on every job, because Fast-Hitch lets implements work as they should, free-floating or controlled... to match every field condition or job requirement.

See, try your choice of Fast-Hitch implements. There are 158 sizes and types of Fast-Hitch implements for McCormick Farmall, International® 300 Utility, and Cub® Lo-Boy® tractors... to save you time and work *all year long!*

See your nearby International Harvester dealer today... or call him... for a **FREE** IH Fast-Hitch demonstration. You can convert to Fast-Hitch farming for less money than you think!

SEE YOUR
IH **INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER**
International Harvester products pay for themselves in use—McCormick Farm Equipment and Farmall Tractors
... Motor Trucks... Crawler and Utility Tractors and Power Units—General Office, Chicago 1, Illinois. **DEALER**

**"We've proved it
15,000 times"**



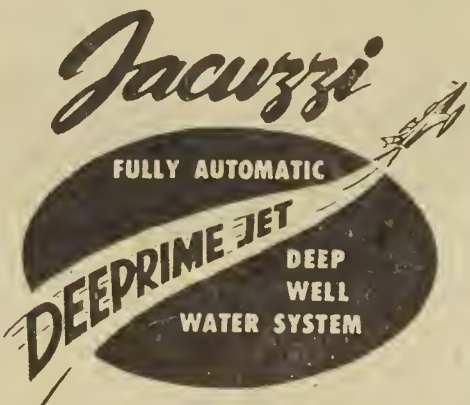
**...OUR NEW Jacuzzi
DEEPRIME JET**

**proved self-priming on 15,000
deep well installations**


— Candido Jacuzzi

Here's proof! Jacuzzi's new patented Deeprime Jet assures trouble-free automatic water service as never before possible. That's because the Jacuzzi Deeprime Jet is the only deep well jet pump in the world that's self-priming. Won't lose prime on gaseous or low capacity wells. Reprimes automatically after electric power failure. Needs no lubricating or frost-proofing. Nothing else like it.

- Makes your well a satisfactory producer right off the bat. Sand, gaseous water, low capacity or changing water levels are no problem.
- Provides all that extra pressure needed for automatic washers, showers, lawn sprinklers.
- Assures satisfaction by practically eliminating need for service. Self-priming on wells to 400 feet. No motor or moving mechanism of any kind below ground to clog with sand or burn out if well gets pumped down.



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this free
bulletin!**

JACUZZI BROS. INC.

UPPER COURT STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

Please send free bulletin on your new Deeprime Jet and name of my nearest Jacuzzi dealer. Depth to water level at my place is about _____ feet.

Name _____

Address _____

**From Thruout the NATION
Users Tell Why They Prefer
SUN-MASTR
ROTARY MOWERS**

From Illinois

"You fellows have made a mighty fine cutter and I like mine very much. It's doing a fine job in corn stalks and a very fine job in my timber which is thick with buck brush and small crab apple, thorn, etc." Elliott Johnson, Ashland, Ill.

From Washington


"A Sun-Mastr mower behind a heavy tractor, successfully cleared a field of dense Scotch Broom standing about 10 ft. high, with stalk diameters from 1 1/2" to 2". This wood when dead and dry, is so hard it is difficult to chop with an axe." Carl L. Otto, Lummi Island, Wash.

From Missouri

"The Machines that we have sold so far do the best cutting job on grass we have seen. It compares to a mowing job done by hand. We have five well satisfied customers." — A St. Louis, Mo., Implement Dealer.

MOW Pastures

CUT Brush **SHRED Stalks**



LOW COST **GUARANTEED**

Models and sizes for all jobs—many exclusive modern features—built by one of the nation's major suppliers of Mowing Equipment.

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ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877)
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LOCK DOWELLING **SURE GRIP** **SURE STEP**

Some of the reasons why — UNADILLA

1. Wood has 10 times the insulation value of masonry.
2. Wood is not affected by silage acids.
3. Wood seals—holds in valuable juices.
4. Unadilla's selected, full thickness wood staves are knitted into one sturdy unit by patented steel lock dowels.
5. Unadilla has extra heavy front lugs for heavier silage loads.
6. All adjustments made from safe built-in "Sure-Grip, Sure-Step" ladder.
7. Pitching is easier—opening is always at silage level due to Unadilla's time proven, continuous-opening doorfront.
8. Factory Creosote Treating adds years to the life of your Silo.
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Shows which ewes bred and when; also ram's potency. Saves time, money, lambing space! Durable JOURGENSEN make; strong web straps. Holds grease-crayon, red, green, black; specify colors and whether hard (summer), soft (winter). ORDER FROM your dealer, or Job SF: HARNESS \$3.75, CRAYONS 50c each. Add postage, 40c per harness, 25c per crayon; we'll refund excess.

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IS IT SAFE?**

By E. W. FOSS
Cornell Department of Agricultural Engineering

DO YOU realize that 4 inches of brick and mortar or 1/32" of steel stove pipe is often the only barrier between the 600° to 1500° gases of your heating system and the bone dry wood frame of your house? Such heat is one of the most frequent causes of farmhouse fires in the Northeast. All too frequently the mortar between the bricks fails, allowing gases to ignite the studding or flooring which is close by.

Because this past winter has been rather severe, and the loaded heating system's have caused more than the usual number of house fires, a reader has asked for suggestions in repairing chimneys to cut down the possibility of such fires.

First, you should check your chimney from footing to cap to see if it is in good shape. After you have checked carefully the following points, take steps to remedy any hazards found.

Inspection

1. Chimney should be on solid concrete or stone footing.
2. Exposed mortar joints should be solid—not sandy.
3. No evidence of cracks in joints—a sign of settling.
4. Bricks must be tight in mortar and show no evidence of chipping or cracking—particularly above roof.
5. In old houses with original chimneys where furnaces have replaced stoves; check for old thimbles and caps where stove pipes used to enter the chimney. These should be bricked in solid with brick and mortar.
6. A solid concrete cap should cover—and overhang the bricks in your chimney.
7. Chimney must be adequate in size and position.
 - a. Exposed chimneys cool quickly and do not provide as good drafts as interior chimneys.
 - b. Chimneys lower than other buildings and objects may cause difficulty with down drafts.
 - c. Flue size must be adequate for size of furnace, kind of fuel, and height of chimney.

Repairing

In most cases chimney repair is confined from the roof on up. All too frequently this "topping out" could have been avoided by the use of a concrete cap. If a chimney is at fault enough to necessitate rebuilding below the roof line it probably should be entirely rebuilt. In rebuilding, the old bricks must be cleaned of old mortar and the unsound bricks replaced. Brick work

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If you ever find happiness by hunting for it, you will find it as the old woman did her lost spectacles—safe on her nose all the time.

—Josh Billings

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Chimney Replacement

Building codes and standards now recognize many types of chimneys and methods of construction. Poor footing, soft bricks, low grade mortar, lack of flue lining and poor chimney location are all good reasons for replacing a chimney. While the cost is considerable, it is of little consequence compared to a fire and loss of property and life.

1. One of the quickest chimneys to install—particularly for a one story building is a prefabricated or manufactured one. All of these (to my knowledge) hang from the roof, are light in weight, and if approved by the Underwriters Laboratory, are entirely safe.
2. While building codes require no flue lining if the brick work is concrete is 8" thick, the extra cost of the brick and extra mason labor for the extra 4" of brick or more expensive than the flue lining. Flue lining is required for hollow concrete or cinder block even though they are 8" thick.
3. Chimneys are heavy and must rest on a footing placed on undisturbed earth. The footing should be 12" wider and longer (minimum) than

the chimney. It is usually cast 12" thick.

4. Bricks may be clay, concrete, cinder or sand lime—but should be sound. Clay bricks should not be soft burned or "salmon" type as they will spall from absorbing too much water.
5. Mortar should be a standard mortar mix with a ratio to sand of 1 to 3. Mixtures of sacked sand and cement found at building supply dealers are good. All mortar joints should be filled and tooled on the outside for hardness and good appearance.
6. Flue linings must be laid in mortar, joints staggered when two flues are placed side by side, and a brick partition placed between flue linings when more than two linings are placed in a single chimney.
7. Chimney size is too involved to discuss here but the following may give you a clue:
 - a. An 8 x 8 flue is adequate only for a small sized heating plant or natural gas fuel.
 - b. An 8 x 12 flue will handle a 6 or 7 room house with most type of fuel.
 - c. A 12 x 12 flue should be used for large houses when wood or soft coal is used for a fuel—particularly when the chimney is short.

should not come closer than two inches to framing members. Rock wool insulation between bricks and framing members is recommended.

Remember that the chimney provides a draft only when it encloses a column of warmer gases than the air outside. The warmer the gases, the higher the column; and the larger the column, the more draft you will obtain. In addition, the chimney encloses not only the hot gases that could ignite your combustible house, but it carries the lethal carbon monoxide gases out of your house. These gases often cause death when back drafts occur or the furnace is shut up so tightly that draft is reduced from the low heat produced. Correct firing of soft or fine hard coal will reduce the hazard of monoxide gases—but this is another topic.

If you would like more information on chimneys, the following is available: Leaflet No. 395, Agr. Engr. Dept., Riley-Robb Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

U.S.D.A. Bulletin No. 1889, entitled "Fireplaces and Chimneys" available from the superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price 20 cents.



WATER... and lots of it

WHERE AND WHEN YOU NEED IT ...WITH G.L.F. WATER SYSTEMS

Water is the life blood of any farm operation. A water system that will give you ALL the water you need, when you need it, should be

1. carefully planned:
2. your pump, the heart of the system, should be made of good material, and precisely engineered to give you dependable service over a long period of time.
3. and you should be sure of getting the very best of maintenance service.

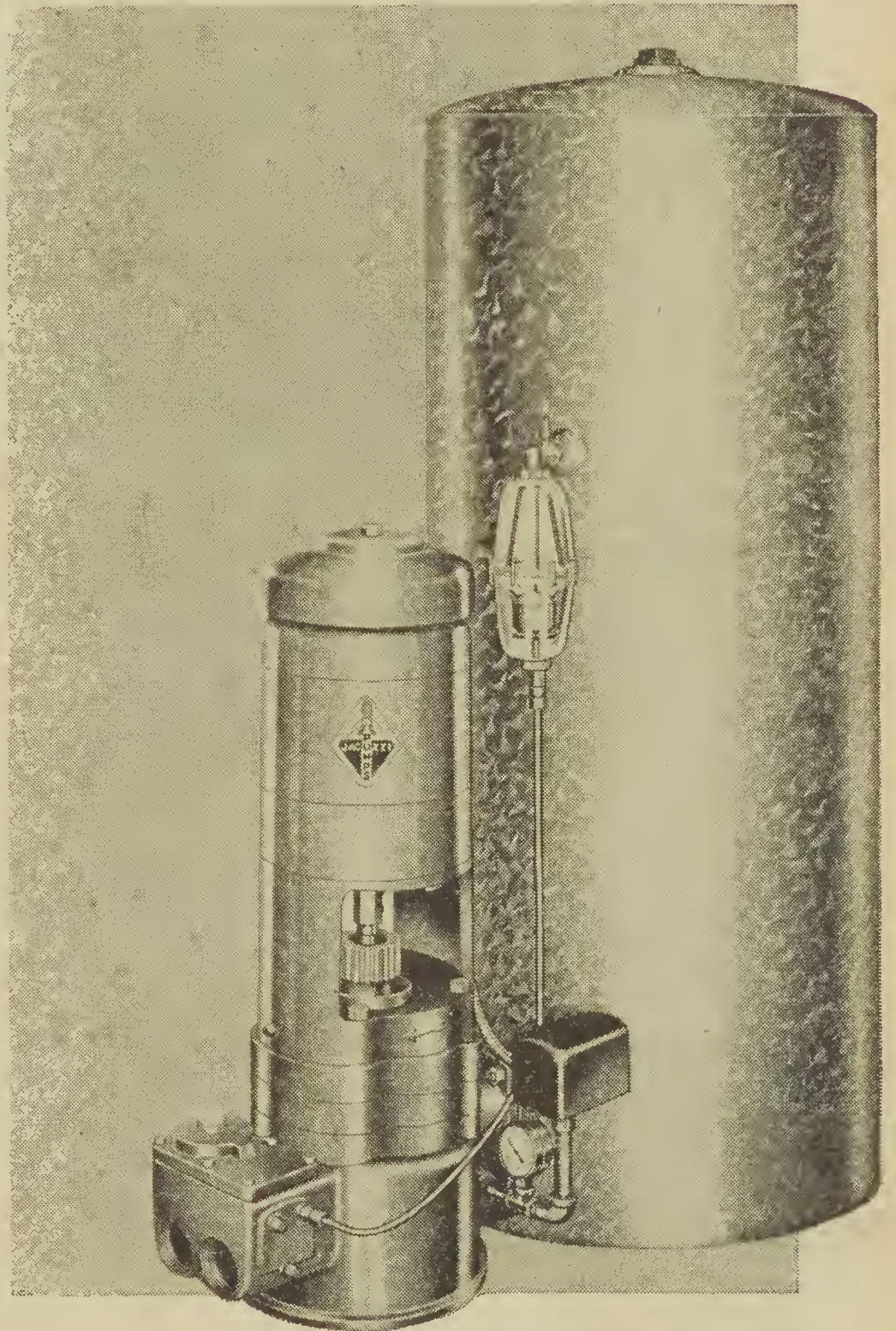
A SOUND BASIS FOR FIGURING THE WATER SYSTEM YOU NEED

Each person in the family, each cow, hen, or hog, needs a certain amount of water per day. This WATER REQUIREMENT, together with the depth of your water level, and the length of your piping system, determines the size and type of pump you need.

Your G.L.F. will help you figure the pipe sizes that will give you the best performance; and the size of the tank you need to handle the load at those times you use the most water.

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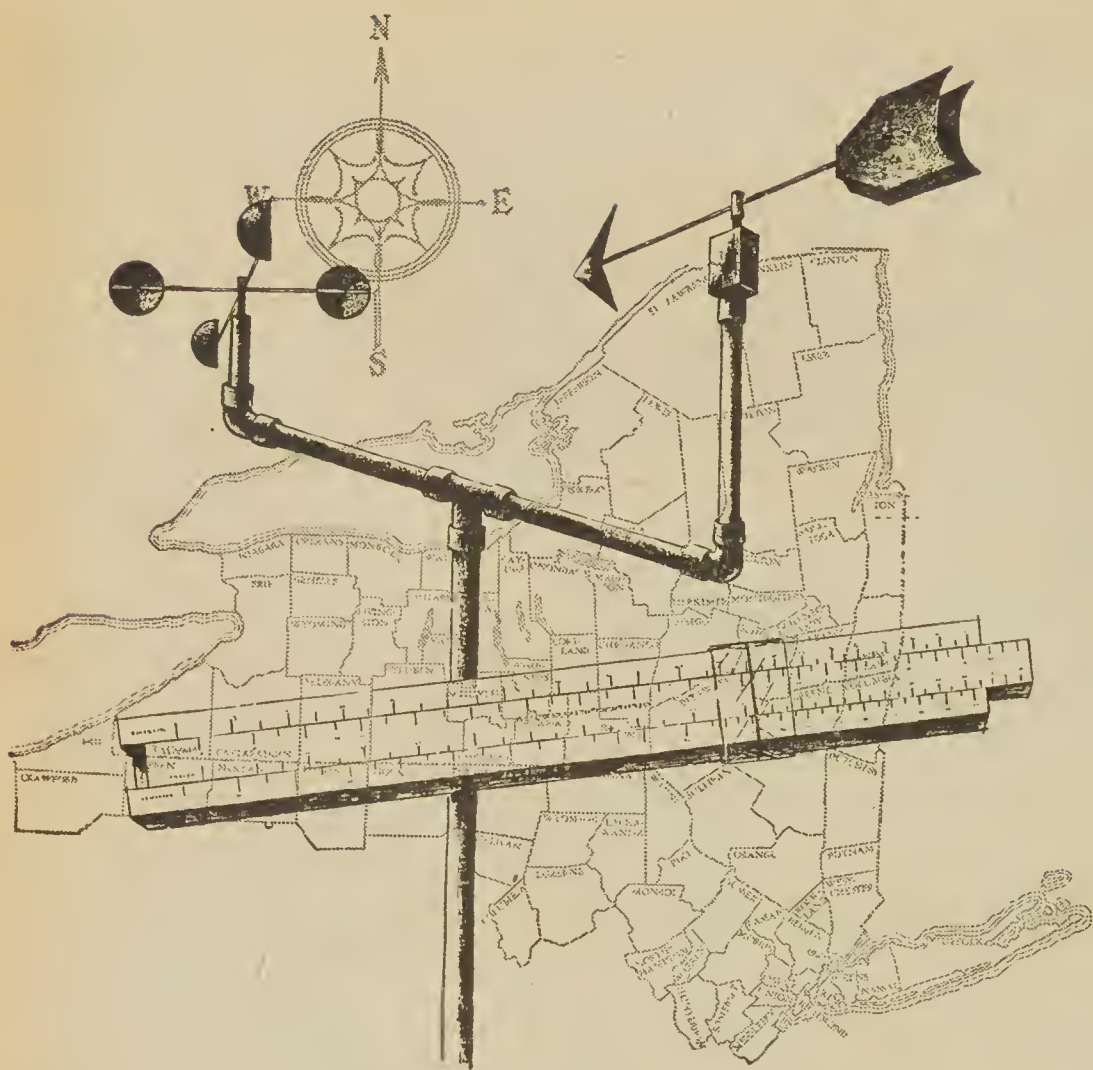


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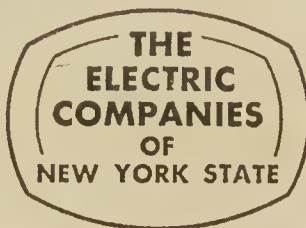
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by



Milton Eisenhower to Speak at Dairymen's League Meeting

AT the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League, which will be held on October 10 and 11, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower will be the principal speaker.

Dr. Eisenhower, who soon will leave his post as president of Pennsylvania State University to take over as president of Johns Hopkins University, will speak on "The Moral Distinctions Between the Communist System and Our Own Free System."

Dr. Eisenhower has an outstanding record of government service both in this country and abroad and has served on many special missions. Included among his appointments, he has been Assistant to the United States Secretary of Agriculture; Director of Information of the USDA; and Associate Director, Office of War Information. He was appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to consolidate USDA and War Food Administration; a member of the Executive Board of UNESCO; a delegate to UNESCO conferences in Paris, Mexico and Beirut; and special ambassador and personal representative of the President on Latin American affairs.

He has received the Distinguished Service Award from the American Farm Bureau Federation and is currently a director of Freedoms Foundation, Inc., and Honorary Chairman of the American-Korean Foundation.

— A. A. —

NEW YORK PLOWING CONTEST WINNERS

ALBERT HUBBARD, a 64 year old dairy farmer from Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, won the senior level land contest at the 4th annual New York State Plowing Match held at the Willard State Hospital at Willard, N. Y. on Thursday, August 16, 1956.

Frank Bloom of Dundee, Yates County was a close second in the field of 18 county contestants in the level land event.

Melburn Perry of Rush, N. Y., won first honors in the Senior contour contest and Charles ("Monty") Stamp of Rock Stream, Schuyler County was second with 8 counties represented.

Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Perry will represent New York State in the National Plowing Match to be held in Jasper County, Iowa on September 20, 21 and 22. A 2500 acre area is now being

readied for the National Field Days. David Bay of Canandaigua, Ontario County will serve as one of the judges at the National Meet.

Gary McCollum of Gasport, Niagara County won 1st place in the Junior level land contest with Don Keyes of Walworth, Wayne County, second. David Ball of Chittenango, Madison County, only 11 years old, could barely see over the top of his tractor to follow the guide stakes yet did himself real proud in the class with 14 competitors.

— A. A. —

SHORTHORN FIELD DAY

NEW YORK State Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Breeders were field day guests of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Kennedy and Mr. and Mrs. Graydon Stymus at the Kennedy farm, Holley, on August 12.

Professors Willman and Lacy made the official placing of classes in the judging contest at the picnic. Men winners were Lewis Acomb, Batavia, and David Nesbitt, Albion; top lady judges were Mrs. Verna Kennedy, Holley, and Mrs. Mildred Donly, King Ferry; while Howard Goodall, Shortsville, and Keith Wilbur, Genoa, were junior winners.

Mr. and Mrs. John Peck, Elnora, new Polled Shorthorn breeders, received an award from Secretary Tom Donly for having travelled the greatest distance, two hundred forty miles, to attend. The Stewart Dudleys and Lester Inghams will entertain the Association at the 1957 field day.

— A. A. —

HURRICANE WARNING SERVICE

IN cooperation with the U.S. Weather Bureau in Albany, Rural Radio Network effective at once will carry special broadcasts covering the progress of, and warnings if necessary whenever there appears to be a reasonable threat of serious weather conditions developing due to the advance of a hurricane along the East Coast.

These broadcasts direct from the USWB operational office at Albany will be made at two-hourly intervals on the following schedule: 8:00 a.m.; 10:00 a.m.; Noon; 2:00 p.m.; 4:00 p.m.; 6:00 p.m.; 8:00 p.m.; 10:00 p.m.

The foregoing will be in addition to the regular RRN Weather Roundups at 6:25 a.m., 7:15 a.m., 12:15 p.m., and 6:15 p.m.

FOUR-H BOYS STUDY CONSERVATION



Cornell Prof. Harry Kerr talks over a soil conservation problem with the Capital District boys attending the ninth annual 4-H Conservation Training Camp at Cornell University's Camp Arnot. Seated in front (l-r) are David Fleischer of Valatie and Robert Spendiff, Hoosick. The others are (l-r) Richard West of Kinderhook, Gerald Turner, Elnora; Ralph Miller, East Berne; David Jarose, Waterford; Steven Beer, Sand Lake; and Earl McConchie, Galway.

GOOD HOUSING attracts WORKERS

By RICHARD KLATT
New York State Employment Service

IF IT IS true, and it is true, that better housing attracts better workers and keeps them coming back year after year, then the question is: What can you do in your camp to get these better workers? Here are some suggestions made by farm employers which were taken from an extensive survey on successfully operated camps in New York:

1. If you're building a new camp your chances are 50-50 that your camp will increase in capacity after the original structure is built. So choose a camp site that allows room for future expansion without crowding.

2. The days of the \$1,000 shack are gone. If you're going to house any number of workers at all, keep in mind the fact that farmers that have built camps since 1948, in which more than 10 workers are housed, all value their camps at more than \$5,000 each; half of them are valued at more than \$10,000.

You can save on maintenance and depreciation costs chargeable to labor housing, too, if buildings are so constructed as to afford utilization for other purposes such as machinery and equipment storage during the winter and early spring months.

3. If you want to improve the facilities for making living conditions in your present camp more favorable, throw out the old portable tubs and provide central laundry rooms and central showers to encourage personal cleanliness among your workers.

4. Reduce your fire hazards by getting rid of the old blazing wood burners; replace them with bottled gas stoves or electric plates. Spend a few minutes showing the workers how to use them properly.

5. If you will furnish a mechanical refrigerator the workers can preserve food for several days, thereby cutting down the often long and tiresome daily trips to the grocery store.

6. Employer - employee relationships improve considerably where some recreational facilities are made available to the workers: A simple game room, a rough ball diamond, a small area for horse-shoe pitching, a sand-box for the little kids—all of these simple and inexpensive additions help to boost workers' morale and are directly reflected in better worker performance year after year.

7. Any labor camp takes a beating each year. To build it, furnish it and then forget it is a costly waste. Constant supervision, maintenance and upkeep are just as important as the original provision of the facilities themselves.

These are things that are getting the attention of successful farmers throughout New York State. One simple rule of the thumb might be: Find out what the Health Department's minimum requirements are—then instead of seeing how little you can do to MEET them, see how much you can do to BEAT them!



Calf Startena-fed calves belonging to Scott Eaves and father-in-law, George Baker, Earlville, N. Y.

THESE NEW YORK DAIRYMEN KNOW PURINA CALF CHOWS GROW 'EM RIGHT ...and at very low cost, too!

Feed cost only \$29.66 per big, husky calf to 4 months with Purina... "These calves are the best I've ever raised. They're the biggest, too... probably average 25 to 30 lbs. heavier than usual," says Scott Eaves, Route 2, Earlville, New York. He and his father-in-law are partners, operating 410 acres. Cost of whole milk and Purina Calf Startena was only \$29.66 per calf to 4 months. About 125 lbs. of mixed corn and oats were also fed per head. These heifers are now getting D & F Chow on pasture and are continuing to make good gains. Scott, left, is talking to Hobart Ripley, outside serviceman for Jaquay Feed and Farm Supply, Purina Dealer at Hamilton, N.Y.



Calves average 40 lbs. heavier for less money on Purina... "We're definitely satisfied with the job Purina Calf Startena does for us. Twelve Startena-fed calves averaged 310 lbs. at 4 months. Feed cost to that age was only \$34.00 per calf. They averaged about 40 lbs. heavier and cost us \$13.65 less per calf than on our former feeding plan," say John Lamb and Jim Jones of R.2, Hamilton, N. Y.



John Lamb (Mr. Jones was not about on day of interview)

Heifers prove themselves in the string... "Purina grows the best calves I ever raised. We've tried other kinds of calf feeds, but nothing that can equal Calf Startena. That's why we've fed it almost steadily for 20 years. Calves eat it fine... right from the start. The results of Calf Startena and D & F Chow show up most in two-year-olds."



Stanley DeGraff
Portageville, N. Y.

"No digestive upsets with Calf Startena"... Ideal Dairy, distributor of fine dairy products in the Glens Falls area, has fed Purina Calf Startena for 5 years. "Calves start eating early without digestive upset, grow rapidly, do just fine on Calf Startena. They're switched to Purina D&F Chow to freshening."



N. G. Dickinson, Jr.
Hudson Falls, N. Y.

Heifers freshen at 24-26 months "My vet says my calves look fine. We start 'em on Calf Startena and you should see them go. They continue to grow fast on Purina D & F Chow until they freshen at from 24-26 months. My Purina-grown herd's doing okay... making 10 cans with 20 cows a full two months past the flush."



Everett J. Wildermuth
Valatie, New York

"MY NAME'S BEAUTENA. Soon you'll see me (or my sisters) in stores with the famous Checkerboard Sign throughout New York. We'll be drinking easy-to-prepare Purina Nursing Chow and eating Purina Calf Startena. And we'll grow... and grow... and GROW!"

"There's a reason why Purina folks go to the trouble to keep calves like us around for you to see. They want to show you, by keeping us, how Purina Nursing Chow supplies far more than milk alone, at about half the cost of milk. They want you to see for yourself that Calf Startena *does* contain things calves need for rapid growth and vigor... in a form calves like us find delicious and useful. It often gets us half-way to breeding weight in only 4 months.

"We're doing fine on Nursing Chow and Calf Startena. So should your calves at home! Get Purina Calf Chows at the Store with the Checkerboard Sign."

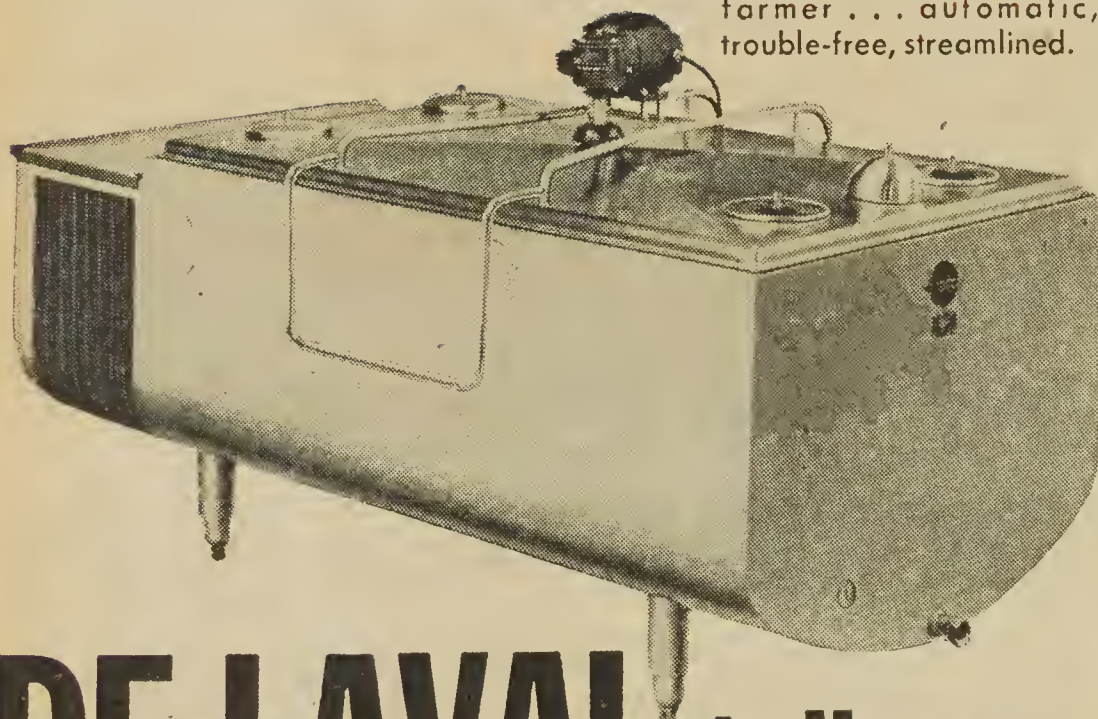
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY • Buffalo, N. Y.

*My Name's
Beautena*

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THIS NEW DE LAVAL
Bulk Cooler is the finest
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farmer . . . automatic,
trouble-free, streamlined.



DE LAVAL tells you the whole story on bulk coolers in 3 words

1. **DEPENDABILITY...**

built right into De Laval Bulk Coolers. Most rugged construction possible eliminates any tank distortion so you get paid for all your milk! The refrigeration system is designed to give you sure cooling — day in and day out for years. You'll probably never need service, but if you do, there is a De Laval dealer as near as your phone.

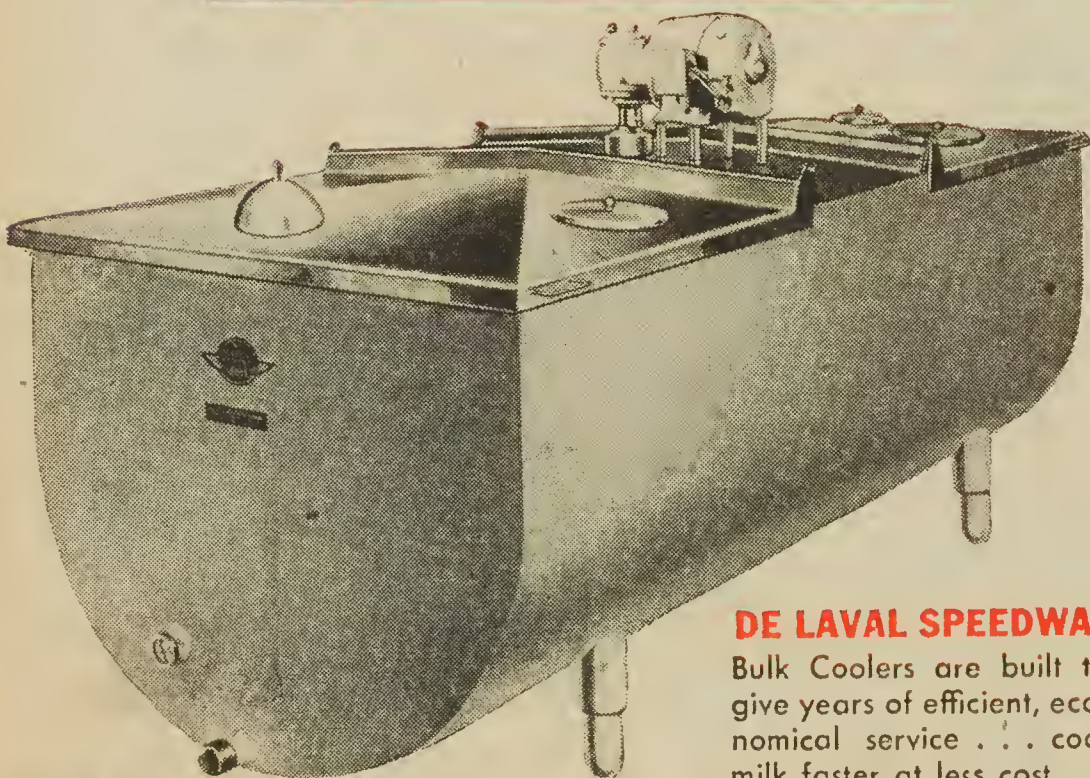
2. **ECONOMY...**

direct expansion refrigeration system gives you maximum cooling in minimum time — means lower electric bills . . . and the compact, neat design takes less room in your milk house, no expensive remodeling, quick inexpensive installation — all you need is a connection to your power supply.

3. **CAPACITY...**

no matter what your needs, De Laval has a bulk cooler to fit your operation exactly — every-day or every-other-day pickup. You have a wide-range choice from 180 gallons to 1000 gallons.

Write for full details . . . today!



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New Potato Crop Report Started

By PAUL J. FINDLEN

THE recent high prices for potatoes have highlighted the importance of having timely and accurate information on the present and prospective supply of this staple food. The Crop Reporting Board of the USDA recognized as early as 1918 the importance of supplying farmers and the produce trade a better picture of the seasonal potato supply.

Now a new expanded program of potato production and stocks statistics has replaced the old series. Additional funds noted by Congress in 1955 and 1956 has made possible the improvements which started with the July 1956 report on potato acreage and the August 1956 production estimate.

New Seasonal Groups

According to Reginald Royston, Chief of the Fruit and Vegetable Statistics Branch for the Crop Reporting Board in USDA, the first improvement in the new program was to expand the seasonal nature of production estimates and forecasts. Secondly the total production of potatoes rather than the commercial production was reported because 90% of the potato crop is now grown as a commercial enterprise.

A third innovation changes all yield and production estimates to a hundred-weight basis instead of bushels, an improvement long over-due which means getting used to interpreting a new set of figures.

The fourth change was to discard the old pattern of total production by states in establishing the simpler and more useful program of seasonal estimates which gives a state by state breakdown of potato production.

The report released August 10 is divided into 6 seasonal groups on the basis of usual time of harvest. The seasonal classifications are: winter, early spring, late spring, early summer, late summer, and fall.

Potato production in 22 states, including New York, has been separated into two or more seasonal groups. The Long Island potato crop is now reported in the late summer group and the fall group, while upstate production of potatoes is classed only in the fall group.

The inauguration of this expanded program will give a continuous harvest picture throughout the calendar year and will show to what extent the current production pattern departs from normal, thus better aiding producers and others in the marketing of this important food crop. About 1% of the annual production is usually harvested in the winter months, January-March; about 14% in the spring quarter; 20%

in the summer quarter, and 65% in the fall quarter.

The continuous-harvest picture will be supplemented, beginning in December, with stocks reports showing how many storage potatoes are available for marketing during the ensuing seven months. Subsequent reports for January 1, February 1, March 1, and possibly April 1 will keep the statistical picture of storage supplies current and show the growers of winter and spring potatoes the extent of competition they have from the storage crop.

Late Summer Crop Above 1955

The August Crop Report estimated production of late summer potatoes at 33.4 million hundredweight, 5% above the 1955 supply and about the same as the five year, (1947-54), average. The late summer potato harvest from Long Island was estimated at 4.8 million hundredweight down 27% from a year ago and 3% above the five year average.

Fall Crop Near Average

The first estimate of fall potato production totaled 153.5 million hundredweight, 9% above last year, but only 2% over average. A decline of production in the eastern eight states was just offset by an increase in the nine central states but the nine western states in the fall group showed a gain of 5.1 million hundredweight over last year.

The fall crop on Long Island was indicated at 5,980,000 hundredweight, a decrease of 25% below last year, but an increase of 17% over the five year average. The upstate fall harvest was forecast at 6,460,000 hundredweight, up 4% from last year, but down 28% from the five year average.

Maine, the largest producer in the fall group, in fact, the leading potato state in the Nation, has an indicated production of 34,800,000 hundredweight which is 3% below last year but 3% above the five year average.

Maine Late Crop

Returning recently from a visit to Aroostook County, Maine, I would agree with the statement of the Crop Reporting Board, based on conditions as of August 1, that the potato crop was developing quite well although about one or two weeks later than usual. Maine has a substantial increase in Russet Burbank acreage this year which will need a long growing period to yield well.



"If I let you cure my rheumatism, Doc, how will I know when to plow or plant?"

We Need the Small Farmer and His Family

(Continued from Page 1)

his nearness to natural things, the farmer's influence has been tremendous spiritually and in maintaining the basic principles of the Republic.

This social and political loss is somewhat offset by the suburbanites, the people who in recent years have been moving in droves from the cities to settle and live in the country. They themselves, and their boys and girls, will get some country background, some understanding of nature and of growing things, which is all to the good. But it is not enough to offset the loss of real farmers.

So I say that it is time that we give more attention to this problem, more thought to the question, "What can be done about the plight of the small farmer?"

Possibilities for the Small Farmer

First, we must recognize that conditions change. There have been more changes in every way in the last 50 years than have taken place in twice that time before. We have only started. From here on changes will come faster than ever. We must admit that we cannot buck the tide.

When the New England farmer came upon great stones in his fields he knew he couldn't move them. Neither could he go through them. So he went around. How can the small farmer go around his present difficulties and still stay in business? What can be done to help him? What can he do to help himself?

The first thing that must be done is to change the present attitude of criticism to a constructive desire to help. There has been altogether too much lack of sympathy and understanding on the part of everyone concerned.

If we are to have government programs, let them be fair. No farmer, small or large, should expect government to "bail him out" of a poor business operation. But if anyone is to be saved from drowning, let's not pick out a favored few.

Fortunately, there is on the part of some a beginning of realization of the problem. The government is doing some planning and research. But it is only a beginning, and not nearly enough. Government agencies and colleges of agriculture are challenged to find programs whereby the small farmer may be helped to stay in business.

They Are Good Customers

Business that serves agriculture should recognize that the small farmer can be a good customer if his needs are studied and steps taken to cater to him, as well as to the big fellow. Buying cooperatives could go much farther than they do along this road. Here again study and research is needed.

Equipment manufacturers have gone a long way in developing machinery that is practical on the small farm. But they need to do more. We need more study and research on how all farmers can use their equipment more efficiently, for now machinery is one of their heaviest cost items.

Above all, and I repeat it for emphasis' sake, sympathy and understanding are needed rather than so much emphasis on statements that lead all to believe that the only kind of operation that can survive is a big one.

Now, what can the small farmer do to help himself? As I have indicated, conditions do change. To survive, he must change to meet change. The 10 or 15-cow old-time dairy with an average production of 5,000 or 6,000 pounds a year is out. With modern equipment and know-how a small farmer with a

limited amount of land can still make a living for himself and family. But he has got to use his head and the latest and best information available.

No one would disagree that it is better to have only 25 good cows than 25 good ones and 10 poor ones. Yet you would be surprised to know how many poor cows are still putting their owners into red ink. Certainly it is better to have 10 acres of good corn than 15 acres just average.

Were I Young Again

Let me be personal. I live on a farm, a small one as farms are measured nowadays. There is a big expanse of woods, and much level pasture, too wet in places. Yet until recent years that farm supported generation after generation of families, way back to the times of the first settlement. It is still good. The land is excellent.

Were I younger, here are some of the things I might do:

I would replace little fields with big ones, plant all or nearly all the land to alfalfa, and grow three crops of this great legume each year. Some of it would go into the silo, some I would bale.

I would improve the pasture by modern methods, and on that place I would keep at least 30 cows—and, be-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Flattery is something nice someone tells you about yourself that you wish was true.—Tit-Bits, London

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

lieve me I've had enough experience with them so I'd be darn sure that I wasn't spending my life hitched to the tail of one that wasn't paying her keep and a bit besides.

I would plan and do practically all of the work myself, using only family help. Boys and girls would be brought up to do their share.

The equipment problem would be the worst one. There could be two or three different possibilities. Machines like the manure spreader, gutter cleaner, and others used every day I would have to own. I could perhaps make an agreement with two or three neighbors to own some machines in common—or perhaps I could keep down their cost by doing some custom work.

The place is well situated for poultry, so if I didn't want to take care of quite so many cows, I could supplement with poultry. But both in the henhouses and in the barn I would have every possible device for saving steps. Many farmers lose out because their operations require too much labor, and for most small farmers hired labor is out.

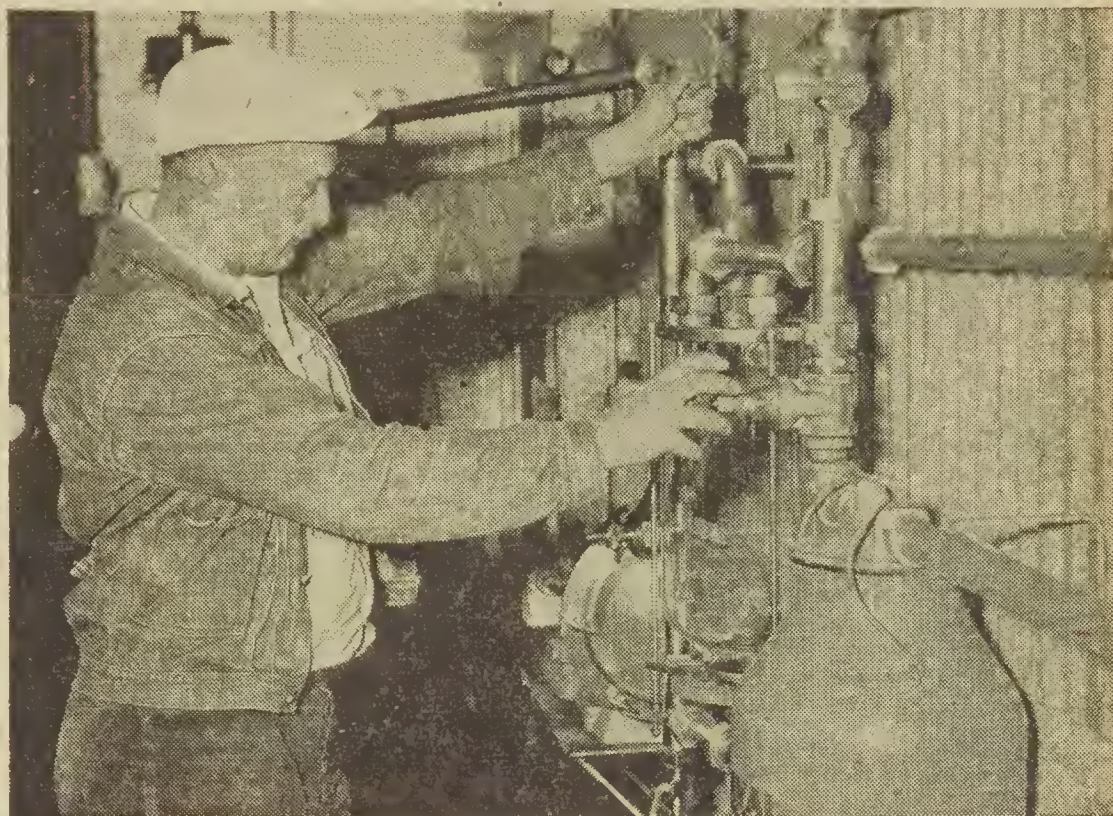
A Marketing Opportunity

If I didn't like hens, or didn't want to run too large a dairy, I could set up an attractive roadside stand and raise and sell high quality berries, vegetables and flowers. Let the neighbors pick them. It is being done. It would take some extra help to man the stand, but maybe the family would help out here.

I would never get rich on that farm. What farmer does? I would have to work hard, but not as hard as my father did. And I like to work. Most farmers do. Like thousands of other farmers, I love the country, the land, and my neighbors. I believe the farm is the best place in the world in which to raise children. So I believe that the small farmer is needed and has a place in the sun, provided, of course, he recognizes the changing situation and takes steps to meet it.

"20% REDUCTION IN MILKING OPERATION TIME WITH OUR DE LAVAL COMBINE!"

says Alex Stornetta of Stornetta's Dairy, Napa, Calif.



Milking 300 cows in a 64-cow conventional barn requires consistent, dependable, efficient operation. After 4 years of operating with 8 De Laval Combine "F" Units, Mr. Stornetta stresses these 5 important De Laval features:

- 1 **BETTER MILKING**
"We are 100% sold on the merits of the De Laval Magnetic Controlled Pulsations, as it has provided faster and better milking for us."
- 2 **HANDLES ENTIRE JOB**
"The De Laval machines have eliminated our hand milking of 50 cows which our previous machines couldn't milk."
- 3 **HIGHER QUALITY MILK**
"We have been able to save time and labor plus produce higher quality milk with our De Laval Combine System."
- 4 **SAVES LABOR**
"We are now able to employ more capable operators and have a much more flexible use of our personnel."
- 5 **SAVES TIME**
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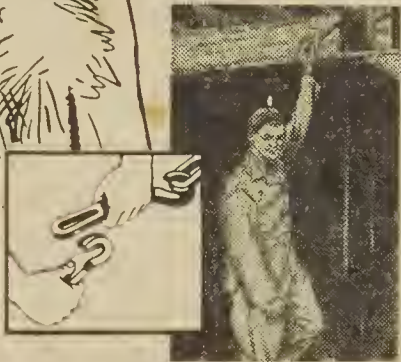
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you are working for
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MORTON TRACE MINERALIZED SALT

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LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

CHAPTER XIII Maintaining Prosperity (Continued)

IF everyone acted on the theory that good times will become less good and that bad times will become less bad, it would help to keep business on a more even keel.

Everyone won't do that, but you as an individual can anticipate changes and manage your affairs so you won't go broke. Again we must talk about money and credit.

Buy a house and get it paid for and you won't lose it by foreclosure. Of course you need a house while you are young and raising a family. Suppose a depression comes soon after you buy and before it is paid for? That possibility should influence you to do three things:

1. Buy a house well within your means to lessen the financial burden.
2. Arrange for an amortized mortgage so the seller can't foreclose as long as you maintain regular payments.
3. Maintain your home in good repair, and improve it and its surroundings so it will sell well if you must sell.

Adopting a budget that leaves a comfortable surplus of income over expense for savings is a good hedge against depression. You may reply, "Why save when banks are likely to fail so that I lose what I save?"

Banks fail partly because everyone needs or wants to withdraw his money. That happens because people distrust banks or because they find themselves too deeply in debt. We now have deposit insurance for small accounts to prevent losses and increase confidence. And conservative financing by everyone would lessen the need for cash when business slumps.

Whether it be for a home or for other expenses or investments, the man who is deeply in debt is the one who is vulnerable in a depression. We borrow money, expecting to pay it back under conditions that are the same as when we borrowed. When price levels drop, business profits dwindle, wages shrink, but a dollar actually will buy more. Therefore, we find ourselves obligated to pay back debts in dollars that are worth more and are harder to get.

Some people enjoy the thrill of taking chances. If you belong in that group and if you take chances and lose, then take the consequences. Don't ask government to step in and bail you out!

Thrift is a human trait which must be cultivated. It does not come naturally. It is important to business stability for at least two reasons.

1. It furnishes the capital for new ventures in making new products which people will buy. By so doing it creates new jobs.

2. It provides a cushion between an individual and want. If business is bad or if a job is lost, what has been saved can tide a person over a bad time. Thereby an individual is less likely to demand that government rescue his business or that it feed, clothe, and house him at public expense.

Human nature changes slowly. Therefore it is useless to wish it were different, though we can try to understand human nature and use that knowledge as best we can.

It would help greatly in smoothing out business cycles if more people put less importance on continued feverish

business activity and more importance on contented living based on spiritual growth, friendships, and appreciation of the beauty and wonders around us.

Good living is not dependent on gadgets, though we act as though it were. We become involved in war. Employment soars, wages rise, workers get time-and-a-half, or double-time, for overtime. Peace comes, and labor, on the argument of maintaining buying power, strives for the same take-home pay for a 40-hour week. We watch indices as closely as a gardener watches the thermometer on a fall evening when frost threatens. We watch the general price trend, the production index, the employment index and are fearful when any of them show the slightest turn downward. Most people agree that inflation (a rapid increase in the general price level) is undesirable but we skip a heart beat or two when prices threaten to come down.

Government is responsible for part of this tension. Government agencies do nothing to counteract it. In fact, they fear it first and most because they believe the opposition party will be in power after the next election if business is bad. Therefore, most men in government look frantically for some "shot-in-the-arm" to boost business and stop falling prices.

Right here, let us look at the effect of war on prosperity. War always boosts prices. It does that because so many men work at producing something that no consumer can buy. Jobs are plentiful, wages are high, but no one can eat or wear money or burn it to keep warm.

War makes everyone poorer because it destroys our resources and man's power. Yet, because business activity accompanies war or preparation for war, there is the danger that, though we would not admit it, many of us may not fight too vigorously against a "little war," or against more preparation for war than we really need.

Since time immemorial, there has been the fear of overproduction and consequent depression. In the long run the fear is groundless. The efficiency of food production is increased and men leave farming to work in industry. Carriages are no longer made but more men work making autos and airplanes. Everybody has a car and a bathroom but we decide we would like to own two cars and two bathrooms.

Prosperity can be maintained and increased if we can:

1. Keep out of war.
2. Keep what freedom of action we have and regain some we have lost.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"... It's the top of the 7th inning... the game is all tied up... Robinson steps up to the plate..."

- (Continued from Opposite Page)
3. Shrink the size of government, reduce taxes and balance the budget.
 4. Lose some of our fear of hard times.
 5. Refuse to seek prosperity so vigorously that we take action which might postpone it.
 6. Increase our appreciation of blessings which are not dependent on dollars.

CHAPTER XIV
Choosing A Life Partner

GETTING married is one of the most important steps any person can take. Its responsibilities and dangers are such that an occasional person decides he will never marry. If the resolve is not too positive, the result may be good, because it makes a hasty, ill-advised marriage less likely and when the right mate comes along, the resolution is likely to be broken.

The person, boy or girl, who persists in the resolve not to marry misses life. It may be possible for a bachelor or a spinster to live a satisfying life, but it certainly is more difficult. Catering to one's own desires without giving thought to others in the family can become boring. Watching other people's children develop can be painful in the absence of children of your own.

Others may be susceptible to marriage, but exceedingly cynical. A boy may develop the attitude that all girls are looking for a rich or famous husband, or for the security of marriage, that they may be willing to accept the advantages of marriage without assuming its full responsibilities. Among this group are those who assume that if the union proves unsatisfactory, divorce is easy, and anyway, maybe they will have better luck next time.

The sensible way to look at marriage is that it is the normal way to live, that it carries great responsibilities, that falling in love is serious business, and that a successful life partnership brings great rewards. There is more to marriage than physical attraction. Probably no truer words were ever spoken than those of a father to his teen-age son when he said, "Desire

without love is bad. Desire with love is good."

And the simplest way to measure love is that it brings the overwhelming desire to protect, please, and provide for the one you love.

But you say, "I have no control over love. I fall in love; love is not sensible. What can I do?"

That's not entirely true. Consciously or unconsciously you are building attitudes toward life. If you build in your mind an ideal mate with many characteristics like those you are trying to develop, you are unlikely to fall in love with a person who entirely lacks them. An honest person seldom loves a thief; an intelligent person is unlikely to be attracted to a fool; and one with strong religious convictions seldom loves an atheist. But if true love comes for one who fails to meet your ideals, and if that love is fully returned, there is a possibility that love can change a person completely. That's why love is such a tremendous force in the world.

A young man once said, "I am planning to marry a rich girl."

His pal replied, "You wouldn't marry a girl just for her money!"

"Maybe not, but I figure I can fall in love with a rich girl just as easily as with one that's poor."

You will be more likely to fall in love with the girl who meets your ideals. So set them high.

Occasionally a boy and girl who go through school together get married. They have few dates with others, and often both know relatively early that they will be married.

As I have observed them, such marriages are likely to last. But generally speaking, those who have studied marriage agree that "there is safety in numbers." They advise meeting and dating many people.

A girl who was considering marriage asked grandmother's advice. It was simple. "When in doubt, don't!"

How can you know whether or not the person who attracts you meets the ideals you have set up?

People look pretty much alike. Beauty is skin deep. If the fool hadn't spoken, he might have been considered a wise man.

(To be continued)

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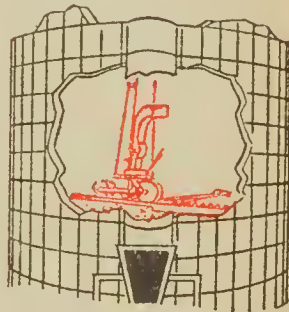
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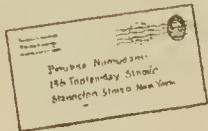
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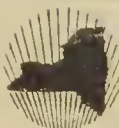
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A Salute TO THE JUNIOR CHAMPION SHOWMAN

James Dean, Ithaca, won out over a record 119 competitors in the Junior Champion Showman contest judged on "the art of

preparing and showing cattle . . . to make them attractive to the prospective buyer."

This was a highlight of this year's NYABC Cattle Show in which 432 daughters of NYABC sires competed for ribbons and cash awards in 50 classes.

Some six thousand folks saw first-hand proof of a 16-year-old breeding program that makes it possible for any good dairyman to join with 47,000 members in getting the best in profitable herd breeding by keeping his herd sires in Ithaca, and calling his reliable nearby technician when artificial breeding service is needed.

There's free proof of this program, too. Just call your NYABC technician, or write:

BOX 528-A



ITHACA, N. Y.

Headquarters For Dairy Cattle Artificial
Breeding in New York and Western Vermont



"I cut pulpwood worth \$2,365 IN 23 DAYS" Homelite Chain Saw

Earl Rawlings, of Prince Frederick, Maryland has a 145 acre woodlot on his 225 acre farm. He also has a fast-cutting, dependable Homelite Chain Saw. Last year, in just 23 days, he harvested 215 cords of pine for pulp

which he sold for \$2,365.00. Over and above all costs . . . for skidding, maintenance and depreciation of his saw . . . Mr Rawlings made a clear profit of \$2,123.00 which he wisely put into repairs on his farm.

Use a Homelite for profitable production cutting

Cash in on your woodlot, the Homelite way. It's not only good business, it's good farming. And to do it most profitably, select one of the 4 lightweight, power-packed Homelite models that's 'just right' for your

needs. Take the 19 pound Homelite EZ for example . . . its 5 full horsepower lets you cut through 8" oak in 5 seconds, 18" pine in 14 seconds . . . quickly brings down trees up to 3 feet in diameter.

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Caribbean Cruise - Jan. 23-Feb.7

IF YOU have never traveled with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, then you can't possibly know what a wonderful experience it is! And even if you have had the fun of traveling with us before, you cannot picture the perfection of the Caribbean Cruise we have planned for you in cooperation with the Travel Service Bureau of Brookline, Massachusetts, the folks who do such a marvelous job of directing our Caribbean and European tours.

Aboard the modern, luxurious transatlantic liner, the S.S. Homeric, we will leave New York City next January 23 and sail away into a real fairyland of luxurious living, relaxation, wonderful fun, good friends, and fascinating sightseeing, in six famous Caribbean ports. We'll visit Haiti, Jamaica, St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, St. Kitts, Curacao, and the fabulous city of Caracas in the oil-rich republic of Venezuela in South America. Other Caribbean Cruises charge extra for shore excursions and tips, but on this cruise the all-expense ticket covers everything except one small item which we cannot include because of local conditions down there — about \$3.00 in land tips.

We really can't begin to tell you all the delights and advantages of this American Agriculturist Caribbean Cruise. You will have to send for our free illustrated itinerary and read about it in detail. You can get a copy by writing today to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y. In the itinerary is a plan of our ship, and you can choose the

stateroom you want, at the price you wish to pay. But don't delay! Reservations are coming in fast, and the early ones are getting their choice of staterooms. The cost of the all-expense ticket starts at \$515.00, and if you are interested in getting one of the lower cost staterooms, now is the time to secure it! In fact, now is the time to make your reservation in any case.



It's fun to shop in the Caribbean Islands for bargain-priced native wares, and in the beautiful island of Jamaica you'll find the colorful strings of beads and things made of straw very enticing.

E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me without any obligation on my part a copy of the itinerary of your Caribbean Cruise, Jan. 23-February 7, 1957.

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Please print your name and address

Six Points For More Poultry Income

A FEW CHANGES in management practices could bring many Delaware broiler growers up to 10 cents extra income per bird and egg producers as much as 50 cents more per layer, reports Si McHenry, extension poultryman at the University of Delaware.

Many of the necessary changes in management to get this extra income should be made during the first few weeks after the chicks are received, he says. Here are six of the most important tips on brooding chicks, in his opinion.

1. Have your poultry house cleaned, repaired and new litter put in at least a week before the chicks are to arrive. Don't use green sawdust litter unless you can allow time for it to dry out thoroughly.

2. Be sure to operate your brooder stoves at least 24 hours before the chicks arrive to make sure they are working properly and the house is warm. If the litter is wet when you put it in, it may take the brooder stoves several days to dry it out.

3. Replace faulty thermostats with new ones. You can check them easily under a hot water faucet to see if they expand quickly. Some growers don't take any chance at all; they put new ones in each year. When the chicks arrive, be sure that temperature under coal and electric brooders is 90 to 95 degrees at the edge of the hover. For gas brooders, temperature should be that high 6 inches under the edge.

4. Place a chick guard 15 to 18 inches high around each stove, leaving 3 feet of space between guard and hover.

5. Be sure you've set one-gallon glass jars full of water in a circle around the edge of the hover. You'll need one of these for each hundred chicks if you don't want some to die from lack of water. These glass jars are a necessary starter for the chicks regardless of the type of automatic water fountain you may have in the poultry house.

— A. A. —

BETTER FEEDS — BETTER BREEDS

Improvement in feeds and in breeding make it possible now to grow a broiler ready for market in 10 weeks, where once it took 13. There has been some argument as to whether better feed or better breeds are responsible and some experiments at the University of Wisconsin give a partial answer.

Using a modern broiler strain of bird compared to the ordinary, and a modern broiler ration compared to an old-timer, these results were secured. Broilers grew 20% better on a 1951 broiler ration than they did on the ration recommended in 1936.

A current broiler strain grew 24% faster than a heavy breed commonly grown in 1936.

Both feeds and breeds are important. It looks like a draw.

BABCOCK'S

Healthy Chick News

SEPTEMBER 1956

Why Some "Local"
or "Batch-Mix"
Mashes Cut
Production



Are you feeding a "mixer mash" plus ground home grown grains? A lot of poultrymen are. During the past year, I have found flocks showing lots of pause and neck moult on such feeds in the East and Middle-west. Why?

Because the corn is only about half ground. The more forward layers eat out the big pieces of corn, leaving the remainder to other birds. What happens? The bosses get too much corn and soon stop laying. When they stop laying, other birds become bosses. Then they eat the corn out and stop laying. By this time, the first group is ready to lay again. In every instance where I suggested that a poultryman feed a branded feed that is properly ground and mixed, the birds soon return to high lay — 75% to 90%.

I have found "local" feeds containing calf pellets, cotton-seed cake, lumps of molasses, kernels of coarsely cracked corn, cockle, pieces of low quality, high fiber oats and whole wheat.

If you think I'm wrong on this, try sifting out your mash as it comes from the bag. If it is carelessly ground and mixed, I'd suggest you put one pen on a top quality feed and see what happens. If your "local" mash is well ground and well mixed and gives top lay, that's wonderful!

This Year Raise Babcock Bessies—America's Really Fine Layer in All Sections of the U.S.

I sincerely believe you'll find that Babcock Bessies combine these nine factors better than any commercial egg layer ever developed.

1. Exceptional livability as chicks and as layers. Outstanding resistance to leucosis.

2. High rate of lay.

3. Large early egg size. Also nice uniform size eggs.

4. Persistency. Lay heavily for 12 to 15 months. Good second year layers.

5. Good freedom from cannibalism if properly managed.

6. Easy birds to handle.

7. Good shells and interior egg quality.

8. Just the right size bird to give you good feed conversion and yet give you a big egg without getting all tired out doing it.

9. A really fine cage layer.

Babcock Bessies are a White Leghorn strain cross produced by mating a fine "top-cross" male we have been breeding for several years onto our pure Babcock Barbara strain of females we have been breeding for 18 years.

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We have licensed a number of top hatcherymen in various parts of the U.S. to hatch Babcock Bessies. They have Babcock breeders direct from us mated to produce Babcock Bessies that are just as good as the ones we hatch at Ithaca. Please send coupon for names of hatcheries in various parts of the U.S. holding a Babcock Franchise who can supply you.

Sincerely

Morgan C. Babcock

Dear Babcock:

— Please send catalog.

— I want chicks on _____ 195_____

— Please send name of Franchise Hatchery who can supply me with Babcock Bessies.

Name _____

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Fried Chicken Most Popular

By L. M. HURD

WHAT METHOD of preparing poultry meat for the table is most popular with housewives? It is not generally realized, but the size of your family and the amount of money you earn often decides whether you have fried or roast chicken.

Cornell University has the facts to prove it. Recently, Dana Goodrich, a graduate assistant in the Agricultural Economics Department, interviewed 290 homemakers in Ithaca, N. Y. on specific methods used in cooking chicken. He found that fried chicken was the most popular. As a matter of fact, over 40 per cent of the housewives reported that they served fried chicken exclusively. Roast chicken ranked second. Nearly one fifth of the families interviewed were served chicken cooked in this manner, but with the increase in broiler production, many consumers apparently turned to the younger chickens that were suitable for frying. However, the roaster still continued to have considerable popularity among consumers.

The third most popular method of serving chicken was by stewing. Fourteen per cent of the families served it in this manner. Goodrich thinks that the large scale production of the fryer type of chicken in recent years has led to the decline in popularity of stewing chicken.

Broiled chicken was last on the list, notwithstanding the increased popularity of this method at outdoor functions. Less than one-tenth of the housewives commonly served broiler chickens.

Goodrich found that the higher income families had fried chicken more often than families with less money. Roast chicken was most popular with medium income families. Stewed chicken, contrary to expectations, was served less often than fried or roasted chicken by low-income families. The lower income groups were inclined to vary the method of cooking to take advantage of the most favorable price situations.

One reason for making this study of methods of preparing chicken is to provide poultrymen, distributors and storekeepers with consumer practices so that they will be in a better position to meet consumer demands.

— A. A. —

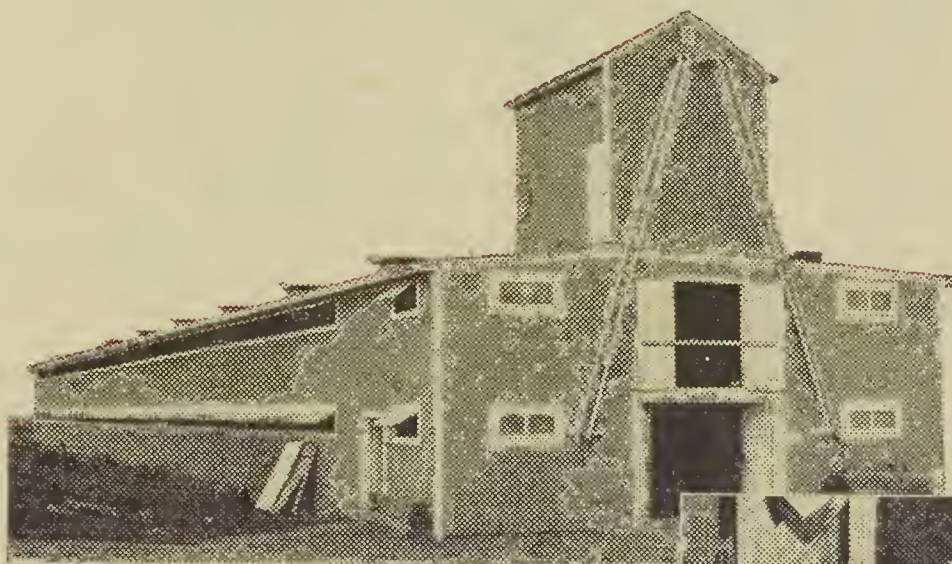
TEN POINT DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM

A disease control program will help you produce at a profit. Consider the following points. Maybe the inclusion of a couple in your program could strengthen it.

1. Start your chicks in a clean house which has been thoroughly disinfected.
2. Rear your young stock as isolated from the adult birds as is practical.
3. Vaccinate and inoculate according to recommendations for your area.
4. Control and eliminate the rats on your farm.
5. Dispose of your dead birds by burning, burial, or in a disposal pit.
6. Keep the litter dry and workable at all times.
7. Cull all sick birds upon detection.
8. Get a laboratory diagnosis on your sick birds.
9. Dispose of the poultry manure on ground which will not be used as a chicken range.
10. Consider all visitors, used crates, poultry dealers, feed bags and second-hand egg cases as disease carriers.

—H. C. Hutchings, Jr., Cornell Poultry Department

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Broiler house at Fairfield, Me.

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He knows that Wirthmore research gives him constantly better feeding results — proved by his most recent 16,000 bird lot at 3.79 lbs. average weight and 2.59 conversion.

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Your Veterinarian Discusses: Vibriosis

THE other day we visited a farm where a heifer had aborted her calf at about the fourth month.

This was the third occurrence of this kind in about two months, and the owner was beginning to get a little worried about the matter. In addition to the abortions, he was having considerable trouble in getting his heifers settled with calf. He was inclined to believe that the breeding troubles were due to vaccination against Bang's disease, since he'd never had so many before he started a calfhood-vaccination program on his farm. He thought that the abortions might be caused by a lack of some kind of a mineral or vitamin in the ration. However, an investigation showed that both the breeding troubles and abortions, were being caused by a contagious disease called vibriosis.

This is caused by a germ called *Vibrio fetus*, and animals of both sexes and all ages are susceptible. The means of spread isn't definitely known, but the germs are probably most often swallowed with food and water. It's likely that it is also spread by the breeding act, for the germs have been found in the semen of infected bulls.

Abortions may occur at any time, but they are commonest during the first half of pregnancy. Other symptoms are much like those of Bang's with yellow calves, retained after-birth, vaginal discharges, and pus in the uterus all being reported. Abortions that occur at two or three months may easily escape notice, and signs of heat in supposedly pregnant animals may furnish the first hint that something is wrong in a herd.

The disease may be diagnosed in any of four different ways:

1. By a blood test of suspected animals, preferably close to the time of abortion. This test is not too reliable, because the antigens produced by vibriosis may disappear from the blood within a short time so that animals that were once infected won't react to the test.

2. By making a microscopic examination of stomach contents from an aborted calf and finding *V. fetus* germs.

3. By incubating such stomach contents so that the germs will multiply and be easier to find under the microscope.

4. By making a microscopic examination of semen and finding *V. fetus* germs.

Animals shown as diseased by any of these four methods must then be considered as both carriers and spreaders.

No treatment is recognized for vibriosis at this time, although injections of antibiotics directly into the uterus may help settle females that are having breeding troubles. In view of the fact that most infected animals soon recover from this disease without anything being done, it is doubtful that treatment is needed very badly, anyway.

Preventive measures are largely limited to following these five practices:

1. Blood testing all purchased animals for vibriosis.

2. Making purchases only from herds known to be free of suspicious symptoms like abortions and breeding troubles.

3. Isolating females for at least 30 days after they're brought home.

4. Insisting that bulls furnishing artificial services for the herd be regularly tested for vibriosis.

5. Making sure that purchased bulls have a satisfactory conception rate as shown by the records of cows bred to them during the past year.

In case of an outbreak, the following practices are recommended for preventing further spread of the disease:

1. Cows identified as infected should be isolated and not bred naturally until they are negative to the blood test.

2. Bulls identified as infected should be removed from both natural and artificial service until they are negative to the blood test.

— A. A. —

LIKES POTATO MARKETING AGREEMENTS

Mr. Verne Beverly
Presque Isle, Maine

I agree with and approve of your and Walter Been's article in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This article clearly explains how Marketing Agreements benefit potato growers. Any plan that results in a better quality product going to the consumer will increase consumption and give a fairer price to growers.

A Marketing Agreement plan to be successful must have a diversion incentive. We should recognize the National Potato Council for recommending a diversion program in August of 1955 and the USDA for accepting the recommendation and for putting the plan into operation. Without this diversion program I do not believe that the Maine Marketing Agreement would have been such a success.

It is regrettable that more of the producing areas do not have Marketing Agreements. Here in Upstate N. Y. the fear of government control, the problems of compulsory inspections, and no starch plants are the objections we hear. It is going to take an educational program to explain the plan and to overcome these objections. Articles such as yours are helping to do just this.

—Lewis M. Hardison, Richford, N. Y.

— A. A. —

BALES SILAGE

DAIRYMAN, Paul Muscavitz, of Georgetown, Massachusetts, bales his grass silage in the field to save tying up money for a field chopper, wagons, unloader or elevator. He cuts, rakes, bales all the same morning, trucks the bales to the silo, cuts the strings and dumps the grass silage into a stationary corn chopper for chopping and blowing into the silo.

He adjusts his baler to make small bales for easier handling. He's been doing it four years now, and figures he's saving money.—C.L.S.

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HERD BANGS CERTIFIED — T.B. ACCREDITED
—CALFHOOD VACCINATED — ELIGIBLE TO GO ANYWHERE!

41 HEAD: 40 milking females, including 8 Fall cows, others in various stages of lactation — 1 bull. 12:00 Noon, Thursday, September 20, 1956, at Rosemary Farm—on Rose's Brook Road, 3 miles west of South Kortright, in Delaware County, N. Y. (Town is on Route 10, midway between Stamford and Delhi.) A HERD BUILT—by a program of consistently using good-quality bulls of the breed. Included in Sale will be many animals carrying the blood of The Keeper of Lee's Hill, Jane's Royal of Vernon also N.Y.A.B.C. daughters.

Lunch available at farm. Overnight accommodations at South Kortright, Stamford, Delhi.

Auctioneer: TOM P. WHITTAKER, Brandon, Vt.
For Catalog Write:
FRANK L. JEWETT, Sale Mgr., Oneida, N. Y.

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30 COWS—10 BRED HEIFERS—5 HEIFER CALVES
2 YOUNG BULLS

Tom Baldwin of Treadwell has consigned his herd of 14 Cows, 3 Bred Heifers, and 2 young Bulls. There will be 20 Cows and Bred Heifers selected from 15 other good herds in the area that will be fresh or due soon. The Baldwin cattle will be in all stages. Sixteen daughters of some of the Breed's best App. sires are included. HEALTH: Majority are Bang's Certified and Calf. Vacc. All will be T.B. and Blood Tested within 30 days before sale. Lunch at the Sale.
TOM WHITTAKER, Sale Mgr., BRANDON, Vt.

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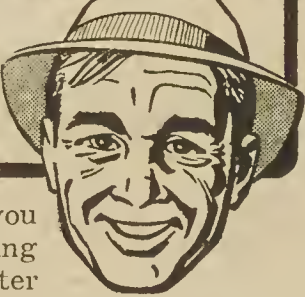
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I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by
Cy Watkins



What would you think about having a lion with a litter of cubs out behind the barn? Or maybe a rhinoceros? Imagine having a rhino out in the pasture? Be kinda strange, wouldn't it, having "big game" on the farm?

Well, it wasn't long ago that the gran-pappy of those pigs of yours was as dangerous and fierce as any "big game" in the world. Folks say he was meaner than any old lion or tiger. And when he was mad, he was faster than you'd ever figure . . . there's many a hunter who never got a chance to load a second shot.

Now take a look at those domestic hogs of yours. Sure, they're still nothing to get careless with, but they're a long way from the wild pigs, or even from the old razorback for that matter.

Today's pig is a meat makin' machine, pure and simple. Been bred that way by a lot of real smart cookies. You put the "right stuff" in the front end and the critter just somehow turns to meat!

And that's where Watkins comes in. The Watkins Hog Program takes advantage of every bit of a pig's meat-making ability . . . and it starts even before the sow is bred. And during gestation, you'll be feeding those pigs the "right stuff" even before they're farrowed.

By the time they're farrowed, they're well on their way. Big-framed. Vigorous. Eager to grow. Next problem is to get 'em on the Watkins Pre-Starter ration. And ain't that ridiculous? When pigs are such pigs, why you should have to coax 'em to eat! It's not always easy, with the Watkins Pre-Starter or any other kind. It takes some time, but it's worth it for several reasons:

1. The 1956 baby pig **NEEDS** the high fortification, the minerals, vitamins and antibiotic that only a pre-starter supplement can give.
2. A sow's milk is undependable, both in quantity and quality. Strong pigs may get their tummies full but the pickings'll be slim for the weaker ones. (Yet the Pre-Starter will save the weak ones, and turn 'em into good, thrifty pigs.)

But I can argue all day and it won't take the place of good hard facts, will it? So here are the facts . . . proved by thousands of litters. The earlier a pig gets on the Watkins Pre-Starter, the better off he is. He'll do better during growing and fattening, use less feed per pound of gain, be a better-doing pig, and be ready to trade for cash sooner.

To top it off, the Watkins Pre-Starter, like the other Watkins pork rations, **COSTS LESS** than any other ration of comparable quality because you mix it yourself . . . from Watkins Min-Vite for Swine. Next time your Watkins Dealer calls, why not give him a few minutes for some hog-talk?

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

What Kind of a Life Partner?

Prize Winning Letters In Our Latest Contest

KINDNESS MOST IMPORTANT

First Prize for Girls

BEING sixteen I am naturally very interested in boys. Although I know that it is impossible for a boy to be perfect in every respect, there are certain qualities that I think every boy can develop.

I think kindness is the most important of these qualities. Kindness covers a lot of things. It includes respect for other people's feelings, ability to realize that there are certain things that a girl considers important, such as being on time, or telephoning if he can't avoid being late.

A sense of responsibility is a fine quality. A boy should try to see that a girl is home at the hour set by her parents. This makes them like the boy, and they will not give their daughter a hard time when she wants to go out with him.

I like it if a boy asks my opinion about where to go, or what we are going to do. It makes me feel that he respects my opinion. I like him to carry his part of the conversation. It makes me ill at ease if I know that I have to rattle on, getting an occasional "yes" or "no," or a grunt from him, boring us both.

I like sincerity in a boy, also. I know when he tells me that I look nice or that he likes the way I have done something, he really means it and is not just handing me a line or flattering me. It makes me feel like a fool to know that I have swallowed a lot of blarney.

I like a boy to be polite and a gentleman at all times, whether we are alone or on a crowded street. Most boys have been taught good manners by their parents or can learn them from books, so there is no excuse for impoliteness.

Not every boy can be tall, dark and handsome, but each one can make himself "nice," which includes all of the qualities that I have mentioned.—*D. H., New York*

* * *

A BACHELOR SPEAKS

First Prize for Boys

ITURNED 26 four weeks ago, and am still a bachelor, but on such a pleasant subject I would like to write. Whether one calls it the soul, or the inner self, or personality, there is something inside a girl that is most important of all the things I like in girls. It is rare and hard to find, and one looks for it first in the eyes. They are nature's doorways to the inner self, and they should be clear and grave, yet untroubled.

I like a girl's laugh and smile, her look of concern and the way she puts her hand on your arm in times of trouble. And when one sees the slow tears of hurt or sorrow dropping, one's heart gives a great wrench. One does not forget, and this is called love.

I like a girl's hands. They are always smaller and softer than mine. I like them long, and hope that they play the piano or some instrument. I love to hear a girl sing, quite different from a bass male voice, much clearer and sweeter, and pleasant to sing with. And I like to hear a girl talk in a low grave tone that occasionally breaks into laughter.

I like the graceful way in which a girl walks, and I love the way she runs, which is not graceful at all. Then I laugh to see her "galumphing along."

I like a girl's mind; it is so different from a man's. One can't argue too strongly with a girl, and I like taking

care not to hurt these feelings so much more tender than my own.

Although I am very bad at it, I like to comfort a girl when she is sad, because a man always seems strong then. And I like her own voice full of warmth and concern when I myself am dismayed.

So that is what I like in a girl, graceful, awkward, shy, bold, gravely laughing and walking by my side for a short way or forever.—*G.S., New York*

* * *

STILL LIKES SAME BOY

MY HUSBAND is my life partner and this is my description of him, though it's very hard to write all the good things about him. A newspaper would not cover it.

I first saw him as a boy around the age of 10 years, and myself the same age. He was very unlucky as a child, as his parents could not take care of him and his sister. They gave them to the state to take care of, but my husband always had a very level head and after he was 15 years of age he worked and took care of himself. He was always good and honest, trustworthy and very considerate of others. I don't think there is a man anywhere to match him.

We have four children, ages 19, 13, 11 and 6, and he is the same to them all. If they need money, he gives it to them without complaint, but advises them to spend it wisely, which they do. Whenever the children need to be corrected, he sits down and talks very understandingly in a low voice and explains very carefully, but at the same time very sternly, so that they understand his meaning. They all love him for it.

If he promises us something, he stands by it under any circumstances. His plans are always of how to do things to include us all. There has been quite a lot of sickness in the family and he is so sympathetic.

His wages are not overwhelming, but he has a steady job. He works 60 hours a week and averages \$70. But we manage to have a nice car and a checking account. Our oldest boy is married now. When he started a new job and bought a new car, he had to have a co-signer, as he is under 21. My husband stood behind him to help him get started, and always is very helpful to our family and neighbors. His reputation is very good and clean.

I could write pages more about him, so my opinion of "What I like in boys" includes my husband even though he is 41 years old and I am 40. He is still a boy when it comes to playing games with the children.

I know I made a right choice in marrying him, and I consider myself very lucky to have such a good husband and father for our children.—*I.B., Maine*

* * *

SHARING DREAMS

A GIRL who attends church and takes part in its activities has, I think, a keener appreciation of the true and important values of life. Her Christian teaching makes her a more understanding and better person in the home, in life, in college or the business office. She is more tolerant of others' feelings, their likes and dislikes.

If a young man has a goal set in life, say of a college degree, or to be the best there is in his field, the right girl can give him encouragement that can make the difference between his success or failure all through life.

With a girl, a man can share his dreams. A girl's inspiration will usually bring these dreams into reality. If you do reach your goal, she will be there to share your success, but if on

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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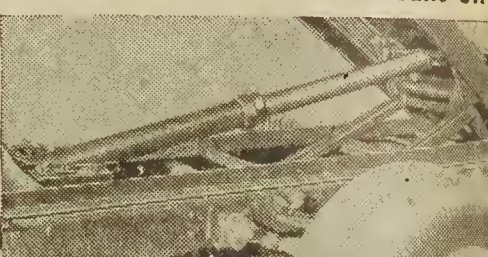
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the other hand, failure dims the rosy horizon, she will stand by and aid you at a time when you need it most.

A girl may dress in satins or lace, wear jeans or overalls, but deep inside, beneath the clothes, the girl has a real, warm, deep and understanding heart. It's when the going gets the toughest that she'll come through and show you that you have a true friend.—G.W.H., New York

* * *

GOOD LOOKS NO GUARANTEE

EVERY GIRL has her own idea of the "perfect" boy friend. At seventeen, I have accumulated quite a list of qualities for my "ideal."

Too often we are impressed with physical attractiveness and later discover that a handsome physique and charming face cannot compensate for bad manners, slovenly appearance, or objectionable character. Therefore, I don't consider a handsome face a guarantee of a desirable date.

Upon meeting someone new, I first of all notice appearance. The importance of neat clean clothes and personal cleanliness cannot be overestimated. Nothing can beat soap and water, comb, fingernail file, and shoe polish to make a good impression.

Manners cannot be emphasized

always the good looking, athletic type or the free spenders whom the girls prefer. Rather, the boys who have the seemingly mysterious thing called "personality" are usually the popular ones.

There are many qualities that go into the making of a pleasing personality. Here are some of the things which I think girls consider important.

Good Sportsmanship: This means something more than being a good athlete. It means playing the rules of the game of life—not talking about your own bad luck, but not gloating if you win.

Gentlemanly behavior: Good manners will go further than good looks. I, as a girl of 14 years of age, think girls care about the impression a boy makes on other people. Knowing how to act in public is important. Little courtesies such as walking next to the curb, greeting adults, and getting a girl home at the scheduled hour will usually win a girl's admiration.

Neat appearance: I think girls prefer boys who are neat and tidy. I dislike, mussed suits, soiled shirts and dirty fingernails. Haircuts and neatly combed hair are important if you want to impress the girls and expect them to notice you.

Consideration of girls preference: Girls like boys who are thoughtful and considerate. They like to have a boy

Can Animals Think?

We have a little Boston terrier at our house that understands a vocabulary of several words and knows, I am sure, what any member of the family is going to do when he starts doing it. In dozens of ways she does things that I am sure require at least some elemental thinking.

Scientists say that animals do not really think. They work on memory and instinct—whatever that is. How do you feel about it? Do animals think?

For the best short letter on his subject giving reasons for and examples of your conclusions, American Agriculturist will pay \$5.00, and \$1.00 for all the others we can find room to print. Letters should be written plainly on only one side of the paper, typewritten if possible, but this is not an absolute requirement. Address them to American Agriculturist, Department CAT, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and have them in our office not later than Sept. 17.

enough, either. They are one of the distinctive marks of a gentleman and can transform the boy next door into a knight in shining armor.

So far we have just "scratched the surface" of my ideal. What about intelligence? I'd much rather talk to a boy with good common sense and general knowledge than a fellow with the brains of Einstein, but who doesn't know what's going on outside his front door.

Now let's examine his character. I admire the boy who is considerate and respectful of his elders, and who accepts and profits by their advice, who is friendly, dependable, cooperative, honest and humble; who keeps striving toward better things, and will work hard to provide for his family; who treats his mother with especial respect and kindness; and who will be as respectful and polite to me when we are alone as when we are among others.

But most important of all, I want this boy to have faith and trust in God and follow His Word, for if he does, he will be automatically striving for the best in life, and he and I will have this bond in common. What better foundation could a marriage have? — D. R., New York

* * *

PROTECTION APPRECIATED

I THINK many boys have an idea that they must possess good looks, wavy hair, be athletic and have plenty of spending money to be popular with girls.

But don't you believe it, boys. It isn't

notice and remember what they wear, what movie and television stars they like, what foods they prefer and where they like to go.

Protectiveness: I think most girls like to have male protection against mice, spiders, thunderstorms and other terrifying things.

I think girls also like to be on time to a dance or party.

Girls like boys who are cheerful and have a good sense of humor. They also like boys who are reliable and dependable.—M.C., Pa.

* * *

PHYSICAL HANDICAP DOESN'T MATTER

MY DREAM man is the one who uses no bad language, has courage to speak his own honest opinion, lives up to the Ten Commandments and the golden rule. A man should have good manners and acquire enough education to prepare himself for his future life as a husband able to support a family. A man as perfect as this is not impossible, and I'm hoping he'll come my way some day.

Some girls only consider good looks and think that if a man has a physical handicap he is not worthy of love. If they only knew it, he needs love more than anyone else. My uncle has been blind for over 20 years; he has never married, but he needs the loving care and help of his friends and relatives.

Any man who loves an animal of any sort wins my admiration, as a friend of animals is a friend of mankind.—F.D., New York

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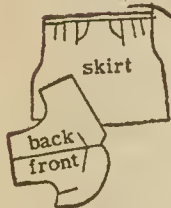
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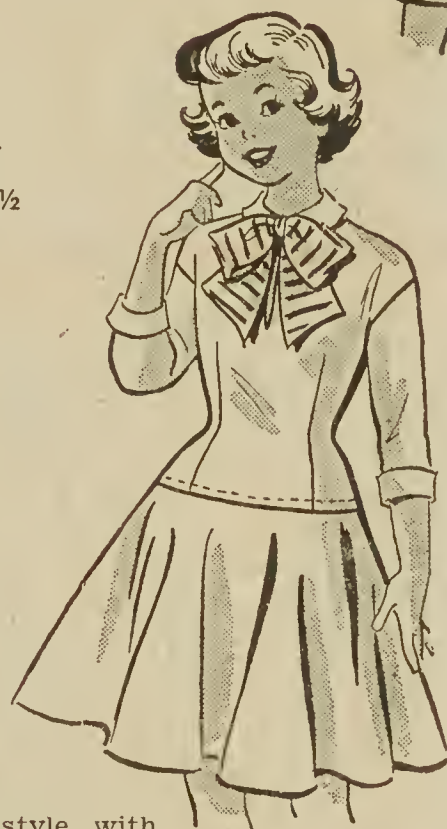
9095
SIZES
14½—24½



4616
SIZES
12—20; 40



9002
SIZES
14½—24½



9305
SIZES
6—14



4619
SIZES
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4616. A princess silhouette in your favorite step-in styling. The soft, simple lines are adaptable to many fabrics. Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 40. Size 16 takes 4¾ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

9095. Step-in dress to delight the half-sizer. See the softly draped neckline and pretty pockets. A Printed Pattern in half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ takes 4½ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

4619. A wonderful bra to give you firm, comfortable support—the perfect foundation for all your fashions. Women's sizes 36 to 50. Size 36 takes 1 yd. 35-in. 35 cents.

9002. A smart step-in style with long-waisted look for the half-sizer. See the unusually pretty collar detail. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ takes 3¾ yds. 35-in.; ¾ yd. contrast. 35 cents.

9305. A longer waist above her favorite whirly skirt. She'll love the saucy neckline bow. Girls' sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10 takes 2¾ yds. 39-in.; ½ yd. contrast. 35 cents.

9340. Easy-sew jumper and companion blouse—designed for the shorter, fuller figure. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½: Jumper 3¾ yds. 39-in.; blouse, 1½ yds. 35 cents.



9340
SIZES
14½—24½

4785. Bright as a sunny morning is this button-back apron with gay rick-rack trim and appliqued posies. Women's sizes 36 to 52. Size 36 takes 3 yds. 35-in. Applique transfer included. 35 cents.

4526. Sew early for Santa! Make a complete wardrobe for her dolly—party dress, school dress, jumper, blouse, coat, pixie hat, nightie, robe, slip, and panties. In doll sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 inches tall. 35 cents.

4707. It's easy to make this classic—no fitting problems; no waistline seams. Just cinch waist with favorite belt. Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 40. Size 16 takes 4½ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

4526 Doll Wardrobe
FOR DOLL
14"—22"
TALL



4707
SIZES
12—20
40



4785
SIZES
36—52

Delectable Ways to Serve Fall's CHOICE FRUITS

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

WHAT a wealth of good eating, minerals, and vitamins tumble out of Fall's fruit basket—all those deliciously flavored, eye-appealing red, yellow, green and purple fruits, with their tartness, juiciness, and crispness! Fruit cups, fruit plates, fruit bowls, fruit trays, fruit garnishes, fruit salads, fruit desserts, preserved fruits—there is no end to ways to use fall fruits. Plan to serve them at every meal while they last, and try some of these delectable recipes:

FRESH FRUIT COMPOTE

Prepare small slices of watermelon, cantaloupe and honeydew balls. Remove small green seedless grapes from stems. Quarter and pit ripe plums. Peel, pit, and quarter peaches. If you have some late raspberries, strawberries, or blueberries, or blackberries, plan to use a few of these (otherwise use frozen ones).

For individual servings, arrange slices of watermelon, melon balls, and plum quarters attractively in flat glass serving dishes. Garnish with green grapes and add a few of any one of the berries. Just before serving, pour ginger ale over fruit and add a sprig of mint.

PEACH KUCHEN

Make up a recipe of your best rich pastry to which you have added 2 tablespoons sugar and ½ teaspoon baking powder. With your hands, press a fairly thick layer of pastry onto the bottom and up the sides of a square glass baking dish. Peel, halve, and pit enough peaches to fill the dish with slightly overlapping slices. Sprinkle peaches generously with sugar and a dash of cinnamon. Mix 1 cup rich milk or cream with 2 egg yolks and pour over the peaches. Bake in a hot oven (400°) about 25 to 35 minutes. Serves 6 to 8.

FROZEN FRESH PEAR SALAD

Pare, halve, and core ripe pears. Arrange pears cut side up in a shallow glass baking dish or pan. For an 8-inch dish you will need about 8 to 10 halves, depending upon their size. Soften and thin 2 packages of cream cheese with about 1 cup or more of French dressing. Pour around pear halves and freeze. At serving time, cut into servings and arrange on crisp salad greens with rounded side of pears up. If you wish, you may place a layer of sliced fresh pears in the pan before pouring over the thinned cream cheese.

SERVE-YOURSELF FRUIT PLATTER

Place a cottage cheese mold (see recipe below) in the center of a large platter covered with crisp salad greens. Along each side arrange overlapping slices of different kinds of melons and garnish with any berries available. At each end arrange peach halves and pear halves which have been dipped in fruit juice or ascorbic acid mixture to prevent darkening. Garnish with clusters of green seedless grapes. Serve one of the Poppy Seed Fruit Salad Dressings available in your super market and buttered nut bread slices or sandwiches with this fruit platter. Here is the recipe for the cottage cheese mold:

MOLDED COTTAGE CHEESE SALAD

1½ tablespoons gelatin
1½ cup cold water
¾ cup light cream
3 cups cottage cheese
1½ to 1 teaspoon salt
1½ cup slivered, toasted almonds, if desired

Soften gelatin in cold water and then place over hot water and stir until dissolved. Blend into the cream. Fold in the cottage cheese, salt, and nuts, if

used, and blend well. Pour into an oiled bread tin and chill overnight. If you wish, mold this salad in a ring mold and fill center with fall fruit mixture after unmolding. Serves 6 to 8.

WAYS WITH MELON

Cut spears of watermelon, honeydew, and cantaloupe, arrange on salad plates in alternating slices, and garnish with wedge of lime.

Slice cantaloupes crosswise, peel and top slices with different colored sherbets.

Cut cantaloupes in quarters and serve scoop of ice cream in center.

For a serve-yourself cantaloupe sundae dessert, arrange on a large tray small cantaloupe halves, a bowl with scoops of ice cream, and several bowls of sauces, such as raspberry, pineapple, peach, etc. To serve fancy, cut edges of melons into scallops or points.

LAYERED PEACH SPONGE CAKE

2 egg whites
2 egg yolks
1 cup sugar
1 cup sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup hot milk
1 tablespoon butter

Beat egg whites until stiff. Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon colored. Add beaten yolks to the stiffly beaten whites and beat well. Beat in the sugar. Mix and sift flour, baking powder, and salt, and fold into the egg mixture. Add butter to the hot milk, and blend into the mixture. Pour into 9-inch pie tin, the bottom only of which has been lightly greased with butter. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 25 minutes. Cool and remove from pan. At serving time, slice crosswise. Place sweetened sliced peaches on bottom half. Adjust top piece. Add more peaches and cover with sweetened whipped cream. Serves 6 to 8.

DUTCH PLUM CAKE

1½ cups sifted flour
2½ teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons sugar
¼ cup shortening
1 egg
¼ cup milk
12 fresh prunes or plums

Sift dry ingredients. Cut in shortening until well blended. Beat egg slightly, combine with milk and add to flour mixture, stirring just enough to blend. Pat dough into a well buttered 9-inch round cake pan. Place plums, cut in two and stoned, skin side down, on dough. Sprinkle with topping made by blending 3 tablespoons butter with ⅔ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, and 1½ tablespoons lemon juice. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) until golden brown, 30 to 35 minutes. Serve warm with cream or ice cream. Serves 6.

FROZEN FRESH FRUIT COMPOTE

3½ cups sugar
4 cups boiling water
¾ teaspoon ascorbic acid
8 medium (2 to 2½ pounds) fresh peaches
4 large (2 pounds) fresh pears
1 medium fresh pineapple OR
1 large can pineapple chunks
2 medium fresh cantaloupes

Combine sugar and water, stir until dissolved, and cool. Stir in ascorbic acid. Cool and place in refrigerator while preparing fruits. Peel, stone, and slice ripe but firm peaches to make 6 cups. Peel, core, and dice pears to make 4 cups. Peel pineapple and prepare 4 cups small wedges or use pineapple chunks. Cut out 4 cups cantaloupe balls with small scoop. As you prepare the fruit, place it in a large

(Continued on Page 29)



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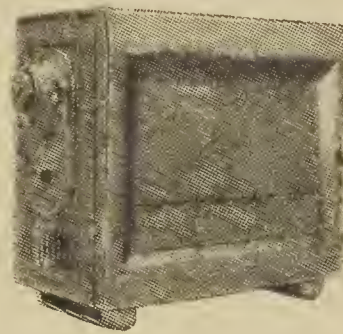
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Her cooking has won 37 ribbons

Syracuse Mother Wins Gold Cup in State Fair Cooking Contest

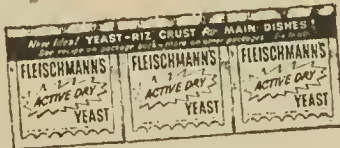
Son John is just one member of the Stiles family who inspires Mrs. Everett Stiles to win cooking contests. The others are her older son and her husband. Shown here are a few of the many prizes Mrs. Stiles has won—all at the New York State Fair. In fact last year at this fair, Mrs. Stiles won 9 prizes and that Gold Cup as well.

The busy mother of two young sons, and an active member of church and civic groups, Mrs. Stiles likes to find handy ways of doing things. That's why she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It keeps for months so it's always handy when I need it," she says.

"And this fresh lively yeast rises so fast."

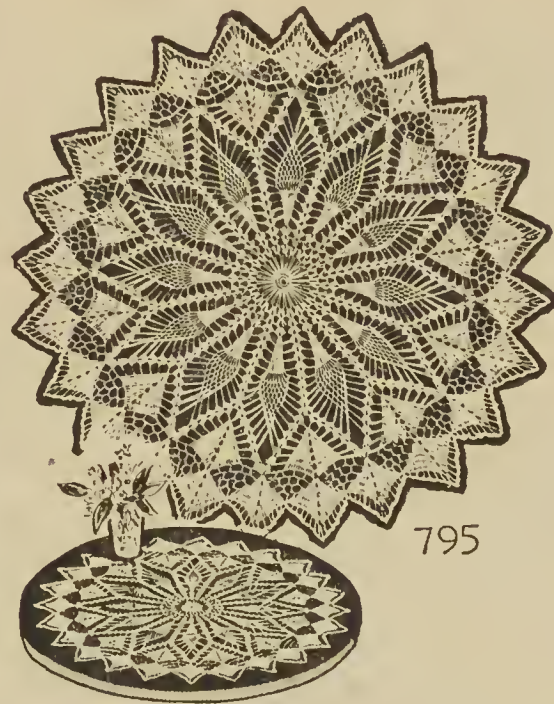
That's how most good cooks feel about Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! This dry yeast is so convenient—keeps for months on your shelf. And it's fast rising, easy to use. When you bake at home, use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast for your yeast-raised specialties and for the new "Yeast-Riz" main dishes. There's a "Yeast-Riz" recipe on every "Thrifty Three" strip!

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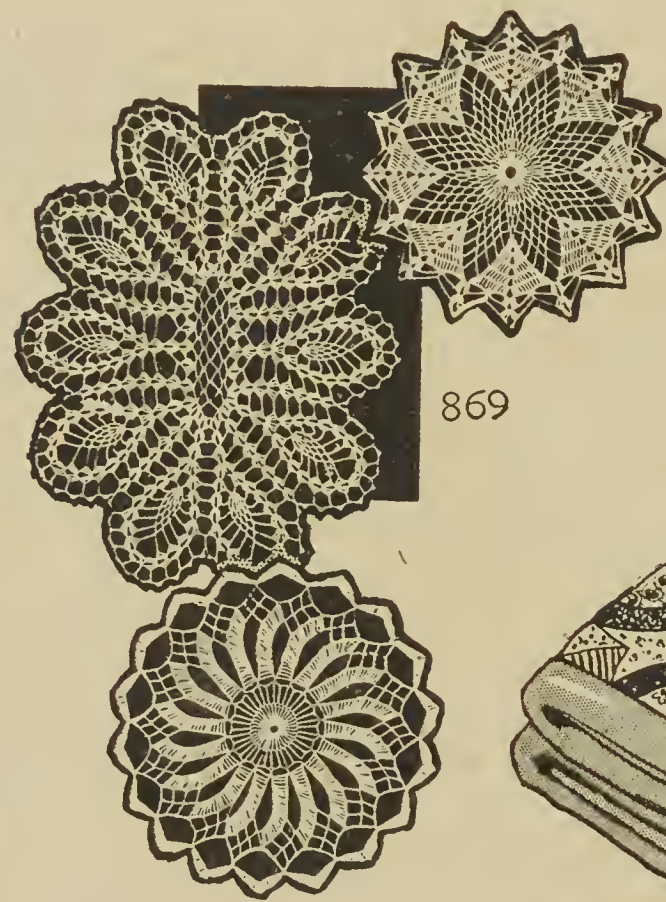
September Needlework



795. Dainty pineapple design forms center of this pretty doily. Directions for crochet set (22-inch large doily and smaller matching doily) in No. 30 mercerized cotton; smaller in No. 50. For larger doilies, use string. 25 cents.

7046. Pretty party dress with puffed sleeves and embroidery icing. Use remnants. Child's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Pattern, embroidery transfer. STATE SIZE. 25 cents.

7248. He's a bunny; he's a pajama bag! Tots pop their P.J.'s into the slit in front; bunny snoozes on bed all day 'til nighttime. Two flat pieces, plus round stuffed head. Pattern pieces, transfers, 25 cents.



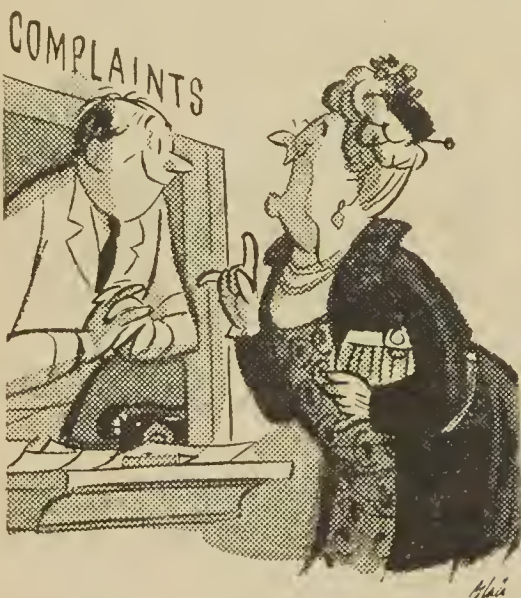
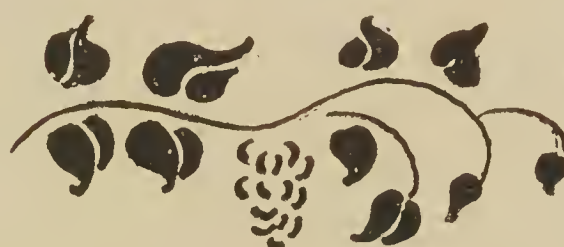
869. In just a few hours you can crochet a pretty doily for table or chair. Three jiffy-crochet doilies in No. 50 mercerized cotton. Round doilies are 7 and 7½ inches; oval, 9 x 12 inches. Larger in No. 30 or bedspread cotton. Directions. 25 cents.

645. Make a colorful patchwork quilt from gay scraps. Pattern, charts, easy directions for making 80 x 104-inch patchwork cover. 25 cents.



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Glee and your HOME

by Kay Eichelberger

New York State College of Home Economics

Suitable for Antiques

We live in an old house about 150 years old. I love antiques and all old things. I am doing some redecorating. Could you please tell me where I could purchase cloth for draperies, slip covers, etc., in a small, suitable over-all pattern? I would like wallpaper to match.

—Mrs. M.B., New York

Most of the department stores in large cities have material suitable for draperies and slip covers in small all-over patterns suitable for antiques. Very often they have the twin patterns in wallpaper and fabrics. You might write to the following sources and ask them to send you samples of materials and matching wallpaper:

William Hengerer Co., 465 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Adam Meldrum and Anderson Co., 404 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sibley's, Rochester, N. Y.

Macy and Co., New York, N. Y.

Gimbel Bros., New York, N. Y.

You might also consult mail order catalogues as they often carry materials with matching design for draperies and wallpaper.

Living-Dining Room

We would like to paint our living and dining rooms but we cannot decide what color. The rooms are separated by one-third wall; the rest being a large archway.

Our living room suite is beige, the rug is a floral pattern of blue, rose, gold, green (on beige), and our lampshades are forest green. Please do not suggest green as the walls are that now. The living room is quite dark due to a porch and surrounding trees.

In the dining room we have a gray rug, red and gray dinette set, a red and

yellow plain studio couch, and I would like to use gray draperies at the windows as they let in a lot of sunlight. This room opens onto a red, green and white kitchen, and a yellow, green, gray bedroom.—Mrs. J.S., New Jersey

Since your living and dining rooms are separated only by one-third wall and your living room is dark, I would paint them both the same color and a bright one. This will make them appear much larger.

I am sorry you did not mention the size of the two rooms, for the color is also determined by this. If the two rooms together are extremely long, you might paint the end of the living and dining room a darker shade of the color on the other walls and this will make it appear shorter.

Since your living room rug has a floral design of blue, rose, gold and

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Nothing in life is more wonderful than faith—the one great moving force which we can neither weigh in the balance nor test in the crucible.

—Sir William Osler

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

green on beige and your dining room has gray, red and yellow, I would use either a light beige, gray or yellow. Any of these three colors will harmonize with the colors in either room and are easy to live with.

Gray is very popular for walls, as a color scheme can be changed many times to go with gray. Draperies of the same gray would look well in both rooms as they too would make the room appear larger.

If you would not enjoy living with any of these colors, you could use a very light grayed rose or blue in both rooms.

Delectable Ways to Serve Fall's Choice Fruits

(Continued from Page 27)

bowl with enough sirup to cover to prevent darkening.

Pack in freezer containers to within ½ inch of top. Pour in enough sirup to cover fruit (about 3 cups fruit and 1 cup sirup will fill one quart container). Crumple a piece of wax paper and place on top of fruit to keep fruit immersed in sirup. Seal, label and freeze. Makes 6 quarts.

ELDERBERRY PIE

- 4 cups elderberries
- ½ to ¾ cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice or vinegar

Pastry for top and bottom of 9-inch pan

Wash and stem berries and combine with sugar and flour. Place in pastry-lined pie tin. Pour lemon juice or vinegar over berries. Top with crust, seal edge and make openings in top crust to allow steam to escape. Bake in hot oven (400°) 30 to 40 minutes.

FREEZING ELDERBERRIES

Since elderberries are free for the picking, you will want to freeze some for use later on in pie, cobbler, puddings, muffins, sauce. Wash and stem berries, package and freeze. If you plan to use berries frequently for pie, freeze an elderberry pie mixture. Use the

amounts suggested above under Elderberry Pie. When using for pie, proceed as above, adding lemon juice or vinegar, and top with crust, seal, and bake.

APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, OR PEAR CRISP

Arrange sliced apples (or sliced or halved peaches, sliced or halved pears, sliced or quartered plums) in a shallow greased baking dish. You will need about 3 to 4 cups of prepared fruit. Sprinkle lightly with salt, and a little water or lemon juice. Make a topping by combining 1 cup flour, ½ to 1 cup sugar (depending on fruit used and its tartness), 1 teaspoon baking powder, ¾ teaspoon salt, and 1 beaten egg. Pour over fruit. Then pour over all ¼ to ½ cup melted and cooled butter, and sprinkle with cinnamon. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 30 to 40 minutes. Serve warm with cream. Serves 6 to 8.

SWEET PICKLED APPLES

(Massachusetts Extension Service)

Choose a tart, well flavored apple. Wash, halve and core each apple and stick each half with 3 cloves. You will need 4 pounds of prepared apples. Make a sirup of 4 cups sugar, 2 cups vinegar, ½ teaspoon salt, bring to boil, add apples and simmer until tender. Pack in hot sterile jars, cover with boiling sirup and seal. Makes about 6 pints.



this famous cap makes canning and freezing simple and dependable!

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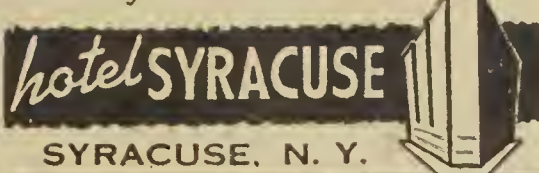


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Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields

Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

WHY SKIP ONE FIELD?

NO LONGER is there any doubt about the value of sidedressing nitrogen at the final cultivation of corn, meaning silage corn, sweet corn and corn for grain. Experiment stations and farmers in all corn growing States have shown that a dollar's worth of nitrogen will return from 2 to 10 dollars more crop, except in seasons with exceptional dry spells. The form in which the nitrogen is delivered to the soil seems to matter little, whether it is nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, ammonium nitrate, liquid nitrogen or anhydrous ammonia, a gas.

We used liquid nitrogen, which delivers to us out of Batavia at the lowest cost for a unit of actual nitrogen. An applicator device is attached to the 4-row cultivator, one tube for each row, and a big drum is mounted on the tractor frame above. The drum is refilled by a pump inserted into reserve drums on truck or wagon at the field.

The dose is about 40 lbs. of actual N. to the acre of corn, which in our case meant around 100 lbs. of the liquid we purchased. Cost was a bit more than \$4 an acre. Perhaps, next year, we shall use ammonium nitrate, a granular product without fumes, which has been declining in price and may go still lower.

All But One Field

So the liquid nitrogen went into the ground close behind the cultivator tooth adjoining each corn row, on 50 acres of sweet corn, Ohio K62, Michigan 250 and Cornell M4. On our best field where M4 is also planted adjoining the main barns, we fiddled around and debated the question of whether to add nitrogen to growing corn. Spinky, who is now my share-partner, was game, and would have stood half the cost. He left it up to me.

I thought of 31 years of regular rotation with legumes, systematic applications of superphosphate and for 15-18 years potash as well, plus liberal use of manure, including 2 coats in the past 2 winters. I recalled the time when with Jim Fisher on the place we had on the same field 105 bu. of dry shelled corn to the acre without sidedressed nitrogen. Thinking also of Spinky's situation of limited capital, I decided against the expenditure.

Experts View It

Walt Baran, fertility specialist from Batavia, and Dick Fuchs, a seedsman from Buffalo, estimate we have on this field about 20,000 corn plants per acre. That's an enormous population of corn to put on a single acre, and yet Walt Baran says it's not too thick. I wonder, even though I'm the fellow who urged Spinky to plant for a heavy stand of corn.

To insure it I went to the expense of discarding the "split-boot" fertilizer attachments which hurt germination, and had the more modern disk type applicators installed on the 4 row planter. These place the fertilizer to the side and below the seed kernels. In the spring the field consisted of legume sod, to rot which 125 lbs. of ammonium nitrate was applied ahead of the plow, containing 40 lbs. of actual N. At planting, 350 lbs. of 10-10-10 was used.

Will the 75 lbs. of actual applied nitrogen receive enough boost from the organic nitrogen in the sod and soil, to provide a combination which will keep this cornfield from showing signs of nitrogen deficiency? If the crop shows

nitrogen hunger, then how much more corn would have come from the \$4 an acre of liquid nitrogen we withheld from this field while providing it for others?

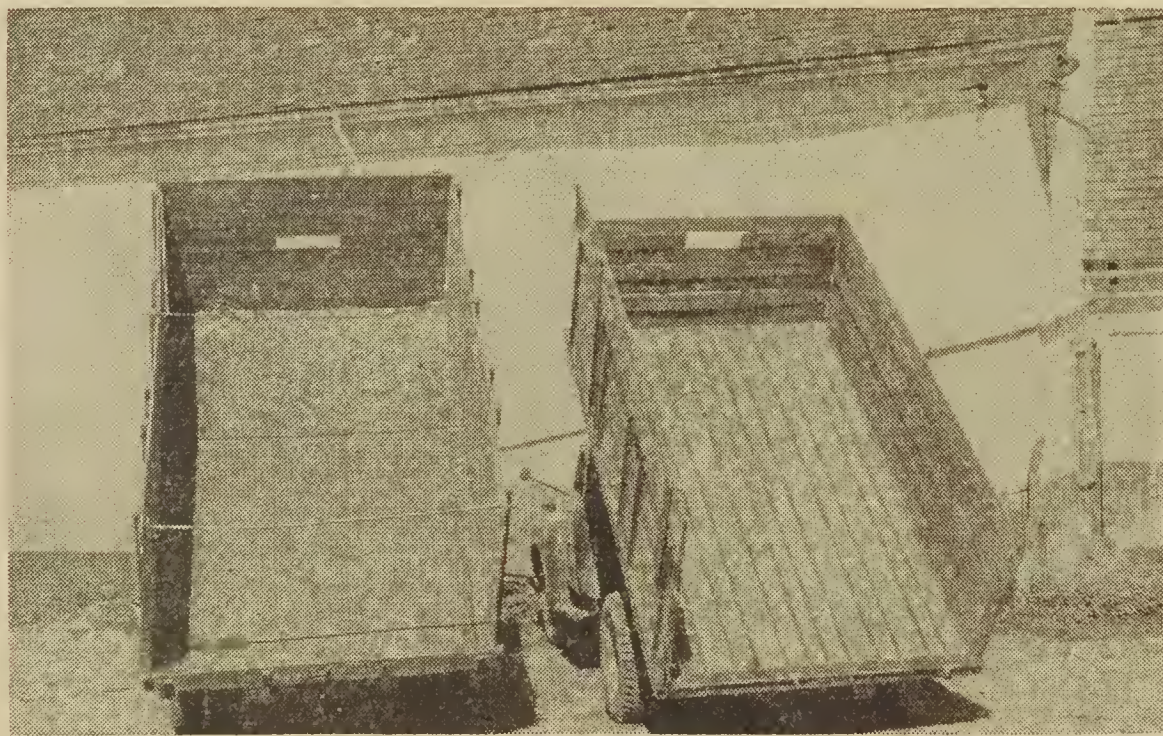
In general, can we grow field corn to best advantage without sidedressing with nitrogen, no matter how much the organic content of the soil has been built up? These are fair questions when applied to this particular field. A report of judgment will be made in the early November issue, or in any case by December. This field of M4 will be machine picked as soon after ripening as weather and other work will permit.

SCREENINGS

For the first time the entire acreage of Hayfields corn was seeded to ryegrass cover crop, instead of part of it, immediately following last cultivation. Our way means an extra operation with a whirligig seeder mounted on tractor, and Spinky's wife Marge did the 64 acre job. Among those who mentioned this page's July article on ryegrass cover crop was Clifford E. Snyder of Pittstown in North Jersey, one of the most successful farmers in the Northeast, who has been practicing cover cropping with ryegrass for many years. Mr. Snyder uses a 4 row cultivator, as we do, but has constructed his own seeders to mount on the cultivator so as to drop seed within but not beyond the 4-rows. Thus he avoids an extra operation in a period when time is precious.

* * *

One of the deepest satisfactions is to walk into a back pasture in late summer to look at springing heifers. Even on the roughest land, when the pasture is of Empire birdsfoot and has been moderately limed and fertilized, an August or September view reveals plump animals that glisten with well being. They are clean, attractive, docile and unafraid. Each heifer rates a standing of 100%, for like the rookie ballplayer, she is yet to reveal her deficiencies, or her big league calibre. A farmer who loves land and is fond of animals should be treated with tolerance when



DUMP SYSTEM OBSOLETE

THIS PICTURE is shown to emphasize change. No longer do we bring chopped silage—grass or corn—to the silo in dump trucks or (ear corn to crib). Emptying tipped up trucks is too dangerous, and much more laborious than the self discharging wagons we now use. The change to wagons cost money, but not so much money as the original and mistaken investment in



BYGONE PEA VINE STACK AT SEABROOK

THIS PICTURE is historical for the reason that Seabrook Farms Company in its own farming, as distinguished from contract growers, no longer stacks peavines, sweet corn refuse, or lima bean vines. All is now spread on the land, directly from the vining stations, by manure spreaders if open land is available, otherwise the refuse is piled next to fields and spread later.

Any year now, the next step, both for

giant Seabrook Farms and for pea growers everywhere, will be pea combines owned by processors to cut the standing vines, shell out the peas, and drop the vines and pods behind.

If they like, contract pea growers can then come along with a forage harvester, blow the chopped vines into a wagon and from thence into a silo. Everybody, including the consumer of processed peas, will benefit.

he holds forth on his soon-to-freshen heifers. City friends must forgive him then. He is reflecting his toil and decisions of the past, and his bright hope for the future. It is one of farming's finest hours.

* * *

Being one of those afflicted with super sensitive taste equipment (it's hardly a blessing), the flavor of sweet corn in the bountiful year 1956 seems to be a little under par for the course.

The search for reasons turns up only one—lack of sufficient heat, especially the absence of hot nights, which corn loves. But sweet corn is lush, plentiful and well filled out. Probably farm people will average a higher consumption than ever before, and why not. It still tastes good. At Hayfields we have under contract for processing, 14 acres, which should be ready with a good crop in early September.

* * *

Spinky had his 14 year old nephew helping around the farm while 13 year old Bobby Grattan, a neighborhood boy whose father works at Eastman Kodak, was away on vacation. The nephew, being new to our tractors, was about to back a big tractor and hay wagon out of the lower barn when instead, he put the tractor in a forward gear and it plunged down one flight into the barnyard, boy and all, after tearing off the wide wagon. Miraculously, the boy escaped with a few bruises after falling with and not away from the tractor, which came to rest on its side. I arrived in time to see the boy return from the doctor, bandaged but intact. The tractor? A tractor is nothing compared to a whole boy. * * *

While rain made haying difficult and discouraging, and a loser in much of June and July, livestock farmers could rejoice in rich grazing on improved pastures and fair grazing on neglected pastures. In our own case the milking herd of 46 to 48 head had all they could eat from 43 acres of pasture, and this continues to Aug. 15, the date of writing. From 12 of these same 43 acres of pasture the early crop was cut for silage in the first half of June, and filled a 14 x 40 silo, before settling. Since then the 12 acre piece of brome, ladino and alfalfa has furnished 14 days of grazing, and should be ready for another round somewhat before Sept. 1st.

SERVICE BUREAU

FLIMSY PROMISES

We bought 16 cows from a cattle dealer. He told us they would produce 50 to 60 lbs. of milk a day, and if we were dissatisfied at any time that he would buy them back.

We got into difficulties and asked him to buy them back but he won't do it. Later, an appraiser told us that we were badly overcharged. We sold them at public auction and lost over \$1,000 on them.

Cattle dealers, like everybody, are out to make money. They will get all they can for the cows they sell and it is up to the buyer to know cow values and buy them only if he is sure he is getting his money's worth. Promises as to milk production are valueless unless there are records to back them up. Even then the cow must have the same care as with the former owner if you expect her to produce as much milk.

Generally speaking, you should take promises with a grain of salt unless they are in writing or unless you know the seller is reliable and financially responsible. A good many times a dealer will offer to take back an unsatisfactory cow and give you another, but in the past many letters from subscribers indicate that the new one is no better than the one he took back.

To sum it all up, buying cows is a business of which you need considerable knowledge and in which you need to exercise a lot of caution. It is almost impossible to get any adjustment on a cow you buy just because she doesn't please you or just because she doesn't give as much milk as you expected.

— A. A. —

A SHOE EXCHANGE CLUB

"I read your column with great interest and wonder why people keep making the same mistakes.

"Perhaps I have an odd question, but I once heard of an exchange club for shoes which was started by a person with odd-sized feet. I'd like the name and address of the head of it. I just met a young woman who must buy two pairs of shoes each time as one foot never grew well after having polio. Thanks so much."

If any of you readers know of such a club, please send us the name and address; or if you would be interested in helping to start such a club, drop us a line and we will put you in touch with this subscriber.

— A. A. —

SORRY!

"Would you please help us collect this bill? My son did some work for a man down the road and he has not been able to collect his pay."

We are sorry but, of course, it is

necessary to adopt some rules and regulations for operating the Service Bureau. One of them is that we cannot settle disagreements or collect money between relatives or neighbors.

The reason is that it takes the time of our staff and takes it away from cases involving firms located at a distance, where a subscriber can't see the debtor personally.

— A. A. —

CATTLE RUSTLERS ACTIVE AGAIN

A long distance 'phone call from a subscriber living near Montrose, Pa. brought the information that three cows had recently disappeared from his farm and that presumably they were stolen. Our subscriber told us that there had been an epidemic of cattle rustling and other thieving in the area and that so far no arrests and convictions have occurred.

In that connection we would like to remind our readers in that area (and everywhere) that we have a standing offer of a reward of \$100.00 for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of anyone who steals cattle from a subscriber.

In this case we would be particularly happy to pay the reward because our subscriber indicated the belief that this is an organized gang, which poses a dangerous threat to farmers until the gang is broken up.

— A. A. —

SIGN YOUR LETTERS

Every letter we receive gets a personal answer, but only those of general interest are used on this page. However, we occasionally receive a letter without the subscriber's address and sometimes without a name and we are sorry we are unable to answer them. Be sure to sign your letters. Your name will not be used unless you authorize it.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Florence Beaughan who lived with an aunt or relatives at Newark, New York?

* * *

Henry E. Doll, who is in his seventies and whose last known address was Ashland, Ohio? His daughter who has never seen him is anxious to get in touch with him.

* * *

Relatives or descendants of John Reed Barnes of Pittsford, Vermont? His sons were William, Forrest, John, Ernest and Warren and his daughter, Mamie.

MYERS

Water Systems

Really Do Pay Off!



BOOST PRODUCTION—With a Myers Pump to keep plenty of water always handy, meat animals fatten up faster, dairy cows give more milk, and hens lay more eggs. With lots of easy-to-get water, there's less work in keeping farm buildings clean and free from damaging insects and disease.

SAVE COSTLY LABOR—An automatic Myers water system not only assures an ample supply of water to boost production, but it also relieves you of tiresome and costly pump-and-carry hours every day. These hours can be used more effectively to push "break even" operations into the profit columns.



PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT

—A small fire, unchecked, can wipe out in a few disastrous minutes the results of years of work. Water under pressure supplied by a Myers pump keeps small fires under control until fire-fighting equipment can reach the scene.



Myers Submersibles. 1/2 to 3 horsepower. 240 to 3000 gallons per hour.

In the Myers high quality complete line there is a water system just right for your water service requirements. See your nearest Myers dealer soon.

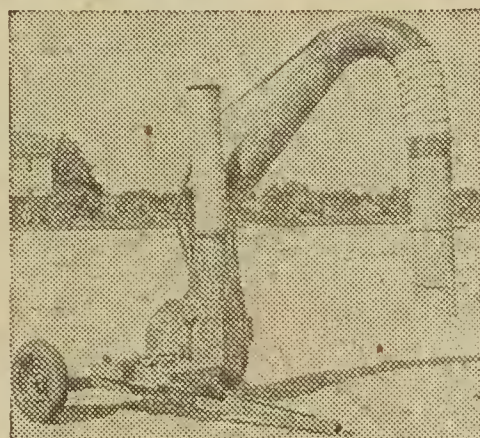
Myers Ejectos. Deep or shallow well. Twin or packer type. 390 to 1150 gallons per hour.

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WATER SYSTEMS
POWER SPRAYERS AND
WATER SOFTENERS

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Clean -- No Dust
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All Purpose
Use Any Wagon

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McKEE BROS., LTD.

Wampsville, N. Y. Box 117

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Closing Date October 5.

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SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

Nº 28247

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213

July 27 1956

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

Mr. & Mrs. Everett Wright

Delhi, New York

\$ 25.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

E. R. Estess

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

DELAWARE CO., N. Y. READER GETS CHECK

WE ARE happy to send our \$25.00 Service Bureau reward check to Mr. and Mrs. Everett Wright who operate a rabbit ranch at Delhi, N. Y.

One morning last spring, when the Wrights went to feed the rabbits, they noticed that the door to the house was broken open. Two expensive rabbits, which were used for breeders, were missing. Mrs. Wright called the local police and State Troopers and she

showed them where the thieves had entered and gave them what information she could.

A few weeks later, the State Troopers, with the help of the County Sheriff and Chief of Police Carpenter of Delhi, made an arrest and as a result two young men were convicted and sentenced for this theft. One of them, a probation violator, was sentenced to two to four years in Attica Prison.

"TOPDRESSING with AGRICO PAYS \$36⁹⁴ EXTRA PROFIT PER ACRE"

says Charles E. Atchley, Mgr. Harmony Hollow, Harbourton, Mercer Co., New Jersey:

"Last Fall I decided to run a test in an 8 acre field of alfalfa to see if topdressing really paid," writes Charles E. Atchley, of Harbourton, New Jersey. "I put 800 lbs. per acre of AGRICO PHOSPHATE AND POTASH 0-14-14 on most of the field, but left a small strip as a check.

"This Spring I could see that the alfalfa was taller and thicker where I topdressed with Agrico. On the first cutting I got 4340 lbs. per acre where I had topdressed with AGRICO and only 3360 lbs. per acre from the check strip which was not topdressed. The extra hay from the first cutting more than paid for the cost of the AGRICO fertilizer! On the second cutting, I got 2647 lbs. per acre from the topdressed portion of the field and 1985 lbs. per acre from the check area which was not topdressed. With hay worth \$45.00 per ton, here's the way it figured out in dollars and cents:

	Fertilizer Cost per acre	Value Per Acre 1st Cutting	Value Per Acre 2nd Cutting	Total Value Per Acre 1st & 2nd Cutting	Total Value 2 cuttings Less Fertilizer Cost
Not Topdressed	—	\$75.60	\$44.60	\$120.26	\$120.26
Topdressed with Agrico	\$18.48	\$97.65	\$59.55	\$157.20	\$138.72

This shows that I made an extra profit of \$36.94 per acre where I top-dressed with AGRICO. Deducting the cost of the fertilizer, my *extra net profit* was \$18.46 per acre. I still have another cutting to go this Summer so now I know that it really pays to topdress with AGRICO in the Fall."

\$196⁸⁹ Net Pasture Profit on 8 Acres with AGRICO!



William McIntyre and son John (Right) of Sterling, Cayuga Co., New York, in their AGRICO topdressed pasture.

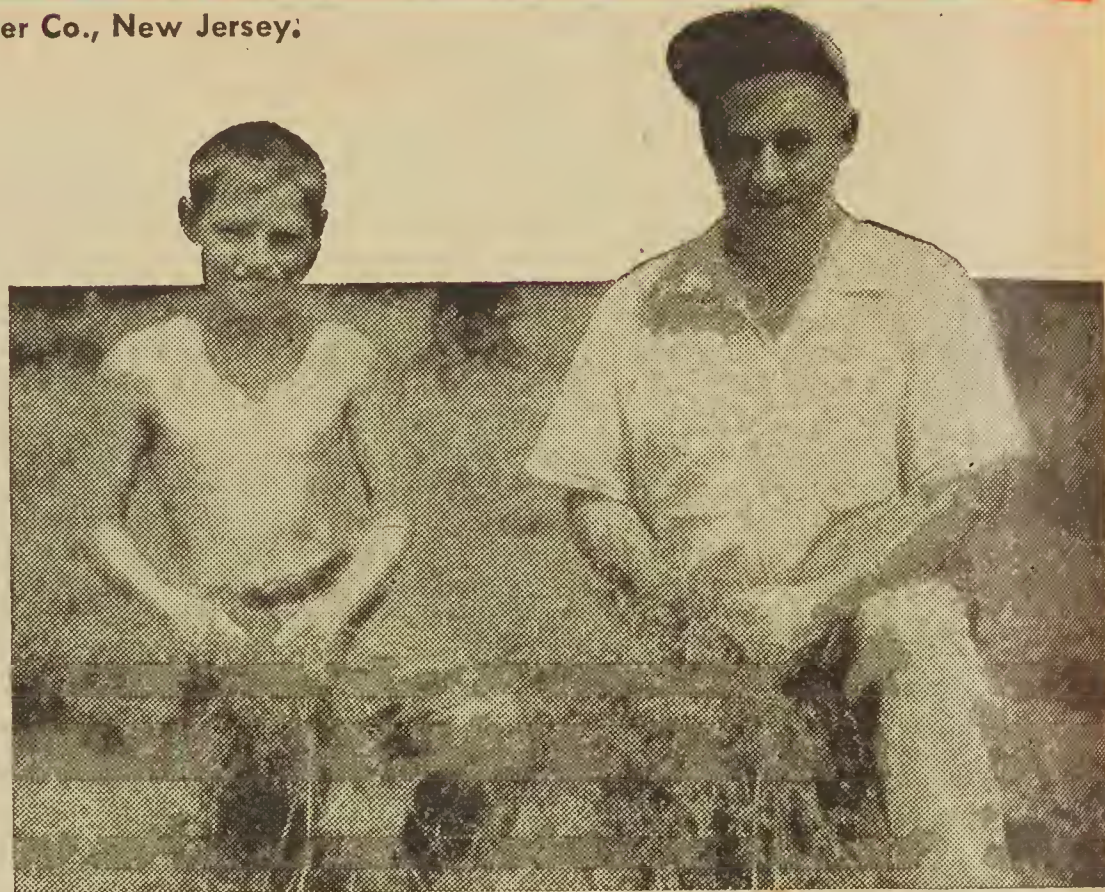
hay has dropped \$2.82 per day. That means \$141.00 in feed we have saved so far this Summer. In addition to this saving, the hay we cut was worth \$20.00 a ton, so for the 8 acres that's another \$160.00 we gained. We feel that by spending \$104.11—the cost of topdressing this pasture—we made a net gain of \$196.89 over and above the cost of our AGRICO FOR TOPDRESSING fertilizer.

"We have learned that good pasture management and liberal applications of AGRICO fertilizer pay big dividends in the milk pail."

"We have followed A.A.C. Soil Recommendations since 1953 in our pasture renovation program," writes William McIntyre and son John of Sterling, N. Y. "After the Summer drought last year we decided to apply 400 lbs. per acre of AGRICO FOR TOPDRESSING 10-10-10 to an 8 acre field to see if Fall topdressing would pay.

"On May 9, this year, we turned 21 head of milkers into this 8 acre pasture and they were unable to keep up with the growth. After the first grazing, we cut and baled 1 ton of hay per acre from this pasture.

"To date, our herd has been on this pasture about 50 days, and during this period our barn feeding of grain and



Charles E. Atchley and son Ronald, of Harbourton, Mercer Co., New Jersey

AGRICO PAYS \$15⁵⁰ EXTRA NET PROFIT ON WHEAT!

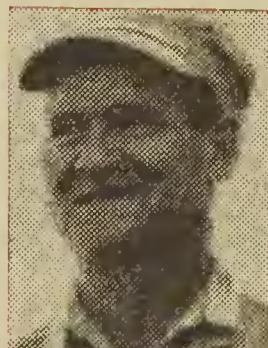
"My side-by-side check shows AGRICO pays off in spite of a very dry growing season," says Lyman Welch, of Pittsford, Monroe Co., New York. "All conditions of my test were the same except for the fertilizer used. I applied AGRICO 5-10-10 on both ends of the field and another premium 5-10-10 through the middle, both at the rate of 350 lbs. per acre.

"At harvest time, a careful check showed that AGRICO had produced 8.4 *more* bushels of wheat per acre. At \$1.85 per bushel, AGRICO gave me an extra net profit of \$15.50 per acre. All this in spite of a very dry growing season and the fact that the other fertilizer cost more than AGRICO. I say you can't beat AGRICO for results!"



Lyman Welch, Pittsford, N. Y.

12 BU. EXTRA WHEAT PER ACRE WITH AGRICO



Henry Witt, Middleburg, N. Y.

\$12.02 per acre. In addition, this field produced 4,900 lbs. of straw per acre which was worth \$15.00 per ton. AGRICO really paid me a nice profit."

"I had been told that ample phosphate and potash would be necessary on my rich creek bottom soils to insure a strong, stiff straw resistant to lodging," writes Henry Witt of Middleburg, Schoharie Co., New York. "So, last Fall I applied 480 lbs. per acre of AGRICO PHOSPHATE AND POTASH 0-14-14 on a 4 acre field of wheat where I had been bothered by grain lodge in the past.

"A careful check of the yield showed that 52 bu. per acre of exceptionally good quality grain was produced from the area where I used AGRICO. The average wheat yield in this area was about 40 bu. per acre. I feel that AGRICO helped produce 12 bu. extra wheat per acre at a total fertilizer cost of only

ORDER AGRICO® NOW

There's an AGRICO for every major crop, to give you extra yield, extra quality, extra net profit. See your nearby AGRICO Agent today.



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IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Plastic Pipe	6
Dairy Profits	8
Pa's Vacation	10
Corn Harvesting	13
Wooden Toys	24

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

CITIZENS OF TOMORROW

Over Six Hundred Boys and Girls Win American Agriculturist Foundation Awards

FOR over 30 years one of the ideals of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been to help our folks to help themselves and to add to the enjoyment of living. This ideal is well exemplified by the American Agriculturist Foundation awards which have been given since 1945 to young men and women in vocational classes in high school. It has been proved over the years that these awards inspire the young people to greater efforts both in school and community work, thus fulfilling the hopes of the Foundation directors and the members of the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The first awards were given to boys in vocational agriculture, and in 1947 it was decided to extend the award also to girls in vocational homemaking. The choice of student is made by the principal and teacher, and the award is made publicly either at commencement time or on some other public occasion such as a Father-and-Son banquet.

In One Family Since 1770

An instance of a brother following a brother as winner of the American Agriculturist Foundation award is Albert W. Buckbee II, of Warwick Valley Central School, N. Y. Albert owns and showed a cow which was nominated for Junior All American this year. He has shown with great success at several county fairs, black and white shows, and the State Fair. At present he owns 16 head of top bloodlines. Mr. Herbert H. Baum, Albert's agriculture teacher, says: "Because of Albert's enthusiasm for Holsteins, agriculture, and the FFA, he is a natural leader in Orange County." The Buckbee farm has been in one family since 1770.

The winner chosen at Waterville Central School, N. Y., Alan Blatt, does not live on a farm but according to his teacher, Mr. Jay Manchester, "has received as much training as a farm-reared boy through working for a neighbor." In 1954, Alan won the first prize in the Eastman Agriculture Essay Contest at Waterville, and was runner-up the following year. This year he won first prize in the dairy judging contest at Morrisville, and the coveted Empire Farmer degree. His FFA members elected him to receive the American Agriculturist award, concurring with Mr. Manchester's previously arrived at selection. Joe Quintin of the Morris Central School, N. Y., was given a calf by his father when he was in 4-H. He now has a herd of five milk cows and four head of young stock. He sells milk under his own name, and aside from forage and housing, has financed his dairy and other expenses, including clothes and spending money.

By ISA M. LIDDELL

For the Foundation

Louie Stuttle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Stuttle of Dryden, N. Y., was the winner chosen by Dryden Central School this year. Louie started with his first heifer when he was enrolled in seventh grade pre-vocational agriculture. He now has seven head of purebred cattle. The oldest animal freshened last September, and by mid-July completed a record of about 12,000 pounds of milk. In addition, Louie has 50 hens, 3 acres of Garry oats, 1 acre of reforested land, and herd records on the dairy. He has shown heifers at Cortland Junior Fair for two years, and found time to hold office and to help his FFA chapter, at the same time being active in basketball, baseball and cross-country.

Work Has Taken Root

Emery Tardiff is the Foundation winner at Lawrence High School, Fairfield, Maine. Emery has a 90-95 record in vocational agriculture work, and above 80 in all his other subjects. Mr. Hollis M. Hazen, teacher of agriculture at this school, speaks very highly of Emery's qualifications. In commenting on the Foundation award, Mr. Hazen says:

"We have gotten to look forward to this award each year. It has helped me as a teacher to recognize a young man and proudly make him feel that it is worth while to be a good citizen in his school and community, as well as a leader on his home farm . . . Your work to advance educational interests and welfare of young people has taken root many years back, as before I left New York in 1927 (after high school graduation) I recall hearing about you."

A Lady Agriculturist

An interesting point in this year's Foundation award report is that we are able to list a young lady among the winners in vocational agriculture, and a young man among the homemaking award winners. Miss Janet Goyea, a student at Bristol County Agricultural School, Segreganset, Mass., was selected for the Foundation award because of her wonderful cooperation as a student, both in school and on project placement training. She is one of four girls enrolled in the school, and her major study is in the field of animal husbandry. Mr. John B. Farrar, Director of the School, says:

"Miss Goyea has shown remarkable initiative and ability in developing an ownership farming program comparable to those carried on by our boy students."

As a freshman, Janet (Continued on Page 14)



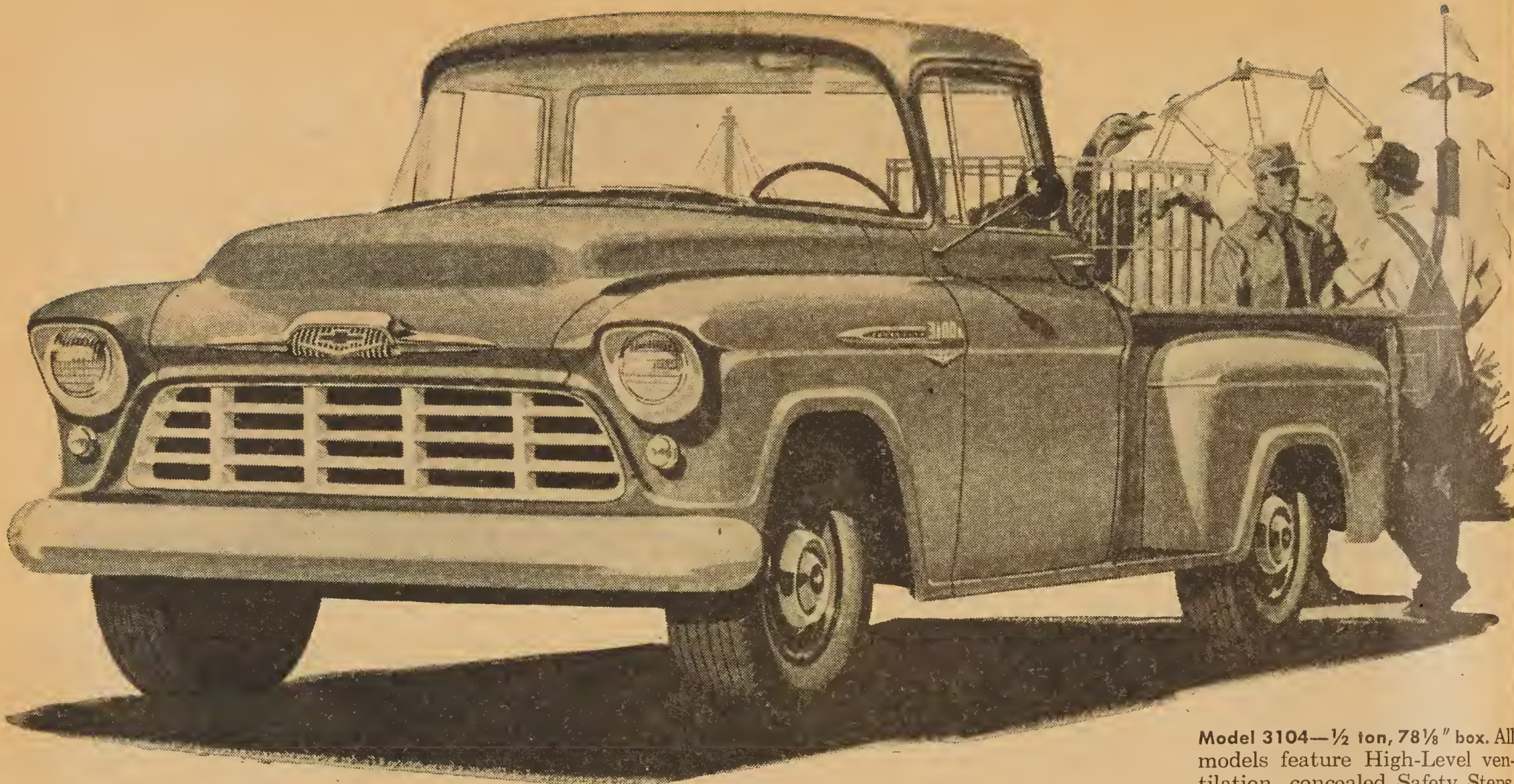
Barbara Andrews' sewing projects have been a source of particular satisfaction and pleasure to her because Barbara has been a student at the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia for six years.



Allen Thieleman, winner of the American Agriculturist Foundation award at Caldwell High School, N. J. Allen's projects include 300 white leghorn laying hens, 500 white leghorn pullets, 500 broilers, 50 breeders, and he works part-time at nursery work.



Curtiss Candy Deen Nora, owned and held by Albert W. Buckbee II of Warwick Valley Central School, N. Y., with a four year old record of 17701 lbs. of milk and 756 lbs. of butterfat.



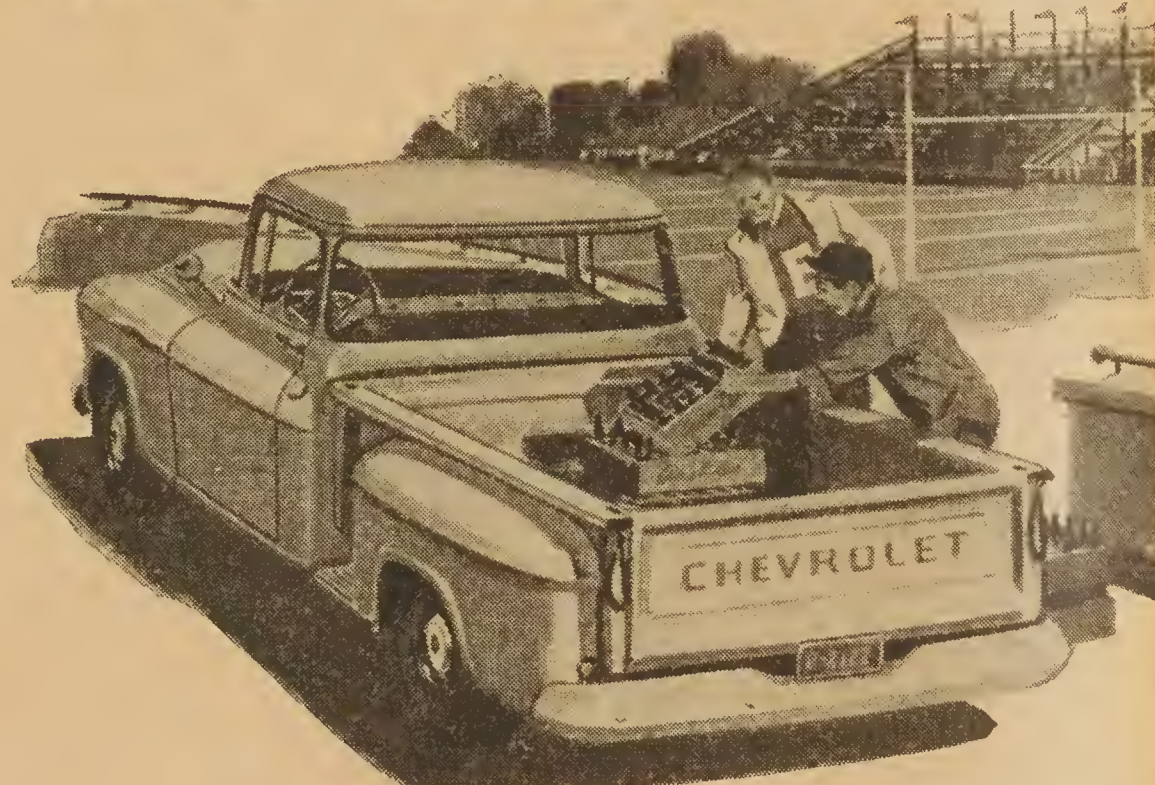
Model 3104— $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 78 $\frac{1}{8}$ " box. All models feature High-Level ventilation, concealed Safety Steps.

Efficiency Experts ... NEW CHEVROLET TASK-FORCE PICKUPS!

They're the most modern pickups money can buy...loaded with high-efficiency features!

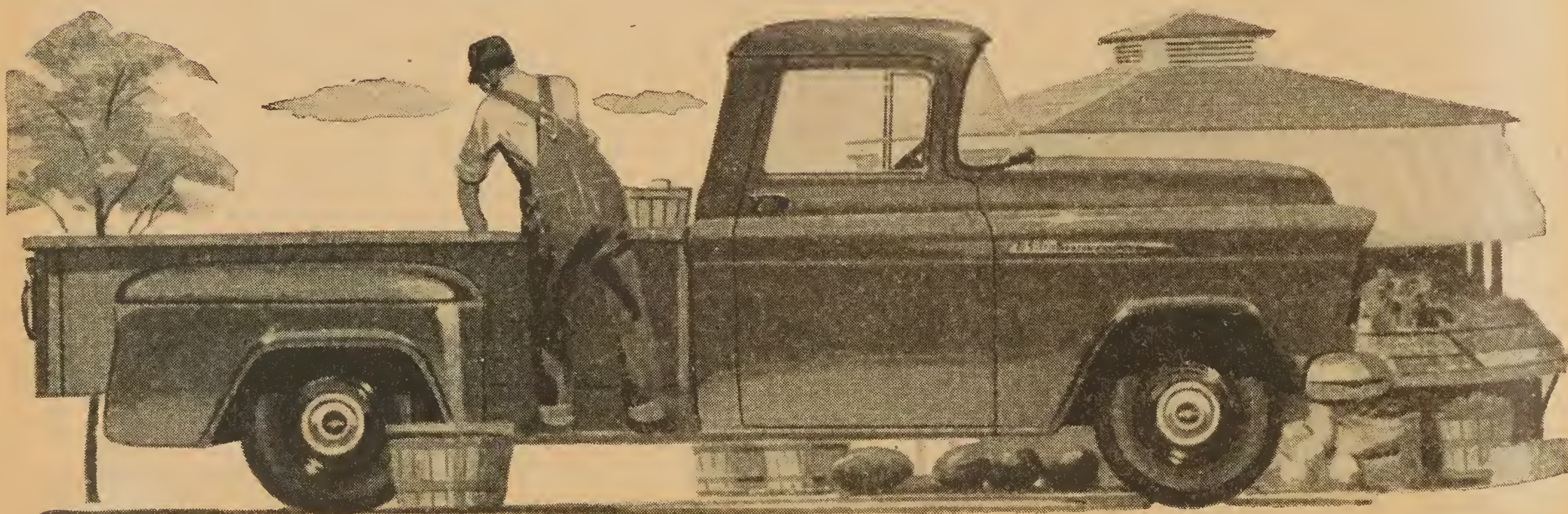
You get a grain-tight tailgate, flat-ledged side panels and a low platform for easy loading. You get easier going with Ball-Gear steering, a modern cab loaded with comfort and convenience features, and a suspension system that takes the bumps out of back roads. Work-saving Hydra-Matic and the most modern V8 of any truck are both available as extra-cost options. Talk it over with your Chevrolet dealer. He'll match a Task-Force pickup exactly to your job. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

Anything less is an old-fashioned truck!



Model 3204— $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 90" box. Notice the clean, uncluttered lines of Chevrolet's way-ahead *Work Styling*!

Model 3804—1 ton, 108 $\frac{1}{4}$ " box. Extra cargo space for long, bulky loads. 4-speed transmission standard.



From the Editor's MAILBAG

SORRY! WRONG FIGURE

WE WERE very pleased to see your article about our farm under the heading "How A High Producing Herd Was Developed." Naturally we were disturbed to read our herd average was only 445 lbs. of fat because the herd has averaged over 500 lbs. of fat for the past 6 years. It was obviously a typographical error because it should be 545 lbs. instead of 445 lbs.—*Don Turk, Pennellville, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

HOW I FEED COWS

I FEED 1 LB. of grain to 3 lbs. of milk. The feed is between 20 to 30% of protein whether the grain is ready-mixed or home-mixed.

I decided on this by experimenting on grain and cows. I would milk a cow and weigh her milk and then give her grain according to what she produced at the rate of 1 lb. of grain for each 3 lbs. of milk. I found that this method would produce more milk.

For example, I worked on a farm milking 41 head of cattle. When I started the test they were giving 5 cans of milk, and after I tried a pound of grain for each 3 lbs. of milk I got 9 cans of milk with the same amount of grain I used when I was only getting 5 cans.

—*Charles Maxfield, R.F.D. 1, Brasher Falls, N. Y.*

Editor's note: Mr. Maxfield's experience certainly shows it pays to feed according to production. According to his last sentence he produced a lot more milk by feeding according to production than by giving each cow the same amount.

Ralph Culver, whose experience was reported in the July 21st issue, also feeds according to production, using 1 lb. of grain for each 7 lbs. of milk he produces.

— A. A. —

WANTS LETTERS

I WONDER if I might try to find pen pals for a very nice English boy through the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST? Colin is a lad of around 16 and would love to hear from American boys and girls about 15 or 16. His full name and address is:

Colin O'Brien
118 Victoria Dwellings
Clerkenwell Rd.
London, E. C. 1, England.

—*Mrs. George Sonnick, Williamstown, New York.*

COUNTRY STORIES

Stone Fences

By EDW. L. VAN DYKE

BROWN and Jones had long feuded over a stone wall dividing their pasture lots. For years, neither would speak to the other.

Neighbor Smith, in a peacemaker role, got Brown and Jones together.

"Boys," said he, "Brown here claims the wall is ten feet over on his property. That amount of pasture isn't worth going to court about. Why don't you, Jones, concede the ten feet, pay Brown a small sum and call off this dispute?"

"I built the wall. Now if it's ten feet over on Brown, I must have picked up a lot of his stones for him. So I figger I don't owe him a cent!"

Brown laughed—and finally so did Jones. From then on, Brown and Jones were friends.

FOR TASTY POTATOES

SINCE reading your comment on potatoes in a recent issue of the AGRICULTURIST, I feel the urge to express my opinion of the potatoes we have to eat now-a-days.

I suppose my opinion doesn't amount to much, but I know that potatoes in these days are far from the kind we used to have in my younger days. Then they were mealy and had such a nice taste. One just enjoyed eating them, especially in the fall and early winter. Now they are soggy with a hard core in the center in most cases and with no good flavor.

In my opinion the reason for this change is because the potato "experimenters" have tinkered so much with the seed to make them resistant to blight and other diseases that the good flavor has been sacrificed. The hybrid

potatoes that I have used are no improvement in this respect. I hope someone will be fortunate enough to come up with some really good potatoes in the near future.—*Miss Leona L. Bagg, South New Berlin, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

WANTS FARM TO RENT

I'M looking for a farm that can be run on shares. I have no money to buy a farm, or a half share in a place. I'd like to find a place that can be run as if it were mine and make profit for both of us.

I'm married, have 4 small children, 3 boys and 1 girl. Am reliable, don't drink and have been on farms all my life.

References from my previous employers can be had if wished.

Editor's Note: Anyone interested in

getting in touch with the writer may send a letter to Department H. S., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, New York.

— A. A. —

BOOK WANTED

I am wondering if it would be possible to locate a book through your BOOKS WANTED section. For some time I have been trying through various channels to locate a copy of the following:

FAVORITE RECIPES

of

WELLESLEY ALUMNAE

Compiled by
Wellesley-in-Westchester
for the 75th Anniversary Fund of
Wellesley College . . . 1875-1950.

—*Miss Signe Ekstrom, Room 1709 Republic Building, Cleveland 1, Ohio.*

Your livestock can get the daily low-level amounts of phenothiazine needed for worm control...and like it!



NEW FLAVOR INGREDIENT MAKES PHENO-FORTIFIED STERLING GREEN'SALT FULLY PALATABLE

Now you can benefit from the most important development in worm-control practice since the addition of phenothiazine to salt! "Sucarob,"* a unique new flavoring, has been included in pheno-fortified Sterling Greensalt—making it fully acceptable to all your livestock, whether it's fed in feed or free choice. With "Sucarob," Greensalt is now improved in both taste and odor. This means livestock will eat as much of it as they need . . . every day of the year. And continuous protection against internal parasites is assured!

"Sucarob" has been tested and approved. International Salt Co.—makers of Sterling Greensalt—worked with a leading Agricultural Experiment Station (as well as farmers) in the development of "Sucarob." Here it was proved that "Sucarob" appreciably increases the palatability of pheno-fortified salt. One of the main reasons is "Sucarob's" pleasing odor, which actually stimulates tasting of the Greensalt.

Tests on young dairy and beef stock, feeder steers

and sheep showed they readily ate Greensalt with "Sucarob" added. As a result, these animals got the recommended amounts of phenothiazine essential for low-level worm control.

Green'salt does more than control the worm loads present in most cattle and sheep. By feeding Greensalt, you also help protect your livestock against the hidden danger of trace-mineral deficiencies. For in addition to 10% phenothiazine, Greensalt contains calcium iodate (a completely stable source of nutritionally available iodine), salts of cobalt, copper, iron, manganese and zinc in readily digestible form.

With the double protection Greensalt provides, your livestock get more out of their feed . . . give you higher returns in milk, meat or wool. Yet new, flavor-improved Greensalt costs only pennies more than ordinary salt. **Start feeding it soon!**

*International's brand of carob flour. Patent applied for.

Sterling Green'salt

SALT + 10% PHENOTHIAZINE + TRACE MINERALS
Product of International Salt Co., Inc.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

PHYSICS IS INTERESTING

A FRIEND of mine, a college professor, recently told me that both high school and college students avoid studying physics if they possibly can. He said there seems to be a complete misunderstanding about the subject, for young people seem to think of it as dull, uninteresting, and hard to learn.

"Quite the contrary is true," said my friend, "if the subject is properly taught. Almost every act of our daily lives is concerned in one way or another with the science of physics. When we know the laws that underlie this subject, then our environment becomes much more interesting."

"Contrary to popular belief, physics is not hard to learn. There is not as much to commit to memory as there is in chemistry, for example. It is a logical science. It helps one to think, as much as any subject on the curriculum."

"Also, if we cannot get more students in high schools and colleges to study physics, the laws of which underlie all of our modern mechanical world, then America is doomed to be out-distanced by Russia, where far more time is given to the subject by a far larger number of students."

To you young people in high school and college now I pass on these suggestions of my friend, for there is much truth in what he says.

BIRDSFOOT ON THE THRUWAY

THOSE OF YOU who travel the New York State Thruway have no doubt noticed that the landscaped banks of some parts of the Thruway are covered with the Empire State's Golden Legume, birdsfoot trefoil. For this purpose, there is no better grass or legume. Birdsfoot prevents the banks from washing or eroding, it blossoms profusely, and it lasts many, many years.

Great credit is due to Mr. Harry Garry of Hillcrest Farm, Voorheesville, New York, who has long been an enthusiastic grower of birdsfoot, for getting the Thruway Commission to begin planting this great legume.

It is worthy of note, too, that birdsfoot at last is being recognized by thousands of farmers for its many fine qualities. Its use is rapidly increasing.

POTATOES DETERIORATE AFTER LEAVING FARMS

MY FRIEND, Amherst W. Davis, president of the Suffolk County, N. Y., Farm Bureau, and a potato grower, has written me in connection with the editorial I wrote recently on improving quality of potatoes. Amherst says:

"Although development of better potato varieties is a slow, long-range means of improving quality, there IS something that can and should be done immediately to improve quality and reputation of our potatoes. I refer to quality maintenance AFTER the potatoes leave the farm. Potatoes, especially early ones, are a perishable product. Quality can deteriorate rapidly with improper handling, hauling, or storage."

"For the bulk of the New York crop, the farmer has little or no control over these factors for most of the potatoes' journey to the housewife. Too often potatoes are treated like canned goods—or hardware—as they pass through the marketing channels. The net effect is that too many potato packs which left

By E. R. Eastman

the farm or grader station an excellent product, reach the housewife an out-of-grade, undesirable product. This, perhaps more than anything the farmer can control, is lowering New York's reputation with the housewife.

"This is something that CAN and SHOULD be done."

Of course Amherst is right. One thing that is being done along this line are experiments or tests at Cornell to determine how fast potatoes "green" when they are exposed under strong electric lights, as they frequently are in open bins in stores.

TO INSPIRE ACHIEVEMENT

ON PAGE 1 of this issue is a story of one of the most interesting and valuable projects with which I have ever been connected.

American Agriculturist Foundation, which owns AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in the name of its readers, uses any profits from the paper not needed for the actual operation and improvement of the magazine, to help rural boys and girls of the Northeast. And this Achievement Award is the way the Foundation has been doing it now for years.

You will be inspired by the letters and reports from teachers and principals. Look over the list of names of those who have won the awards. There will be many there whom you know.

"IT WAS A PRETTY GOOD WORLD"

"I wish to commend you upon your recent editorial on the mounting tax burden we are bearing. It is always a discouraging thing to try to help people to help themselves. However, I can think of no more valuable service you can render your readers than to keep 'harping' on this theme. Government is taking far too great a toll of our time and money, and assuming too much control of our lives."

"And the worst of it is that while honest citizens pay for all these things, the thugs and hoodlums hide behind the laws meant to protect the individual against government, and openly defy all the laws of right and decency."

"It was a pretty good world before people began to tinker with it." — Wendell T. Card, Sylvania, Penna.

IT WOULD be hard to find many who will disagree with what Mr. Card says about taxes. Counting all kinds of taxes, all of us work much of our time for the government, for taxes take from one-fourth to one-third of our incomes.

Therefore, with almost every citizen opposed to such ruinous taxes, and big government which causes them, why cannot we do something about it? This is America and a democracy. Why then, do the people continue to stand the burden of taxes and the continued loss of our individual liberties?

MANY WOMEN HAVE TWO JOBS

THE U. S. Bureau of the Census reports that 23% of all married women work outside their homes. Many farm women have always done their own work and helped in the barns and fields. Statistics also show a large number of employed women with children less than 6 years old.

Now, it is impossible to stop trends. The trend is toward more rather than less women in gainful occupations outside of the home. One cannot help but think, however, of what a tremendous burden this double responsibility places on women, and of the danger to our whole social life from young children being separated so much from their mothers.

A SCHOOL FOR DAIRYMEN

THE METROPOLITAN Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, with headquarters in Syracuse, N. Y., is now bringing to Syracuse 30 dairymen each week, to listen for four days to lectures and instructions, chiefly on milk marketing problems. Every week a new group arrives, the members of which are chosen by their friends and neighbors back home in their local cooperatives.

The Bargaining Agency is a Federation of 75 local dairy cooperatives, large and small, in the New York milk shed. It is under the direction of its board of directors and its executive secretary, Mr. C. H. Baldwin.

So successful has the school proved already, and so enthusiastic are those who attended, that it is expected that it will continue for several months so that in total there eventually will be hundreds of men in the milk shed, with representatives in each locality, with a better understanding of their cooperatives and of the problems involved in marketing their milk.

Lecturers and teachers include Mr. Baldwin and his associates in the Agency, leaders of the different cooperatives, professors and economists who have made long study of the problems that trouble dairymen. Plenty of time is allowed for questions and discussion by the dairymen who attend.

This school for dairymen is one of the most valuable and interesting educational projects that has even been conducted in the New York milk shed.

NEED MORE LIME AND FERTILIZER

"Regarding your front page article in your September 1 issue boosting the small farm, I agree that a good living can be made on the average-sized farm, or on even a smaller farm, with dairy cows. But good land is equally important with good cows. In the Northeast we still get only half the yield from farm pasture and hay and two-thirds the yield of silage or grain corn possible with more lime, fertilizer and rotation. We don't need to rotate rough pastures seeded to Empire birdsfoot, but they must be given a little attention and feeding for best profit."—Tom Milliman

Tom is just as right as right!

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ONE OF Arthur Godfrey's favorite stories is about a man who wanted to buy a riding horse for his wife, and was trying one out. It was very apparent that the horse required a firm hand, so the man inquired:

"Do you think that this is a safe horse for a woman?"

The owner of the horse was a reasonably honest man, so he answered carefully:

"W-e-l-l! I think a woman could handle the horse, but I wouldn't want to be the husband of the woman who could do it."

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FARM PLANKS: The farm planks adopted by the two parties are quite similar, except in one respect. The Democratic plank calls for a return of price supports at 90% of parity for so-called basic commodities, claiming that it is the key to prosperity for farmers. The Republican plank endorses the flexible support program on the grounds that it has taken time to repair the damage done by high supports but that the trend has been reversed and farm prices will improve.

Economists agree that high price supports would increase holdings of government-owned products. Even now one of the biggest and most important problems is to dispose of present government holdings of farm products. The latest deal is to sell to India wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice, and dairy products which cost taxpayers \$652 million, but for which India will pay in their currency only \$360 million. Even so, a large part of that amount will be loaned back to India for industrial development.

The USDA hopes that the soil bank will reduce winter wheat acreage by 13 million, corn acreage by 6½ million, and cotton acreage by 5 million. If this takes place, wheat acreage will be reduced from 55 to 42 million, with a probable crop of 750 million bushels, which would be 200 million bushels less than domestic use plus exports. In that case some government-held wheat would be used. USDA officials figure that if this soil bank goal can be reached, market prices of these crops will rise above the support level by late 1957, or 1958, at the latest.

FALL GRAZING: Dairymen like to cut or graze meadows in the fall when it's safe to do so. After cutting or heavy grazing, alfalfa and clover pulls stored plant food out of the roots and weakens them. After growth gets well started, plant food is again stored in the roots.

You can fall graze without harm any land that is to be plowed next spring. There is little or no danger of harming ladino. If birdsfoot has a good growth, it can be grazed quite severely without harm. Alfalfa is the crop most likely to be damaged by fall grazing and in most areas it is better not to graze between the middle of September and the first killing frost. After that, grazing does no harm.

EGGS: There is a belief in some quarters that the government estimate of hens on farms is too low. The USDA prediction is that egg prices will be reasonably good during the last of the year. However, the egg price outlook is less favorable than a year ago when it was very good. The fall seasonal price peak of eggs may come earlier than last year.

TURKEYS: New York State turkey growers are raising 2% more turkeys than they did a year ago, but 6% less than the record '54 crop. The number of heavy breed turkeys is 4% above last year while light breed turkeys are somewhat lower. The U. S. Turkey Report shows a 16% increase over last year. Heavy breeds show a 29% increase; light breeds, 19% decrease.

SOCIAL SECURITY: Some farmers who are reaching retirement age are eligible to receive Social Security. Regardless of the soundness of the Social Security program, there is no reason why eligible farmers should not take Social Security as well as those in other occupations. If you are age 65 and your net income is less than \$1200 a year, you may be able to continue farming and still get Social Security Benefits. Better discuss this with your regional Social Security office, the location of which you can get from your postmaster.

SUBSIDIES: City editors frequently chide farmers for requesting or even accepting subsidies. We favor the gradual lessening and eventual stopping of ALL subsidies, but meanwhile we ask our city brothers to be fair and give equal space to "viewing with alarm" present subsidies to business, industry and labor.

Also as farmers let's not insist on equal subsidies when common horse sense shows that in the long run they will hurt farmers instead of helping them.

—Hugh Cosline.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY WIFE and I are having spats about the kind of women's hats that currently are latest style. They beat all other fads a mile. Each time I see one I must go across the street, because I know that otherwise I would, by jing, bust right out laughing at the thing. A close look tells me it is not an old, not-needed flower pot; but though I study one for days, I'm still in something of a haze 'bout what it's really s'posed to be; the thought keeps coming back to me that it ought not be on a head but should adorn a lamp instead.

I think it's mighty terrible that women are so gullible; what'er designers want to try, the gals will always rush to buy. It ain't desire or looks that brings in customers for crazy things; the reason is that women hate to wear a thing that's out-of-date. Mirandy's in an awful sweat to save enough so she can get a lamp-shade hat or maybe two, no other kind would ever do. And when she does, I think I should make sure the job is really good by adding bulb and chain so she will look just like a lamp, by gee.



Don't let "Shrinking Horsepower" smother your tractor's performance

We don't have to tell you how important it is to keep the *full, efficient* horsepower of your tractor. Yet, chances are you lose a little every time you use it.

What causes this loss of power? A gradual build-up of harmful deposits inside the combustion chambers!

That's why it's so important to use Gulfpride H.D. Select. It's the world's only motor oil super-refined by the exclusive Alchlor Process to combat engine deposits and "shrinking horsepower."

It fights power-loss three ways! First, Gulfpride H.D. Select *controls carbon*, the cause of pre-ignition, knock and overheating. Second, it guards against acids and corrosion. And third, it provides the toughest protective film ever developed in a motor oil—assures *minimum oil consumption* for the life of your tractor.

Get Gulfpride H.D. Select in economical 5-gal. re-usable cans. It's available in the exact grade recommended by the manufacturer of your tractor for each season of the year.

Gulfpride H.D. Select

THE WORLD'S FINEST MOTOR OIL



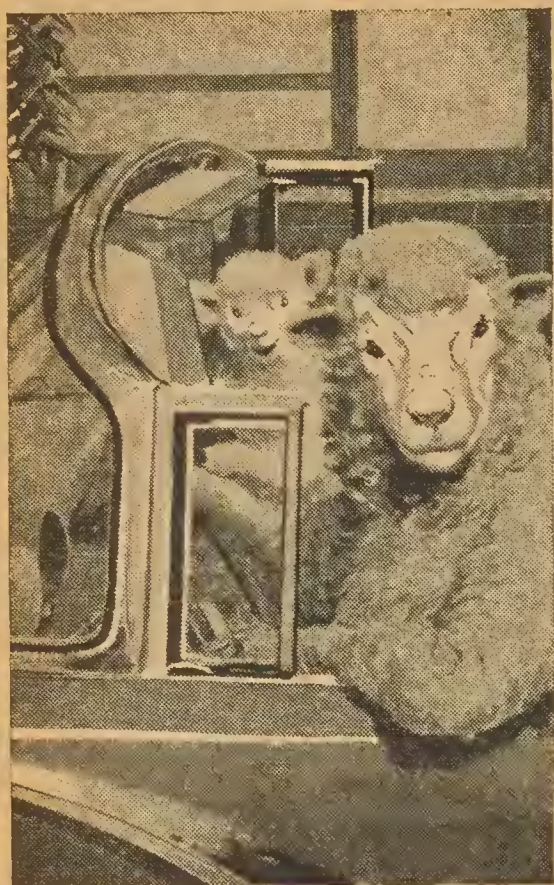
For top performance Go Gulf all the way



Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease saves you the expense and bother of keeping many separate greases on hand.

Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant is excellent for all conventional transmissions and differentials.

Thrifty Farmers Go Gulf



The sheep that bought a second car

When the Davises started to raise sheep as a second crop, they decided to put part of their income from the sheep into U.S. Savings Bonds — earmarked for "special projects." Today they've got a spanking-new second car, paid for with Savings Bonds.

Daily more and more people are following the example of the Davises. They've found that U.S. Savings Bonds are one of the best ways to save . . . for a vacation . . . retirement . . . a child's education . . . general farm improvements.

Why don't you join the growing ranks of Savings Bonds owners? You'll find that three dollars invested today in Series "E" Savings Bonds grow to four in nine years and eight months. And Savings Bonds, easily converted into cash, are actually *safer* than cash. They are registered in your name and may be replaced if lost, burned or stolen.

If you prefer interest every six months, ask your banker about Series "H" Bonds. He can also arrange automatic purchases of Savings Bonds from your account.

When you buy U.S. Savings Bonds, you invest in your own and your country's future.

The crop that never fails

U. S. Savings Bonds

The U. S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donations, the Advertising Council and

**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**



Flexible Plastic Pipe for The Farm Water Supply

By **FORREST B. WRIGHT**
Cornell Dept. of Agricultural Engineering

WATER is the principal raw material from which farm products are made. For example, milk is 88% water, eggs are 66%, and many crops are better than 90% water. It pays big dividends to have a plentiful supply of this important commodity piped to the places where it is needed.

A relatively new product, flexible plastic tubing, has a number of advantages for piping water around a farmstead, particularly for out-of-door supply lines.

In the smaller sizes, plastic tubing is slightly cheaper than other piping materials. In larger sizes the cost is only slightly higher. The labor cost for installation is usually considerably less than for steel or copper pipe which, in many cases, makes for the lowest overall installed-ready-for-use cost.

Easy to Install

The tubing is available in long lengths as shown in Table 1. This makes it possible to install long runs without making joints.

A jackknife and a screwdriver are the only tools needed for making connections. The pipe can be easily cut with a knife and attached to fittings by means of clamps which are tightened with a screwdriver. Threaded plastic fittings can be screwed together or into metal fittings by hand and made watertight without wrenches.

Table 1 Available Lengths of Plastic Tubing			
Size	Length	Weight per coil	Weight Same Length of Steel Pipe
1/2"	400 ft. coils	41.2 lbs.	350 lbs.
3/4"	400 " "	56.0 "	450 "
1"	300 " "	54.3 "	506 "
1 1/4"	300 " "	80.1 "	694 "
1 1/2"	250 " "	80.0 "	694 "
2"	200 " "	89.0 "	738 "
2 1/2"	200 " "	136. "	
3"	100 " "	91. "	
4"	25 " str.lgths.	31.25 "	
6"	25 " "	55.75 "	

The tubing is light in weight compared to steel pipe (see Table 1); therefore, it is easy to handle. One man can easily carry and unroll a 400 foot length.

For underground installation simply turn a furrow with a plow, unroll the tubing into the furrow and turn the earth back on the tubing. If a considerable amount of tubing is to be laid underground there is an attachment for a subsoiler which will automatically feed the tubing underground and leave it covered all in one operation.

As the tubing is elastic, especially when warm, it should not be pulled in place. Unroll and lay it in the trench. Allow about 1 foot of extra length per 100 feet to allow for contraction. This can be done by "snaking" the tubing in the trench.

It's Durable

Plastic tubing is noncorrosive, therefore does not rust or accumulate scale as does steel pipe. Tests indicate exceptionally long life in this respect.

The interior surface is exceptionally smooth, and because it does not corrode or collect scale, it tends to remain that way. This in turn means that friction losses are held at a minimum.

The tubing is extremely stable chemically; therefore it imparts no odor or taste to the water.

Not Damaged by Freezing

Because the tubing is elastic it will not burst if the water in it freezes. However, if the water freezes the flow will be shut off until the ice has melted. For this reason, when installed for year

around service, the tubing should be laid below the frost line or otherwise protected from frost.

Being flexible, turns can be made in the line without fittings, and long lengths will readily conform to the land contour. When used for portable waterers or for irrigation, both flexibility and its light weight make it easy to move from place to place.

By means of special adapters the plastic tubing can be attached to any existing piping system at standard fittings such as tees and elbows.

Because of its light weight and flexibility it is ideal for two pipe jet installations for wells to 100 feet in depth. In case the jet has to be pulled at any time, one or two men can do the job by hand, while with metal piping a derrick or crane is often needed. For well depths over 100 feet, metal pipe should be used because the long lengths of plastic tend to stretch when suspended at one end. This weakens the walls so that the high pressures required for the exceptionally deep well may burst the tubing.

Twin tubing, consisting of two pipes of different size combinations joined by a plastic web, is now available for jet installations.

Precautions

Plastic tubing is sensitive to heat; therefore, it should never be used for a hot water line. In fact, it should not be used for any inside plumbing unless the local plumbing code permits it.

Wherever installed it should be protected from mechanical injury. It is very easily cut by any sharp object. When laying in a trench avoid covering with stones directly on the pipe. Some difficulty has been experienced with porcupines gnawing holes in the tubing where left exposed.

Like any other piping material it is important to install adequate sizes for the job to be done. Do not expect large volumes of water to flow through small sized pipes. For sizes up to and including 1 inch use the same size as would be required for steel pipe. For sizes above 1 inch use one size smaller.

It is practical to install electric cable or tape on plastic tubing to prevent freezing, but precautions should be taken to prevent overheating. Use a thermostat control and do not cover the cable and tubing with insulation.

Would Do It Again

"Dear Ralph: I hear you are going to sell your herd. I am sorry, but of course I understand . . ."

AND THEN my sympathetic fellow-dairyman went on to commiserate with me on the sad plight of the dairyman these days.

The trouble is that my good, understanding friend does not understand. As may be the ease with many others, he attributes to discouragement the dispersal sale ads which have been so frequent in recent weeks. Many, I believe like myself, have reached the age when one doesn't talk back to the years, and are putting their houses in order for more leisurely living.

I was born on this farm and have lived here all my life. As a young man I bought it from my father's estate and here we raised our five children. A quarter of a century ago, I fell in love with a certain breed of cattle, Brown Swiss, and started to work toward my goal—a 100% registered herd. Last year I finally attained that goal, when my last old grade cow walked the plank into the packing house truck. There were no easy years; rather, let us say, some were harder than others. But looking back, I realize that I have enjoyed the good life as a dairy farmer. We lived well in even the worst years. The times of depression brought to us no insecurity and desperation such as haunted city workers. My children grew up into robust health, and with the fresh country air they also breathed in a wholesomeness of character which assures them a happy, constructive adulthood. I am close to the three-score-and-ten, but the other day the doc gave me a score of 100 on my health exam card.

Then why quit now?

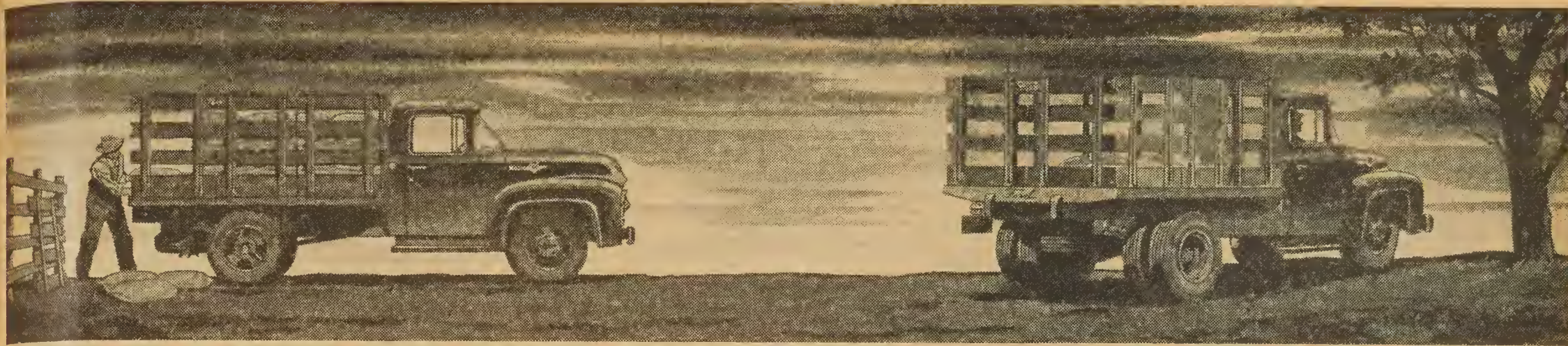
To every man there comes a time and if he is wise he recognizes its arrival. The body protests a little more at the heavier tasks, and the mind persists in dreaming of things impossible while tied to the routine of work. Like lying in the sun for an hour on a grassy bank, watching a pair of birds selecting a building site. Like taking off some fine day for far parts he has read about but never had a chance to visit. Like looking up all those friends of his youth whom he hasn't seen since he can't remember when. Like reading a good book all night and sleeping all the next day, if he wants to.

Like remembering, too, often and with gratitude, the fact that he had the good fortune to be a farmer in the years when the sap ran strong in his veins! If I could live it all over again, would I? Brother, you said it!—Ralph H. Rose, Rosemary Farm, South Kortright, N. Y.



APPLE INSTITUTE LEADERS

New York & New England Apple Institute officers were elected as follows at the 21st annual meeting held at Elton Orchards: left to right, treasurer, C. H. Gowdy, Hudson, N. Y.; vice-president, William H. Darrow Jr., Putney, Vt.; president, Albert B. Cole, Red Hook, N. Y.; secretary, Rockwood N. Berry, Livermore Falls, Me.; executive vice-president, John Chandler, Sterling Jct., Mass. Absent from the picture is Vice-President James R. Clarke, Milton, N. Y.



AT WORK, 5:30 A.M. Rouse out your Ford and let it show you how it can earn its keep. No need to pamper it either; a 10-million-truck study shows Ford Trucks last longer than any other leading make.

STILL AT WORK, 6:25 P.M.—and it doesn't matter what model you own, your Ford seldom needs a breather. The big truck fleets buy more Fords than any other make—evidence of Ford's sure-fire reliability.

Sunup to sundown on every job

FORD TRUCKS COST LESS!

ONE THING about farm life—it's no job for a lazy man. And it's no job for a lazy truck, either. Trucks have to be on the go, earning their way all day long. That's why Ford Trucks have always been such farm favorites.

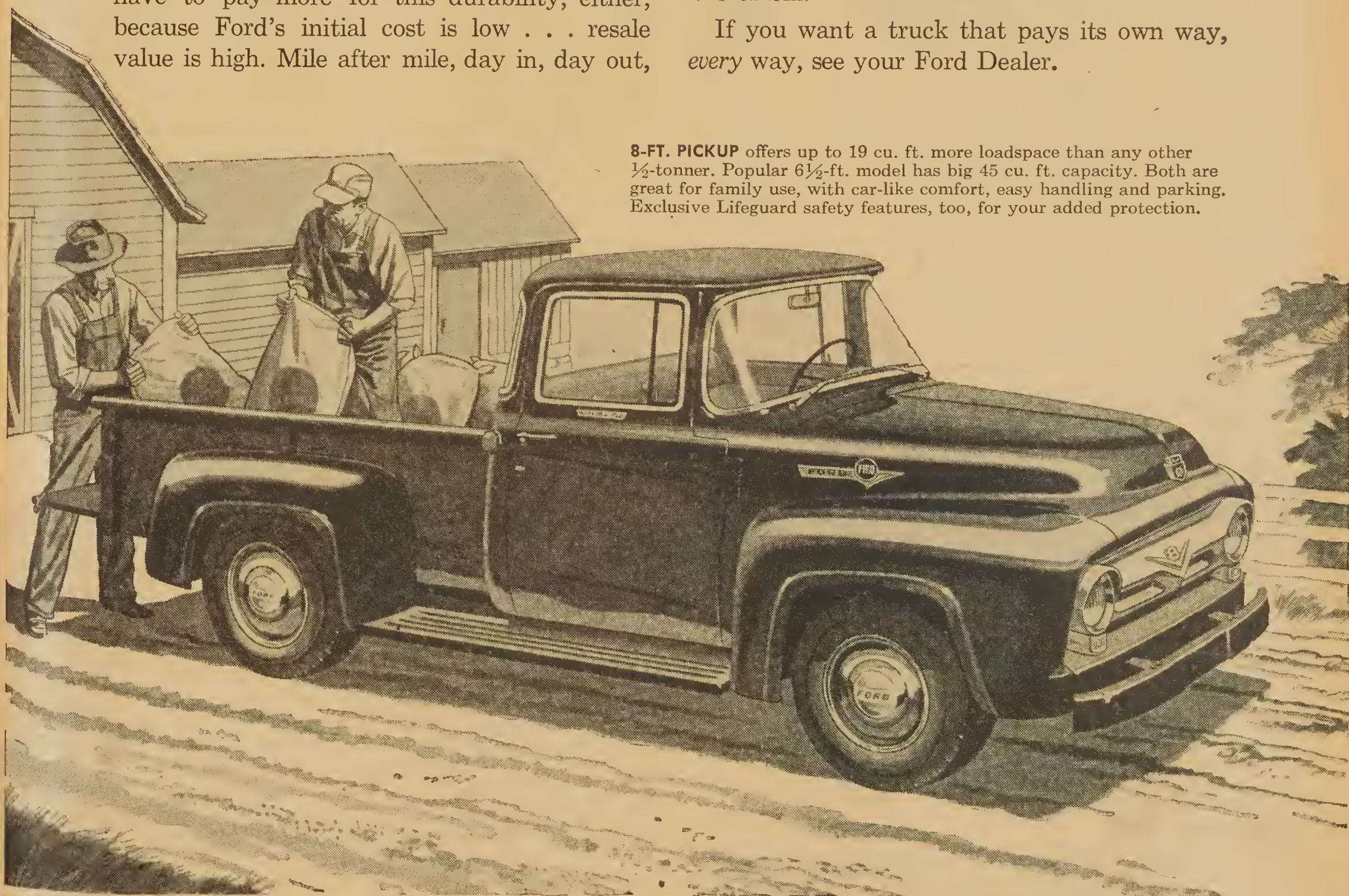
Independent life insurance experts have proved that Ford Trucks last longer. You don't have to pay more for this durability, either, because Ford's initial cost is low . . . resale value is high. Mile after mile, day in, day out,

Ford Trucks give the farmer a better return on his investment.

And when it comes to operating costs, a Ford is designed to give you top gas and oil economy, less engine wear, less repairs with Ford-pioneered Short Stroke engines. Only Ford offers Short Stroke design in every truck, in every engine—V-8 or Six.

If you want a truck that pays its own way, every way, see your Ford Dealer.

8-FT. PICKUP offers up to 19 cu. ft. more loadspace than any other ½-tonner. Popular 6½-ft. model has big 45 cu. ft. capacity. Both are great for family use, with car-like comfort, easy handling and parking. Exclusive Lifeguard safety features, too, for your added protection.



FORD TRUCKS LAST LONGER

Using latest registration data on 10,502,351 trucks, life insurance experts prove Ford Trucks last longer!

Protect your milk profits

MILK FEVER

Beacon Be-Co-D



Prevent Milk Fever for 63c per day (7 days)

When a cow gets milk fever you can expect:
COSTLY TREATMENT—LOSS OF MILK

Be-Co-D is a preventive . . . not a treatment after symptoms appear. It comes in 50 lb. bags . . . enough for one cow . . . fed 8 lbs. daily from 5th to 7th day before calving. *Be-Co-D* contains the prescribed dosage of Vitamin D in a special blend of *Be-Co-Lass*, Beacon's bulky palatable calving ration. Replacing 50 lbs. of regular ration, the cost is only 63c per day for 7 days . . . practical . . . economical.

KETOSIS

Beacon Sodium Propionate Mixture



Even a mild case of Ketosis usually costs 1000 lbs. of milk and losses up to 4000 lbs. are not uncommon. The best, high producing cows are most susceptible. This expensive trouble can be prevented for only 13c per cow per day. *Beacon Sodium Propionate Mixture* is fed for the 6 week period following calving. It seldom fails. Write Beacon at Cayuga for complete data or see your Beacon dealer.

Beacon dealers are located from Maine to the Virginias.

BEACON

THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY, INC., CAYUGA, N. Y. • YORK, PA. • LAUREL, DEL. • EASTPORT, N. Y.

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WISCONSIN
ALUMNI
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LOOK FOR **warfarin** ON THE LABEL . . .
WORLD'S GREATEST RAT AND MOUSE KILLER

Reserve Space Now
9TH ANNUAL FORUM ISSUE. October 20.
Closing Date October 5.

HOW AM I DOING ?

WHAT ARE THE possibilities of reducing feed costs on your farm? Check your operation for the following points:

- | | YES | NO |
|---|-------|-------|
| 1. Are you feeding a large number of young stock in proportion to your milking herd? | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Are you short of roughage, being skimpy and increasing grain to keep up production? | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Are you feeding extra grain to make up for poor quality roughage? | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Are your pastures letting you down, necessitating heavy barn and grain feeding in July and August? | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Are you feeding to top the dairy record list? | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Are you just overfeeding poor cows that do not have the ability to produce? | _____ | _____ |

Milk Check Minus Feed Bill How Much is Left?

By **HOWARD MATOTT***
Agricultural Agent, Chenango Co., N. Y.

IF YOU are an average dairyman, you spend about one third of your milk check for purchased grain; it is one of your big items of expense.

A few successful dairymen get by with spending only 15% of their milk receipts for grain.

Some less successful ones spend more than 50%. This wide variation indicates that some farmers do have better "cost control" when it comes to the feed bill.

Now take a closer look at some of the questions in the box on this page, particularly if you answered yes. Take number one, for example.

Raising your own herd replacements is good sound business, but when you get to the point that you have as many heifers as cows, your overhead is too high and the cows may not be able to carry it and show a profit.

Consider the possibility of keeping cows in your herd longer by better care

or two things that you can do to assure yourself of more roughage:

1. Consider increasing acreage of silage corn.

2. Topdress some of your old meadows with nitrogen fertilizer before the middle of May.

Apply about 50 lbs. of actual nitrogen per acre. With normal rainfall you can expect a one-half to three quarters of a ton increase in yield and this can be pretty important in piecing out the roughage supply another winter.

3. Consider harvesting your oats for hay.

Oats cut at the milk stage make satisfactory hay and this will also benefit your seeding. Unless you have a rust-resistant variety it would seem advisable to follow this practice to prevent serious loss from rust damage.

If pastures are drying up in the summer and necessitating heavy grain feeding, then consider developing a pasture where some day you would have at least one acre of improved pasture for every milking cow in your dairy.

Consider planting some sudan grass. Plan on somewhere between one-third and a half acre per cow and you will find that this crop will supply you with a lot of good pasture when native pastures are non-productive.

Another way of avoiding heavy grain feeding, of course, is to barn feed silage or hay right through the summer months. This is another advantage of putting some of your first cutting in the silo during that spell of bad weather when you can't cure it in the field.

There is a point of diminishing return where the extra grain fed costs more than the value of the extra milk. Just where this point is, of course, varies with the price of milk and the price of grain and the relationship between the two.

The inherited ability of your cows to produce is another very important consideration in this whole matter and a careful check of your herd may show that you are just overstuffing some very poor cows that just don't have the ability to produce milk.

An application of nitrogen on some of your old pasture ground, particularly if you can get it on a couple of weeks before turning out time, will increase the quantity of the pasture that you will get. Pasture rotation, providing adequate supplies of water, fly control and just general good cow sense will all be effective in reducing that grain bill.

*Based on information provided by Dr. Clifton Loomis of Cornell.

Announcing the **G.L.F. Members' Soil Test Plan**

As a service to members, G.L.F. will pay the test fee for
all soil samples submitted to state college laboratories

It is the long range intention of your G.L.F. as a farmer owned cooperative to institute programs that will keep farm profits where they belong—on the farm. This new, and latest, program, "the G.L.F. Members' Soil Test Plan", will be a long step toward that objective. The program is free to all G.L.F. members.

Here is another example of your farm cooperative in action.

The G.L.F. Soil Test Plan is effective through July 1957. During this period, G.L.F. will pay a soil testing fee of \$1 per sample for all soil samples submitted to our state colleges by G.L.F. members.

In announcing the program, C. N. Silcox, General Manager of G.L.F., said: "One of the most important keys to good agronomic practices on the farm is soil testing. For several years the state colleges in our territory, with their allied Extension services, have made soil tests available to farmers at a nominal fee.

"This program will be given special emphasis during 1956-57. During this year, the G.L.F. Exchange will pay the soil test fee for those of our members who use the service."

What is a Soil Test?

A "soil test" is a laboratory analysis of a sample of soil. This analysis reveals just how much of the vital elements needed to grow plants are in the soil of a given field. Based on this information, a qualified person, such

as your county agent, can tell you just what plant food formula you need to produce a crop at the lowest possible cost.

Laboratories at Cornell and Penn State provide soil tests for farmers at \$1 per sample. Rutgers presently makes no charge for these tests, but has announced a \$1 fee effective January 1, 1957. Seabrook Laboratories in New Jersey will continue to provide soil testing, free of charge, to G.L.F. members in their present service area.



Here's How the Program Works:

1. First, select the fields that you will plant next spring. You'll need at least one soil sample box for each field.
2. Get your soil sample boxes and data sheets from your G.L.F. Service Agency.
3. Pick up the G.L.F. Soil Test folder that shows you the simple procedure for taking a soil sample. (Take any problems to your store manager or your county agent.)

4. After taking the sample according to the directions, return the filled sample boxes and the completed data sheets to your G.L.F. Service Agency. Your G.L.F. Service Agency will send these to the testing laboratories.

5. Recommendations will be returned to you through your county agent except in Pennsylvania, where recommendations come direct from the college.

It Is Important to Plan Ahead.

Now, before the ground freezes for the winter, is the time to soil test in preparation for your spring planting. It is a good idea to allow a few weeks for your sample to be processed and the recommendations made.

It is the intention of G.L.F. to help as many members as possible to achieve the skill of taking a good soil sample—and to use a practice that really "pays off on the farm."

What Does Soil Testing Mean to You?

It means that you will have the information you need to get the benefits of better yields at the lowest possible fertilizer cost. There's no surer way of keeping profits on your farm than by putting the right amount of the right fertilizer on your crops. Let your own experience show you just what soil testing can mean on your farm.

The right fertilizer for the right field on the right crop.

G.L.F. Members' Soil Test Plan



Morton T-M Salt puts extra "gold" in your milk check

TRACE Morton MINERALIZED Salt for more milk, husky calf crop

ONLY a few extra hundredweights of milk per year will bring in enough to pay for about a ton of T-M Salt. Therefore, it is livestock insurance that costs you *practically nothing!*

College feeding trials conclusively prove the need for trace minerals in the rations of all livestock. Most farm lands are short of one or more of the essential trace minerals—cobalt, iodine, iron, copper, zinc

or manganese. So feed Morton T-M Salt the year 'round to guard against mineral deficiencies... assure yourself of *more milk, more meat, more wool* and a higher return from each feed dollar.

The cost of Morton Trace Mineralized Salt over ordinary salt is less than 1¢ per animal per week. Feed it free choice, even if you feed a major mineral supplement. *You know they need it. They know how much.*

Always order Morton T-M Salt. It is the only kind you should use.



Less than 3/4¢ more



Less than 1/8¢ more



Less than 1¢ more



Less than 1/4¢ more

MORTON TRACE MINERALIZED SALT

At your feed dealer's—bags or blocks.



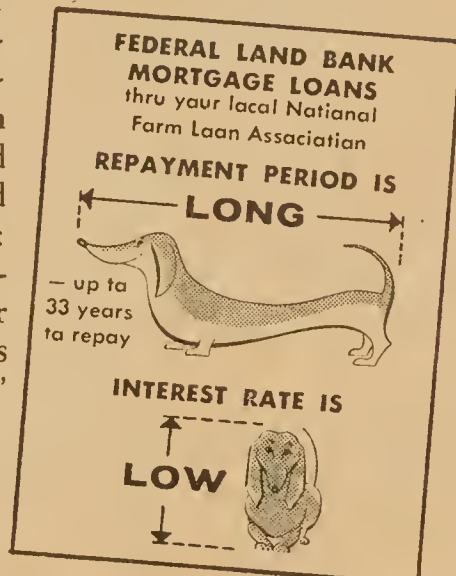
"I recommend
Federal Land Bank
loans to my friends
and neighbors,"

says

Roland R. Orbaker
Williamson, N. Y.

Roland Orbaker and his father operate 245 acres in the rich Lake Ontario fruit district, concentrating on apples and cherries. Mr. Orbaker is an enthusiastic worker in no less than 12 fruit growers' cooperatives and similar organizations, serving as an officer or committeeman in five. His experience with Federal Land Bank loans prompts him to recommend this service freely. Says Mr. Orbaker: "The Land Bank Loan has many advantages not usually offered by other lenders. In addition, local associations are owned and directed by farmers."

For full information — see your local
National Farm Loan Association or write:
Dept. A-93, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.



Cooperative Farm Credit



FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS



Pa's Vacation

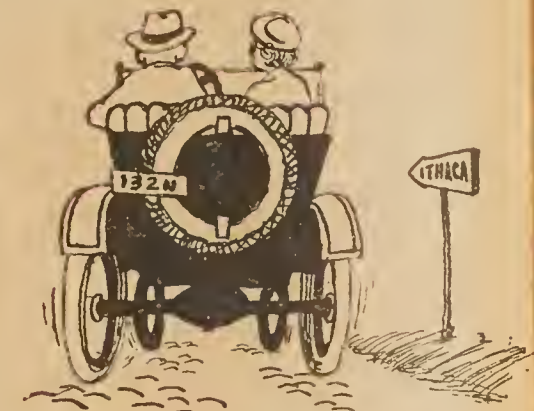
By MRS. A. E. THURBER

country. Pa didn't miss a thing—not a field of oats, corn, wheat or hay—an' him gettin' a sight of satisfaction seein' all the hay that was cut'an' rottin' as well as the hundreds an' hundreds of acres standin'. An' goin' by! Pa decide he was as fur along as any of 'em an' I could see he was feelin' better with every mile.

The sun kept comin' out ev'ry once in a while, but as soon as it did we'd run into a shower again. This kept Pa pacified, fur I could see anythin' like a promise of good hayin' weather would cut his vacation short an' send him scootin' home.

I was havin' a wonderful time. The roadsides was lined with blue chicory. Queen Anne's lace, tall sweet-clover an' pink an' white mallows. Twice we stopped by some woods so's I could bird it a spell, an' while I saw nothin' excitin' in the bird-line, I did find two new flowers—Great Angelica an' White Beardtongue. I'm so grateful to these folks who has studied the birds an' the flowers an' give 'em all names an' then put 'em in books fer us to read. I wish I could tell ev'ry writer what a lot of pleasure they give a body.

'Bout five o'clock we drove into Cortland an' Pa 'llowed as how he was all ready to eat. We wasn't too many miles from John's place but we ain't never been in no hand to drop in on folks unexpected jes at meal time, so we found a nice cafeteria an' parked the car across the street. There was a hard-



ware store close by an' Pa got eight bolts he's been aimin' to have on hand fer hayin' when he next got to it.

The sun was shinin' when we went in to eat—fact is, it'd been a-clearin' up fer quite a spell back but I'd been careful to keep the weather off'n Pa's mind. But we hadn't more 'n' finished our soup 'fore Pa began noticin' how bright it was. He kept gettin' uneasy, an' when we'd finished our supper an' got outside he scans the horizon—north, east, south an' west. Not a dark cloud to be seen an' the sky as blue as chickory. Pa shuffles his feet a bit an' then says, "Ma, I think the wind has swung 'round an' we're in fer a spell of dry weather. What say we head home an' visit John some other time?"

Now that was all right with me. We'd been away from home fer over three hours—an' enjoyin' each other's company fer that long, which I thought was best of all—an' if Pa wanted to get back to the farm an' the delayed hayin' I was all fer it. I kept Pa waitin' jes long enough to buy a bag of candy to eat on the way home, an' back we went. But not on the same roads—not Pa. Never saw such a man fer roads—an' such an appetite fer new ones. It makes it real interestin', travelin' with Pa.

Pa an' me was in such good spirits we sung most of the way home—that is Pa hummed an' I carried the tune an' the words. We saw Nellie home, traveled south to Dixie, to the Quilting Party, called on Clementine, Solomon Levi an' other old friends. Didn't even try "Blue Suede Shoes" or any of them

(Continued on Opposite Page)

The QUESTION BOX What? How? Why?

What's wrong with my raspberries? The crop is small and the berries crumble easily.

Sounds like they are affected by a virus disease. There is nothing you can do except plow up the patch. Be sure you get disease free plants next spring and set them in a new location.

Where can I get some ideas on landscaping our yard?

Cornell has two excellent bulletins by Professor Donald Bushey. They are Cornell Extension Bulletins 778 "Foundation Plantings About the House" and 813 "Border Plantings and Outdoor Living Rooms."

Can corn be planted after corn by discing the field instead of plowing?

Where this has been tried, yields are considerably lower than where the land was plowed. The most promising method of saving labor in planting corn is to plant on the furrow without harrowing. You might like to try it on an experimental basis.

What is the seeding rate of rye grass for a cover crop?

Use 15 lbs. of seed per acre. It can be sown between rows at the last cultivation of row crops. Rye grass has an unusually heavy root system which improves soil tilth as well as adding organic matter.

What's the limit of moisture content of corn for storing?

If moisture content is over 20% a dryer is almost essential.

Is there really any danger from gas in a silo?

Yes, especially in the morning of the day after the silo has been partially filled, and especially where there is no door open at the surface of the silage. A good precaution is to run the blower a few minutes before entering the silo.

How can we keep blackbirds from ruining our sweet corn?

About the only successful remedy so far is to use strings of firecrackers attached at intervals to a long fuse so that firecrackers will explode at regular intervals.

PA'S VACATION

(Continued from Opposite Page)

rock-'n'-roll jangles. Guess Pa an' me won't never get on to that stuff.

Well, home looked pretty good to us, an', as Pa said, "It seems as if we've been away longer than we really have. 'Twas a mighty restful vacation."

Now it's mornin' an' Pa is out hayin'. I keep thinkin' what a blessin' it is he got them bolts yestiddy. I've been fixin' lunch to take up an' eat with him. Chicken sandwiches—with good thick slices of chicken in 'em as well as lettuce (I don't think Pa gets enough green stuff in him these days), potato salad, plenty of sweet pickles (Pa's favorite), iced tea an' dessert. This last is apricot pie, with cheese of course, and ice-cream. Pa won't be surprised at the pie I made, but he'll sure be plumb tickled to see ice-cream with it.

I'm really lucky to have Pa. This poet Browning once wrote, "Grow old along with me, The best is yet to be." I always figured he must a been real young when he said that, an' hadn't had no personal experience with age. But I ain't complainin', an' even if I don't think growin' old is the best, it still is pretty good as long as I have Pa an' all.

You get best results if you start this before the birds get the habit of feeding in the corn and it should be arranged so that the firecrackers start going off before the birds start feeding early in the morning.

Do we really have a surplus of farm products?

The best guess is that a total farm production is about 5% larger than demand. However the over-supply is mostly in the crops that have had high supports—wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco.

What causes hollow heart of potatoes?

This is not a true disease. It is caused by rapid growth, often when heavy rains follow a drought. Close spacing helps to prevent it by slowing down growth.

How can I keep tomatoes after frost?

Our best results have been from pulling the vines and hanging them in the cellar.

Can perennial flowers be planted in the fall?

As a general rule, the earlier a perennial blooms in the spring, the earlier it should be planted or moved. Iris, peonies and oriental poppies are best planted or moved in August, others can be divided and replanted in the fall, preferably by early October. Transplanting should be done early enough to allow the roots to become well established before freezing weather.

Is 2,4-D poisonous to people or animals?

No. Both humans and animals have taken large doses with no ill effects.

How much poultry manure can I use on my vegetable garden?

One authority recommends not over 50 lbs. per 1,000 sq. feet. That is at the rate of about a ton per acre. Poultry manure is high in nitrogen, but if sawdust or peanut shells is used for litter the nitrogen may be temporarily unavailable for growing plants.

Can you give me a simple method of making a "starter solution" to use when setting out transplants in the home garden?

Dissolve as completely as possible a pound of fertilizer (5-10-5 or 6-12-6) in a gallon of water. Let stand over night and add 4 gallons of water. Use a cupful per plant.

If you can buy a special fertilizer mixture for that purpose it will be more completely soluble.

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DEKALB 46—An outstanding variety for both yield and silage in early areas where short seasons are common. Stalks dark green and medium in height. Medium length ears.

VARIETIES FOR MEDIUM EARLY AREAS

DEKALB 55—Early, uniformly maturing variety noted for good yields and high shelling percentages. In DeKalb's 1955 Selected 5-Acre Corn Growing Contest, the Washington Co., N. Y., winner made 139.65 bushels per acre with DeKalb 55.

DEKALB 59—A brand NEW early variety which made a remarkable record in DeKalb Performance tests. Ranked 4th in yield in 48 trials against 48 DeKalb and other hybrids and ranked in the top 20 percent on standing ability.

VARIETIES FOR MEDIUM AREAS

DEKALB 62—Ears are long and attractive with excellent shelling percentages. Sturdy, rugged plants with good stalk strength and tough

shanks are most prominent characters.

DEKALB 67—New in 1955, 67 ranked near the top in both yield and standing ability in DeKalb's own Variety Performance Comparison tests. Long, attractive, medium-dent ears are high in quality. A fine hybrid for next year.

VARIETIES FOR LATE AREAS

DEKALB 222—This outstanding NEW variety was first at Adrian, Michigan in yield over 48 other varieties in DeKalb's 1955 Performance Comparison tests with 124.4 bu. at the 16,000 planting rate. Widely adapted and strong stalked.

DEKALB 402—Blight tolerant with good yields and excellent standing ability at thicker rates of planting characterize this variety. Ranked in the top third in five state yield trials in 1955.

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Representative of the sixty member Tomato Advisory Committee are: seated l. to r. George Strassenburgh, Morton, N.Y.C.C.G.C. president; Robert Sodoma, Brockport; Albert Harrington, Barker, 1955 president; Donald Nesbitt, Albion, chairman of T.A.C. and standing l. to r., Russell Joy, Fredonia; A. E. Stratton, Barker and John Martin, Brockport.

New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative Upped 1956 Prices

By BILL STEMPFLE

BY SELLING 2 of 3 crops in which it deals at substantially higher prices than prevailed in the previous year, the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative has demonstrated again in 1956, as it has throughout the past decade, its value and benefit to the growers of vegetable processing crops in western New York.

The corn contracts approved by N.Y.C.C.G.C. in 1956 pay a flat \$2 a ton more than in 1955, tomato prices are higher by \$1.50 and \$2 a ton, and in the case of peas the floor price was increased from \$80 to \$85 and the premium 90-100% grade by \$5 a ton. Moderate as these gains are they will increase growers returns by many tens of thousands of dollars in the area where the Co-op operates.

At contract time no one, including the processor, knows what the crops will be worth in terms of the demand that will prevail during the marketing period and, because of the wide variation in yields induced by weather, what the returns to the growers will be.

The cooperative holds to the view that the contracts of processed crops should be negotiated and that this 'meeting of minds' between processors and growers results in terms and prices that are realistic in respect to production costs and the demands of the market. The logic of that procedure is illustrated in the experience of the past two seasons.

Basis of Bargaining

At contract time in 1955, corn and tomato stocks were in liberal supply and sales were slow at depressed prices; pea stocks were in short supply with prices firm and demand strong. The processors proposed lower prices for corn and tomatoes to compensate for the alleged losses sustained in 1954 and were unwilling to grant an increase for peas because of the lower prices paid in other areas.

N.Y.C.C.G.C. contended that because of the low yields of corn and the high cost of growing tomatoes, these crops could not be contracted at lower prices and that the short supply of canned and frozen peas warranted an increase in the price of that commodity.

As a result of the bargaining that ensued, the 1956 corn and pea contracts were written at the same prices as 1954 and tomatoes were increased by \$1 a ton. The production of all three crops was materially reduced by the intense heat and summer long drought, and

growers for the most part lost money on corn, peas and tomatoes in 1955.

At the year's end, corn and tomatoes were in short supply and pea stocks were long. In negotiating the 1956 contracts, the co-op contended that corn prices must be increased to compensate for the heavy loss incurred the previous season (the college cost study showed a net loss of \$7.84 an acre on sweet corn in 1955), an increase that processors could well afford because of the higher prices received for the 1955 pack. Although pea stocks were in liberal supply the Co-op asked for and received a \$5 increase in the floor price and the premium 90-100% grade.

With tomato stocks in short supply, the crop was in a good bargaining position except that California, which produces 2/3 of the U. S. crop, had already contracted an expanded acreage at \$22.50, the same price as in 1955. N.Y.C.C.G.C. asked for a 10% increase but in the course of the bargaining Cannery Growers of Ohio accepted contracts at \$32-\$22, the same price as in the previous year. The final result of the bargaining was the price of \$36.50-\$24.50 in the Lake Ontario area and \$42-\$20 in Erie and Chautauqua Counties; an increase of \$1.50 and \$2 a ton over the 1955 price.

Other Terms

Farmers who grow processing vegetables know there are terms other than price that have an important bearing on the net return. Such matters as grades, the cost of seed and plants and the charges for harvesting, hauling and hamper rental have a direct bearing on the payments made to growers. The closing date of the factory, for instance may determine whether or not the one last picking of tomatoes can be sold, which is why N. Y. C. C. G. C. contracts terminate on Oct. 5-7 rather than Oct. 1 as formerly.

The gains that have been made in more favorable prices and terms of the contracts negotiated by N.Y.C.C.G.C. are due to the efforts of some one hundred men who serve on the advisory and bargaining committees. It is they who appraise the situation at the beginning of each bargaining period and carry on the negotiations that result in the final contracts.

Their spirit of devotion is equalled by that of the membership who legally bind themselves to sign only an N.Y.C.C.G.C. approved contract and who finance the organization by the payment of dues.



Self-propelled combine with corn attachment.

New Machines for Harvesting Corn

W. L. Kjølgaard and A. W. Clyde*

LAST FALL (1955) a portion of the corn grown at this Station (Pennsylvania) was harvested with a corn combine. The corn combine is a single machine that incorporates the working principles of both the corn picker and the grain combine. The suitability of a machine of this type was discovered when it was learned that the threshing cylinder and concave of a combine, properly adjusted, would successfully shell corn.

The machine was one of the few in use in Eastern United States. It consisted of a special 2-row corn picking attachment that fitted onto a self-propelled combine in the position generally occupied by the grain header. The corn picking attachment snapped the ears and fed them into the cylinders where they were shelled. The shelled corn passed through the regular combine separation and cleaning process and was delivered to the grain tank. The corn husks, cobs, and other trash dropped on the ground from the straw rack and cleaning shoe.

Once-over Operation

With the use of a combine, complete corn harvesting can be accomplished in the field with a once-over operation. This is also true with the corn picker-sheller, but the picker-sheller cannot be adapted to the harvesting of other grain crops.

Complete harvesting in the field from standing to shelled corn with a once-over operation is not the whole story. The moisture content of the shelled corn is too high for safe bin

storage. Some means of forced drying must be used along with the corn combine to reduce the moisture content of the grain. The safe moisture content for bin storage of shelled corn without spoilage is about 15 per cent. With very favorable weather conditions during harvest, the moisture content seldom goes below 25 per cent and may be as high as 30.

Weather Affects Drying

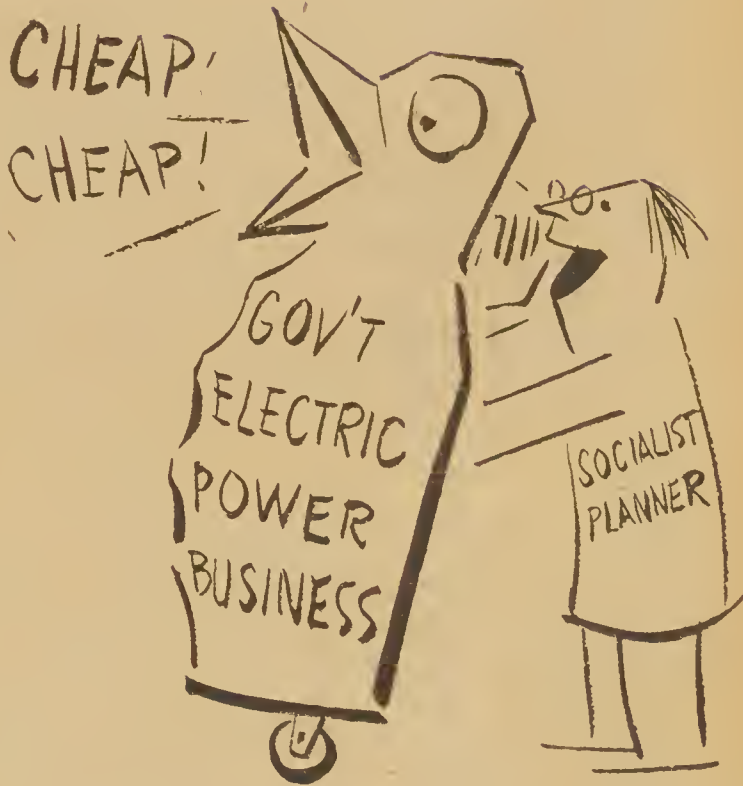
Drying is further complicated by fall weather conditions. Air temperatures and humidities are such that little or no drying can be accomplished using fans and natural air. Some type of a fuel-burning crop dryer must be used. A stoker fired, hard coal crop dryer was used on the corn harvested by the corn combine last year. Rice coal, the least expensive grade, was used for fuel and the unit was equipped with a 3hp fan to force the warm air into the corn.

Performance of the dryer was satisfactory and it appears to be an economical unit to operate. However, many other factors, besides the heater itself, must be taken into consideration when drying corn: the size and shape of the bin, size and shape of the duct, fan size and hp, uniformity of loading, depth of corn, amount of trash, management, etc. All of these will influence the performance of the drying system, and will require careful attention.

*Asst. Professor and Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Engineering, respectively at The Pennsylvania State University.



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This power hoe belongs to Frank Paratore of Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y. Traveling at a rate of 1 to 4 miles per hour this machine is used on crops formerly hoed by hand. The machine is steered by the operator's feet while his hands control two cultivating shoes which move in and out of the rows as the machine travels along. Over a 10 year period, the yearly depreciation is about \$120. Recently Frank has been paying \$300 to \$400 a year for hand hoeing of crops such as strawberries.

Citizens of Tomorrow

(Continued from Page 1)

took complete control of their 10 dairy cows. During her sophomore year she served as farm manager at the LeFam-beau Homes Farm in Quebec, Canada, a farm of 200 acres featuring dairying and vegetable crops. As of the date of the school report, Miss Goyea owned six head of Holstein dairy cows, purchased in October, 1954, a horse, a truck, and miscellaneous farm equipment. During the summer of 1955 she grew and harvested four acres of silage corn, twenty tons of fine hay, and an acre of sweet corn.

Allen Thieleman was chosen for the Foundation award at Caldwell High School, N. J. Mr. Arthur B. White, vocational agriculture teacher, says: "Since Allen started taking agriculture at Caldwell, he has been one of the most willing, sincere, and one of the best students that I have ever had the pleasure of teaching. He was on our poultry judging team in the spring of 1954. Allen has been active in egg grading contests and in FFA chapter work. His projects this year include 300 white leghorn laying hens, 500 white leghorn pullets, 500 broilers, 50 breeders, and he works part time at a nursery.

Own Their Equipment

Two brothers, one 19 and one 17, are farming a 214-acre farm in partnership. The 17-year-old, Alan Miller, a student at Winfield-Clinton High School at Cabot, Penna., was chosen to receive the American Agriculturist Foundation award. Together the two young men own most of their equipment, including two tractors, baler, combine, sprayer, corn picker and tillage tools. They own 14 head of purebred Hereford cows. During the school year Alan carried eight individual projects in the student council, FFA, etc. Just recently he took first place in regional competition (9 counties) in an electrical contest sponsored by the Pennsylvania Electrical Association. Alan and his brother remodeled their beef barn and installed a home-made forced ventilating system.

Mr. Ray E. Davison, teacher of agriculture at Vergennes High School, Vt., chose Rollin Atkins for the Foundation award. Rollin has completed three years of vocational agriculture. During that time he has displayed excellent qualities of cooperation, interest, and scholarship. He conducted a fine dairy supervised farming program, and owns four head of stock. He also has been one of the most interested and active members of the local FFA chapter.

Here Come The Girls

The girls, too, rate high in achievement for the Foundation award, and they top the boys in reporting to the Foundation directors. Donna Underwood, the recipient of the award at Cassadaga Valley Central School, Sinclairville, N. Y., is typical. Donna's teacher writes: A high school junior, Donna already has gained an understanding of people and a practical approach to the art of daily living. Her comments and opinions in our class discussions . . . were highly valued and respected. Her clothing projects were better than average, and her results prompted her father to buy her a sewing machine for her personal use." In addition Donna has worked as a waitress in a local restaurant, is a former cheerleader and secretary of the sophomore class, a hard worker in the junior class, and a member of the National Honor Society.

Barbara Fogerty, who won the Foundation homemaking award at Ithaca High School, N.Y., says: "Your award has encouraged me to go on in this field."

That's the sort of thing we like to hear, because that is the aim and purpose of the award. Miss Ethelyn Cornelius, teacher of homemaking, writes:

"Barbara is a senior homemaking girl who has a record of good scholarship and citizenship and has a keen interest in homemaking." Barbara feels that she would like to go into fashion designing professionally. We wish her luck.

Teacher Was Foundation Winner in 1947

Miss Frances Gailey, homemaking teacher at Mynderse Academy, Seneca Falls, N. Y., writes: "What a thrill it was when I received your award and certificate in 1947 when a student in LaFargeville Central School. Now this is my second privilege, to present this award in your behalf."

Miss Gailey chose D. Vivian Jenkins for the award. Vivian has carried a business major with an overall average of 83%, and ranks 37 in a class of 106. She has been active in FHA, has taken part in intermurals, class committees, etc. Vivian's father is in the Air Force, and she has 5 brothers and sisters between the ages of 2 and 11. She is considering nursing for a career.

Jacqueline Lant was chosen for the award at Newark Valley Central School, N. Y. Jacqueline has an average of about 90% for the three years, and has done good work in school and community activities. She is a member of the Ed Eastman chapter of the National Honor Society of Secondary Schools, has been active in athletics, and in sales campaigns. She has exhibited her Jerseys at county and state fairs for the past 10 years, and in 4-H work has had first place and reserve junior champion at State Fair, has been a member of the State judging team for 7 years, and was in second place for New York State Jersey Queen in 1955.

At The New York State School for the Blind

At the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia, N. Y., the American Agriculturist Foundation awards were given for homemaking and industrial and vocational arts. The homemaking award was won this year by Barbara Andrews of Rochester, who has been a student at the school for six years. Barbara has been particularly active in FHA, and has held office in the chapter. She was elected best citizen of the school by a joint poll of the students and faculty in 1954, has won speech awards, and participated in the Play Day for girls of the several residential schools for the blind in the eastern part of the United States. Following graduation, Barbara plans to enter the field of typist-dictaphone operation, but feels that she will have ex-



Frank Sgroi was chosen as the student who had done the best work in the fields of industrial art and vocational arts at the New York State School for the Blind. He has been particularly interested in piano tuning and ceramics.

tensive need for the skills she has acquired in her homemaking courses.

Frank Sgroi was the 1956 candidate for the award at the School for the Blind. Frank is a senior. He entered the school as a sophomore after having lost his vision in both eyes, and has completed the requirements for the academic Regents diploma. During his high school career he has been interested in ceramics, piano tuning and industrial arts. He planned to return to his home in Canastota following commencement and assist his father and brother, who are operators of a muckland farm; Frank has a real interest in agriculture, and would like to follow it indefinitely, but some phases of the family-operated farm would be impossible for one with a visual handicap. However, he plans to help in certain phases of the muckland operation and to engage in music as a special vocation. Mr. Edward H. Bryer, principal of the school, says: "Frank is a young man of considerable determination, and once he has entered a permanent vocation will devote himself wholeheartedly to his work. I feel that I may safely predict that Frank will be successful in whatever enterprise he chooses to engage.

Look Out, Girls!

And now for the boy who outmatched the girls at their own subject. At Deposit Central School, N. Y., for the first time the award was given to a boy, Eugene Lobdell, a student of Homemaking 5, a course for senior boys and girls. Eugene has maintained a homemaking average of 90%. He is the first boy in the school's history to win a blue ribbon at the school fair for his sewing project, which is a man's lined plaid vest with inset pockets. At the same time, Eugene has served as president of the student council during his senior year, president of the junior class during his junior year, and was a member of the court for the junior prom and the school fair court during his senior year. He has been active in wrestling and intramurals for four years.

Mastered Our Language In Four Years

North Plainfield High School, N. J., chose a Chinese girl who has been in this country only a little over four years. Mrs. Velma Lee, homemaking teacher, writes:

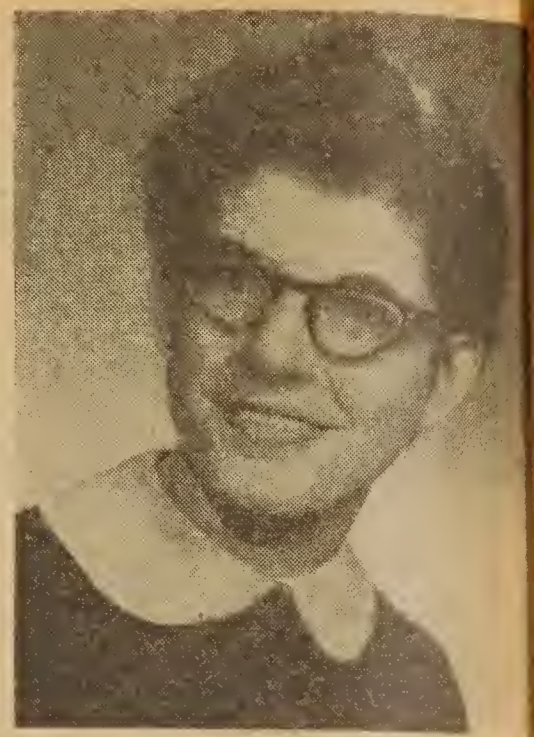
"In that time Lydia Chang has mastered the language and made a splendid record, especially in the field of homemaking. She has been accepted in college for next year in a homemaking course, and plans to teach in this field. We all want to help her, and feel that the American Agriculturist Foundation award will encourage her in achieving her goal."

Qualities Used in Judging

We had so many reports from schools in Pennsylvania that it was difficult indeed to make a choice of some to mention. Particularly interesting, however, are the qualities used in judging at the Blacklick Township School at Twin Rocks. Mr. Elmer E. Smith, principal, says that these qualities are: loyalty, honesty, reliability, resourcefulness, cooperativeness, fine moral character, poise, excellent wholesome appearance. The winner was Patricia Bracken, a four-year vocational student, who has been outstanding for her fine work in homemaking classes and for her splendid contribution to the school in general.

Mr. George B. Inskip, supervising principal of Fairfield High School, Penna., submitted the name of Suetta Martin as a candidate for the award. Mr. Inskip says:

"The Fairfield Joint High School has been very fortunate in having Suetta Martin as a student for the past years. There are few girls who have displayed the qualifications that Suetta possesses. She is very well liked by others and has been very dependable and trustworthy, has given unselfishly of her time for the welfare of the school."



For her home project Suetta Martin, candidate for the Foundation award at Fairfield High School, Penn., redecorated her room and refinished the furniture. Her skill in baking is appreciated by her family of five members. She says that her rolls, buns and cakes are often devoured before they are cool.

In Suetta's letter to the Foundation we enjoyed her generous praise of her teacher. "My teacher for the last three years is a very exceptional person," she says, "and has made me enjoy my work much more than I might have done with someone else." One of a family of five, Suetta has found large scope for homemaking knowledge.

Margot Norton was chosen by Franklin Township High School of Murrysville, Penna., for the American Agriculturist Foundation award. Miss Mary Lou Lazar, head of the home economics department, writes:

"Margot is my choice because in my opinion she has far surpassed all others in her class in scholastic achievement and from all indications would appear to be a promising home economist."

Margot says that homemaking has been her main interest since seventh grade. To her it is the symbol for women of the world. "Without this specialized science," she says, "many homes would not function properly; utility companies would not be well informed on proper procedures for cooking, people would not know how to be conservative for comfortable living."

Margot is primarily interested in teaching home economics to high school students, and hopes to continue her education along that line.

Bring to Students' Attention Early

Mrs. Roger G. Viens is teacher of home economics at West Bridgewater High School, Mass. Her choice for the American Agriculturist Foundation award was Jane Foye, and she adds: "I am sure that bringing the award to the attention of the pupils early had much to do with Jane's maintaining her class enthusiasm throughout the year."

Jane's name and the name of the school were put on the American Agriculturist Foundation certificate in Old English lettering by the art instructor. The certificate and book were skillfully arranged in a prominent corridor display case in the lobby of the school, and a write-up of the conditions and presentation of the award were put in the local newspaper.

A study of the many letters that come into our office from principals, teachers, and from the homemaking students themselves, shows that the girls chosen for the award are those who show most improvement in their work, and who are never too busy to help others. They learn to make clothes, to recognize textiles, try out new recipes, plan meals, study furniture and furnishings, and get a good grounding in budgeting necessary for equipping a home and running a household. They are very often "second mothers" at home where there is a large family, ex-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

(Continued from Opposite Page)
Excellent examples of what future homemakers should stand for. Some go on to business, some to nursing, some go further in their homemaking study or to teach it. All of them, we hope, in the long run will be better homemakers for what they learned in high school and later in life.

And the same can be said for the boys, who are learning to run their own affairs in a free democracy, training for leadership, helping their communities, and becoming fine upstanding young citizens.

Well, there you are. These are only a very few examples of the many, but perhaps they will give you a better realization of what young people are accomplishing. The list that follows contains the names of the schools and their winners that have been reported to us. It is regretful that many who join with us in the project do not send in reports in time. In some instances where the winner wrote us, there was no way of connecting his or her home address with a school.

Look the list over. You will surely see some name that you know. All of them are an honor to their families, their schools, and their communities.

Where two names are listed for one school, the first is the winner in vocational agriculture, the second the vocational homemaking winner.

NEW YORK STATE

Abraham Kellogg Central School, Treadwell	Patricia Pinney
Adams High School	Patricia Easton
Addison Central School	Gordon Risley
Afton Central School	Jack Jameson
	Carol Williams
Albion High School	Gordon Wells
Altona Central School District No. 1	Mildred Reyell
Andrew S. Draper Central School, Schenectus	Delores M. Shaw
Argyle Central School	James Garoufes
Arlington Central School	John Wiseman
Avoca Central School	Richard C. Wilson
Bainbridge Central School	Carl Feyerabend
Barker Central School	Duane Langendorfer
Bemus Point Central School	Susan Strong
Berne	Brian Samuelson
Bethlehem Central Senior High School	Shirley Shaver
	Richard Rapp
Bonville Central School	John J. Clary
Bradford Central School	John Sassenbury
Byron-Bergen Central School, Berge	James Patrick
Cambridge Central School	Richard Buamire
Canaseraga Central School	Welding Griggs
	George Hubbard
Candor Central School	Catherine Swain
Canton Central School	Raymond Davenport
Cassadaga Valley Central School, Sinclairville	Joyce Matatt
Cazenovia Central School	Williams Roberts
	Donna Underwood
Center Moriches High School	Foster Mather
Charlotte Valley Central School, Davenport	Louise Koennecke
Chittenango Central School	Mary Vona
Churchville-Chili Central School, Churchville	Henry Dubuy
Colton-Pierrepont Central School, Colton	Betty May Gildersleeve
Corwall High School	Beverly Farrar
Cuba Central School	Julia Adams
Deposit Central School	Julia Clough
DeRuyter Central Rural School	Carol Parrella
	Julian F. Hunt
Downsville Central School	Eugene Lobdell
Dryden Central School No. 1	Marjorie Haskins
	Daniel Tompkins
East Aurora High School	Louie Stuttle
Edwards Central School	Bertha Lesnick
Ellenburg Central School	Gerald Smith
	Alix Brown
Forestville Central School	Virginia Sunderland
Frewsburg Central School	Christine N. Gruber
Galway Central School	Charles Peterson
General Martin Central School, Glenfield	Alice Skorny
	Clinton Edick
Geneva High School	Virginia Steadman
Genoa Central School	Sylvia Patchen
Gilboa-Conesville Central Rural School, Gilboa	Bonnie Brown
Goshen Central School	Alfred Pierce
Gouverneur High School	Judy Hawn
Greenwich Central School	Dorothie Ann Erbe
Greenwood Central School	Richard Hockenider
Groton Central School	Howard Smith
Guilford Central School	Thelma Carpenter
Hammond Central School	Duane Dunham
	Barbara Gove
Hammondsport Central School	Jean Gillett
Hancock Central School	Virginia Greene
Hartford Central School District No. 1	Shirley Bardwell
Haverling Central School	Feroyn Dickie
Healy High School, Green Island	Grace Mary Carlow
Henderson Central School	Marie M. Maitland
Holland Patent Central School	Eva Gillette
Holley Central School	Winifred Weader
Honeoye Central School	Marian Hayton
Hounsfield Central School	Kristin Czaja
Interlaken Central School	Roger Ward
	Marie Northrup
Ithaca High School	Barbara Fogerty
Jasper Central School	Audrey Learn
Jeffersonville Central School	Patricia DuBois
Jordan Central School	Robert Cleverly
Kendall Central School	Joan Herman
LaFayette Central School	Viola Schafer
Lake Shore Central School	Nancy Gouyd
Letchworth Central School	Patricia Lennox
Lisbon Central School	Kermit Exelby

Lowville Academy and Central School	Rosemary Smith
Lyndonville Central School	Linda Hass
Madrid High School	George Walker
Maybrook High School	Joyce Christiano
	Betty Jean Wells
Medina High School	John Wasnock
	DeAnn Reuter
Mexico Academy and Central School	Edward Albright
Middleburgh Central School	Edna Samson
Minoa High School	Waltrand Phillip
Moers Central School	Stephen Kubecka
Morris Central School	Norma Sample
	Joe Quinton
Mynderse Academy, Seneca Falls	Frances Phillips
	Jay Forjone
	D. Vivian Jenkins
Naples Central School	Gloria Moore
Narrowsburg Central School	Barbara Suhr
Newark Valley Central School	Robert Wakeman
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia	Jacqueline Lant
North Syracuse Central School	Frank Sgroi
Norwood-Norfolk Central School, Norwood	Barbara Andrews
Nunda Central School	Roger Chandler
Ockawamick Central School, Philmont	Marie Wilson
Odessa Central School	Gary Ricketts
Oppenheim-Ephratah Central School, St. Johnsville	Franklin Stark
Owego Free Academy	Shirley Bessman
Alice Freeman Palmer Central School, Windsor	Raymond Abbey
Penn Yan Academy	Evelyn Smith
Pine Bush Central School District No. 1	Sally A. Stiles
Portville Central School	Pearl Marie McNair
Port Leyden Central School	Dorothy Miller
Pulaski Central School	Thomas Stueber
Red Hook Central School	Bonnie Elliott
Remsen Central School	Charlotte White
Richfield Springs Central School	Lee Van Arsdale
	Eleanore Buerkert
Roeliff Jansen Central School, Hillsdale	Hugh Worden
	Richard Boss
	Joan Zeh
	Grant Langdon



Louie Stuttle of the Dryden Central School, Dryden, N. Y. Starting with his first heifer when he was in 7th grade, Louie now has 7 head of purebred cattle, together with 50 hens, 3 acres of Garry oats, an acre of reforested land, and herd records on the dairy.

Romulus Central School	Elinor Kuney
Roscoe Central School	Shirley A. Simpson
Royalton-Hartland Central School, Middleport	Walter Fuller
Savannah High School	Lucille Jackson
Schoharie Central School	Charles Hirst
	Joan Estenes
	Edith Lambert
Sharon Springs Central School	Sally Campbell
Sherburne Central School	Hildegard Bessel
Sherwood Central School	Elaine Story
Sidney Central School	Henry Mott
Skaneateles Central School	Joseph Sutton, Jr.
Smithtown High School	Helen Eye
South Kortright Central School	Frank Chapman
South New Berlin Central School	Mary Lutz
	Lewis Dain
Spencer Central School	Albert Hollenback
Springfield Central School	James Murphy
Stockbridge Valley Central School, Munsville	David Towne
Stratford Central School	Sharon Greene
S. S. Seward Institute, Florida	Phyllis I. Burris
Troupsburg Central School	John Ziobro
	James Deming
	Carol Crane
Trumansburg Central School	Norma Wixom
Van Etten Central School	Judy Laitala
Van Hornesville Central School	Milan Kucerak
Vernon-Verona-Sherrill Central School, Verona	Agalice Havener
Virgil Central School	Peggy Holler
Warwick Valley Central School, Warwick	Albert W. Buckbee II
Washington Academy	Carol Weuer
Waterville Central School	Alan Blatt
	Irene June
Waverly Senior High School	LeRoy Schweiger
Wheatland-Chili Central School, Scottsville	Monica Torpy
Whitesville Central School	Nellie May Saunders
Williamson Central School	Kathleen Van Kausenberg
Wyoming Central School	Ethel Howard

CONNECTICUT

East Hampton High School	Janet Hill
Hand High School, Madison	Richard Schneider
Washington High School	Margaret Kennedy

MAINE

Ashland Community High School	Melvin P. Graham
Berwick High School	Barbara Hamilton
East Corinth Academy	Brian Campbell
Ellsworth High School	Nanette Bunker
Fort Kent Community High School	Edward Thibeault

Gorham High School	Donald O'Brien
Hartland Academy	Wayne Weeks
Jay High School, Chisholm	Donna Goforth
Lawrence High School	Carol Coolidge
Mechanic Falls High School	Emery Tardiff
Waterville Senior High School	Maud Curtis
	Shirley Giroux

MASSACHUSETTS

Agawam High School	Peter Cecchi, Jr.
Arms Academy, Shelburne Falls	Marian Parker
Bristol County Agricultural School, Segreganset	Janet Goyea
Hopkins Academy, Hadley	David Klimoski
	Martha Waters
Jamaica Plain High School	Nelson E. Clarke
	Alfred C. Drew
	Joseph F. Churchill
	Robert E. Julio
	Neil F. Healey
	Lee B. Crowell
	Robert H. Kilbane
	Hazel B. Lilleskare
	Catherine Beebe
Mary E. Wells High School, Southbridge	Leo Salonen
Norfolk County Agricultural School, Walpole	David Bahre
Smith's Agricultural School, Northampton	Robert Davis
Wachusett Regional High School, Holden	Jane Foye
West Bridgewater High School	Russell E. Fadding
Williams High School, Stockbridge	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Alton Central School	Nancy Shields
Appleton Academy, New Ipswich	Gloria Rousseau
Belmont High School	Anne McArthur
Berwick High School	Barbara Jean Hamilton
Hillsboro Public School	Ellen Clough
Hopkinton High School, Contoocook	Marcia Martin
Lincoln High School	Mary Pauline Bossie
Orford High School	Edna Mae Valley
Pembroke Academy	Yvette Gosselin
Pittsfield High School	Marie Knirsch
Tilton-Northfield High School, Tilton	Robert Parks
Vilas High School, Alstead	Ruth Miller
Weare High School	Spencer Colburn

NEW JERSEY

Caldwell High School	Allen Thieleman
Hamburg Public School	Marion Jones
Irvington High School	Joan Kieffer
Middle Township High School, Cape May Court House	Maria Evans
Netcong High School	Nancy Drake
North Plainfield High School	Lydia Chang
Salem High School	Hilda Sims
Upper Freehold Township High School, Allentown	Joan Bach

PENNSYLVANIA

Austin Joint High School	Evelyn McCloskey
Barnesboro Unit of Northern Cambria Joint High School	Sally Lou Kupetz
Bellefonte High School	Burl Flick
Berwick Area Joint High School	Bessie Gordner
Blacklick Township High School, Twin Rocks	Patricia Bracken
Blue Ridge Schools, New Milford	John Carpenter
Brockway-Snyder-Washington Joint Schools, Brockway	Robert Kearney
Coudersport Joint Schools	Dolores J. Caruso
Cowanessque Valley Joint Schools, Westfield	Joseph Watson
Evans City Area High School	Bernard Payne
Fairfield High School	Glenn Croft
Fairview Borough and Township Joint High School	Suetta Martin
Franklin Township School District, Murrysville	Janet Struble
Genesee High School	Margot Norton
Harrison School-Northern Potter Joint Schools, Ulysses	Harold Daub
Honesdale High School	Thomas White
Hughesville High School	Jean Walter
Jersey Shore Area Joint School	Ronald Henry
Lackawanna Trail Joint Schools, Factoryville	Robert Derrick
Lakeview Joint Consolidated Stoneboro	Helen Hersh
Latrobe High School	Ward Vail, Jr.
Liberty Joint Schools	Dean Croasdale
Mansfield Senior High School	John McDowell
McAdoo High School	Sarah Slater
Montoursville Area Joint School	Lois Jean Berenbrok
Mount View Joint School, Harford	Elizabeth Farer
Northeast Bradford Joint School	Larry C. Chamberlain
Northumberland Area Joint Schools	Juleanne Sabulaki
Pocono Township School District	Cecil Casner
Polk Township Consolidated School	Charlotte Yeagle
Scott Township High School	Joseph Decker
Ulysses School-Northern Potter Joint Schools	Shirley Wilbur
Union City Joint Schools	Sandra Bidelspack
Warrior Run Area Schools, Watsonstown	Tom Besecker
Watertown Union High School, Littleton	Marian Berger
Wellsboro-Charleston Junior-Senior High School	Jean Ann Fenstermacher
Williamsport High School	Melvin Erway
Winfield-Clinton High School, Cabot	Carol Van Etten
Wyalusing Valley Joint High School	Howard Pollock
Youngsville High School	Marjorie Kurtz

VERMONT

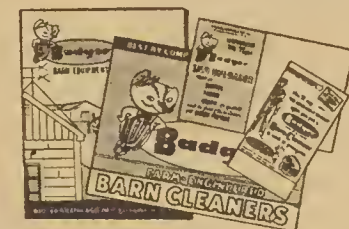
Brattleboro High School	Sallyann Beane
Cambridge High School, Jeffersonville	Norman Nye
Johnson High School	Gloria M. Gates
Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Center	Lindsay Townsend
Middlebury High School	Elizabeth McNally
People's Academy, Morrisville	Anne L. Jones
	Fred Reed
Proctor High School	Roberta C. McArthur
Thetford Academy	Bernice Moraw
Vergennes High School	Emily Eaton
Whitingham High School, Jacksonville	Rollin Atkins
Wilmington High School	Cleon A. Kingsley
	Barbara Fuller

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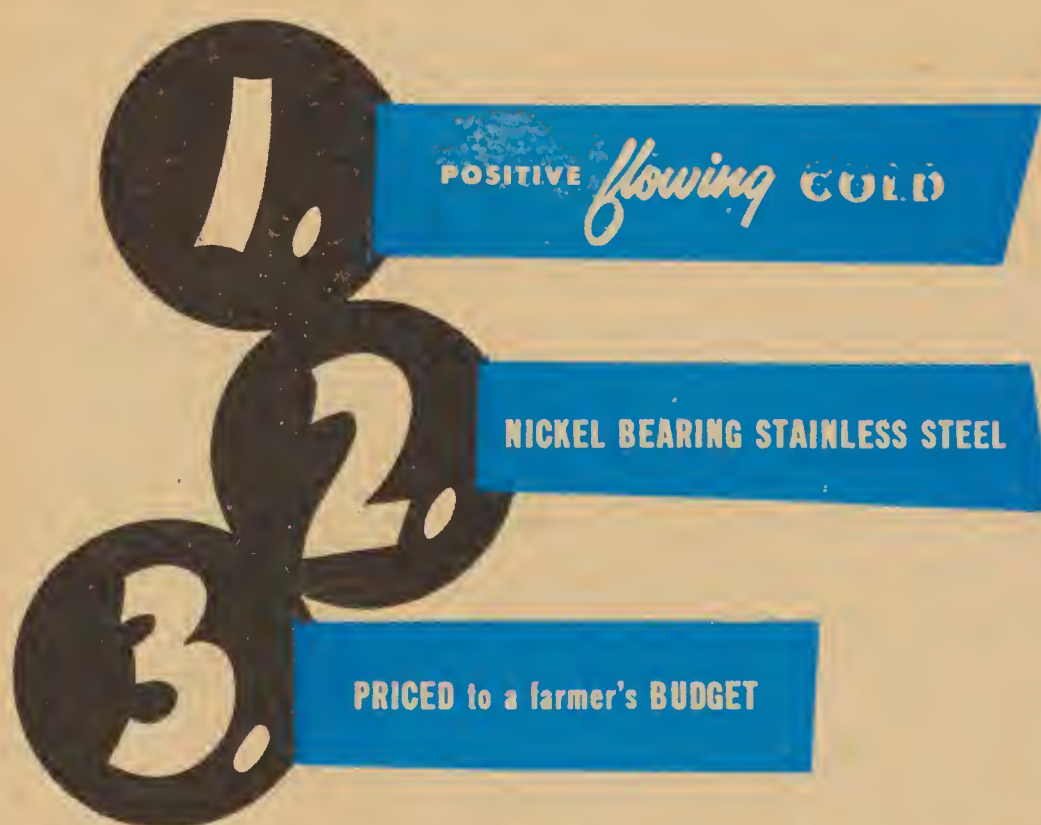
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LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

CHAPTER XIV Choosing A Life Partner (Continued)

YOU CAN best learn what a person is really like by talking. Dating and dancing do not necessarily tell you much about a person, but they do give opportunities to talk and to observe. If you want to know his or her attitudes about spiritual values, thrift, family life, talk about those things until you know each other's thoughts and ideals.

A girl can tell much about a boy by the way he spends money and a boy can learn much about a girl by what she demands. My daughter tells me, "I called it quits on dating a certain boy when he chose a recreation area which was free — to save \$.10 when another was much nicer — I conclude that it reflected a basic characteristic I could not tolerate."



Hugh Cosline

One good way to learn more about members of the opposite sex is to entertain them in your home and be entertained in theirs.

The family is one of the most important units in the world today. You are thinking of starting a family of your own. The chances of success are better if you and your mate have lived in happy families.

If your family was not happy, how has it affected you? Are you cynical about family life or have you analyzed the situation to find what caused the trouble, and have you resolved to profit from your experience and avoid those troubles? What about your intended mate? Did he or she live in a happy home and, if not, what was the effect on him or her?

A few generations ago, most stories ended with the statement, "And they lived happily ever after." Modern books are more likely to start after the wedding and develop solutions to some of the problems that come to every family.

To be successful a marriage must be cherished. A young woman chided a married friend because she neglected her personal appearance.

"But we're married now!" was the very naive reply.

Everyone has a selfish streak. We are thoughtless and forget to practice love which, fundamentally, is striving to please.

Problems and troubles come to everyone. They must be met which takes planning, character, patience and prayer. The first step in meeting them is to start with the realization that they will inevitably come. That understanding helps to set aside a financial cushion to meet troubles.

One young wife made this comment, "We save for something special, then there always seems to be some emergency that makes us use the money. What's the use of saving?"

That deserves two comments:

1. The trouble would have come regardless of the saving. Without the cash, the crisis would have been met with credit.

2. Was the emergency real or imaginary? Was it really necessary to spend the money otherwise than planned?

When to Marry

Those who rush into marriage with no consideration for the financial problem are headed for dangerous times. But caution can be overdone. If you hope for financial stability, a wife who

shares your ideas about managing money is more important than a modest bank account.

Women are spendthrifts no oftener than men. A friend once remarked, "I never saved a nickel until I was married." Furthermore, progress toward financial soundness made together is a mutually satisfying experience.

There is a natural desire on the part of all young people to "start where Dad and Mother are now." This means a big house filled with modern furniture, and at least one car.

If it is unnecessary and inadvisable to postpone marriage until all this can be achieved, it is equally inadvisable to use credit too freely. Some things you can wait for.

I know a young man who was "persuaded" into marriage by a clever, selfish girl. He knew he had made a mistake even before the wedding, but he lacked the nerve to break the engagement.

The marriage was unhappy. It lasted three years. Now the young man is happily married but the former unhappy venture has left its scars. More sense before the first marriage could have prevented them.

Marriage is serious business. Perhaps it is unfortunate that young men and women have less sense when they are in love than at any time in their lives—less sense just when they need it most.

But here is one thing you can do. Remember that with every casual date you meet a possible wife or husband. Have your ideals well in mind and if they are not met, break away BEFORE you become too fond of him or her.

And for you, young lady here's another suggestion. Do not marry any man to reform him.

For your own happiness, there are a few things you can well avoid.

1. Haste

Why rush into a marriage for any reason? If marrying is the right idea, it will still be a good idea in a month or two. Moonlight has its advantages but it sometimes tends to interfere with sound, logical thinking.

2. Drifting

It's so easy to date a boy or girl. It's so easy to keep on dating until some day you think "why not get married?" Maybe the idea is a good one. The point is, don't just drift into marriage.

Neither is it wise to continue to drift without "setting the date." A young man may enjoy your company while definitely intending to avoid the responsibilities of marriage. Though less likely to do so a girl may have the same attitude. If you hope and plan to be married, do not allow anyone to occupy your thoughts indefinitely or un-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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"I'd almost hate to be out in this weather."

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the most eligible partners are married.

3. Letting some others decide whom when you will marry.

First, don't let your prospective mate pick you out. Do at least half the choosing! Second, avoid pressure from parents or from anyone. Make up your own mind and do it after you have done some exceedingly serious thinking.

This chapter is not intended to be a treatise on courtship and marriage. My only purpose is to show the seriousness of marriage and counsel you to consider the move with care.

Study your own motives. Are you looking for security, money, a new experience? Are you expecting an endless honeymoon or do you expect problems that will require the thought and strength of both parties?

Marriage is well described by a short story.

One man said to his friend, "There's nothing like married life—if you get the right partner."

The other man pondered the idea and replied, "Yes, and there's nothing like it if you don't!"

* * *

CHAPTER XV

Developing the Spirit

AS A human individual, you have a body, a mind and a spirit. Without exercise, muscles get flabby; without exercise, your mind grows lazy; without exercise, the light of your spirit grows dim.

As a teen-age boy or girl, what action will you take? Will you ignore the church? Some people do this for one of several reasons or excuses. They may say:

1. That they do not believe.
2. That church members are hypocrites.
3. That they don't approve of certain church actions.
4. That they can worship without belonging to a church.

In every age and in every land, men have felt the urge to worship. Sometimes it has been the sun, nature, or

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Work consists of whatever a body is obliged to do, and Play consists of whatever a body is not obliged to do.
—Mark Twain

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gods. Sometimes it has been the "great spirit." Often these "gods" have been angry gods or workers of magic, and the worshipper felt impelled to sacrifice to them in order to win favor and avoid catastrophe. In modern times there have been many religions, but the trend has been to look upon the one worshipped as a god of love rather than of vengeance.

You may strive to ignore spiritual things; you will find that you cannot do so entirely. You are affected by them in too many ways. There is a Supreme Being. I can think of many arguments against such a belief. However, I see the universe behaving in accordance with well-defined natural laws, and I know that where there are laws, there must be a law-giver.

It may be difficult to believe in a Supreme Being, but it is absolutely impossible to believe that an orderly universe happened by mere chance. For example, most things shrink as they become colder. Water expands as it freezes and so floats on the surface of the water. That may be chance, but I doubt it. Certainly it would be extremely inconvenient if water contracted as it froze and sank to the bottom until rivers and lakes became solid ice!

(To be continued)

"Progress in Marketing through Dairymen's League" is the theme of

37th ANNUAL MEETING

PROGRESS in marketing through service and ownership will keynote the deliberations of two thousand dairy farmer delegates when they convene for the Dairymen's League Annual Meeting in Syracuse on October 10 and 11.

The delegates represent 24,000 League members in six states: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont.

They will shape the decisions which will guide the Association's Board of Directors during the ensuing year. Full account will be taken of the interests and opinions of every member in formulating the League's management policies.

An Inspiring Program of Information, Education and Recreation

Hundreds of non-delegate members, employees and invited guests will listen to and participate in the crowded two-day session.

Top attraction will be Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, brother of President Eisenhower, prominent educator and authority in agricultural and government matters. Among many other government activities, he has served as Assistant to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, Director of Information of the USDA, Coordinator of USDA and War Food Administration; has written many publications for the USDA and is a holder of the Distinguished Service Award from the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Full executive reports on League activities for the year just past will be made when Annual Meeting Chairman Glenn Talbot, Executive Committee Member, introduces the following officers:

Stanley H. Benham.....President's Report
A. Morelle Cheney.....Secretary's Report
Grover C. Guernsey.....Treasurer's Report

All Members and Their Families Welcome!

Why not plan to attend your League's most important meeting of the year? See for yourself—and give your family the opportunity to see—democratic processes in action. Listen in on the discussions of League policy . . . it is your business! Renew old friendships . . . receive new inspiration from the first-hand knowledge of a living bond.



DR. MILTON S. EISENHOWER, President, Johns Hopkins University, will be the featured speaker at the afternoon session on Wednesday, October 10. He will address delegates, members and guests on "The Moral Distinction between the Communist System and Our Own Free System."

WOMEN'S ANNUAL MEETING

Discussions, workshops and featured speakers fill the program for the twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Women of the Dairymen's League. Some 591 Associate Delegates will meet with 57 Advisory and Legislative Committee Women to work out plans and resolutions as guides for the work of the coming year.

YOUNG COOPERATOR ANNUAL MEETING

Subjects of the meeting of Young Cooperator delegates and youth members of the League will center around the theme of the parent organization meeting. Speakers will include President Stanley H. Benham, Membership Manager V. O. Parizo, and Howard McClarren, Youth Director for the American Institute of Cooperation.

37th ANNUAL MEETING

Wednesday and Thursday, October 10 and 11, 1956
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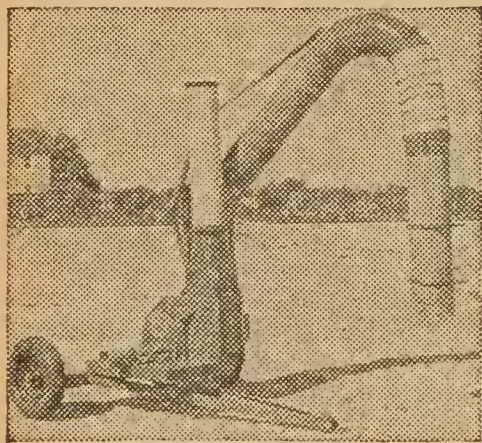
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Pine Paneling A Spare Room

By ELEANOR RAMP

IS YOUR farmhouse a typical sprawling one with too many small rooms tacked on uselessly here and there? Could you better use your extra bedroom downstairs for an office, den or farm business headquarters?

Joseph Ramp, who owns an Otsego County farm, had such a problem in his farmhouse—a 12'x14' room just off the living room. But he also had some white pine lumber from woodland he cut for pasture. Putting the two together he came up with a useful knotty pine-paneled office and family room — something his family had long dreamed of.

The Ramp redoing project was a family affair. Joe cut the pine; aided by his son he put the boards up; his daughter sanded the walls; and the whole family, the Mrs. included, pitched in on the refinishing. The result of the family efforts is a cheerful, warm addition to the farmhouse. The honey-colored glow of the smooth pine boards

could turn into a sea of buckles and cracks.

After kilning, the boards were planed into "tongue and groove" panels with the exposed edges beveled on eighth of an inch. They were sanded at the mill to save hand labor later. Poorer quality boards were cut into furring strips two inches wide.

To begin the actual redoing, the Ramps just cleared out the room, leaving the old wallpaper to be covered by the paneling. First the furring strips were nailed horizontally across the walls three feet apart around the whole room, making sure the nails hit the studding beneath the plaster.

Any correction for uneven walls was made here by using wooden shims or pieces of shingle beneath the strips. Joe used a straight edge as long as the room to check for bulges or curves in the wall.

Window and door casings were removed and the room was ready for panel. "I began nailing up the boards in a corner and because I was right handed moved from left to right around the room," explains Joe. "Except for the first board, I nailed only into the tongues of the panel. Corners were no trouble with the variety of board widths to choose from."

When the boards were up, quarter round moulding was nailed to the floor and panel bottoms all around the room.

lends a richness to the room and creates an atmosphere right for studying, bookkeeping, or just plain relaxing.

This do-it-yourself success story could be your own if you have about four man-days to spend wielding a hammer and just \$100 to invest in a project that will last as long as your house.

Joe contends, as he views the finished room with pride, that just a dream and some determination will turn a bare little bedroom into a family center like his. He remembers the wood panels when they once were pine trees in his old woodlot.

Beginning his recipe for redecorating, Joe says, "I cut the trees into logs an inch or so longer than the height of the eight foot room. I had them sawed into boards one inch thick, and five, six, seven, or eight inches wide depending on the size of the log."

From the woodlot the boards were taken to a dry kiln to be cured. Joe admits that part of the success of the job depends on this operation. Without perfectly dry boards, the whole room

For the ceiling Joe used gumwood plywood panels which took the same finish as pine for just one third of the cost. By sketching the ceiling to scale on a piece of paper and by trial and error, he arrived at the proper placing of the ceiling panels. They were nailed through the ceiling plaster to the floor joists above. To add a finished look to the ceiling he built "beams" to place over the seams. Pine boards 1'x4' and 1'x2' were used to build the U-shaped troughs to cover the joints where the plywood panels met.

One inch convex cove moulding was then nailed between the wall and ceiling and between the ceiling panels and beams. Window and door frames were replaced with pine. Nails were set in the holes filled with plastic wood.

With a rented sanding machine, the walls were given a final smoothing. When the wood dust settled and was cleared away, the completed carpenter was ready for the finishing touches.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

THEY DID IT THEMSELVES"

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Two coats of clear varnish were brushed on with a one week drying period between coats. For the final finish one coat of satin varnish was applied, giving the wood a flat, but rich "woody" tone that highlights the dark knots of the pine boards.

The cost of paneling the 12'x14' room breaks down as follows:

600 board feet of pine @ \$30	
per thousand (including labor in logging, trucking)	\$18.00
Furring strips and ceiling beams	12.00
Panels for ceiling (1/4" plywood)	25.00
Dry Kilning	25.00
Planing and Sanding	15.00
Nails	.75
Varnish: 1 gal. clear, 1 qt. satin	6.25

Total cost \$102.00

(Not including labor for carpentry.)

Joe reveals that besides the dry-kilning, success depends on truing the walls when the furring strips are put on and laying the ceiling panels properly.

Today the Ramp family lives in the family center which came from a combination of a dream, rough pine logs, and some amateur carpentering. It's a room they're proud to show people — one decorated with taste, adding usefulness and old-fashioned charm to their old farmhouse. If you have the determination and want more than just a new paint job, a transformed room such as this could someday be your own.

— A. A. —

AMINO TRIAZOLE FOR POISON IVY

Here's good news for those who have learned the hard way that poison ivy demands respect. A single application of a new poison ivy killer gave complete control of established ivy in an old orchard at the Experimental Farm of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in Mt. Carmel. The newer material, amino triazole, stopped the ivy in its tracks: there was no new growth in 1956.

Amino triazole, in the Connecticut Station trial, was applied with a hand sprayer on August 7, 1955, at three different rates, with and without a wetting agent and another chemical known to retard plant growth. No comparisons among these treatments were possible because the lowest concentration used alone—3/4 of a pound of active material to the acre—killed all ivy, as did all other treatments with amino triazole.

Amino triazole is said to be non-corrosive to equipment, non-volatile, non-poisonous to humans, and easily removed from spraying equipment. It will turn foliage white where it hits apple leaves, and care should be taken to avoid this damage. No trees under which amino triazole was applied have shown any sign of injury.



"Just the huts, Bill. We brought our own noisemakers."



BLACK INK FARMS

September 15, 1956

Dear Fred:

Sorry I missed you at the Fair. Bud insists he caught a ~~glimpse~~ glimpse of Mary and the boys in the thick of the crowd in the cattle building during the 4-H judging, but by the time he got where he thought they were, he couldn't find them. He could have been mistaken because I'm pretty sure you would have looked for me around the Bargaining Agency exhibit. Maybe you were afraid I've have hauled you in and you've have gotten acquainted with some of our fellows who are helping us to create better milk markets, and been convinced you ought to be ~~helping~~ helping all the rest of us!

Every year when the family from Ellen down to five year old Billie begin talking about going to the Fair, I tell them I've seen it all, and this year'll be no different from the last. Then every time when we do go, I see or learn something new.

Because the kids this year started to get interested in showing cattle, all of us spent a lot more time watching the cattle judging. You know, Fred, I learned a lot not so much by watching the judges, but by watching the cattle handlers. And the kids and I agree that a good showman can almost by himself make the difference between just an ordinary good looking cow and a champion. While that's not entirely true, I'm glad to have the kids get the idea that it's going to take a lot of work and training on their part to get our cows and themselves ready for doing some showing next year. Anyway, the Fair resulted in a deal with the kids; next year I'll pay the expenses and help them - farm work permitting - wherever I can to do some showing, and they keep all the winnings, if any, toward their college education.

Well, at the Fair, I had a good look at the exhibits and displays of the silo companies. I told you last spring that I was going heavier into grass silage next year, and we'll still be putting up plenty of corn silage every year. Even with seeing the exhibits that tell all the facts about silage and silos, I still haven't made up my mind what to do. What do you recommend?

Every time I think about all the work in putting up corn silage I get out Bud's snapshot of Annabel. (There's a copy enclosed for you!) The way our cows ~~pay~~ all the investment and work sure pays off.

Thinking about silage time makes me think that school is getting underway. Used to be in the past that when school started it meant a lot more work for school board members like me. I can remember my Dad hiring the teachers, checking on how they taught the 3 R's, and even sweeping out the classrooms, if that needed doing.

Nowadays with bigger schools, we hire superintendents and principals to do the operating, and our main job on the school board is to set the policies.

Today, Fred, it's like that in milk marketing, too. We dairymen who are organized in milk cooperatives have our local cooperative delegates elect directors in our Metropolitan Bargaining Agency. They in turn set policies, and hire the skilled folks who are equipped to guide us through the complexities of today's milk marketing.

As a school board member, I wouldn't want to go back to sweeping out classrooms. And as a dairyman, I don't want to go back to bargaining for my milk price all by myself.

It takes all of us, Fred. We need your help. When are you going to join a milk cooperative?

Love to Mary and the boys,

Dick

METROPOLITAN COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' BARGAINING AGENCY, INC.

Room 118, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse 2, New York
69 Milk Producers' Cooperatives United For Self Help

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ITHACA, N. Y.

Headquarters for Dairy Cattle Artificial Breeding Service in New York State and Western Vermont.

Cages for Poultry Have Good and Bad Points

By JOHN HOUGH

Massachusetts Extension Poultry Specialist

IN Massachusetts, the past year has seen the addition of several all-cage plants plus a few modifications of the cage idea. The cage plant of the 50's should not be confused with the battery cages that became so popular during the 1930's. However, the fact that we are hearing some enthusiastic claims for cages in the Northeast, does not mean they are the road to Utopia for New England poultrymen. If we are to see more of these cage installations, specific ventilation and heating recommendations will have to be worked out for New England poultry houses. To get maximum production every cage in a house should be exposed to the same environmental conditions.

Cages definitely do have some advantages that should be mentioned. The accurate culling of non-layers, lower mortality and increased salvage value of culls are points that cannot be overlooked. A uniform egg supply, cleaner eggs and better quality eggs have been turned into added advantages by good cage managers.

Cages also have important disadvantages for the Northeast that an interested party must carefully weigh. Equipment costs become less a disadvantage as competition and volume manufacturing push costs down. However, the question of efficient use of floor space becomes involved.

At the present time the installations in the Northeast that appear to be working out have single-tiered cages. With two or more tiers of cages ventilation becomes a most difficult problem. Cages must be double-decked to get efficient use of floor space. An average single-tier installation has one cage for every 3.5 square feet of floor space.

Flies can be controlled today, but the odor still remains and temperate climate zones with periods of humid weather do not enhance this odor.

Cage fatigue is a problem that has not been solved. Demands upon labor are increased if accurate individual records are to be kept and the frequent raising of small lots of replacement pullets can be a most inefficient operation.

For years poultrymen have recog-

nized the fact that different age birds should not be housed in the same pen. Now cages make the practice necessary. It is safe to presume that many diseases, especially respiratory conditions, will have an excellent environment remain in a chronic state.

I mentioned earlier modification with the cage installations. We have a few poultrymen who have put up cages in the laying pens to increase their capacity. For instance, several hundred cages are put down through the middle of the pen. When the floor birds are through a production year the cages are filled with the old birds still laying. Several hundred extra new pullets are put on the floor during housing and the old birds in the cages go out of production they are replaced by pullets on the floor.

The pullets selected from the floor for the cages are birds that show ev-

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Under competition, the company that makes the wrong decisions will suffer. Under government control, when bureau officials make mistakes, the public suffers.

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dence of being timid floor birds. Reports say that the timid floor birds then have an opportunity to eat and drink what they need and consequently they lay eggs.

Several poultrymen have purchased one or two hundred cages and installed them in a small room. They pick up timid floor birds and bring them to the cage room as replacements are needed.

These modifications of the cage idea may be the nearest to all-cage installations that northeastern poultrymen ever get to. The question concerning cages will depend a great deal on the economics of building a practical installation that works. How much more will it cost to provide the proper temperature and ventilation needs than for birds kept on the floor? When the cost is determined will it be offset by the advantages that we have outlined for cage birds?

Why People Eat Eggs

By DR. JAMES M. GWIN, Poultry and Egg National Board

PROCESSORS and distributors of poultry products spend somewhere in the neighborhood of 10 million dollars per year on various forms of advertising, including the production and distribution of large quantities of their own point-of-purchase materials. This expenditure has been one of the important factors in increasing the consumption of poultry products.

The non-commercial promotion approach—the type the entire poultry industry conducts through its Poultry and Egg National Board—is also essential and effective. Our current activities include regular news and photo releases to all types of publications throughout the country, the latest possible recipes and literature on poultry products for individual consumers, schools, clubs, institutional food handlers and other groups, a series of regular promotion projects such as January Egg Month, assistance to other groups conducting promotions.

Today Americans are eating 17,201,000,000 more eggs than they would if their eating habits had stayed the same as in 1940, when PENB was organized.

While PENB is not alone responsible for this increase, surely its efforts have contributed materially to counteracting the voluminous cereal, pancake and other forms of advertising that tried to push eggs off the breakfast table!

Americans are eating 1,469,600,000 more pounds of chicken and 167,200,000 more pounds of turkey per year—that they would be if their eating habits had stayed the same as in 1940. All the growth has increased the feed people's business by about 12 million tons per year. To hatcherymen, it has meant an increase in business from \$74 million to \$440 million a year. Equipment people have increased their annual sales from around 9 million dollars to about 27 million. The processing business has more than doubled its 1940 volume of around \$205 million a year.

If we're going to continue in the same forward direction, we need all the cooperation we can get within our own poultry family, with every interest working together. Let's not make it easy for our competition—red meats, pancakes, high energy cereals—to turn our consumption curve downward!

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Order the NEW
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Babcock's New Advance Order Discount is now in effect. Please write and tell us how many chicks you want and when you want them. We'll book your order to take advantage of this new money saving advance order discount. Also, we'll mail you our new catalog. Sincerely, Monroe C. Babcock, Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc., Route #3G, Ithaca, N. Y.

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Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—
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New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery. In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place. Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!" The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute. This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

"Dairy Round Up" Sale to Be Held at Cortland, New York

IN RECENT years, income from live-stock sales, primarily of dairy cattle and calves provided about 10 per cent of the total cash farm income realized on New York farms. However, when compared with the much larger income received from some other farm products sold, and the fact that generally only one or two animals are sold at a time, livestock marketing has received little organized attention. Only in recent years has the need for increased efficiency in livestock marketing been recognized, resulting in more work toward that goal.

Last fall the Cortland County Extension Service Dairy Committee undertook a thorough study of the marketing of dairy animals within the radius of 40 miles of Cortland, which represents nearly 200,000 dairy animals. One of the first steps taken was to invite the dairy committees of Cayuga, Monticello, Tompkins, and Madison counties to a study meeting of the situation. The outcome of this meeting was a decision to survey random farms down-the-road. The Committees sampled 314 farms, which when summarized gave considerable help to the committees.

The next step that the committee has taken in an attempt to learn more about the need and interest in "improved and organized marketing" and

the future course to take, has been to plan a "Dairy Round-Up" auction sale of dairy cows, heifers, and service bulls, on Monday Sept. 17th. starting at 7 P.M. in the Holstein Club Barn of the old fairgrounds at Cortland, N. Y.

This sale sponsored by the respective county dairy committees, designed to obtain more information on orderly marketing, will handle grade as well as purebred cattle. All breeds will also be consigned. Mr. Lloyd Cotterill of Dryden, N. Y. and Chairman of the Study Committee points out that all animals over six months of age must be accompanied by "Health Charts", now required by the N.Y.S. Bureau of Animal Industry. "It will also be an advantage to consignors of good animals from Certified herds or vaccinated animals from a once clean herd, to have these animals T. B. tested within the 30 days prior to the Sept. 17th sale, so that the animals will be eligible for interstate shipment," Cotterill said.

The "Study Committee" has designated Empire Livestock Marketing Co-operative, a farmer owned and operated organization with many years of livestock experience, to handle the sale.

— A. A. —

SEED POTATO ASSOCIATION MOVES

THE NEW YORK Cooperative Seed Potato Association, Inc., commonly known as the Blue Tag Association has changed its name to New York Potato Growers Cooperative, Inc. The offices are now located at Bouckville, Madison Co., New York.

H. J. (Red) Evans, well-known in potato circles in the Northeast and Nationally, resigned last May as manager of the association. The new manager and secretary is Frederick Howe, formerly County Agricultural Agent in Franklin County and assistant manager of the association during the past year.

The officers of the New York Potato Growers Cooperative, Inc. are: Fred Eaton, Hubbardville, President; Alois Wrobel, Bridgewater, Vice-President; and Willard Allen, Waterville; Harry Fuess, Waterville; Peter Kujawski, West Winfield; Russell Matthews, Honeoye Falls; and Glendon Richards, Locke, directors.

— A. A. —

NEW YORK'S FIRST BUTTER FACTORY

The first butter factory in the United States was founded by W. R. Woodhull, Campbell Hall, N. Y., in 1856. A State Historic Marker that points to the spot, where the creamery stood has been planted on State Highway 207. Near the spring, the site of the butter factory, a boulder monument will be set which will be marked with a plaque bearing the following words:

This SPRING, with an abundance of cool water, determined the site of the first butter factory in the United States 1856

R. W. WOODHULL, Owner
GEORGE GOUGE, Buttermaker
This monument was placed here through the courtesy of the
Town of Hamptonburg, Orange County
Hamptonburg Grange
Cornell Dairy Science Association
1956

The Cornell Dairy Science Association has been active in celebrating the centennial anniversary of the founding of the first creamery in the unique way of an exhibit picturing the first butter factory at Farm and Home Week at Cornell University in March, and at the New York State Fair in September.

Grange Baking Contest News

WE ARE getting hungrier and hungrier for chocolate cake as reports continue to come in of wonderful cakes entered in the county contests being held by Pomona Granges throughout the state, in connection with the American Agriculturist-New York State Grange Chocolate Cake Contest. So far, there are 30 county winners, the four latest ones being these:

COUNTY WINNERS

Grange	Winner
Oakfield	Miss Florence Reed
Altmar	Mrs. Albert Mattison
Olive Branch	Mrs. Bertha Gaylord
Mountainside	Mrs. Henry Chenier

Shown below is one of the happy winners, Mrs. Albert Mattison of Oswego County. The Mattisons own a large farm near Altmar, and both of them are active in their Subordinate Grange. Mr. Mattison is currently master of Altmar Grange. They have two children, 8 and 5 years of age. Mrs. Richard Hilton of Pulaski, who as the Pomona Grange Service and Hospital Committee chairman had charge of

Mrs. Albert Mattison
Oswego County
Winner



at the Oswego County contest, writes that Mrs. Mattison is a wonderful person in every way, and her cake won out over 17 other contestants."

All county winners are automatically in line for the chocolate cake finals at the State Grange Convention this fall. Hundreds of dollars worth of household equipment and grocery prizes will be awarded to state winners by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers, as well as cash prizes from State Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO., 952 S. Orange St., Ashland, Ohio, put a new low price jet water system on the market in July. The HK Ejecto pump will offer a capacity as high as 800 gallons an hour.

For 25c in coin you can get a 64 page booklet containing recipes for canning and freezing. Send to BALL BLUE BOOK, Dept. AA86, Box 5, Muncie, Indiana.

If you have trouble from weeds growing in farm ponds, you can get information from the PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORP., 300 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y. on the use of copper sulphate to control pond weeds.

Sam Guard, well known writer on livestock topics, has written a booklet called "Feed the Soil." A copy is yours for the asking if you will write to SPRED-ALL, INC., 2096 Hickory St., Bellville, Ohio.

The HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY, Dept. F, Wheeling, W. Va., will send to any American Agriculturist reader who requests it a free canning and freezing recipe booklet.

Fill out and mail the coupon on page 21 of the August 18 issue and the KOPPERS COMPANY, INC., Dept. AA-86, Koppers Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa., will be glad to send you information about pole type construction.

For a free 24 page book about LP-Gas for any home anywhere, drop a postcard to NATIONAL LP-GAS COUNCIL, Dept. AA-4, 185 N. Wabash, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Silo caps made of Krene plastic are described in a new booklet published by the BAKELITE COMPANY, a division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation. If you would like a copy, drop a postcard to BAKELITE COMPANY, 300 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

"Malathion Insecticides — Grower's Guide" is the title of a booklet which gives specific information about this insecticide's many uses. For a copy drop a postcard to AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

If you are interested in using heating cable this coming winter, write for publication 19-675, GENERAL ELECTRIC, Bridgeport, Conn. which describes 3 types of heating cable and shows through diagrams the proper methods for installing.



The new Ford two-row mounted corn harvester uses a new snapping roll principle which snaps the ears to the side, dropping them directly onto the corn elevator. According to the Tractor and Implement Division, FORD MOTOR COMPANY, the new snapping principle, plus a quartz-coated or rubber snapping roll insert, reduces field loss by as much as 50 per cent. The new harvester, designed to leave husks on the ears, is one of six corn harvesting and picking machines in the Ford line.

CLINTON MACHINE COMPANY of Maquoketa, Iowa has put two new electric starters on the market. They can be used on the entire Clinton Gem and Panther series engines and can be easily adapted to use on many air-cooled engines. For additional information write to Engine Division, CLINTON MACHINE COMPANY, Maquoketa, Iowa.

ALLIS-CHALMERS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has recently announced a new 110 front-end delivery manure spreader. It operates from a power take-off and has a capacity of 110 bushels. The rate of spread can be adjusted from 2 to 14 loads per acre.

The GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY of Akron, Ohio, has been giving annual prizes for soil conservation. Following are some winners from the Northeast:

Elzear Dumont, of Dunstable, Mass.; Robert T. Colburn, of Dracut, Mass.; John Romani of Belvidere, N. J.; William Shandor, of Philipsburg, N. J.; Philippe R. Demers, of Greensboro, Vt.; Armand Brien, of Derby, Vt.; Harold C. Flint, of Centerville, N. Y.; Hugh D. Chamberlain, of Canadea, N. Y.; Carlton Curtiss, of Union City, Pa.; James M. Hall, Jr., of Lake City, Pennsylvania.

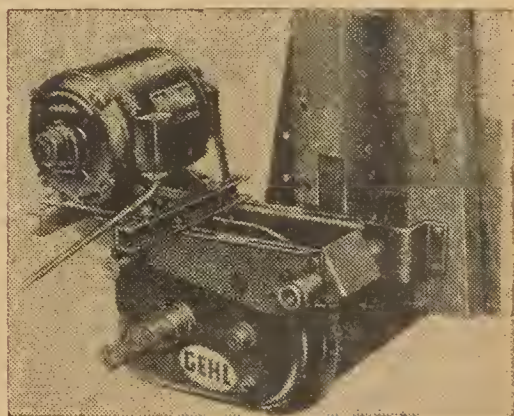
A new product is available to prevent spoilage of silage in the top of the silo. It is an air-tight aluminum plastic cover, very light in weight but very tough. It is made by the AMERICAN ALUMINUM AND THERMOPLASTICS COMPANY, Waterloo, Iowa.

"If You Are Thinking About a Pipe Line Milker . . ." is the title of a folder which is yours for the asking by writing to BABSON BROS. CO., 2843 West 19th Street, Chicago 23, Illinois.

The pamphlet is well illustrated and contains information which will help you in your purchase.

Catalog L-1142 is a comprehensive 48-page reference manual describing nine John Bean orchard air sprayer models. A complete line of hydraulic sprayers is also included. In addition to providing specifications and engineering information on all models, the catalog also contains other handy information on the development and use of orchard air sprayers. For your copy, write JOHN BEAN, Lansing 4, Mich.

"Potash in Agriculture" is a booklet you can get for the asking by writing to AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE, INC., Dept. T-67, 1102 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D. C.



A new light weight electric motor-driven wagon unloading jack has been introduced by GEHL BROS. MFG. CO., West Bend, Wisconsin. This rugged jack is quickly and easily attached or detached from the wagon and unloads at the rate of 4 tons in less than 10 minutes. It takes a standard 1/4 h. p. or larger motor. For details write Gehl Bros.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum \$1.50. Blind Box Number \$1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative has top markets for Dairy Replacements. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers. Regular sales at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Tuesdays; Bullville, Greene, Wednesdays; Bath, Oneonta, Thursdays.

HOLSTEINS

BULL CALF sired by our great proven "Count Sovereign"; whose daughters average 2x milking ten months 16791 milk 4% 664 fat. This is 50 cans more milk per cow than their dams. This bull calf is also from a highly proven cow family. C. Crowe, Dryden, New York.

FOR SALE: 15 large, registered Holsteins, due September and October with first calves. One of the best producing herds in County. Certified, accredited, classified. Loneragan Brothers, Homer, New York.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Bull born March 1956. Dam made 11201-512 Jr2 305C 2x. On retest Sr4 wx has 8438-396 in 147 days. Sire has 20 high record AR daughters. Sire's dam VG with 2 records averaging 16809-824. From a great cow family. A choice individual. Also well-bred attractive heifers due from late August through December. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS

HIGH producing registered Brown Swiss cows and heifers. Certified bangs free herd. Edward Scofield, Bridgewater, New York.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED Polled Hereford Bulls. Also few young registered cows with calves. Ship any state. Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, New York.

REGISTERED Hereford Beef Cattle. Bred 2 year olds and some with calf at foot, \$200 and up. Also open heifers, cows and bulls. Quality animals at reasonable prices. Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott, New York. Phone 7111.

3 REGISTERED Hereford Bulls, 14-20 months. Sons of TR Zato Heir 262. Rugged bulls with scale, good bone. Priced right. Francis Meeks, Hornell, New York, Phone 2201M2.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers Write: Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS

MARKET your livestock through Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top markets for all livestock. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers for Dairy Replacements. Stockyards at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Bullville, Greene, Bath, Oneonta. Ask your neighbor about Empire; it's a good place to do business.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: 35 Corriedale and Suffolk ewes, good age. James G. Donnan, Phone Galway, New York, TU2-6505.

FOR SALE: Thirty head of Corriedale ewes with lambs. C. E. Wilbur, King Ferry, New York. Tel. Poplar Ridge 3214.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherds, Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood, Locke, N. Y.

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Your Veterinarian Discusses:
DON'T BREED THOSE HEIFERS TOO SOON!

THERE is no such thing as a definite age at which dairy heifers should be bred for the first time. Instead, the time is properly dependent on size. If heifers are well-fed and properly cared for, most of them will be big enough to breed at about fifteen months of age so they can freshen at two years and start paying off their board bill. However, many heifers will be too small at that age.

Some of them will be naturally small for their age, but most of them will be under-developed because of poor feeding. It's regrettable but true that a great many dairy calves are weaned early and then more or less forgotten until they get up around fifteen months of age. Then they are bred and forgotten again until they approach calving time.

At that time they try to deliver a good sized calf from an under-developed reproductive tract, and the job may be physically impossible for them. As the best and most humane way out of such a situation, most veterinarians will perform a caesarean operation. As an alternative, the calf may be cut up inside the cow and taken out in pieces. In a few cases we have known heifers to be hopelessly crippled by having calves pulled out with a tractor or block and tackle. No matter what is done, trouble at calving time may leave the heifer as a non-breeder and poor milk producer.

The practice of breeding dairy heifers to bulls of a beef breed to get smaller calves doesn't strike us as the right

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Keep your fears to yourself, but share your courage.—R. L. Stevenson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
answer to this problem. In our opinion, heifers that require such service aren't big enough for service by any kind of a bull. We personally feel that calving time difficulties with heifers can better be prevented by either:

1. Doing a better job of feeding and raising heifers so they're really big enough to breed at fifteen months of age, or
2. Feeding the heifers as usual, but waiting until they are big enough to breed, even though they are two years old or more by that time.

Repeated reference to size naturally brings up the question of how an owner is to know when heifers are big enough to breed. The following table shows recommended weights and ages for heifers of various dairy herds.

Breed	Weight At First Breeding	Age Mos.
Jersey	500 to 600 lbs.	14 to 17
Guernsey	550 to 650 lbs.	15 to 18
Ayrshire	600 to 700 lbs.	16 to 19
Holstein	800 to 900 lbs.	16 to 20
Brown Swiss	800 to 900 lbs.	17 to 20

If the heifers have been well-fed and properly cared for, the ages and weights will be pretty closely related.

In case there is any doubt about the matter, an owner can get the right answer by using a tape measure on the heifers. This is placed around the body just back of the front legs. The following table gives minimum size requirements and can be used as a guide in determining whether or not heifers are big enough for that first breeding.

Breed	Weight	Heart Girth
Jersey	500 lbs.	55 Inches
Guernsey	500 lbs.	57 Inches
Ayrshire	650 lbs.	61 Inches
Holstein	750 lbs.	64 Inches
Brown Swiss	750 lbs.	64 Inches

Considering the risk of calving difficulties and breeding troubles and lowered milk production and decreased resistance to disease, it doesn't pay to breed heifers too soon. Better be safe than sorry, so watch those weights!

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FINGER LAKES BRED HEIFER SALE
Wednesday, October 3, 1956—12:30 P. M.
Sale at the Steuben County Fairgrounds, Bath, New York.

55 REGISTERED & CHOICE GRADE HEIFERS 55
(All Fresh or Close-Up)

We have selected only the very best fresh and close-up heifers that could qualify under our high standards for high production. Good type and daughters of popular NYABC Sires. This is our first sale and your sale committee has carefully selected every animal that will sell in this sale. Every precaution has been taken to select only those animals that meet rigid health standards.
You can't afford to miss this high quality sale. Steuben and Yates A. B. Coops. Cooperating
Sale Manager & Auctioneer
HARRIS WILCOX — BERGEN, NEW YORK

NYABC BRED HEIFER SALE
Saturday, Sept. 29, 1956—1 P. M.
Sale will be at the Robert Metcalfe No. 2 Farm, 2 miles east of Le Roy, N. Y., 20 miles southwest of Rochester, 5 miles from Thruway Exit No. 47.

60 Holsteins — 15 Guernseys
(Registered and Selected Grades)
Featuring: 100% NYABC Breeding.

1. All 2 yr. olds, just fresh or close up.
2. All Sired by and bred to NYABC Bulls.
3. All T. B. Accredited—Vaccinated—30 Day blood test.
4. All Hand picked for pleasing type and high production.

Dams have records as high as 18440M and 6487. Don't miss these daughters from NYABC's highly proven sires. Genesee, Wyoming, Livingston Co. A B Coops.
Sale Manager & Auctioneer
Harris Wilcox, Bergen, New York

Tenth Annual CONSIGNMENT SALE
Capitol District Jersey Cattle Club
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1956
At Fair Weather Farms, New Lebanon N. Y.
12:30 P. M. Lunch Available

50 REGISTERED JERSEYS 50
Mostly fall freshening cows and bred heifer; Selected from leading Jersey herds in the Capitol District.
For Catalogs Write:
Mrs. Kenneth Piester, Sec'y. Germantown, N. Y.
TOM P. WHITTAKER, Auctioneer, Brandon, Vt.
ALFRED PARTRIDGE, Pedigrees, Windham, N. Y.

Watch for VOSBURGH AUCTIONS!
I'll pay you CASH for your farm, stock & equipment or conduct your dispersal if you prefer. Send details and price.
For Action call
CHAS. VOSBURGH
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INSTALL A DANIELS CHUNK FURNACE

ECONOMICAL
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NO FUEL WASTE
EASY TO CLEAN
Burns the largest chunks
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NEW LASTING RELIEF

ENJOY NEW FREEDOM...
of action, peace of mind and comfort at work or play. Proven, patented MILLER holds your rupture back Day & Night — will bring you lasting relief! Has helped thousands of others! For FREE facts in plain wrapper—Send Name and Address to
FRED B. MILLER, Dept 16K2
Manufacturer Hagerstown, Maryland

SECOND ANNUAL CHAUTAUQUA-CATTARAUGUS NYABC BRED HEIFER SALE
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1956, 12:30 P. M.
At the Fairgrounds, Little Valley, New York.
Little Valley is located at the intersection of Routes 18 and 242 in the center of Cattaraugus County, 8 miles North of Salamanca, N. Y.

50 Reg. and High-Grade Holstein Heifers 50
(All Fresh or Close-Up)

A very choice selection of registered and high grade Holstein Heifers, all by NYABC Sires. Every animal has been selected by your Sale Committee with special emphasis placed on high producing dams, good dairy type and clean herd health. Over half are registered and many from dams with records over 600 lbs. fat. We have selected daughters from such popular sires as Triune, Seeley, Imperial, Abe, Abbie, Crusader. Also five daughters of Larietta Burcar Pabst highly proven sire recently purchased by NYABC.
Co-Chairmen: Norman Whitney, Panama, N. Y., Ward Miller, Conewango Valley, New York.
Sale Manager & Auctioneer
HARRIS WILCOX, — BERGEN, NEW YORK

BROWN SWISS DISPERSAL
12:00 DST. THURSDAY, SEPT. 20
ROSEMARY FARM, So. Kortright, N. Y.

40 cows—1 bull. Registered, calfhood-vaccinated, Bangs and T. B. certified.

A select herd. Many carry blood of THE KEEPER of Lee's Hill, JANE'S ROYAL of Vernon, N.Y.A.B.C. sires.
RALPH H. ROSE, Owner

WOODEN TOYS

You Can Make at Home

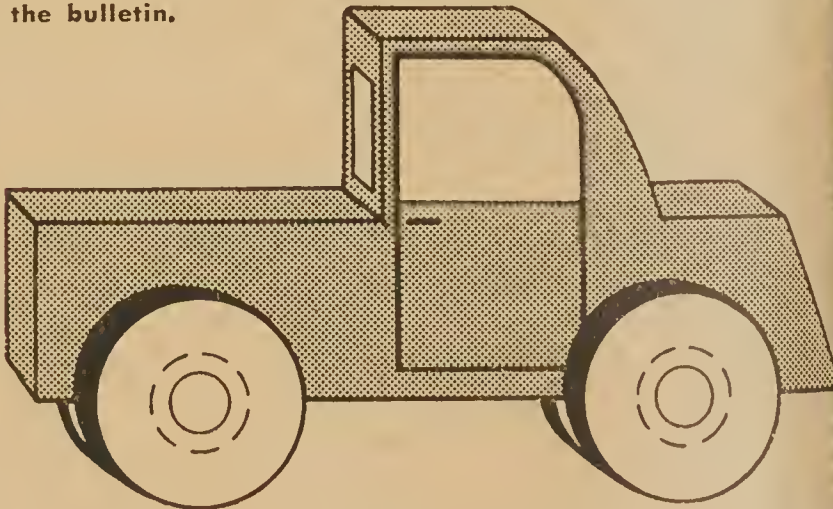
Wooden boxes and a home-made steering wheel mounted on a board make him feel as if he is driving Dad's car, or even a mighty Diesel engine or jet plane!

By EMILIE HALL
Editor, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University



This family is having fun using the sturdy cart, blocks, wooden ironing board made by Dad. Patterns and directions are in the bulletin.

Even if you're a beginner you can make this small but sturdy truck and be certain it will stand up under the constant use your child gives his very favorite toys. Full directions and pattern are given in the bulletin.



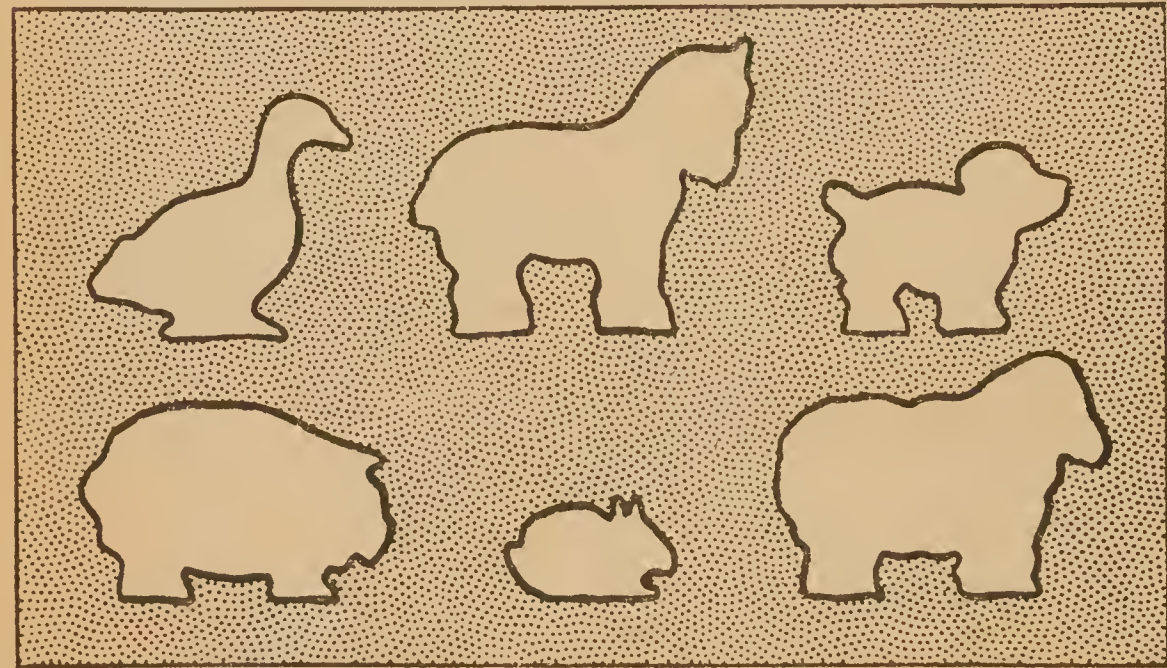
HERE'S something that can be fun for the whole family! All you need are a few simple tools, some scraps of wood, sandpaper, paint, and enthusiasm, and you can build right at home the kind of wooden toys children love—tailor-made to your own family's specifications.

Cornell Miscellaneous Bulletin No. 27, entitled "Wooden Toys You can Make at Home," by Marie Reed and Ruth Thomas, tells you how to go about it. The toys are copies of the most popular ones used by children in the nursery school at the New York State College of Home Economics. Single copies of the bulletin are free to residents of New York State, and cost 10 cents if you live outside of the state. They can be ordered from the Mailing Room, Dept. AA, Stone Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

In the bulletin you'll find patterns for blocks, pyramids, an animal puzzle board, spool board, and a Christmas tree puzzle which will delight the toddlers. For the young lady of the family, there's a playroom ironing board with a built-in shelf, and a wooden iron; for the young gentlemen, there are patterns for a wooden truck and for a driving board.

The bulletin may inspire you to make wooden toys for "outside the family" youngsters who are on your Christmas list. But if your own small fry see them, they'll demand "firsts," and a hand in the making, too!

From scraps of wood you can make the six cute little animals shown below. They will stand alone and can be played with as they are, or as part of the animal puzzle board.



Youngsters love these sturdy homemade blocks because there is no limit to the things they can build with them. In the picture below, the children have made a fort big enough to "hide" in. Cart and wooden hatchet are homemade, too.



New 18-cubic-foot G-E "Book-Shelf" Freezer

Puts twice as much food within easy reach as a chest freezer!

**PRICED
SO LOW!**

HOLDS 640 POUNDS

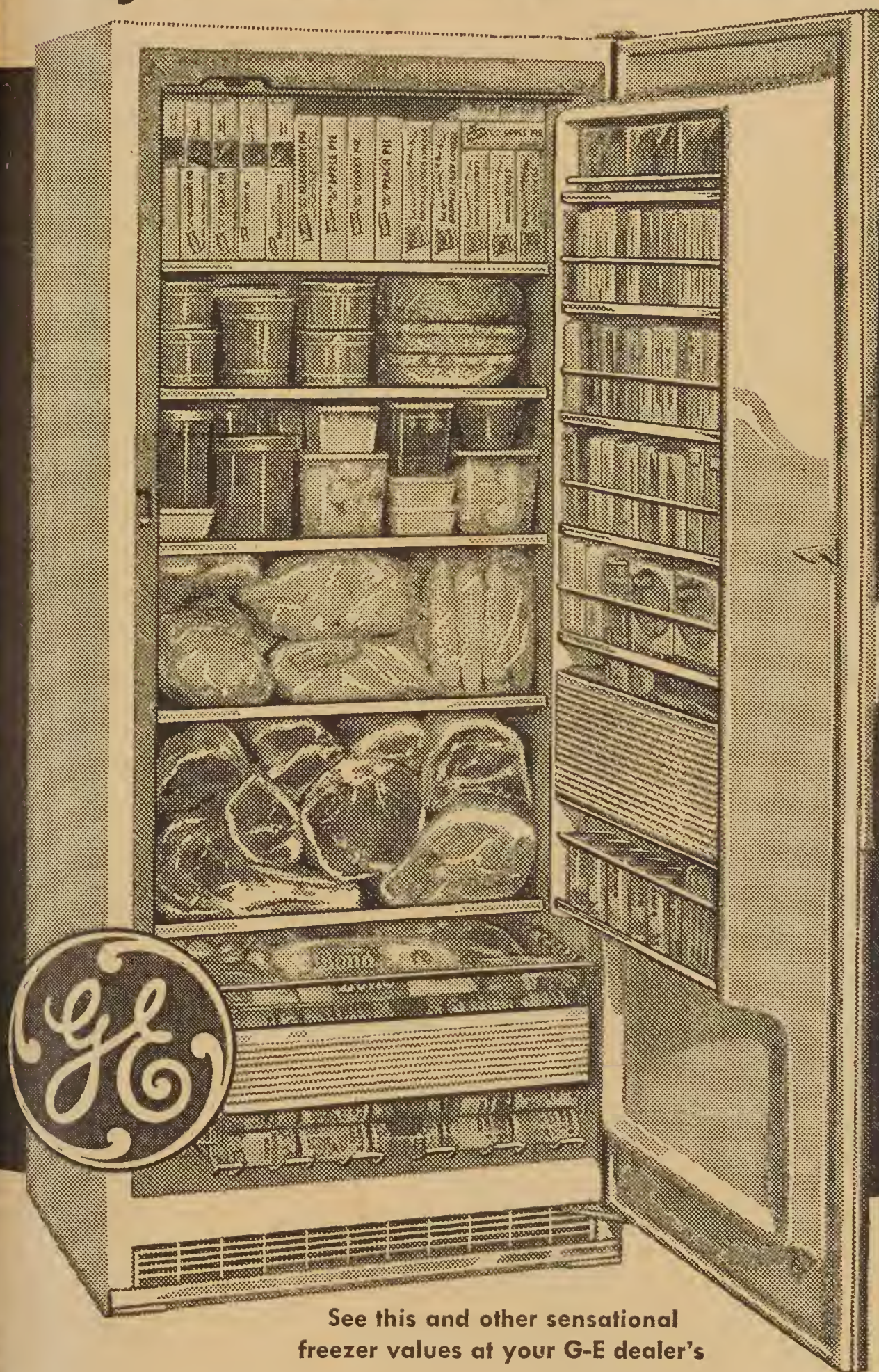
This new G-E "Book-Shelf" Freezer (that keeps food as easy to reach as books on a shelf) is one of the greatest freezer values on the market. Compare the cost . . . even with *chest* freezers of comparable quality and size!

Stores as much as an 18-cubic-foot chest, yet takes only half the floor space. And there's no bending, no rummaging, no lifting . . . *none* of the disadvantages of a chest.

Gives you famous General Electric dependability, new G-E straight-line design plus all this:

- 8 refrigerated surfaces, not just 4 "cold" walls
- Frozen juice can dispenser; holds 20 cans
- Automatic interior light
- Ice cream conditioner; holds 4 half-gallon packages
- Big sliding basket for odd-sized items
- 7 extra-wide and deep door shelves
- 10-position temperature control including "off"
- Safe-guard alarm system
- 3-year warranty against food spoilage
- 5-year warranty on refrigeration system

Available in beautiful G-E Mix-or-Match colors: Canary Yellow, Turquoise Green, Petal Pink, Cadet Blue, Woodtone Brown—or White. See your General Electric dealer for exact terms.



See this and other sensational freezer values at your G-E dealer's

GENERAL  ELECTRIC
FREEZERS

GIVES A
lift
TO YOUR
BAKING

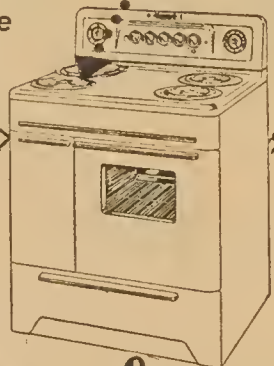
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DOUBLE ACTING
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"Double action" works with you for success... batter rises twice: first in mixing; again in oven. You get super-lightness, super-texture to make you prouder than ever. Send for easy baking, Quick-Mix Charts. Dept. AA
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Foods Can't Burn. "Magic Eye" keeps food at exact temperature—automatically. Red Hot 'n Seconds Unit provides fastest electric cooking with over 1,000 heat selections for "most" accurate control of cooking. Cook-Or-Unit serves as Deep Well Cooker, Deep Fat Fryer or fourth surface unit. "Floating Heat" KING-SIZE Oven 6102 cubic inches and over 38% more storage for pots and pans... Monarch's new 32". Write

MONARCH RANGE COMPANY
6396 Lake St., Beaver Dam, Wis.

Why "Good-Time Charlie" Suffers Uneasy Bladder

Such a common thing as unwise eating or drinking may be a source of mild, but annoying bladder irritations—making you feel restless, tense, and uncomfortable. And if restless nights, with nagging backache, headache or muscular aches and pains due to over-exertion, strain or emotional upset, are adding to your misery—don't wait—try Doan's Pills.

Doan's Pills have three outstanding advantages—act in three ways for your speedy return to comfort. 1—They have an easing soothing effect on bladder irritations. 2—A fast pain-relieving action on nagging backache, headache, muscular aches and pains. 3—A wonderfully mild diuretic action thru the kidneys, tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. So, get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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*Reg. Trademark

What's Your Hobby?

Letters from our Readers

SPOONS

SPOONS commemorating events ranging from a world's fair to a child's birth are my hobby. My collection of some three dozen began with a tiny spoon a great-great uncle brought my grandmother from a G.A.R. encampment at Buffalo. It says, "31st National Encampment," and the date is 1897.

Six Pan-American Exposition spoons were added recently. Each has a different building pictured on the bowl, and all have the Buffalo head and Niagara Falls on the handle.

Another item was added when a minister's wife saw my collection and sent me a lovely spoon she had with a Bible verse on the back. At the top of the handle is a picture of Christ knocking at the door, and the verse on the back is, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear my voice and open the door I will come in to him."

Although I may never see an Apostle spoon, it's fun to be on the lookout. Apostle spoons were used as baptismal gifts in the 15th and 16th centuries and there are only about two sets known.

A pair of straight-handled spoons with four-armed figures at the handle tip are puzzling me right now—recent acquisitions which may have come from India, but we have no information.

The only gold spoons in my collection are two dainty ones from Canada, with a maple leaf motif in the handle. I also have a copper one with a totem pole handle and a Seattle view in the bowl.

All of my spoons have been gifts from friends and relatives who have seen my collection grow and who share my interest in it. Sometimes we use the spoons and they never fail to start conversation about the places they commemorate.

—Irene Tallman, R.D. 5, Auburn, N. Y.

COUNTRY LIVING

WE ARE practical farmers and have brought up a big family with little money and much hard work. Our hobbies have of necessity been the simple ones we could include in our busy days. Could you call this a hobby—just plain enjoyment of living day by day? Experiences shared with the Head-of-The-House, children and grandchildren in far places, and teen-agers at home.

Country living is a way of life with its own pleasures and compensations. I find small need for a tonic as long as I have a pedigreed heifer, a flock of geese, a garden and a flower bed. Indoors I treasure a foliage plant, a rug to braid, a new apron pattern, and always books and magazines. Spring always finds new varieties of flowers and vegetables growing in my garden.

New interest this year may include a pair of pea fowl and a small flock of guinea fowl, and the boys talk of dredging a debris-filled waterhole.

Summer flies by. We garden, store and freeze, fill row on row of glass jars. The big barn slowly fills with good quality roughage as the corn slowly matures. We barely beat the frost to its prey as the mound in the silo reaches higher day by day. We have sold fresh fruit and vegetables, baked beans and brown bread, homemade candies, boiled cider pickles, nutmeats, and Christmas greens straight from the woods are made up. There is both satisfaction and saving in bountiful meals prepared from one's own well-stocked shelves, but it is a full-time job. It means winter planning for spring planting, summer care, and autumn harvesting to insure next winter's bounty with little cash outlay.

Autumn comes in gorgeous dress; she is a season of many harvests, apples and nuts, woodfires, kitchens fragrant with spicy pickles and preserves.

Here on the farm is the Thanksgiving feast at its best. So is Christmas with all its traditions, sleigh bells and carols, grandchildren stringing popcorn for the tree, candies and gifts lovingly planned far ahead.

Winter's long frosty nights and short days leave us few moments, but we take stock of our accomplishments, plan how to better them, and count our blessings. We repeat again Holman Day's poems, "The Stock in the Tie-up" and "Feeding the Stock," as we go to feed and milk our cows. They are the source of our income; and as we do for them, so do they reciprocate.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Soon the days lengthen, as do the sun's rays, and our little world basks in the welcome warmth. It seems to penetrate to the very marrow of one's bones. Young cattle romp in the barnyard, the gander threatens all comers, a robin and a bluebird swing on the blackberry canes. With the Easter season comes fresh hope and we turn again to new life.—Mrs. William P. Cheney, Sr., 622 E. Main St., Little Falls, N. Y.

PAINTS LANDSCAPES

I HAVE done a little of this and that, but painting proves more satisfactory than anything else. I have never had lessons, but always wished to try it. One Christmas I received an oil painting set. The first picture I made was of a winter scene from a Christmas card. Since then I have painted our river, lake, hills, trees and sky. I don't care about trying portraits or animals, and couldn't do them if I tried, but the

landscapes really look as I mean them to.

HOW DID you get started in farming? For the answer to this question which the judges consider most interesting, we will send a check for \$5.00, and \$1.00 for all other letters used.

The old-time recipe for getting started on a farm was to work as a hired man, then to become a tenant, and finally to buy a farm. Maybe, with variations, this is the way you got started. But in more recent years, many boys and girls, now farmers and farmers' wives, built up an inventory of livestock and equipment through membership in a 4-H Club or as a student in vocational agriculture in high school.

No matter how you got started, let us hear the story. Remember, everything being equal, a brief letter, about 600 words, is likely to catch the judges' eyes. Plan to have your entry at the American Agriculturist Office, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, not later than September 29th.

I have read that we needn't mind the rules and regulations, just paint. If the result pleases us and satisfies our souls that is sufficient.

I have another craft which probably could be profitable if I had any way to market the product. This is making small figures from wire or pipe cleaners, wooden beads, hickory nuts and scraps. They are good for Christmas tree ornaments, favors or collection.

When I was a little girl we made hickory nut dolls for our playhouse. This gave me the idea for the present series.

—Mrs. Winifred E. Rich, Canaan, New York

Our Caribbean Cruise

By PAULINE GLIDDEN

A short time ago, we were all in a dither
Full of holiday spirit, running hither and thither,
Buying toys for the stockings and gifts for the tree,
And trying to pack for our cruise on the sea.

When the big day arrived and though nearly hysteric,
We boarded our ship, the beloved Homeric.
The fun that we had, the weather sublime,
Added so much to our wonderful time.

Each beautiful morning, we'd all start our day
By planning our hours from the newsy "Sun-Way."
Then fun in the pool and relax in the sun
'Til most of us looked a little well done.

Shore trips educational and most fascinating,
The bargains in stores had our hearts palpitating;
The shows were perfection our artists put on,
Shirley Van, Rex Owen and the gorgeous Pinchons.

The contests so gay which were held by the pool
Had us nearly hysterical playing the fool.
The games and the dancing, the hostesses chic
And, oh, don't forget those buffets magnifique!

I could go on for hours, there was so much to do,
With deck games and bingo and "horse racing" too;
But 'twould fill a book and I haven't the time,
So this is the place to finish this rhyme.

Mrs. Glidden wrote the above verses after going on our American Agriculturist Caribbean Cruise last January. She and her husband, Lawson Glidden, who live in Ashland, New Hampshire, have traveled with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to California, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Caribbean. Her Caribbean Cruise verses will recall to all 132 of us who went on this cruise the fun we had. It was one of those rare vacations when each one can do what he wants to do—join in the diversions or just relax in a deck chair with a good book or for a chat with friends.

The Caribbean Cruise we are going to have next January 23-February 1 will be just as delightful, and we invite you to come with us. The cost of the all-expense ticket starts at \$515.00. A \$200 deposit will hold your reservation and this amount will be returned to you if you have to cancel later. Reservations are coming in fast, so don't wait too long before making yours, or we may not be able to give you the accommodations you want. To get a free copy of the itinerary, write to M. E. R. Eastman, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y.

Designs To Please



4755
SIZES
14½-24½

9063. Jiffy-sew this shirtwaist dress with easy-flowing lines, convertible neckline, handsome pockets. Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42. Printed Pattern size 16 takes 5½ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.



9063
SIZES
12-20
30-42

9755. Graceful yoke, soft skirt, pretty interest in this dress designed for the portly, fuller figure. Half sizes 14½ to 16½. Size 16½ takes 3½ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

9077. ONE YARD 35-inch fabric makes each of these pretty little aprons. Pattern comes in Medium size only and includes all styles. Each apron takes 1 yd. 35-in. 35 cents.



Each One Yard 35"

9077
ONE SIZE
MEDIUM



4605
SIZES
10-18

4605. Make a wonderful wardrobe from ONE pattern — vary the neckline from mandarin to a low-squared beauty! Misses' sizes 10 to 18. Size 16 takes 3¼ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 CENTS for EACH pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

Kitchens

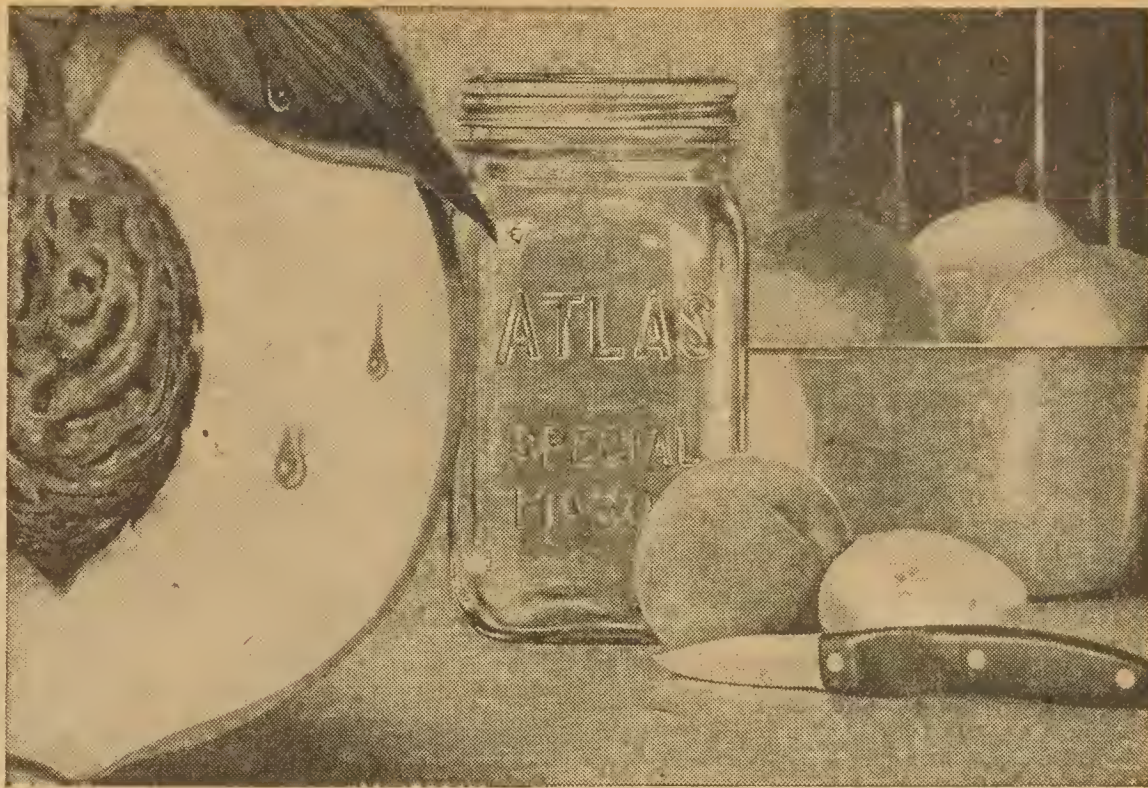
KITCHENS lead interesting lives. They seem to have a magic that no other room in the house possesses. They have held the sweet fragrance of clean clothes brought in from outside. They remember countless sets of brightly colored curtains, dancing gayly in a spring breeze, or nestling snugly against snow-trimmed windows. Kitchens know the joy of sparkling dishes in neat cupboards. They hear the song of the tea kettle. They remember where the family pets curled up to dream of delightful hunting trips. Kitchens hear the patter of small feet, the echoes of childish voices, and the sound of happy laughter mixed pleasantly with the aroma of cooking and popping corn. They recall the fragrance of the morning coffee, and the joyful anticipation of the evening meal. And kitchens are eavesdroppers during the after-dinner clean-up at family gatherings. Kitchens know the dreams,



the longings, and the problems of mothers. They remember where husbands sat and sort of talked things over when the going was a little rough. They still feel the comforting relief when Daddy talked gently and quietly to mother after the sick child in the front part of the house finally slept. A kitchen remembers all the wonderful things the children told Mother as they bounced gaily in from school. Kitchens see boots and coats, and on the clothes bars freshly ironed garments which through the years seem mysteriously to grow larger.

But sometimes kitchens sit in monotonous quiet and inactivity, waiting for succeeding generations to make them busy and glad again.

Yes, kitchens lead wonderful lives! —Mrs. Leon Saxby, Oxford, New York.



how to put up peaches

CANNING

Dip in boiling water, then in cold, slip off skins. Cut freestones in half, remove pits: leave clingstones whole or halve. To prevent discoloration, drop into water containing 2 tbs. each of salt and vinegar per gal. Drain. Drop in boiling medium syrup, heat through. Pack hot into hot, clean Atlas Jars, leaving ¼" headspace, cover with boiling syrup. Process 20 min. in Boiling-Water Bath or in Pressure Canner at 212° F. Or pack cold, in hot jars, pit side down, cover with boiling syrup, process at 212° F: pts-25 min., qts-30 min.

FREEZING

Use freestones only. Peel as above, pit and slice. To prevent discoloration, dip for 1-2 min. in solution of ¼ tsp. citric acid in 1 qt. of water. Mix 1 cup sugar with 4½-6 cups fruit, pack in clean Atlas Jars, seal, freeze immediately. If syrup is preferred, pack fruit in jars, cover with heavy syrup (leaving 1" headspace), seal and freeze. To prevent browning, ¼ tsp. ascorbic acid per 1-1½ cups syrup may be added.

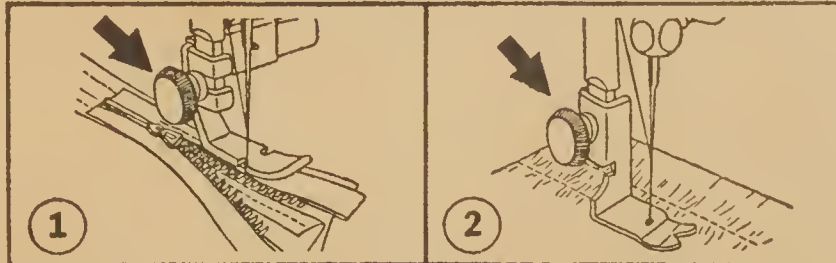
ALWAYS USE ATLAS JARS FOR CANNING AND FREEZING— they can be kept clean and sterile . . . they're double-tested for strength.



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ANYAS COVERS Direct from Factory at Factory Prices 6x8 @ \$3.84; 7x9 @ \$5.04; 8x12 @ \$7.68 Write for Samples and Stock Sizes. Tents to rent for all purposes. ATWOOD TENT & AWNING CO. (Since 1877) 4 HAWLEY STREET, BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

'Round The Kitchen

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

New Foods and Cooking Tricks

AS GOOD as an afternoon at a movie is a leisurely trip around a supermarket to see new types of food packaging and new foods appearing on the shelves and in the frozen food cabinets. "Naked" eggs (shelled fresh eggs packed in separate airtight plastic containers) have probably stolen the 1956 packaging show. You just separate the individual packages and poach or hard cook the eggs right in them, or remove the eggs and use as any fresh egg out of the shell.

Foods in tubes are also news. Meat and fish concentrates, jellies, jams, peanut butter, sauces, and even cake frost-

ings and dessert toppings (some also in pressurized metal cans) are to be seen.

Pancakes, everybody's favorite, can be had in dry form in a shaker carton. You just add milk, shake, and pour on the griddle. Prepared pancake batters, ready to pour right on the hot griddle, are available in paper cartons. They are supposed to keep in the refrigerator well over a week due to a new preserving and leavening process called Leventrol.

You will probably be seeing more of a new polyester film called Mylar used for packing some frozen foods and

meat specialties. It permits cooking right in the bag in boiling water. This covering makes a tiny steam cooker and is something like the idea of wrapping and cooking foods in parchment, popular a number of years ago.

Processed cheese packed in long pieces instead of squares now makes possible the cutting of long strips of cheese for lattice tops on cheese dishes.

Twin packs of some frozen meat dishes, roast turkey, pot roasts, and swiss steak, in 2 aluminum plates for 2 servings, are handy if you cook for just one or two persons.

To eliminate some of those extra jars of herbs on your spice shelf which lose flavor unless used promptly, a large manufacturer of spices is offering a 4-to-a-package carton of all-in-one spices, including herb, season-all, barbecue, and Italian combinations.

Divided packs with the makings for

a pie (one tall can with pie crust and another with pie filling in choice of five varieties) are popular for quick pies.

Canned goods and evaporated milk can now be carried home like soft drinks, in a carton with handle to hold 6 cans.

New Frozen Foods

A frozen Cantonese meal on a tray—rice, egg rolls, and chicken almond chow mein—and other Chinese and Italian foods have been added to frozen food cabinets. You'll also find frozen macaroni and cheese, not profitable for a large family, but good for a live-alone; Chopettes in choice of three meats (beef, veal, and pork) which have been boned, chopped, formed in the shape of chops, breaded, and frozen ready to cook; crabettes, bite-sized deviled crabs and ocean perch; frozen browned, fried chicken in foil package; baked fillet of haddock in cream sauce; a new chicken a la King; frozen lamb cuts; jumbo shrimp ready to cook right in its foil package; fried scallops and breaded shrimp; frozen pink lemonade for the children. If low calories interest you, you can choose two complete low-calorie meals in one container.

New frozen vegetables include frozen diced potatoes, creamed onions (in cans), sliced baby summer squash, chopped collard and mustard green, cut okra, and black eyed peas. Frozen tomato juice concentrate and a new fruit cocktail combination have also arrived.

Cake and Cookie Mixes

Can you think of 100 quick and easy ways to use cake and cookie mixes? Ask in your grocery store for a booklet (available for 25 cents) of "How to Have the Most Fun with Cake Mixes" printed by a large manufacturer of cake and cookie mixes. It suggests over 100 ways to add originality to your cake mixes, shows colored pictures, and gives directions for "special occasion cakes."

Three new flavors of frosting mixes are available to top your cakes, and newer cake mixes on the shelves include apple chip, butterscotch, burnt sugar, confetti and chocolate angel foods, and date bar cookies. Try the date bar mix for this "good" dessert: Bake as directed, cut in generous squares, and serve warm, topped with coffee or vanilla ice cream or whipped cream.

Bread and Roll Mixes

Two yeast bread mixes are now on the market. One comes packed with 12½-ounce bread pan and variations are suggested. The other 3-pound package makes 4 one-pound loaves, or 10 loaves of bread and 2 pans of "brown and serve" rolls. Suggestions for use of the mix for biscuits, griddle cakes, pie crust are also given. Popover, cream puff, and a new hot roll mix have also appeared.

This and That

Miniature marshmallows, handy for cooking, salads, desserts, toppings, etc., colored and flavored marshmallows, and macaroon marshmallows can be had in film bags.

Colored sheets of paper in packages of coconut make it easy to have any color of coconut you desire.

Let the kiddies have a milk shake party and use the new milk shake mixes available in the popular flavors of chocolate, vanilla, and strawberry. One package shaken with 1 cup of cold milk makes 2 glasses of shake. Add a scoop of ice cream for good measure. Or they can use the instant chocolate milk, product of a manufacturer of dry skim milk.

Make-your-own carbonated beverages are possible now with concentrated tablets, one to be dropped into glass of water. Instant orange and grapefruit crystals also make juice quickly.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Lineman Darrell Perry signals his partner as they string part of the 52 miles of line into Powder River Valley. The \$50,000 project has brought new telephone service to 56 ranchers in the Keating Area.

Telephone service comes to Powder River Valley

The new rural telephone line is in and 56 ranch families in the lower Powder River Valley, Oregon, are connected with the world.

"It makes it so much easier for all of us to work out fire protection and grazing and water problems here," says Cattleman Bob Steward, who raises Herefords in the valley. "The new telephone service is saving all of us time, effort and money."

For Mrs. Duane Hutton, wife of a rancher, the new line means protection. "With small children," she explains, "there's always the possibility of unexpected illness."

And Mike McGuire, the telephone manager who helped plan the line, reports: "These new telephones sure have been handling calls. The ranchers and their families are really happy about it—and so are we." Mike expresses the personal satisfaction that thousands of Bell System men and women feel when they help extend and improve rural telephone service in their home communities.



Telephone Manager McGuire, left, explains the operation of the new line to Rancher Bob Steward, who now is in easy talking distance of his distant neighbors.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Round the Kitchen

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Canned beef gravy helps to extend a sometimes too-small amount of stock for gravy.

The new flavored gelatin mixtures are becoming popular—grape, black raspberry, and black cherry. This "Orange-Banana-Grape Mold" is suggested by the manufacturer:

Dissolve 1 package of grape flavored gelatin in 1 cup hot water and add 1 cup cold water. Chill until slightly thickened and fold in 1/2 cup drained orange sections and 1 banana, sliced. Pour into a 1-quart mold and chill until firm. Serve with whipped cream, mayonnaise or whipped cream. Serves 6.

For your last batch of preserves this year, you may want to try out this method of sealing the glasses: Fill glasses as usual with hot jellies or jams and wipe edges of glasses clean. Cover each glass with a piece of Saran wrap, pulling it tightly down around edge of glass. The heat of the jelly wrinkles the film and makes an airtight cover. If you want to stack glasses, cover each with a metal cover.

Crumb Mixture

This new crumb topping is suggested by a flour manufacturer for cobblers, pies, parfaits, or to use for a crumb crust. Mix together with the following: 1/2 cup butter, 1/4 cup brown sugar, 1 cup flour, and 1/2 cup finely

★★★
The rung of a ladder was never meant to rest upon, but only to hold a man's foot long enough to enable him to put the other somewhat higher.—Thomas Henry Huxley

★★★
Chopped nuts or coconut. Spread mixture in bottom of pan 13x9x2 inches. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 15 minutes. Remove from oven and stir with a spoon to break up. Cool and use for later use.

After Breakfast Month

September is the month for checking breakfast habits. Have you grown careless about yours during the summer? We all need a good breakfast before starting the day's work. You will work more efficiently, accomplish more, and avoid that mid-morning slump if you eat some fruit, whole grain or enriched cereal or bread stuff, butter, milk, and egg or other additional protein food. What about the teen-agers in your family? If they are skipping breakfast, send for an attractive nutrition booklet written especially for them by Ruth M. Leverton. You can get a copy of it by sending 15 cents to National Dairy Council, 111 North Canal, Chicago, Illinois.

Molasses Minders

Try this good drink: Add to 1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon molasses and 1 teaspoon instant coffee. Stir and add a scoop of ice cream. Combine equal amounts of molasses and prepared mustard as a glaze for baked ham. Use molasses in 7-minute, penuche, and mocha frostings. Some like molasses as a sweetener for ice cream floats or as a sundae topping, with added nuts.

Electronic Cooking

How near is electronic cooking? Well, two manufacturers are already marketing radar ranges, even though the prices are beyond the average reach. Another manufacturer has introduced an electronic cooking center. Microwave cooking is 5 times or more faster than ordinary cooking. Just the food becomes hot—the utensils stay cool!



JUICY MEAT LOAF

1 1/2 pounds ground beef	2 eggs, beaten
3/4 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)	1/4 cup chopped onion
	2 teaspoons salt
	1/4 teaspoon pepper
	1 cup tomato juice

Combine all ingredients thoroughly and pack firmly into a loaf pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 1 hour. Let stand 5 minutes before slicing. Makes 8 servings.

High-protein Mother's Oats adds juiciness to meat dishes—nut-like goodness to cookies and desserts



Look for China, Cornmeal, Aluminum, or Aluminum Ware inside the big square packages of Mother's Oats

LOW CALORIE—HIGH PROTEIN BREAKFAST

Grapefruit (1/2)
Mother's Oatmeal (2/3 cup) with 1/2 cup whole milk,
1 tsp. sugar
White Toast (1 slice) with 1 tsp. butter
Coffee (black)

(TOTAL—LESS THAN 370 CALORIES)

High-protein Mother's Oats supplies lasting strength and energy—cuts down hunger. In fact, whole-grain oatmeal is the richest in protein of any leading cereal. A good hot dish of creamy-delicious Mother's Oats gives you 9 grams of protein—yet (weight watchers, please note) only 210 calories.

Note for faster breakfasts: Quick Mother's Oats requires only 1 minute of actual cooking. If you prefer the flavor and texture of old-style oatmeal, try Old Fashioned Mother's Oats.

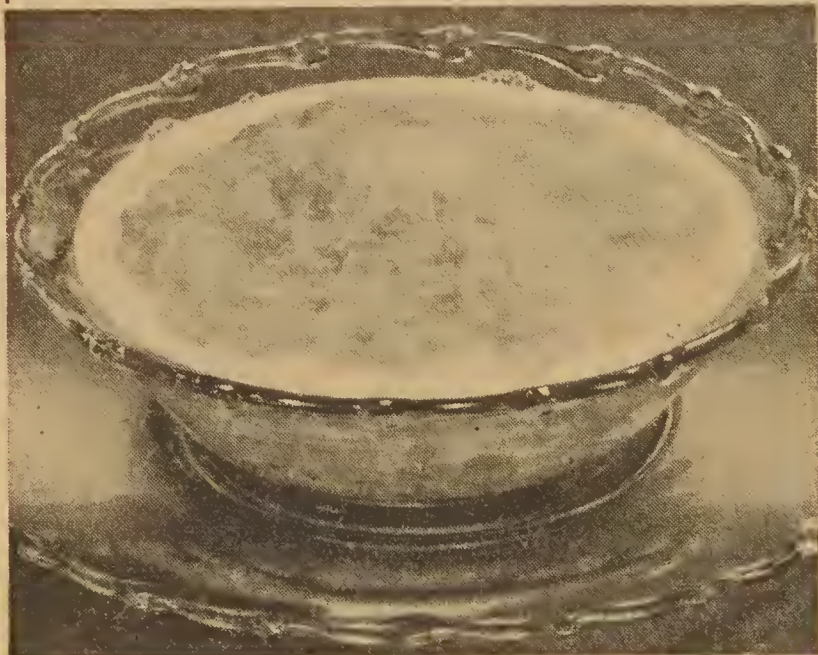
WATCH
"SGT. PRESTON OF THE YUKON"
ON CBS-TV

OATMEAL PORCUPINE COOKIES

1 1/2 cups sifted enriched flour	1/4 cup milk
3/4 cup sugar	1 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 teaspoon salt	1/4 teaspoon almond flavoring
3/4 cup shortening, soft	1 1/2 cups Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
2 squares (2 oz.) unsweetened chocolate, melted	1/3 cup slivered almonds

Sift together flour, sugar and salt into medium-sized bowl. Add shortening, melted chocolate, milk and flavorings. Beat until smooth, about 2 minutes. Blend in oats.

Shape dough into balls; roll balls in slivered almonds (or insert slivered almonds) to give porcupine effect. Bake on ungreased cookie sheet in moderate oven (350°F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 3 dozen.



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

Corn for Grain in Northern N. Y.

IT SURE saves on the feed bill" said Alfred Stiles of Glenfield, Lewis Co., New York.

He was referring to corn for grain which he started growing on a larger scale 3 years ago. His rotation is corn 2 years, oats, and hay for 2 years.

Early maturing varieties helped to make the change, the 1956 crop being Michigan 250. Corn and cobs are ground together. Home grown oats are used as available and other grain bought to make a 16% ration in winter and a somewhat lower protein content when cows are on pasture.

This past year corn made up about 50% of the grain fed to the herd of 65 milkers and Alfred plans to experiment and inquire to see how much corn he can put in a ton.

"On our farm we have about four acres of land per animal," he continued. "I believe this is about average for New York. If every dairyman in the New York milk shed who can grow corn (I believe two-thirds of them can) would cull the poorest 10% of his cows and grow 4 acres of corn for each cow culled, the surplus milk problem would be licked. Also 4 acres of 70 bu. corn will make a dairyman more profit than a cow producing 10,000 milk.

"One of the new experiments that I am watching is the ensiling of high moisture ear corn. That will eliminate the gamble in growing ear corn in areas with a short season or early frost."

Mr. Stiles owns his own picker. So far the stalks have been plowed under but he is studying the idea of shredding them for bedding.

"We are always short of bedding," he said. "However we have lots of manure, enough to cover all fields every two years.

"In Lewis county," observed Alfred, "it's necessary to dry corn. The first year I put the corn in an old ice house with a drier. Later I bought a crib (see picture) which does an excellent job of drying. If the corn crop looks good this fall, I will probably buy another like it."

The Stiles farm is in the fertile Black River Valley. In the July 21 issue Ralph Culver told why he grows no corn at all. Conditions on Alfred Stiles farm are entirely different and he is convinced that corn for grain to be fed to dairy cows is one of his best crops.



A PRACTICAL "BUNK SILO"

THIS 60 x 30 bunk silo belongs to Warren Hawley and Sons of Batavia, N. Y. Some "on-the-spot" figuring shows it holds about 225 tons.

For four years, grass silage was stored in a pile on the ground, then this "bunk silo" was made. Railroad ties were set in concrete 4 feet apart and 2½ feet deep with 2" planks nailed to the insides. The concrete is reinforced with old pipe. The silo has a dirt

floor; gravelly soil gives good drainage. "It's important to pack the silage solid," said Warren. "We keep the silage high in the middle, keep packing it with a tractor while it is being filled, and for a week after it is filled."

The silage is fed to lambs during the winter. The silage is not covered or treated in any way to prevent spoilage but Warren says that the loss is not excessive.



TRENCH SILO

One of two trench silos on the farm of Mark Robinson of Tunkhannock, Pa. In contrast to the bunk silo on the Hawley farm, this one has a concrete floor and sides and holds about 1,000

tons of grass silage. It is built in bank and is kept packed with a crawler tractor while being filled. On both farms a power fork is used to get the silage for feeding.



John Peterson, his son Bob, and County Agent Nordholm discuss long-lived cows

He Breeds Long-Lived Cows

IT has often been pointed out that increasing the average production life of dairy cows would bring a tremendous saving to dairymen.

John Peterson of Martinsburg, Lewis Co., N. Y. believes thoroughly in the idea; what's more, he has done something about it.

In his herd of 38 milkers, one cow, the only grade in the herd is 20 years old and produced over 12,000 lbs. of milk last year. Almost all of the herd traces back to two foundation cows, and one cow has 5 daughters on the farm and a heifer on a son-in-law's farm. A large part of the herd is over 10 years old.

"I can get more milk at less cost from older cows" said John. "I think too many dairymen push heifers too hard. I like to grow them big, have them freshen when they are 27-28 months old and start feeding them moderately.

"Of course, you must start with

The cow in the foreground, the only grade in the Peterson herd, is twenty years old and last year made a record of over 12,000 pounds of milk.

cows that have the inherited ability produce as well as being rugged. If you keep them healthy, most of them will live to a good old age.

"One thing that causes the sale young cows is injured teats and udders. We remodeled the stable to give

Photos and Interviews
By HUGH COSLINE

cows more room. Six stalls are 71" long and 4'3" wide. The rest are 68" long and 4' wide. The herd is big, averaging about 1300 lbs., including heifers.

This farm has raised a fine family 4 boys and 4 girls.

"It was when the children were 4-H Club work" said John, "that I came interested in better cows that lived longer. I figured out a breeding program and stayed with it. We had only 3 herd sires in 15 years."

If you have been successful in keeping cows in your herd longer than the average of five productive years would you write us about it? Send your letter to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.



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2%
PER YEAR

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Serving the Thrifty Since 1850

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Savings Bank

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Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Enclosed is \$_____. Please
open a savings account for me and mail
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Send Banking by Mail Information

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Tougher & faster;
so he switched



Marvin W. Wilson, of St. Joseph, Missouri,
switched to the new Kendall non-gauze
disk filter. Here's why: "I've operated a
farm for 20 years and have used all
the brands of filter disks. I like the new
Kendall disk best of all. It's a tough, fast-
filtering, low-cost disk that produces No. 1
corn ratings." Ask your local merchant
for a box and you'll switch to Kendall, too.

KENDALL COMPANY, Kendall Mills
Division, Walpole, Mass.

KIM'S
FAST-O-MATIC
POST HOLE DIGGER

FEATURES:
Longer Auger
Stronger Frame
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Available in
6", 9",
12"
Augers.

9" Digger
only

\$12995

attaching kits extra

See your nearest FAST-O-
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KIM MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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the marble-like appearance is life-
like. The Harder HARD-STONE Silo
is lasting beauty.

HARDER SILOS

The new Harder HARD-STONE is
completely proved. It has tremen-
dous durability, minimum moisture
and acids absorption, and un-
believable resistance to every
single cause of concrete deteriora-
tion.

Harder Silo Co., Cobleskill, N. Y.

Service Bureau

INDICTED FOR FRAUD

"As a subscriber to your paper, I have read of your work in exposing fraud and thought I would tell you my experience.

"Shortly before Christmas I sent \$44.00 to "Toys of the World" for which my two grandchildren were to receive a toy from a different country each month for a year. They sent the Christmas toys in January and nothing since. I have written them, demanding my money back, but my letter was returned marked 'out of business'."

We have had similar complaints from a number of subscribers and we are extremely sorry to have to tell them there is nothing we can do.

We had been informed that, since December, "Toys of the World, Inc." had been in serious financial difficulty and that it looked as though there was no way for them to get straightened out.

Recently we have been advised that the president and secretary-treasurer of the "Toys of the World Club" were indicted on August 6 by a Federal grand jury on charges of using the mails to defraud. We understand they defrauded 30,000 customers out of \$360,000 by soliciting money at a time when they knew they would be unable to deliver toys as advertised.

— A. A. —

FIRST CHANCE

"I have a small claim against an insurance company but they won't pay it. It was a result of an automobile accident and the amount of damage to my car was only \$2.50. The company sent me a form to fill out which I did, but then they told me I had no claim. My insurance company wrote them but was not successful in getting payment. I would not bother you but this is the second or third time that this company would not pay me a small bill because they know I would not sue for a small amount like this."

We are always happy to take these matters up but we hesitate to do so when some other party has attempted without success to get an adjustment, which seems to be the case here.

We wish we could have had first chance at this claim. However, the time we put on claims where there is no possibility of success means we have less time to put on those where we can get results.

— A. A. —

ADDRESS WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Herbert Augustus Pineo, last known to be in Lewiston, Maine in late 1916 or 1917?

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK	
Mrs. Ronald A. Oghorn, Delhi	\$ 69.80 (refund on ins. cancellation)
Mr. Clarence Hotaling, Coxsackie	241.99 (settlement of claim)
Mr. Paul Seelman, West Leyden	3.08 (refund on ins. cancellation)
Mrs. Bert E. Pepper, Ithaca	5.29 (refund on dress)
Mr. William Stanton, King Ferry	1.50 (refund on order)
Mr. Dana Webber, Holland	300.00 (adjustment on claim)
Mr. LaVerne Palmer, Berkshire	25.00 (partial settlement)
Mr. Carl Langdon, Whitesboro	10.00 (partial settlement)
Mr. J. S. Van Duzer, Warwick	10.00 (refund on gas)
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. P. Kulbacki, Sr., New Brunswick	7.59 (adjustment on claim)
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mr. Earle Crowningshield, Charlemont	40.00 (payment for pigs)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mrs. F. J. Ellsworth, Haverhill	3.75 (refund on homework)
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. Thoron Dickinson, Dallas	4.25 (refund on prints)
ARIZONA	
Mrs. F. D. Lawrence, Tucson	13.40 (refund on dress)



HE LIVED TO TELL

Mr. Charles Dever of Homer, N. Y. was on the back of the wagon—they had just finished unloading corn into the blower. The driver of the tractor started up unexpectedly throwing Mr. Dever off the wagon into the corn blower.

Fortunately, the corn blower was running at idle speed. Even so, Mr. Dever badly fractured his left leg which for many weeks kept him from working.



Harry Ennis, field representative hands two checks totalling \$670.00 to Charles Dever. This is the amount Mr. Dever drew on his policies which together cost \$25.00 a year.

OTHER FARM ACCIDENT CLAIMS PAID

A Friend's Name May Be In This List

George W. Becker, West Berne, N. Y.	250.00	Handling livestock—fractured hand
Ray Teater, Whitesville, N. Y.	192.84	Drawing logs, thrown from car—injuries
Joseph Ravnika, Endicott, N. Y.	109.43	Loading lumber—injured back
Lawrence W. Meder, Randolph, N. Y.	57.14	Caught hand in ensilage loader—cut fingers
Douglas Warner, Yorkshire, N. Y.	398.56	Tractor tipped over—injured ankle
John Gans, Union Springs, N. Y.	180.00	Hand caught in corn picker—fractured finger
Harold Giles, Union Springs, N. Y.	230.00	Crushed by cow—fractured ankle
Clifford A. May, Wellsburg, N. Y.	89.43	Caught toes in power mower—fractured toes
James F. Race, Oxford, N. Y.	131.43	Tractor overturned—fractured ribs, injured lung
Dana J. McCall, Truxton, N. Y.	117.14	Foot crushed between tractor and tree
Richard L. Earl, Rock Royal, N. Y.	214.28	Stepped on by horse—injured foot
Fred Hitt, Bloomville, N. Y.	157.86	Thrown from tractor—injured back, cuts
Frederick F. Mergenthaler, Red Hook, N. Y.	403.37	Kicked by horse—injured ribs and thigh
Merle Peacock, Akron, N. Y.	120.00	Thrown by bull—fractured collarbone
Myron G. Dieter, Corfu, N. Y.	340.00	Gored by bull—abrasions, fractured ribs
Michael Thomas, West Winfield, N. Y.	60.00	Crushed by cow—injured leg and ankle
Frank Sanford, Cape Vincent, N. Y.	148.58	Tractor accident—broken shoulder, cut head
Paul F. Ebersol, Castorland, N. Y.	121.42	Thrown from manure spreader—injured back, ribs
Gordon L. Peters, Croghan, N. Y.	390.00	Caught arm in machine—fractured arm
J. D. Barber, Groveland, N. Y.	82.86	Thrown off tractor—injured shoulder
Ralph Gurdy, Georgetown, N. Y.	128.57	Cow stepped on foot—crushed foot
Kenneth Hermann, Webster, N. Y.	325.00	Thrown by calf—injured back and ankle
Raymond Hanel, Lockport, N. Y.	110.00	Fell through hole in barn—fractured heel
Samuel F. Prior, Sauquoit, N. Y.	107.14	Thrown off load of straw—injured shoulder
Peter Wasco, Boonville, N. Y.	1860.00	Caught in baler—loss of right arm
James F. Frazee, Fabius, N. Y.	305.72	Fell off tractor—injured knee and foot
Ralph Maxon, Kendall, N. Y.	385.00	Caught foot in corn binder—fractured leg, ankle
Harold Sink, Middletown, N. Y.	145.71	Fell under wheel of corn chopper—fractured ankle
Wyllard G. Ainslie, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	82.86	Crushed by bull—fractured ribs
Helen L. Howes, Potsdam, N. Y.	197.14	Run over by tractor—injured both legs
Roy Madill, Heuvelton, N. Y.	85.71	Thrown from farm truck—injured shoulder
Arthur Schlender, Esperance, N. Y.	55.72	Fell from hay loft—injured ribs
William T. Clancy, Hornell, N. Y.	177.14	Caught foot in hydraulic lift—fractured toes
Paul McCue, Barton, N. Y.	352.86	Tractor tipped over—broken ribs, cracked pelvis
Yme Engels, Milton, N. Y.	68.57	Lifting apple boxes—injured hand
Arthur Van Norway, Sodus, N. Y.	312.86	Pant leg caught in combine—broken leg
Richard Fontaine, Strykersville, N. Y.	330.00	Crushed by cow—fractured ankle
Norman R. Kline, Milan, Pa.	204.28	Thrown by heifer—injured knee
Arnold C. Worden, Troy, Pa.	53.93	Caught hand in corn picker—injured hand
Elmer J. Hayes, Cambridge Springs, Pa.	397.14	Kicked by cow—fractured ankle
Stanley Bell, Jr., Lebanon, N. J.	128.57	Fell off hay load—fractured heel bone
Joseph Rette, Allentown, N. J.	210.00	Fell off potato digger—injured
Rae E. Peck, Rockville, Conn.	77.84	Repairing binder—cut hand
Robert H. Towne, Morris, Conn.	97.14	Fell pushing wheelbarrow—injured back
Roger Allen, New Sharon, Me.	102.86	Accident in woods—broken leg
Dwight O. Dixon, Waterville, Me.	90.00	Thrown from horse—injured face
Frank G. Loughton, Dexter, Me.	82.86	Crushed by cow—injured knee
Clarence A. Friend, Anson, Me.	100.00	Caught hand in saw—cut fingers
Peter Okula, Montague, Me.	182.14	Fell off tractor—fractured ankle
Elsie B. Weber, Methuen, Mass.	207.14	Crushed and hooked by cow—multiple injuries
Orville A. Haynes, Colebrook, N. H.	84.28	Caught hand in milking machine—cut finger
Rollo H. Savage, Lancaster, N. H.	72.86	Kicked by cow—injured knee
Helen G. Richardson, Worcester, Vt.	130.00	Crushed by cow—injured shoulder
Adolphe Sago, Norton, Vt.	87.85	Rip saw came back—cut fingers
Lester F. Tatro, Ferrisburg, Vt.	98.57	Bumped knee on tractor—injured knee
Gladys Thomas, Jericho, Vt.	93.57	Thrown from hay wagon—fractured arm

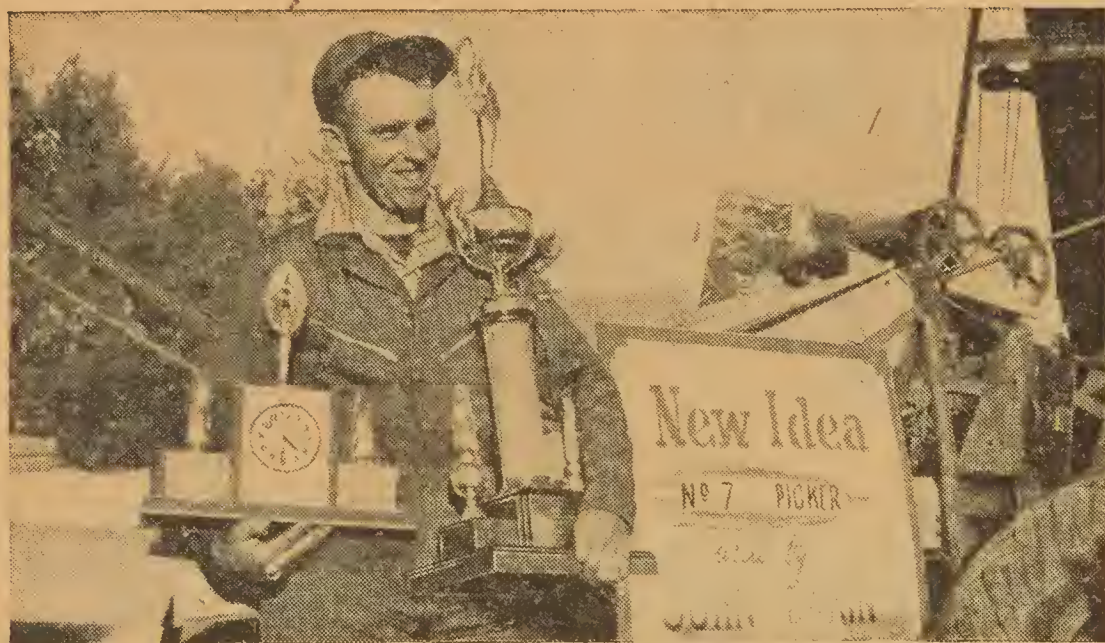
Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

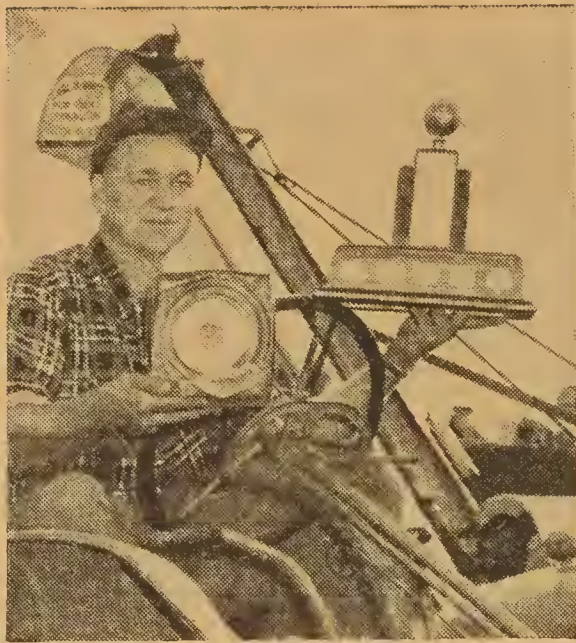
CLAIMS DEPARTMENT

ITHACA, N. Y.

PICKERS OF THE CHAMPIONS



John Dakin, National 1-row Champion 1955, Missouri 1-row Champion 1955



H. Lyons, Canadian 1-row Champion 1955



E. A. White, Canadian 2-row Champion 1955



Bill Friessen, South Dakota
1-row Champion 1952, 1953, 1955
National 1-row Champion 1953



Herb Ranschau, South Dakota
2-row Champion 1954, 1955



Elvin Denman, Nebraska
1-row Champion 1954, 1955



Art Niedfelt, Nebraska
2-row Champion 1955



Chet Long, Illinois 1-row
Champion 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955

Crib more corn with a **NEW IDEA** picker

*Here are 4 reasons why
you can't afford not to own
a New Idea picker*

- 1. Unmatched contest leadership since 1950.** NEW IDEA pickers have won 43 Championships and Reserve Championships in 44 state, national, and Canadian contests since 1950. This record is unmatched by any other make of corn picker.
- 2. 17% less corn loss.** The average corn loss of 25 NEW IDEA pickers in 1955 official picking contests was actually 17% less than the average corn loss of 73 competing machines.
- 3. Pickers of the Champions in 1955.** NEW IDEA corn pickers won more state and national championships in 1955 picking contests than any other make.
- 4. First choice of farmers.** More farmers use NEW IDEA pickers than use any other make.

*Want more corn from the field?
Shift to New Idea this year.*

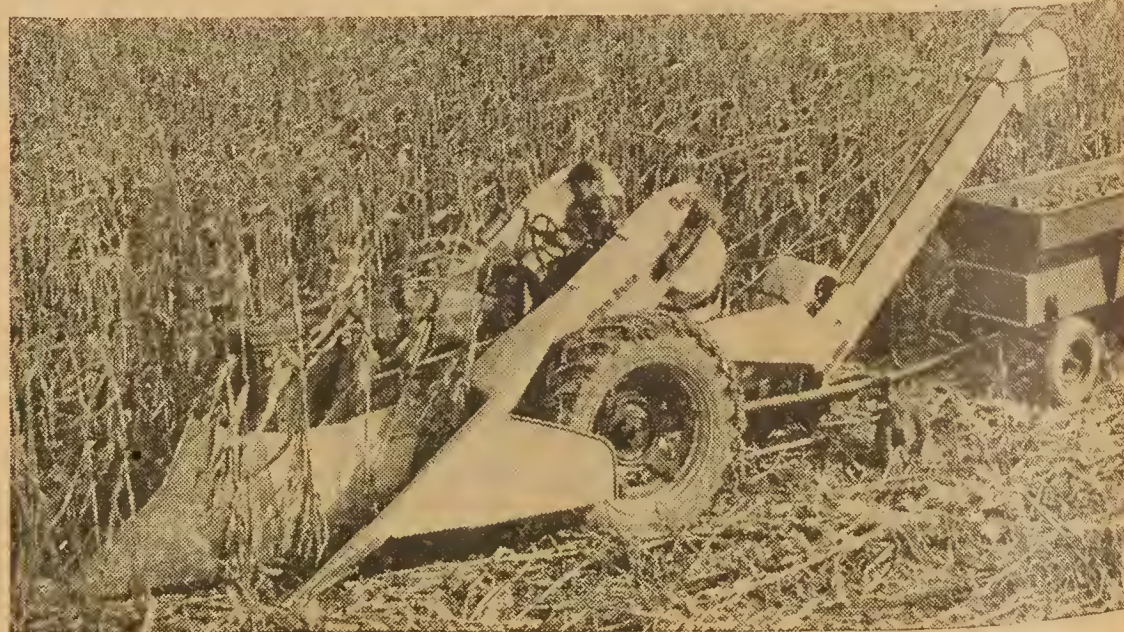
See your New Idea dealer soon and get all the facts.

Best idea yet . . . get a New Idea

NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO., DIVISION *AVCO* DISTRIBUTING CORP.
Dept. 1926, Coldwater, Ohio



The Picker That Farmers Built. New 1-row pull-type NEW IDEA corn picker has greater convenience and safety, plus cleanest picking and husking. Convenience features include 30% fewer grease fittings, new spring-loaded lifting mechanism, "snap-on" PTO universal joint. Safety features include adjustment for easier, safer unplugging of snapping rolls, and permanently shielded PTO shaft. All features farmers have asked for.



Does the quickest, slickest, cleanest job of picking you ever saw. NEW IDEA 2-row mounted picker has largest husking capacity of any mounted picker. Ten 40% inch husking rolls give you extra clean corn. Fits 30 different tractor models; no other mounted picker fits so many tractors. This adaptability assures higher trade-in value.

IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Child Labor	6
Cattle Winners	10
Drying Corn	17
Women Win	19
Poultry Problems	20

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

I RIDE A Rural MAIL ROUTE

By E. R. Eastman

President and Editor, American Agriculturist

OVER IN my home town of Newark Valley not long ago there died a lifetime friend, Mr. Will McCullough. I first knew Will long years ago when he stopped at our farm home for dinner about halfway through delivering the mail on one of the first RFD routes. Will would put his horse in our stables, give him his noon ration, and then gather with us around the table to bring us the news, and to visit briefly before he went on his way.

Will's visit was always an event, not only because of his fine cheerful personality but because he brought the mail. Before that route was established, the mail for our country neighborhood was delivered by a stage driver who had a contract with the government. The post office was in a country kitchen, and we had to walk there to get our few letters and papers. Previous to that time, when I was a small boy I rode a farm horse to the village post office five or six miles distant about once a week to get the mail.

Mail Now and Then

This little history, pleasant to remember, is brought to mind because I had a most interesting experience one nice summer day recently of riding a full RFD route with Mr. Walter Pew, one of the mail carriers out of the Ithaca Post Office.

When Will McCullough delivered the mail soon after the RFD system was established, there was comparatively little, an occasional letter, the local weekly, a farm paper, usually the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and the Youth's Companion. Now behold the change. Out of the Ithaca Post Office alone go 716 copies of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST twice a month. On the day that I rode the route the carrier had over a hundred, and it was naturally personally very interesting to see him put these copies into the mailboxes, or hand them to someone waiting by the roadside for the mail. It was interesting to think, also, that in the large majority of cases if there had been time to stop for a visit with the subscribers I would have been sure of a good welcome.

Of course no one is allowed to ride with the



Editor Eastman watches Mr. and Mrs. Granger M. Northrop get their mail from Mr. Pew on his first call on route No. 2 out of Ithaca. Story on this page.

Ithaca Postmaster, Stanley S. Shaw (right), Mr. Walter Pew, mail carrier for Ithaca RFD route No. 2 (left) and Editor E. R. Eastman look at a copy of American Agriculturist just before Mr. Eastman started to ride Mr. Pew's route with him.

carrier except with permission from the Post Office officials. Mine was arranged through the courtesy of Mr. Stanley Shaw, Ithaca Postmaster. It was a privilege, and I mean just that, to ride with Mr. Pew, who told me of his joys and problems in twenty years of delivering the mail to rural people. I wonder how often you think about these fine men who stop at your home every day? You have to ride with one of them, as I did that day, to realize how efficient they have to be in order to make so few mistakes.

Incidentally, it is very difficult for a carrier to get a substitute when he wants a much needed vacation, or is ill, because it is so hard for a new man properly to sort the mail and to keep all of the names and the route straight.

Walter Pew works a long day. Either in the morning before he starts or after he gets back in the later afternoon, or at both times, he must sort mail and get it all organized so he can deliver it without mistakes. Some carriers work a shorter day on routes not so filled up with the hundreds of people who have

moved from the cities to live in the country, and on RFD routes. In the horse and buggy days when the RFD was established, a route of 25 miles was about the limit. With the coming of the car, routes were more than doubled, some of them to around 60 miles. Now, interesting to note, many of the routes out of the cities have had to be shortened because the population around the cities has increased so.

Why RFD Was Started

The RFD was originally established around the turn of the century because the Post Office department and other government officials had come to realize that it was utterly unfair to give free mail delivery in the cities and not to rural people. To the Grange goes great credit for flooding the Post Office department with petitions demanding better mail delivery. The appeal was sympathetically received, especially by Perry Heath, Assistant Postmaster-General, and through his work, backed by the Grangers and other farmers, Congress began (Continued on Page 16)

Join the G.L.F. Members' Soil Test Plan



Take the Guesswork out of Feeding Your Crops

IN times like these, it's important to take as much of the guesswork out of farming as possible. With this in mind, your G.L.F. is footing the bill for the new G.L.F. Members' Soil Testing Plan. This is being done with the conviction that soil testing is a tool that can, and will, do more to increase farm income in this area than any other single factor in production management.

Feeding Plants Is Like Feeding Cows

You have to find the *right formula*—and then feed the *right amount*. If you feed a cow too much, you waste feed dollars—if you feed it too little, production falls off. The same applies to fertilizers.

If you're testing and following recommendations, you can be sure on one thing—you're getting the most for your money from the fields you fertilize. Remember, even an expert spending full time in soil studies doesn't know how to fertilize without soil testing.

How much unnecessary fertilizer will you use next year? How much yield will you lose from using too little? If you're not testing, these are questions you should ask yourself. A soil testing program will help you to find the answers.

Here's How the Program Works

1. Get your free sample boxes and data sheets from your G.L.F. Service Agency.
2. Pick up the G.L.F. Soil Test folder that shows you the simple procedure for taking a soil sample. (Take any problems to your store manager or your county agent.)
3. After taking the sample according to the directions, return the filled sample boxes and the completed data sheets to your G.L.F. Service Agency. Your G.L.F. Service Agency will send these to the testing laboratories.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO PLAN AHEAD

Soil test before the ground freezes for the winter. Allow a few weeks for your sample to be processed and the recommendations made. This will tell you what fertilizers you need, and it will give you time to take advantage of the early order discount on G.L.F. Super Plant Foods. This way you can be sure of getting the right fertilizers at the lowest possible cost.

4. Recommendations will be returned to you by mail.

It is the intention of G.L.F. to help as many farmers as possible to achieve the skill of taking a good sample and get the benefits of *better yields at the lowest possible fertilizer cost*.

There's no surer way of keeping profits on the farm than by putting the right amount of the right fertilizer on your crops.

Make a soil test stop at your G.L.F. Service Agency today. Let your own experience show you just what soil testing can mean on your farm.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



G.L.F. Members' Soil Test Plan

The right fertilizer for the right field on the right crop

From
the Editor's
MAILBAG

"COME IN" POSTING

DIFFERENCES of opinion between landowners and sportsmen on posting lands are far and wide. My own feeling is that it really accomplishes little in posting lands on which the owner is not a full-time resident.

Posting lands not under full inspection may alienate local residents and irritate the lawless members of the hunting fraternity so that they shoot at windows, cut fences, set fires, and destroy signs and other property. The "Keep Out" signs will work probably only on those who do not damage, the abiding and cooperative citizen.

There are some good examples of what happens with an opposite approach. Up in Interlaken, N. Y., there is a hardware dealer nick-named "Square-Deal" Minor who owns 20 acres surrounded by State lands in Chautauque County hilltops. His posting signs invite hunters to come in and enjoy themselves. He has found frequent evidence that visitors have used the cabin, which he leaves unlocked; filled the wood-box; and left food in the feeding trays he has erected for his feathered friends. In Mecklenburg, N. Y., nurseryman Philip White has put up similar signs on undeveloped land and has yet to find any damage. On my own farm of abandoned land in northeastern Chemung County, I have put up signs which say:

**HUNTERS and HIKERS
WELCOME**

You are now on lands owned by
James D. Pond
Consulting Forester
Ithaca, N. Y.

Please be careful of fire and obey
the game laws.

HAVE FUN

From talks I have had with men from Ithaca and Elmira who hunt in that area, I discover that my land may be even better protected than if I had watched over it myself. They have told me of hunters warning other sportsmen not to go on my lands with lighted cigarettes.

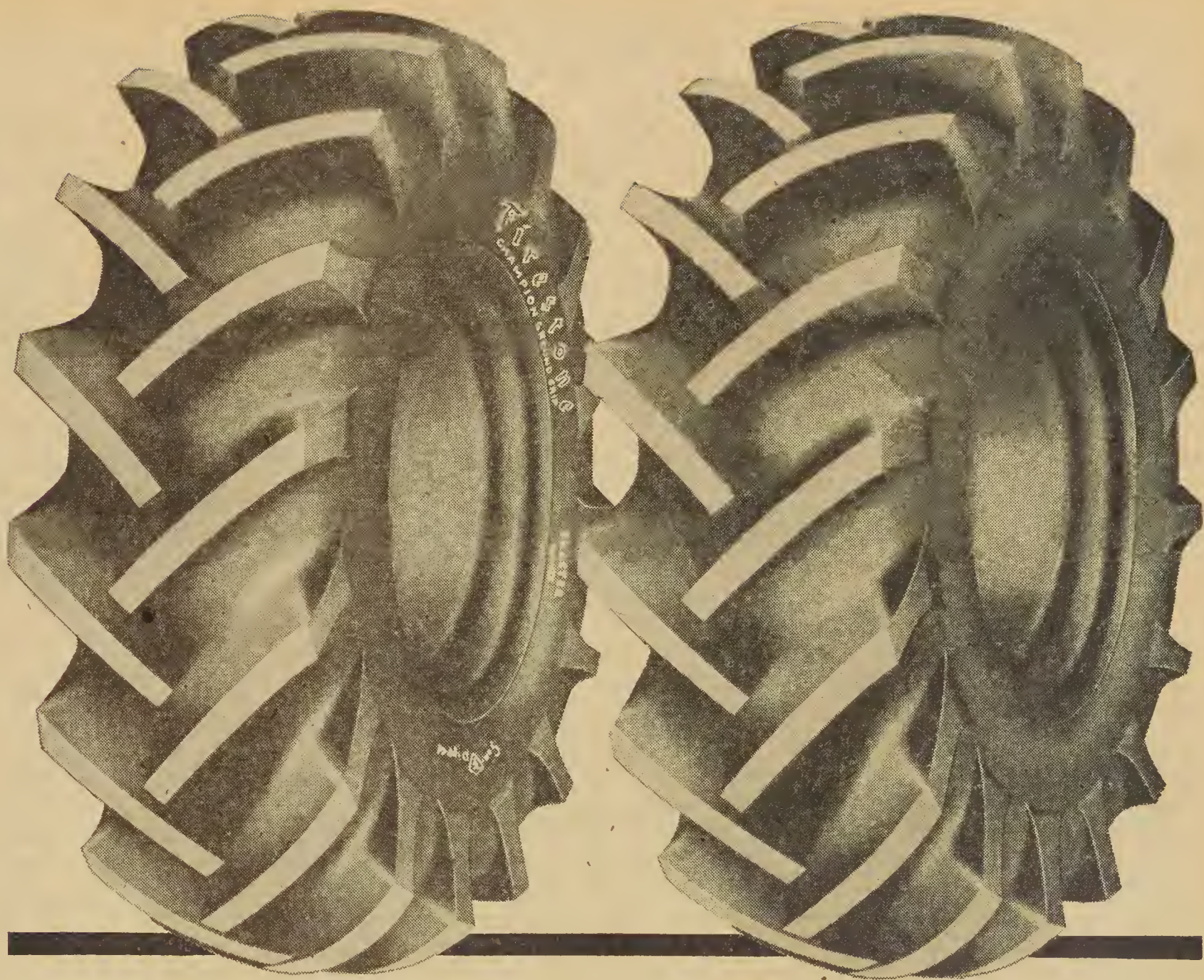
Another benefit of high hunting pressure (I have been told of seven deer being taken off that tract last fall) is reduction of damage to my 55,000 trees wanted. I have found no evidence of deer browsing, and no girdling by rabbits who are hunted heavily during December and January. Since I can't keep people off my lands, then I'm playing on human nature to let others protect for me. The recent law revision by the New York Legislature in relieving landowners of possibility of damage suits from hunters and other trespassers, who might fall over a wire or other thing and get hurt, may also change the thinking in regard to posting.—*James D. Pond, Ithaca, N. Y.*

— A. A. —

YOUTH IN FAR LANDS

It would be very interesting if you could publish a list of the boys and girls in the immediate family circle of your subscribers that are scattered over the world in service of their country or Lord. I know the list of names would be too long, but just the names of countries and how many are serving would be interesting.—*Mrs. John Horton, Angelica, N. Y.*

Editor's Note: One way to do this would be for our readers to write and tell us where their sons and daughters are doing foreign service are and what they are doing.



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Firestone Factory-Method NEW TREAD!*

CAN YOU TELL THEM APART?

Firestone New Treads mean just what they say. They're *new . . . brand new*. Your Firestone Farm Tire Specialist can put them on most worn down tire bodies to make them bite down exactly as they did the day you bought them.

You save up to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the new tire price by New Treading your worn tires. But you get the famous Firestone Champion new tire tread made with original equipment tread rubber. It's permanently put on . . . it's there to stay.

Take advantage of this skillful and exclusive Firestone service now. All work is *guaranteed* to give you new tire performance and more workable horsepower.

Call your Firestone Dealer or Store now for new tires or fast retread service. Did we say retread? We meant New Tread!

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FOR WINTER!**

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Always buy tires built by
Firestone
Originator of the first practical pneumatic tractor tire

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every Monday evening over ABC, Radio-TV.*

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

A DEEP RESPONSIBILITY

THIS IS a very personal message.

I was brought up in an atmosphere of "talking it over." My father was a Civil War veteran. So were both of my grandfathers and several uncles. On both sides of the house our ancestry went back to the beginning of things in America. So I was constantly reminded, in listening to my elders, of our American freedoms and what they had cost our fathers.

Over and over again I heard the early history of our country discussed. I heard how for over 150 years after the first settlement our forefathers knew little but sacrifice and trouble. For more than a hundred years one Indian war followed closely on another so that in the annals of my own family history there were stories of how the farmer cultivated his crops with a hoe, with a musket leaning against a nearby stump. Any moment he might feel an arrow in his back, or turn to see his cabin in flames.

Then, finally, after long-drawn-out quarrels with England, who insisted on taxation without representation, we declared our independence, followed by more long years of war, of bloodshed and disaster.

At long last the Revolution was won, the Constitution of the United States set up, guaranteeing our rights and liberties, with the right to vote the most important of them all.

Those of us with that kind of background are saddened indeed to see so many take our liberties for granted and, above all, fail to vote on Election Day. Believe me, if you lose that privilege, your children and your children's children will always hold you to account. You will lose it if you don't use it. Voting is more than a privilege; it is a responsibility. You have failed that responsibility, you have failed your country and you have failed those who will follow you if you do not vote.

REPLACEMENTS COST MILLIONS

FOR YEARS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has called attention to the great loss suffered by dairymen because of the need of replacing short-lived cows. The time that the average cow is in full production is only about five years. This means that you replace your entire dairy every five years. Think what it would mean if we could step up the average only one year. And I am sure we could if more attention was given to breeding and selection.

Some dairymen are doing this. In the September 15 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Associate Editor, Hugh Cosline tells about John Peterson of Martinsburg, Lewis County, New York, who has a herd part of which is over 10 years old. One cow is 20 years old, and she produced 12,000 pounds of milk last year. Mr. Peterson told Hugh: "I can get more milk at less cost from older cows," and he has proved it.

THIS IS APPLE TIME

THE OLD-TIME small family orchards are mostly gone. Probably they should be, because they didn't pay, and if left uncared for bred disease and insects.

But they had one good point: when we had them we ate more apples. When I was a boy there was a pan of apples on almost every farmer's sitting room table.

By E. R. Eastman

Apples make great eating, and they are good for us. Let's make a resolution to have a supply on hand all the time during the fall and winter.

DO YOU WAIT TOO LONG?

IT IS disheartening to ride across New York State, as I have done lately, and see the tremendous damage done to corn by the early frosts. In most sections the whole season has been cold and late, so nearly all dairymen, hoping that their corn would mature more, waited too long.

I wonder if many dairymen don't crowd their luck too far in waiting too long to fill the silos every year? Perhaps more attention should be paid to the average date of the first killing frost in your community.

IT PAYS

LATE THIS summer Mr. Aasen, who rents our farm, took a short time to mow the weeds and tall grass in part of our pasture. Every time I look at the contrast between where he clipped and where he didn't I wonder why more farmers don't follow this practice.

Where it was done the good rich grass is green and abundant, in contrast to the weeds and dried grass not mowed.

LOOK OUT FOR DIABETES

DIABETES is hereditary. If both parents have diabetes, it is very likely that all of the children of this couple will have it, and one-third will develop the disease before the age of 40. When one parent only has diabetes and the other is a carrier (meaning he has a diabetic heredity) half of the children may be diabetic.

The Pennsylvania Medical Society reports that there are 80,000 cases of juvenile diabetes in this country, of which 13,000 are under the age of 15 years. Of course this does not include the great number of adults who have this disease.

Diabetes is caused by the failure of the pancreas to generate enough insulin to digest sugar and other carbohydrates. Fortunately, the discovery of insulin has made it possible for diabetics to live a normal life. The great danger is in neglect. Frequent examinations by a doctor are necessary, especially if there is any history of diabetes in the family.

CORN ON THE COB FOR ME

WE BEGAN eating our first sweet corn during the last days of July. By making different plantings and using early and late varieties, we will still be eating sweet corn of the highest quality early in October, in spite of frosts. That will mean that our fresh sweet corn will have lasted for at least ten weeks.

Everyone with a little land can do the same. And what a lot it adds to good living. Tom Milliman says that he thinks corn tastes better when cut off the cob, and that he can eat 50% more of it that way. I don't agree. While I still have two teeth that hit, I'm going to gnaw my corn off the cob in the good old-fashioned, crude American way.

THEY ARE YOURS

IN THE next few weeks most of the farm organizations and cooperatives will have their annual meetings following local community ones. Attend and take part. Your general farm organizations and cooperatives are about the only ones you have left of making your wishes known and acted upon.

FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING

THERE ARE so many "weeks" set aside for this or that, that many of us pay little attention to any of them. But the week of November 16-22 is different and should be given thought especially by rural people and their leaders.

It is National Farm-City Week. There is nothing that needs more attention and emphasis than to bring about a better understanding among our American people, and particularly between farmers and city folks. Rural people now are only a small minority of the total population, yet our business and our happiness depends on an understanding of our problems, city consumers. And vice versa, the city dweller is surely dependent upon the food and fiber which farmers grow. The inhabitants of New York City would starve in two weeks should there be a full stoppage of shipment of food into the city.

What can you do to help not only during Farm-City Week but at all times? Here are a few suggestions:

Most rural people have friends and relatives in the large villages and cities. Write them about your problems. Show them that food does just happen.

Your farm organizations and cooperatives should arrange for farm tours for business men with visits and talks planned with farmers themselves.

Vice versa, county agents and other leaders can arrange tours and visits in the cities, particularly to the city markets.

Service clubs, chambers of commerce, and other city groups can have banquets and luncheons with farmers and farm leaders as guests. Speakers. Clergymen can help with sermons about the need of better understanding among different groups in America.

Displays of farm products and equipment in store windows or in farmers' markets will help.

The local press, always willing to help good enterprises, can have editorials, features, and advertisements devoted to Farm-City Week.

Finally, let all of us both farmers and city dwellers try to get more information and understanding, for we are all American citizens, and most of our interests are mutual.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

(For men only! Women will turn this out and read it at their peril.)

You got-um me, a loving Buck.
You, lucky squaw—You in much luck
You got-um shape that is divine;
You sew-um clothes, you cook-um fine,
You keep-um wigwam clean, first rate,
You Make-um me one perfect mate.

TO MY SQUAW

Advice to husbands: Read this out loud to your wife whenever you think it is necessary:

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FARM INCOME: The August uniform price in the metropolitan milk market was \$4.26. Last August it was \$4.15, and in July this year, \$3.92. Receipts for the month at the New York market were 14% above last August, fluid milk sales decreased 0.95%. Farm value for August milk sent to New York was \$26,312,947.90 compared to \$25,001,380.14 last year.

Nationally, for the first 8 months of 1956, farm income was up 2%. Prices were down 2%, but a heavier marketing increased receipts. USDA estimate for the last quarter indicates a 9% increase in farm income. Heavier marketings are expected to be largely offset by an increase in costs and most of the gain will come from the Soil Bank program.

MILK RECORDS: USDA has new plan to encourage record keeping on cows. Plan is to weigh milk from each cow one day each month and report to the county agricultural agent on a form furnished to the dairyman.

The plan requires less work and less money (5 cents a cow a month) but will be less valuable than DHIA or similar records which give butterfat production and other information. However, it will be a step in the right direction.

USDA hopes it will result in records on another 8 to 10 million cows. At present about 1,400,000 cows (6%) are in the DHIA program and 375,000 on the owner-sampler test.

GOVERNMENT BUYING: Buying of several farm products by government to support prices has been announced. To be purchased are 50 million pounds of **HAMBURGER**. \$12 million to 15 million worth of **TURKEYS**, and some medium size shell **EGGS**.

Money will come from so called "section 32 funds" which are part of receipts from import duties, provided to encourage additional consumption of food surpluses. Purchases will be used in school lunch programs and for eligible non-profit institutions.

USDA also announced a program to help market **POTATOES**. It's approximately the same plan followed last year whereby in states or areas with a satisfactory marketing plan to send only good quality potatoes to market, the government will subsidize the diversion of U. S. No. 2 potatoes or better, minimum 2 inches, to starch, feed, and flour. Diversion payments will be 50¢ per cwt. until December 31, 1956, then 40¢ through March 31, and 30¢ until the program is ended. (See page 20).

Chief danger is that these programs will become permanent, thereby encouraging producers to continue overproduction. Two things would go a long way toward solving the farm price problem—disposing of government-held stocks and bringing food production more nearly into line with demand.

SOIL BANK: There is some pressure toward making the Soil Bank a drought relief measure by permitting farmers to enroll in the plan after the crop is ruined. The original idea was to prevent surpluses by encouraging acre reduction, instead of having government buy surpluses after they are produced. That should continue to be the purpose.

CROP YIELDS: Total U. S. crop yields will be a little below last year's big harvest. **CORN** yield will be the second largest, 3.3 billion bu.; will put pressure on price.

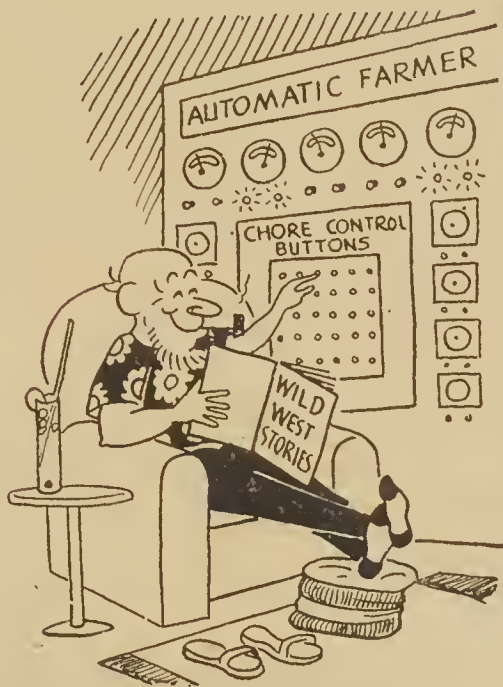
WHEAT estimate jumped 28 million bu. in August, bringing the total to 967 million bu., a little more than last year. **SOYBEAN** estimate is 462 million bu., nearly 25% above last year's big crop. **POTATOES** (fall harvest) estimated at 56 million hundred pound bags, about 5% above last year.

POULTRY: In August, **HENS** in U. S. farm flocks were 3% above last year and 1% above the average. The number of pullets below laying age was up 3%, but 14% below average. Egg production for the month was 6% higher than August 1955 and 15% above the 1945-54 average. Cold storage stocks of eggs on August 31 (including shell, frozen, and dried eggs) were 14% below the same date last year. The total stock of frozen poultry on hand was 36% above last year. —Hugh Cosline.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

A LOT OF city folks have got the strange idea that farming's not a hard job anymore 'cause we now use so much machinery. The agriculturists who till petunias on the window sill believe a farmer is a chap whose occupation is a snap—a guy who lies in bed 'til eight and manages to operate his whole shebang without much sweat 'cause all he has to do is set down in a big upholstered chair and push a button here and there to make that nice machinery do all the chores mechanically.

If that's the way things really were, my life would be much easier. This place would see a lot less strife caused by insistence of my wife that I roll out at six o'clock to rattle feed for all the stock, then sweat and strain the whole day through at jobs she's got for me to do. I haven't yet devised a way for scooping grain or pitching hay that doesn't use up muscle power and make my disposition sour; and, to my great unhappiness, there ain't no button I can press to milk the cows or shear the sheep while I am catching up on sleep.



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Now, keep your equipment in top shape the year 'round with only *one* grease, Esso Multi-Purpose Grease H. It's recommended for complete grease jobs on *all* types of equipment — cars, tractors, trucks. You'll save time and money *three ways* with Esso Multi-Purpose Grease H.

1. Eliminates need for variety of greases. Esso Multi-Purpose Grease H has proved its versatility in the full range of farm equipment with outstanding results.

2. Eliminates chance of applying the wrong grease with possible damage to valuable equipment. Esso Multi-Purpose Grease H lubricates everything from your passenger car to heavy-duty tractors and trucks.

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Child Labor Laws NEED REVISION

By E. R. EASTMAN

President and Editor, American Agriculturist

ON MY editorial page in our August 18 issue I reported an experience of Mr. Dean Murphy, a farmer in Trumansburg, New York, who was warned by a State labor inspector against using his 12-year-old son to tend a roadside stand. In this stand Mr. Murphy sells milk, eggs and other farm produce in season. He was told by a state inspector that he was subject to fine or fine and imprisonment for violating a state labor law in permitting youngsters under 14 years of age to make sales at the roadside stand. In the editorial I vigorously condemned such an oppressive and injurious law and pointed out that it prevented boys and girls from getting much needed business experience and acquiring habits of responsibility.

The best authority I can get agrees that a roadside stand is in the same class as a store, so the same regulations apply if the boy or girl working in the stand actually takes money and makes change for produce sold. If the boy or girl is paid for services, then they would be violating the law the same as if they were working in a store.

Infringement of Rights

This, in my opinion, is a dangerous infringement of individual rights from the standpoint of the boy or girl who needs to acquire habits of work and responsibility and acquire them young.

Now let me say first that of course we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are in entire agreement with sensible legislation that prevents children from working during school hours and that also prevents young children from being exploited in city factories and sweat shops. But the law goes much farther than that:

In New York State the law now prevents employment of youth on farms if under 14 years of age, and you will be breaking the law even if you work your own boy or girl on the farm if under 12 years of age, particularly if you pay them for it. Can you beat that for the height of absurdity and for restrictive law or regulation on personal liberty? With that kind of legislation on the books how much respect can one have for law?

Also, in New York State, and these laws and regulations are more or less general in all states, it is illegal for you to employ for pay any young persons up to 18 years of age without an employment certificate or a vacation permit. There is an exception in the law that an employment certificate shall not be required for a minor 16 years of age or over engaged in farm work, but —no minor 14 to 16 years of age not in your family shall be employed in farm service unless such minor presents a "farm work permit." What boy or girl, parents or employer would go through all the red tape to get an employment certificate for perhaps a few

days' work? "No," says the law in effect, "let these young people lie around and do nothing, or worse than nothing instead of having the opportunity of doing useful work."

I maintain that for anyone from 10 to 80 years of age in good health a reasonable amount of work never hurts. It is good for most of us, and better than living on somebody else or on relief, and any law and regulation that interferes with such work for a healthy person, young or old, is dead wrong.

Not only is the present law for employment of minors bad enough but there is tremendous pressure on the Legislature to pass laws even more restrictive. The New York Farm Bureau reports that bills were introduced in the State Legislature this last winter to restrict persons under 16 years of age who hold a farm work permit from certain operations in connection with tractor and harvesting equipment.

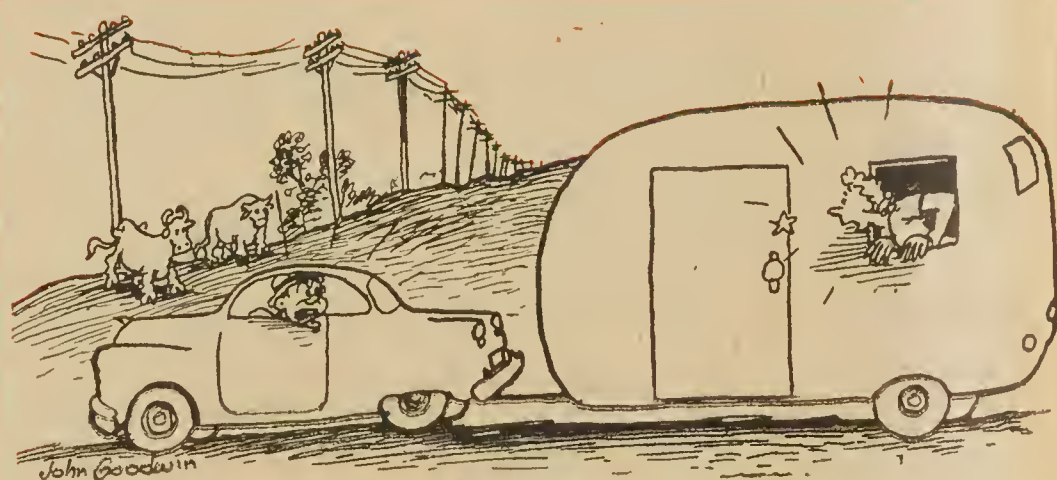
Now of course there are some reasons why it is necessary for farmers and parents to be more cautious in using the labor of teen-agers on farms. The New York Farm Bureau points out that farms are continuing to become more mechanized. Some farmers are careless in permitting small children on or around farm machinery and allowing young children to drive equipment on highways. Accidents caused by such carelessness seem larger in number than they really are because they get into newspaper headlines.

The present child labor law and new proposals are being discussed at the Farm Bureau Kitchen Conferences all over New York State, and farmers themselves are being asked what the possible solutions are. When the recommendations from these conferences are in, the Farm Bureau will summarize them and use them as a basis for conferences with the New York State Legislature and other State officials.

Modify Restrictions

My own opinion is that a very large majority of farmers will recommend that they be let alone, that present restrictive legislation and regulation should be greatly modified or repealed entirely so far as labor on farms is concerned when it does not interfere with school work. It is an insult to the good common sense and judgment of farmers and parents to think that they do not care enough about the welfare of their own young people to take proper care of them without interference by laws and administrative bureaucrats.

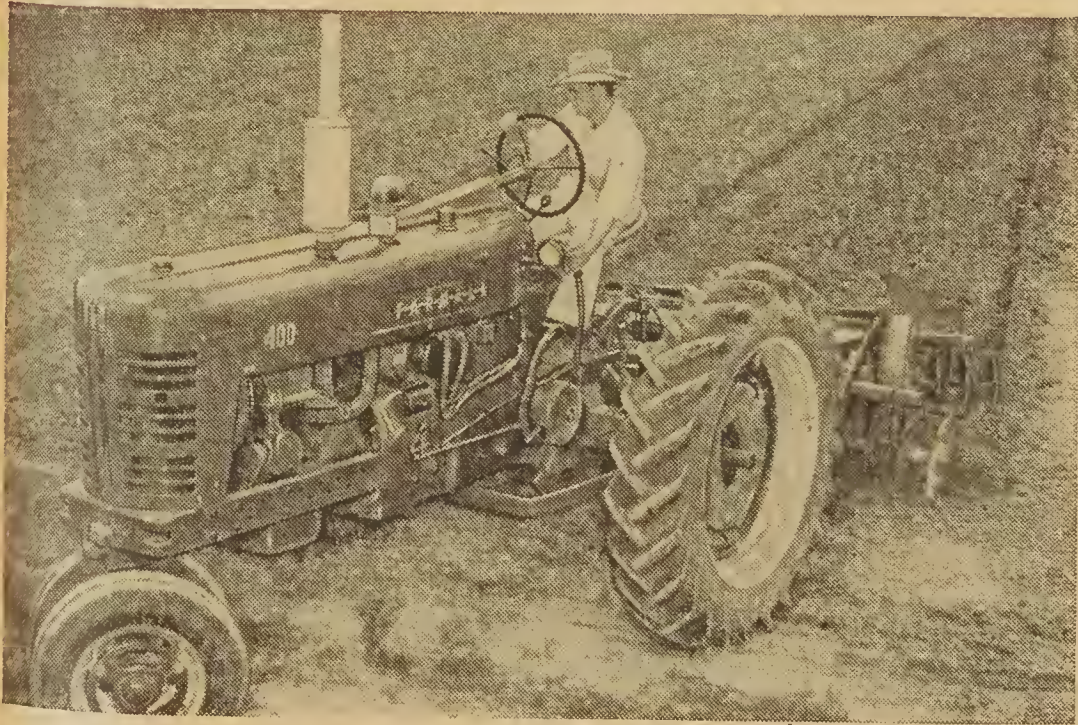
It would be interesting, indeed, if some parent would contest the present law in the courts. I am no lawyer but I believe the letter and spirit of the present child labor laws as they apply to farm young people are unconstitutional and a direct interference of individual rights as set forth in the Constitution. What do you think?



"Back-seat driver!"

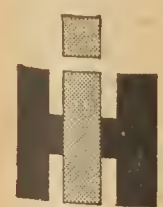


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Torque Amplifier increases drawbar pull up to 45% on-the-go . . . gives you a shift-free choice of two speeds in each gear—10 speeds forward!

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Name _____ ☐ Student

Address _____

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My IH dealer is _____

The QUESTION BOX

What? How? Why?

How much does it cost to renovate an acre of old pasture?

Some figures taken at the Pennsylvania State University indicate it may vary from as little as \$38 to as much as \$123. This included the hiring of a bulldozer where needed, fuel for the tractor, as well as lime, fertilizer, and seed. Where brush is present, the cost, of course, will be increased. In spite of the cost, many farmers are finding it profitable to renovate old pasture. This is one way to increase the size of your business as well as reduce cash costs for grain for cows.

What is the change in water content of silage between the milk stage and the hard dough stage?

At the milk stage, corn silage will average about 80% of water. About three weeks later, at the hard dough stage, water content is about 70%. The man who puts corn in the silo at this point avoids transporting a tremendous volume of water and puts into the silo a much increased tonnage of nutrients for his cows.

Does a heavy fertilized crop require less moisture than one grown on a field with less fertilizer?

Both observations and experience show that in dry weather most crops do better where there is heavy fertilization. Farmers frequently observe that a good farmer stands out during an unfavorable season, and doubtless a liberal use of fertilizer is one reason.

Somewhere I remember seeing figures showing an increase in production as a result of growing larger heifers. Could you give me those figures?

At Cornell University it was established that an increase of 100 lbs. in body weight at the time of freshening gave the following increase in production: Ayrshire, 465 lbs.; Brown Swiss, 460 lbs.; Guernsey, 750 lbs.; Holstein, 970 lbs.; Jersey, 490 lbs.

Have any experiments been conducted on the use of ear corn silage?

At the Ohio Station some ear corn too immature to shell was run through an ensilage cutter set for a $\frac{3}{4}$ " cut. It made satisfactory silage and was fed both to heifers and producing cows as part of a balanced ration and compared to others without ear corn silage. The conclusion was it is entirely satisfactory both for growing heifers and milk production.

When old hens are carried over, for a second year is it better to keep lights on them or force them into a molt?

The usual advice is to force a molt by cutting down on the water supply for two days and withholding mash for five days to a week.



"Are you sure you had a pair on when you came in?"

Lights are used without a break by most poultrymen who keep birds in production for 15 to 18 months and then sell them. If this is done on hens you intend to keep for two years, you are likely to find production unsatisfactory before the year is over.

Is it advisable to graze winter wheat in the fall and spring where the chief objective is to harvest grain?

Where conditions are favorable, more feed is obtained where grain is both grazed and harvested.

The farther north you live, the less satisfactory is fall and spring grazing of wheat. The more hardy the grain, the better it will live over the winter

and the more it can be grazed. Grains, in order of winter hardiness, are: rye, wheat, winter barley, and winter oats.

Where any of these grains are used for grazing it is often recommended they be seeded at 50% above the usual rate and that they be seeded as early as possible in the fall and with ample fertilizer being used.

How much grain is required for a dry cow?

Where pasture or roughage is top quality, 2 to 4 lbs. of grain per day, while on poor pasture or roughage, as much as 10 lbs. per day.

Good dairymen depend more on the

appearance of the cow than on rule. They know that grain fed to cows when dry often bring more profit than grain fed when producing.

Why is a market wide pool considered to be better from a producers side than from a handler pool?

In a handler's milk pool, the buyer is inclined to keep his purchases as near to fluid requirements as possible, which may leave many good dairymen out in the cold. Also, there is competition between dealers and dissatisfaction among the producers when one dealer is successful in keeping his fluid milk utilization high and therefore to pay a better price than a competitor.

Controls stubborn mastitis starving disease germs to

Nitrofurazone in Pen-FZ kills mastitis "bugs" before they can build up resistance

No succeeding generations survive to fight back

Many dairymen feel their mastitis treatments seem to be less effective now than when they first came into use. More and more "stubborn" cases are encountered. Often, several extra tubes of ointment are needed to produce even a temporary improvement. Flare-ups are common . . . milk checks cut.

These dairymen report increasing concern about the development of a "new type" of mastitis. Hardy, resistant bacteria survive treatment, fight back and interfere with complete recovery.

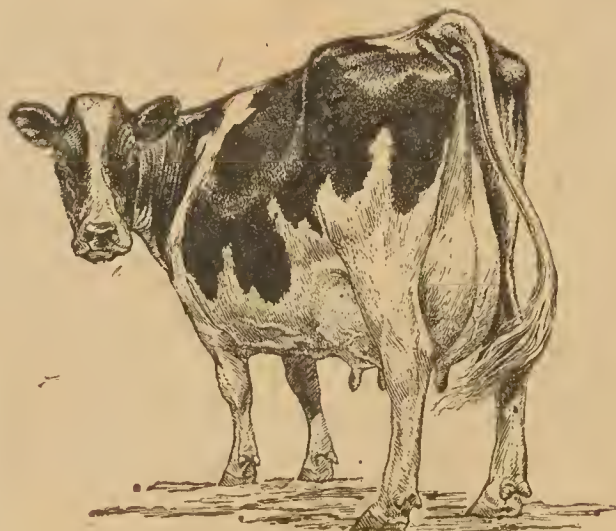
If this has been a problem on your farm, there's new help at hand . . . an entirely new treatment, called Dr. Hess Pen-FZ. It contains nitrofurazone, one of those man-made, germ-killing nitrofurans, plus low-level penicillin.

These two germ fighters team up in Pen-FZ to produce a new type of treatment . . . one that takes up the fight against mastitis where the "wonder drugs" left off . . . and does its job in an entirely different way.

Most old-style treatments attempt to do their job of reducing mastitis by merely holding down growth of bacteria. This leaves the real clean-up to the cow's own natural body defenses, which are not always adequate. With Pen-FZ, nitrofurazone takes over. Actually KILLS bacteria . . . does its mastitis-fighting job by forcing bacteria to *starve themselves to death*, immediately.

The result, as demonstrated in over 10 years of testing: no significant bacterial resistance to nitrofurazone. That's one reason why field reports from dairy scientists and dairymen show Pen-FZ to be a highly effective mastitis treatment which can control even stubborn mastitis cases and flare-ups.

Dairy management from the business angle combines sound practices with new medication

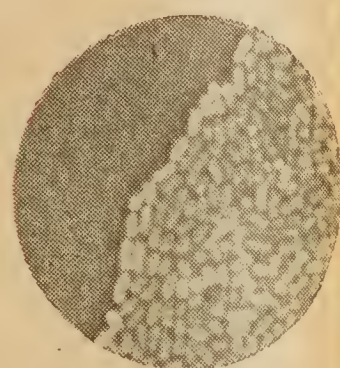


Mastitis control is more than medication alone. That's why Hess & Clark urges you to follow the program outlined here.

1. Milk cows in order . . . healthy cows first.
2. Use Detecto net or strip cup.
3. Wash teats and udders.
4. Milk rapidly.
5. Use milker correctly.
6. Keep milker clean.
7. Remove sources of cow injuries.
8. Buy only young replacement stock and isolate at first.
9. Have your veterinarian periodically test your herd for mastitis.
10. Use the right treatment . . . Pen-FZ.

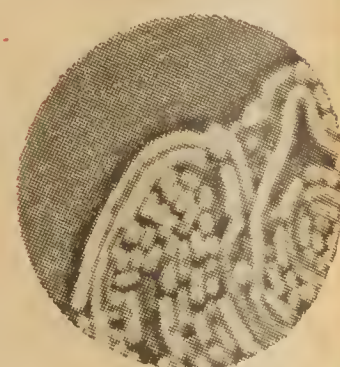
Ever see a germ off feed?

Actual microscopic photographs before and after treatment with nitrofurans.



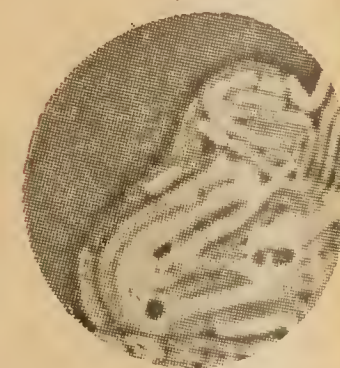
NORMAL GERMS . . .

Normal bacteria, when unhampered by drugs, grow in an orderly pattern. They thrive and multiply such as these common disease-causing organisms.



GET SICK . . .

When treated with the nitrofurans, germs get sick, go "off feed." Some die immediately. Others grow distorted, swell up and start to die.



AND DIE

But it's a losing battle, the end of the road for profit-robbing disease organisms. Unable to feed or multiply, germs starve to death and disintegrate.

Junior Livestock Winners at Fair

SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD Paul Sears, 4-H club member of Homer, N. Y., won grand championship honors in the Dairy Showmanship class for all breeds in 4-H and F.F.A. competition at the New York State Fair last month. Exhibiting his Holstein 2-year-old, pride Wilmar John, Paul topped five other class winners. James Dean, 18, Ithaca, took top Showmanship honors in the Jersey class; Duncan Bellinger,

Schoharie county, first in Brown Swiss; Christel Brown, Jamesville, first in Guernsey; Ronny Hancel, 16, West Winfield, first in milking Shorthorn; Donald Cook, Burke, first in Ayrshire showmanship.

Three Ayrshires exhibited by 15-year-old Floyd Loper, Jr., Hornell, won five out of six championships in Junior competition. His "Kenmore Vanessa" was also Grand and Senior female champion in open competition. The complete list of championship winners, by breeds, follows:

Ayrshire: Gr., Sr., Jr., Res. Gr. and Res. Sr. Champions—Floyd Loper, Jr., 15, Hornell.

Res. Jr. champion — Dennis Griffin, 20, Burke.

Brown Swiss: Gr., Sr., and Jr. champions—Duncan Bellinger, 20, Schoharie. Res. Gr., Res. Sr.—Victor Sammons, 13, Johnstown. Res. Jr.—Jeffrey Van Blake, 14, Cobleskill.

Guernsey: Gr. and Sr. champion—Judith A. Sine, 17, Ithaca. Jr. champion — Carol Younger, 11, Yorktown Heights. Res. Gr. and Res. Sr. — Nettie Sweet, 16, Pine Plains. Res. Jr.—Earl Outhouse, 19, Canandaigua.

Holstein-Friesian: Gr. and Sr. champion—William Jones, 17, Remsen. Jr. champion—Clair Thompson, 18, Mt. Morris. Res. Gr. and Res. Sr. — Paul Sears, 17, Homer. Res. Jr.—June Collins, 16, Malone.

Jersey: Gr. and Sr. champion — Diane Flannery, 12, Marion. Jr. champion —

Henry Luchsinger, 13, Syracuse. Res. Gr. and Res. Sr. — John Blankenburg, 13, Stanley. Res. Jr. — Jane Johnson, 14, Meridale.

— A. A. —

CORTLAND SALE BRINGS GOOD AVERAGE

"I'd certainly be willing to sell them again this way, if I had it to do all over again," said Harland Carpenter of Dryden, owner of a herd of 15 dairy cattle consigned to the Dairy Round-Up Sale held Monday, September 17 in the Holstein Club barn on the Old Fairgrounds in Cortland.

Over 80 animals were sold for a total of nearly \$13,000 in this experimental open consignment sale sponsored by the agricultural extension services of Cortland, Cayuga, Onondaga and Tompkins Counties. Buyers were present from as far away as Delaware, New Jersey. Animals meeting the health requirements for out of state shipment brought top prices.

The sale was handled by the staff of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, statewide livestock marketing organization with headquarters in Ithaca. Arrangements were under the direction of O. Charles Koenig, who heads the cooperative's Farm Sales Division. Auctioneers were Lou Shubert, Harold Jones, Russ Hurlburt, and Koenig.

Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative reported that good springer cows sold from \$225 to \$325; good handling cows, from \$200 to \$335; and good fresh cows, from \$159 to \$280.

— A. A. —

CHERRY, VEGETABLE GROWERS WIN AT FAIR

THE New York State Cherry Growers Assn. of Rochester took first prize of \$1,000 for its display at the New York State Fair.

Other winners in the Fruit Department were: Second prize, \$900, Rochester Area Growers; Third, \$800, Western New York Apple Growers Assn.; Fourth, \$500, National Grange Cooperative; Fifth, \$500, Western New York Peach Growers.

First prize of \$500 in the Organization Collection of packaged vegetables was awarded to the Rochester Area Growers display, of which Melville Smallridge is exhibit chairman.

Other winners were:

Second prize, \$450, Onondaga Vegetable Growers Assn., Howard Mills, exhibit chairman; Third, \$350, Oswego Vegetable Growers.

— A. A. —

TIMBER IS A CROP

Home grown lumber costs only about one-third of building materials purchased commercially. Farmers can often cut good quality lumber from their farm forests and to the extent that they do so, the farm timber stand is a crop just like corn or tobacco which the farmer can harvest according to his needs. To produce high-quality timber it is important to protect the growing timber from fire, keep livestock out of it, and cut out low-value trees for use as fence posts, fuel wood or rough lumber.

Diseases by Death

Here's why many old-style treatments are less effective today

You wonder why mastitis treatments seem to be losing their punch, experts report three possible causes:

Several kinds of germs cause mastitis... not a single kind. That's why Pen-FZ has proved effective. It contains nitrofurazone and penicillin — completely different combination of drugs—that's effective against a broad range of mastitis organisms.

Some bacteria — just like flies — have bred strains resistant to former powerful treatments. Yet, in over 10 years' testing, no significant case of bacterial resistance to nitrofurazone has developed. Nitrofurazone KILLS germs. And a dead germ cannot breed resistance.

Many old-style mastitis treatments do their best job against "strep-type" germs. As a result, strep-caused mastitis has decreased, giving other types of mastitis a chance to multiply. Pen-FZ has a proved effectiveness against strep and other types of mastitis germs.

Pen-FZ assures effective protection

You need a powerful drug combination to knock out the mixed infections and resistant organisms that cause mastitis today. Pen-FZ does the job with an effective, 2-way punch. First, it supplies mighty-but-mild nitrofurazone. This two-fisted germ killer destroys the four kinds of bacteria which most commonly cause mastitis. Knocks out strains which have become resistant to antibiotics.

Second, Pen-FZ contains low-level penicillin to team up with nitrofurazone for greater germ-killing power. That's why Pen-FZ gives guaranteed effective results.

Those lifesaving

nitrofurans

germ killers that last, from . . .



See the benefits in your own herd.

Get free extra tubes of Pen-FZ from your Dr. Hess dealer

No product has really proved its worth until you measure results on your own farm under your own herd conditions.

That's why your Dr. Hess dealer is offering extra tubes free for a limited time to help you get acquainted with the benefits of Pen-FZ.

If you act now your Dr. Hess dealer will give you 2 full-size tubes free with the purchase of 10.

When used as recommended, Pen-FZ gives guaranteed effective results or your money back.

Field trials show effectiveness of Pen-FZ

Pen-FZ with nitrofurazone has been tested by agricultural college dairy experts, bacteriologists, members of milk marketing associations and dairy farmers. A typical example is this, test by the bacteriology department at a leading state university.

Nitrofurazone and 3 antibiotics were compared for activity against total of 760 bacterial cultures isolated from infected udders. Ratings against staphylococcus cultures were: (1) nitrofurazone, (2) antibiotic A, (3) antibiotic B, (4) antibiotic C. Against strep cultures: (1) antibiotic A or nitrofurazone, (2) antibiotic B, (3) antibiotic C.



PC-6-1

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MILK CLEANER! FASTER! EASIER!



Go after that EXTRA PINT
per cow per day

We mean it! Only \$5 DOWN brings you the matchless SURGE milker unit. Up to 24 months to pay on SURGE Siphon parlors — pipe lines — all Surge Equipment.

Only Surge gives you genuine Surge TUG & PULL that keeps teat cups DOWN, protects udders, helps you get more milk ... faster.

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Does the
work of
16 men!

DIGS
STRAIGHT-
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COMPLETELY
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FAST CYCLING, EASY TO OPERATE!

Do a week's work in half a day! Trench for drainage, excavate, build dams and stock ponds, trench silos ... hundreds of other farm jobs. HOPTO is simple, easy, safe to operate. Retractable hydraulic outriggers level unit. HOPTO is completely hydraulic!

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Wide variety of attaching units adapts HOPTO exactly to your needs. Digs 11' deep; loads into highest truck! HOPTO models for wheel or track-type tractor mounting; power take-off operated trailer units, three truck-mounted models and complete wheel and track-mounted units. Get complete information.

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Open Class Results at New York State Fair Cattle Show

MORE THAN 1,200 cattle competed at the New York State Fair at Syracuse last month for \$25,745 in premiums. Champions in the dairy and beef classes were announced as follows:

Dairy Cattle

AYRSHIRES

Bulls: Grand and Senior champion—Lippitt Thorny Lad, Village Brook Farms, Nedrow. Reserve Grand and Junior champion—Dimondale Farm, Fort Covington. Females: Grand and Senior champion—Kenmore Vanessa, Floyd Loper, Jr., Hornell. Reserve Grand champion—Hayne's Farms, Tully. Junior champion—William G. Carney, Dansville.

BROWN SWISS

Bulls: Gr. and Sr. champion—Hi-Ho's Keeper A, Hi-Ho Farm, Darien Center. Res. Gr. and Jr. champion—Mapledale Swiss Farm, Lowville. Females: Gr. and Sr. champion—Warrior Kathalena, Cornell University. Res. Gr. champion—Hillwinds—Ladderlook Farm, Greenfield, Mass. Jr. champion—Hi-Ho Farm, Darien Center. County or District Herd: Northwest Canton.

GUERNSEY

Bulls: Gr. and Sr. champion—Caumsett Tore, Greystone Farm, Auburn. Res. Gr.

champion—Grayce Farms, Dalton, Penn. Jr. champion—Lake Louise Farm, Dalton, Penn.

Females: Gr. and Sr. champion—Brownlawn Pretty Polly, Grayce Farms, Dalton, Penna. Res. Gr. champion—Woodacres Farm, Princeton, N. J. Jr. champion—McDonald Farms, Cortland. County or District Herds: Finger Lakes, Guernsey Breeders Assn.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Bulls: Gr. and Sr. champion—Pabst Walter Rebricht, Alson D. Weller & Son, Louisville. Res. Gr. champion—Cherry Knoll Farm, Burke, Jr. champion—Piney Hill Farm, Washington, N. J. Females: Gr. and Sr. champion—Harden Farms King Linda Lee, Harden Farm, Camden. Res. Gr. champion—J. N. Earshaw, Dimick, Penna. Jr. champion—Clair Thompson, Nunda.

JERSEY

Bulls: Gr. champion—Golden Moor Sparkling Sir, Judson F. Payne, East Schodack. Jr. champion—Harmony Sporting Dancer, Harmony Jersey Farms, Greenwich, Conn. Females: Gr. champion—Harmony Sporting Mary, Harmony Jersey Farms, Greenwich, Conn.

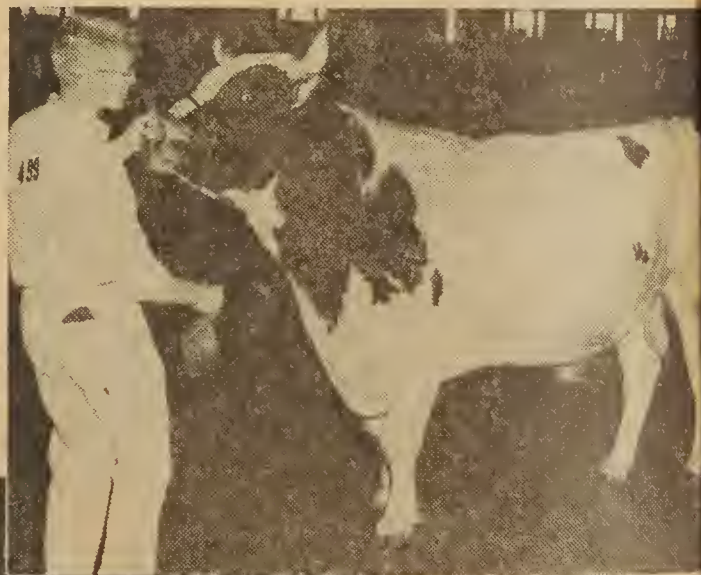
MILKING-SHORTHORN

Bulls: Gr. champion—Last Chance Double Duke, J. M. and H. M. White, Marathon. Females: Gr. champion—Sir Charles, Laura C. F., Champion Farms, West Windsor, N. J.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

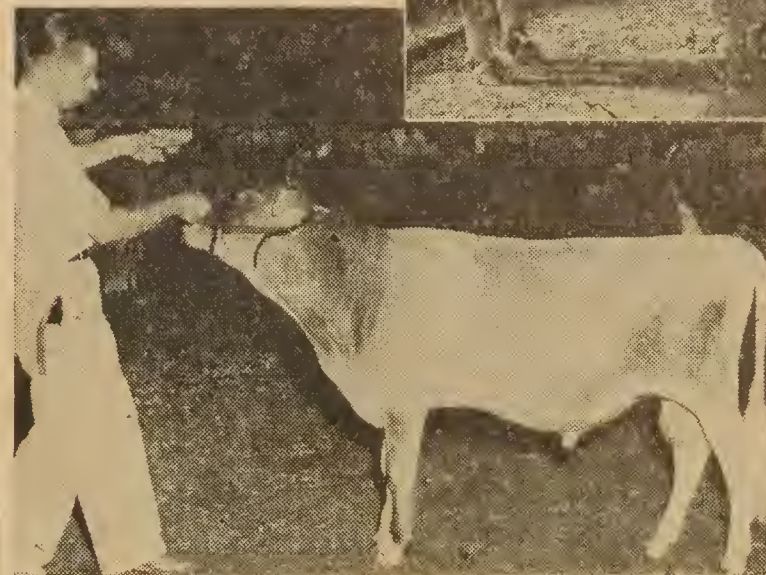
Some State Fair Champions

Lippitt Thorny Lad, 3-year-old bull owned by Village Brook Farm, Nedrow, So. Onondaga, was Senior Champion and Grand Champion Bull in Ayrshire competition at the New York State Fair. Holding the ribbon is Gary Nichols, son of the farm's owner.



Golden Moor Sparkling Sir, bull owned by Judson F. Payne, East Schodack, was named Senior and Grand Champion Jersey Bull at the New York State Fair. Showing the animal is Howard Nielsen.

Judge Elmer Hansen, Cary, Illinois, awards dairy showmanship trophy to Ronnie Hancel, 16, West Winfield, N. Y. Hancel's entry, Sir Charlie Laura, won the Milking Shorthorn Female Grand Champion ribbon at the New York State Fair.



Harmony Jersey Farm entry, Harmony Sporting Dancer, is shown at New York State Fair. Clarence Okerlund, bull calf received the sette as Junior Champion.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Beef Cattle

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Bulls: Gr. champion—Meadowmere 1632, Meadow Lane Farm, North Salem.
Females: Gr. champion—Rally Edella 55, Rally Farms, Millbrook.

HEREFORD

Bulls: Champion — Portage Mixer 47, Westwood Farm, Pine City, Res. champion — Cairnwood Farm, Bryn Athyn, Penna.
Females: Champion—R. B. Miss Larry 2, Riegelsville, Penna.

SHORTHORN

(Horned and Polled)

Bulls: Gr. champion — Acadia Charity 1632, Cyrus Eaton, Northfield, Ohio.
Females: Gr. champion—Hortensia Eliza, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Holmdel, N. J.

Sheep

All-Breed Grand champion and Hereford champion—Shorty Steer, a 1,200 lb. yearling Hereford owned by John Wehle, Scottsville.
Champion Aberdeen-Angus — James Christenson, Canastota.
Champion Shorthorn — Frederick Frelinghuysen.

Pigs

Winners in the Swine Department at the New York State Fair, as announced by George H. Wellington, superintendent.

Shropshire: Gr. champion boar and sow—John Blik and Sons, Williamson, Premier Breeder—Tie, Blik and Sons and Franlee Farms, Victor.

Wessex White: Gr. champion boar and Premier Breeder—Fred Olmstead, Holmdel, Gr. champion sow—Marion Tyler, South Byron.

Yorkshire: Gr. champion boar—Edgar Angle, South Byron, Gr. champion sow and Premier Breeder — Happy Acres Farm (LeRoy Norman) Waterloo.

Poland China: Gr. champion boar and sow and Premier Breeder — Marion Tyler, South Byron.

Shropshire: Gr. champion boar — Edward Odome, Brockport, Gr. champion sow — Dorothy McColl, Le Roy, Premier Breeder Duane Ford, Elba.

Yorkshire: Gr. champion boar—Batty End Ranch, Akron, Gr. champion sow—Gerald Pinters Perry, Premier Breeder—Blue Ribbon Farm (C. J. Shelmidine and Sons) Saratoga.

Barrow Special: champion, Marion B. Tyler, South Byron, Res. champion — James Harbison, Ransomville.

Goats

More than 700 entries in 15 breeds competed for shares of the \$6,040 prizes. Breeders took part from 7 states. Champion ribbons by breeds were awarded as follows:

Shropshire: Ram—James McGuire, Oakfield, Ewe—Brooklea Farms, Bath.

Shropshire: F. H. Vahlsing, Eaton, Maine, on all honors.

Corriedale: Ram and Ewe—Wa Ja Farm, New Albany, Pa.

Chesire: Ram and Ewe — Twin Owls Farm, Prospectville, Pa.

Bedford: Ram — Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus, Ewe—Knollview Acres, Camillus.

Southdown: Ram and Ewe — Charles V. Lake, Greensfield Center.

Anglo-Nubian: Ralph E. Owen, Fulton, and James McGuire, Oakfield, each won ribbon.

Campanillet: Ram and Ewe — Twin Pine Farm.

Merino: Ram and Ewe — Mr. and Mrs. M. Brinkerhoff, Interlaken.

Columbia: Ram and Ewe — Mr. and Mrs. John F. Sipperly, Tuscarora.

Karakul: Ram—Karakul Fur Sheep Farm, Fayetteville, Ewe — J. W. Cook and Sons, Rumanburg.

Longwool: Ram and Ewe — George Lohr, Amulius.

Wethers: Judith Carnes, Ithaca.

Wethers: John Adams, Sodus.

Goats

Grand champion fleece and champion rebred fleece — from Corriedale ewe owned by Miss Jane Zautner, Brewerton.

Reserve grand champion fleece — Columbia ewe owned by Jill Acres, Skaneateles.

Market class fleece — champion, White Homestead, Penn Yan, Reserve — H. Preston, Springwater.

Goats

New York and Connecticut breeders on the major share of the \$956 in prizes in the Dairy Goat Department. There were 5 entries.

Alpine and Saanen: all championships — Robert L. Harris, Fabius.

Alpenburg: Gr. champion doe — Lemmon, Jamesville.

Albanian: Gr. champion doe—Jean M. Gagnon, Naugatuck, Conn.—A. J. H.

\$2.00 OFF PER TON DURING OCTOBER



Now...new low prices on Purina CHECK-R-BOARD DAIRY

PURINA QUALITY AT "SPECIAL" PRICES AVAILABLE TO ALL DAIRYMEN

Now is the time when your herd should be getting a good grain ration like Purina Check-R-Board Dairy. Your present decision of "what to feed" and "how to feed it" is important to your winter profits.

That's why we've reduced Check-R-Board Dairy an additional \$2.00 per ton during October. Hundreds upon hundreds of dairymen in this area know it has the nutrients to make lots of milk while holding valuable cow condition. We want you to try it... see what it may do for your herd. For dairymen's comments read at right.

Check-R-Board Dairy is formulated for local conditions... arrives fresh at your farm. It's available in 14, 16, 18 and 20% protein levels. Order a couple of tons at these extra savings from your Purina Dealer. And remember, service is FREE with the Checkerboard Bag!

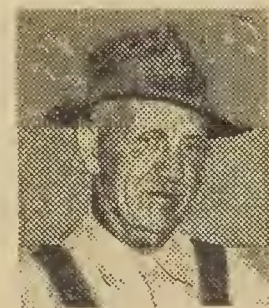
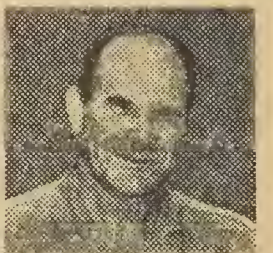
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- Check your local newspaper
- Call your Purina Dealer

Offer good through October 31

Willard Drumm, Niverville, N. Y.

"Uniformity is the thing I like about Check-R-Board Dairy. It's always the same and my cows like it. We feed it the year around... have to do it to get 'good' milk checks."



Allen Montgomery, Holland, N. Y.

"I always heard Purina had a good feed but it was too high priced. Just one year of feeding Check-R-Board Dairy has convinced me otherwise. My cows like it... do well on it."

David Hodge, Union Springs, N. Y.

Mr. Hodge, manager of Union Springs Academy Farm, says, "Every month since feeding Check-R-Board Dairy 16% we've had an increase in both milk and fat with no additional cows. Mostly a fall dairy, my 30 head were producing fifteen 85-lb. cans daily in June."



CHECK-R-BOARD DAIRY AVAILABLE ONLY IN NEW YORK AND PARTS OF PENNSYLVANIA

This "special" is confined to areas of New York State and the northern fringe counties of Pennsylvania where Purina Check-R-Board Dairy is sold.



FALL KAFF-A SALE!

25 lb. Box
now only
\$4.45



Replaces 250 lbs. of Whole Milk!

Now You Can Replace 100 lbs. Milk with Kaff-A For Less Than \$1.80!

Right now Kaff-A prices are slashed so you can raise the best Fall calves you've ever grown—for the lowest cost!

New Kaff-A with Hidrolex* replaces milk in calf feeding pound for pound with a nutritious solution that costs you less than \$1.80 per cwt. Just one 25 lb. box of Kaff-A takes care of the entire nursing needs of an average calf (after colostrum) at a cost of less than \$4.50 per head.

Compare KAFF-A with COW'S MILK!

Kaff-A gives you values not even cow's milk can supply—"pre-digested" milk sugars of Hidrolex-DLW* fermentation factors—Aureomycin, "the best antibiotic for calves," to prevent scouring; extra Vitamin A and D—and an absolutely uniform diet to help prevent upsets.

Compare with Any Other Replacer!

Kaff-A is not like ordinary cereal base or whey base substitutes. Kaff-A is a complete, safe replacement for cow's milk for calves any age after colostrum. It contains 65% balanced milk solids—from hydrolyzed whey, sweet cream buttermilk, and edible grade dried skim milk. That's why Kaff-A makes a complete replacer when diluted 1 lb. to 9 lbs. of warm water!

KAFF-D BONUS GIFT WORTH OVER \$1.00

When you buy Kaff-A at this sale price you get an extra profit bonus! It's a "get acquainted offer" to introduce you to the new KAFF-D PELLETS. Kaff-D is the new calf grower that continues milk nutrition for calves another six months at even greater savings. Your Kaff-A dealer will give you—

FREE GENEROUS SAMPLE OF KAFF-D PELLETS... PLUS COUPON WORTH \$1.00 ON FIRST KAFF-D PURCHASE of 50 lb. bag of pellets.



Stock up on Kaff-A now—at this new, low Fall price! Get a supply of the economy 25 lb. boxes (or reusable metal pails now only \$4.95) from your feed dealer, milk hauler or hatcheryman. Sale prices good only through November 30, 1956.



CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

*T.M.'s for milk by-products manufactured exclusively by Consolidated Products Co., Danville, Ill.

Maintaining Good Soil Structure

THE INCREASED use of heavy farm machinery has brought a realization that soil can be too tightly packed for best results. When soil is compacted one result can be a tight impenetrable layer just at plow-sole depth.

Suggestions for avoiding soil compaction include:

1. **Keep off the land when it is wet.**
Working soil or hauling material over wet ground can result in severe damage to good soil structure.

2. **Avoid overfitting the seedbed.**
It is possible to harrow a field to the point when fine particles result in compaction of the soil following heavy rains.

3. **Keep organic matter high.**
There are many advantages of organic matter. It retains moisture, but also improves the physical condition of the soil and tends to prevent soil compaction.

4. **Plow on the contour.**
This tends to prevent the formation of gulleys and decreases the runoff of rainfall.

5. **Keep traffic on cultivated fields to a minimum.**
You may find that some trips are unnecessary, and you can avoid driving in the same wheel tracks to some extent.

Once the soil in a field has been damaged by compaction, the entire structure is damaged, and it is difficult to correct the condition. In most cases prevention is easier than cure.

— A. A. —

COUNTRY STORIES

By Edward L. Van Dyke
Ungrateful

THE FARMHOUSE water supply through a long length of pipe was carried by gravity to a kitchen faucet. One summer day the flow of water ceased.

A wet spot in the ground betrayed the leak and my father dug a large hole while a lumbering village plumber tackled a soldering job.

A severe electrical storm developed. The two men worked hurriedly and the soldering had just been finished when the lightning struck.

The bolt, seeming to come right out of the hole, felled and stunned both men.

Slowly the plumber collected his wits. He should have been thankful that he was alive but instead he shook a fist at the newly-damaged pipe.

"Now I got to do that dern soldering all over again!" he growled.

Powerful Aroma

THE teacher at the rural schoolhouse was pretty and single, and Herman the hired man, was badly smitten.

At first Herman made headway, taking her on one triumphant Saturday night to a movie.

Something, however, went wrong for days Herman sulked and brooded. After a long period of despair, he began to smile again. Eagerly one morning he handed my father a dollar.

"The next time you drive to town, get me a big bottle of rosewater," he whispered.

"Well, well," kidded my father. "The teacher having a birthday?"

Herman blushed.

"Not 'zactly," said he. "You see, ain't got the eddication to talk like a teacher, but, dern it, I sort of aims to smell like one."

CHOCOLATE CAKE CONTEST NEWS

THE BIGGEST piece of news this month in connection with the chocolate cake contest which is being currently sponsored by New York State Grange and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is that another valuable prize has been added to those that will go to the winners in the finals on October 30. The New York State LP Gas Association and the Caloric Appliance Corporation have just announced that they will award a Caloric Gas Range equipped with a Roto-Ray Barbequer to one of the top five winners. A picture of the range is shown on this page. Sixteen more county winners have joined the growing number of champion chocolate cake makers who will compete in the finals. This brings the number up to 46, leaving just seven more counties to be heard from. Here are the latest county winners:

POMONA WINNERS		
COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Clarksville	Mrs. Donald Robinson
Albany	Allegany	Mrs. Margaret Karl
Albany	Veteran	Mrs. Wendell Learn
Albany	West Ghent	Mrs. Carol Hindle
Albany	Silver Lake	Mrs. Charles Moore
Albany	Orehard Park	Mrs. Mary Herman
Albany	Westville	Mrs. James D. Wilson
Albany	Norway	Mrs. Ruth Carmén
Albany	Ogden	Mrs. Patsy Sorce
Albany	Florida	Mrs. Pearl Armer
Albany	Pekin	Mrs. Lloyd Harrington
Albany	Mahopac	Mrs. Horace Lockwood
Albany	Kendaia	Mrs. Grace Simons
Albany	Winthrop	Mrs. Lawrence Garvey
Albany	Warsaw	Mrs. Aileen Tuttle
Albany	Benton	Mrs. Lloyd Ledgerwood

We certainly do enjoy the interesting comments that come in from the Pomona Service and Hospitality Committee chairmen who have charge of the county contests. Here are brief notes from some of their reports:

Albany County: "Mrs. Robinson lives on a farm and has been a Grange member since 1932 and held many offices. She wrote me she was thrilled to win our county contest, and that it was her first time as a winner. We had an entry from every Subordinate Grange in the county." (Mrs. Ethel Rivenburg)

Dutchess County: "Our county winner, Mrs. Charles Moore, is a long-time member of Silver Lake Grange, and a very active one, even though she is 85 years old. On the day of our county contest, she was helping in the kitchen on the supper committee. She and her husband live in Rhinebeck, and celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary last December 8th." (Mrs. Harold Lloyd)

Monroe County: "Our winner, Mrs. Patsy Source, lives on a farm with her husband and their three little daughters. Besides running her home, Mrs. Source helps her husband on the farm; also, she has a large flower and vegetable garden. In addition, she is very active in Grange and Home Bureau. She is such a good cakemaker that she is often asked by friends and neighbors to decorate their cakes for special occasions. Her two special hobbies are very different—reading and horses.

Although she had done some horseback riding before her marriage, her interest in it has grown and she is now an ardent fan." (Mrs. Raymond Johnson).

Montgomery County: "While making an official visit at Florida Grange, Mrs. Armer came to me and said it would be of no use for her to enter the contest because she never won anything. I said, 'Go ahead and try it; you may win, as you like to cook.' She did and was so thrilled to be our county winner." (Mrs. Rosmarie Fredericks)

Niagara County: "Our winner, Mrs. Harrington, is the mother of several fine children. One was sent as a community ambassador from our vicinity, and all of them are interested in community doings. She is the PTA representative here, very active in Grange, Home Bureau, and school affairs, and is a wonderful person to have around." (Mrs. May Spencer)

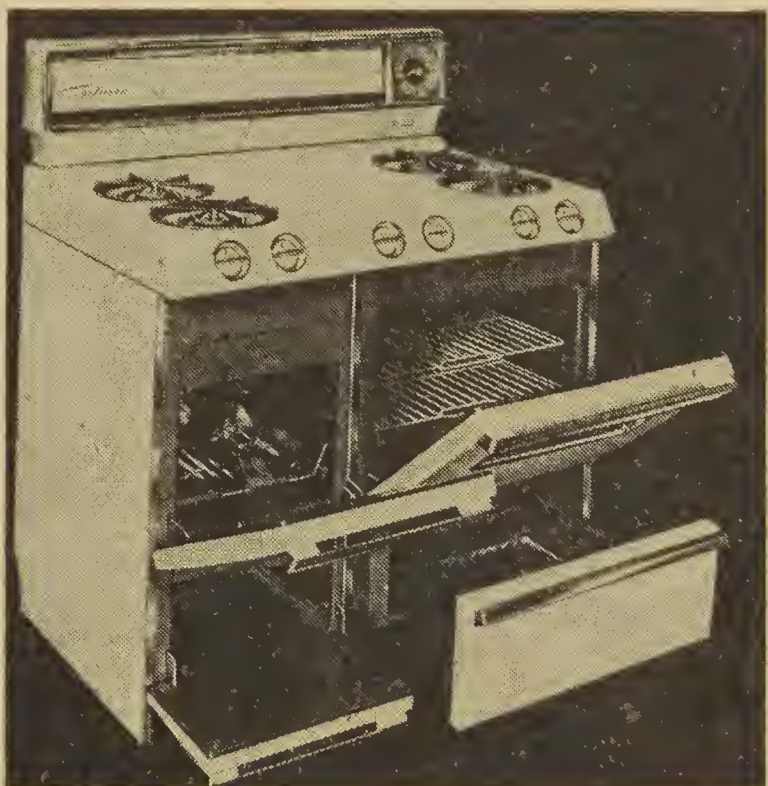
Putnam-Westchester County: "Mrs. Lockwood is a very cooperative Grange member and a grandmother. She is employed at the Lincolndale School for boys as a telephone operator." (Mrs. Ida Moscow)

Seneca County: "Our county winner, Mrs. Simons of Route 1, Romulus, seldom makes chocolate cake, as her family doesn't like it—but she won over ten other contestants! A Grange brother, John Jones of Interlaken, won second prize, with a score very close to the top winner's." (Mrs. Geneva Long)

Yates County: "Our county winner, Mrs. Ledgerwood, and her husband and three young sons live on their 175-acre farm and have 50 high producing Guernsey cows. Our county contest was a 'hundred per center', with every Subordinate Grange sending in a delicious, delectable, palate-tickling cake!" (Mrs. Francis Wright)

The finals will take place on October 30 at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y., during State Grange Annual Session. Three experts will judge the cakes of 53 county winners, and winners' names will be announced from the platform the following morning. There will be an exhibit of all of the wonderful prizes that will be awarded by AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers, and also of the winning cakes. If you're at State Grange, don't miss these exhibits. The cakes will make your mouth water—and so will the prizes!

Mrs. Lloyd Harrington
Niagara County Winner



One more prize for state winners of the Grange-American Agriculturist Chocolate Cake Contest! This handsome Caloric Gas Range, Model CPWBUX-R, with Roto-Ray Barbequer, will be awarded to one of the top five winners by the New York State LP Gas Association and the Caloric Appliance Corporation.

Increase profits

\$50.00
per cow

...prevent

KETOSIS



Beacon
Sodium Propionate
Mixture

Even a mild case of Ketosis usually costs 1000 lbs. of milk and losses up to 4000 lbs. are not uncommon. The best, high producing cows are most susceptible. This expensive trouble can be prevented for only 13c per cow per day. *Beacon Sodium Propionate Mixture* is fed for the 6 week period following calving. It seldom fails. Write Beacon at Cayuga for complete data or see your Beacon dealer.

MILK FEVER



Beacon
Be-Co-D

COSTLY TREATMENT?—LOSS OF MILK?

Prevent Milk Fever for 63c per day (7 days)

Research has found a way to prevent Milk Fever with large doses of Vitamin D. The prescribed amount for one cow comes in a 50 lb. bag of *Beacon Be-Co-D*. Eight pounds per day is fed from the 5th to 7th day before calving. Note this is a preventive treatment . . . not for after symptoms appear. It is so economical and effective, *Be-Co-D* should be fed to all susceptible cows. Complete directions are on the tag. Ask your Beacon dealer.

Beacon dealers are located from Maine to the Virginias.

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138%

Yes, in 9 years Ford Tractor power has more than doubled. That's why new Ford Tractors are a powerful buy —yet easy on your pocketbook. Eleven models to choose from. See them!

IN FORD TRACTORS!

Watch the work fly!

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CANKER — THRUSH
A powerful, penetrating antiseptic and absorbing agent for stubborn hoof infections. Easy to apply — pour it on. No bandage required. \$1 at drug and farm stores or write.

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New York corn growers are fast discovering that PIONEER is the hybrid that really "pays off" . . . in big bumper yields of sound quality grain — combined with cleaner, easier picking. Varieties available that make excellent fodder corn.

Fine, high yielding, adapted varieties . . . with strong roots . . . and good resistance to stalk breaking and ear-dropping . . . that have been bred and developed to "meet and match" New York conditions.

For TOP YIELDS and PROFITS from your 1957 corn acreage — plant PIONEER. See your local PIONEER Salesman TODAY — or write to

PIONEER CORN COMPANY, INC.
TIPTON, INDIANA

**When You're Sure of the Seed—
You're More Sure of the Crop**

LIVE AND LEARN

By HUGH COSLINE

CHAPTER XV DEVELOPING THE SPIRIT (Continued)

MAN CANNOT endure temperatures much above those found in some places on the earth. He cannot live, even at the lowest temperatures without exercising his ingenuity. It is unthinkable that a suitable range of temperatures happened by mere chance!

Consider this marvelous world and dozens of similar examples will come to your mind.

Freedom

Most of us take our freedom as a matter of course. We even have trouble in defining it. The truth is that the

foundation of freedom is a religious idea—the belief that man as an individual is important, that he is entitled to a feeling of dignity, the respect of his fellow men, and to certain rights. In a free country, government exists to serve the people. Under a dictatorship where people have no freedom and no rights, the individual exists to serve the state. He can be starved, enslaved, or killed at the whim of the dictator.

If the freedom we love is founded on religion, especially on the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, then religion touches our lives intimately and we can ill afford to ignore it.

Peace

Everyone wants peace; everyone hates war. There may be exceptions but they are few. It is admitted by most people and most nations that war wastes lives and natural resources, creates problems instead of solving them, and benefits no one.

The people of America want peace. We will not attack any country, but vast sums are spent for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, because we do not feel secure from attack. Nevertheless, armed forces, however great, can never bring peace to all nations. When peace comes it will result from spiritual force rather than from armed force.

The Golden Rule—loving your neighbor—is the key. Hate is destructive to the one you hate and to you, too; love is constructive. We grow in love of others by starting with members of the family, understanding them, doing for them. We can never hope for love and understanding among nations while there is hate and distrust between groups, whether these groups be religious, economic, or racial.

If you want peace, you cannot ignore the things of the spirit.

Charity

The giving of charity comes from the spirit. It is voluntary and cannot be forced either by the church or by government. When it is forced it is no longer charity; it becomes something far less desirable, in some cases positively harmful.

Developing the charitable side of your spiritual nature is difficult because it runs head on into one of the commonest characteristics of humans, selfishness. What you give to others you cannot use for yourself.

But there is truth in the statement "It is more blessed to give than to receive." It is a truth that you cannot appreciate except by experience.

Advocates of socialism, the basis of which is equal sharing, do not differentiate between forced giving and vol-

untary giving. I have sometimes pointed out the difference by telling a story which I call "The Socialist Version of The Parable of The Talents." It goes the same as the Bible version until the Master of the vineyard returns. Then it departs from that version and the Master says, "Take 10 talents from the servant who made 10 other talents and give them to the servant who buried his one talent in the earth."

"But," says the servant who earned five talents, "that doesn't seem fair."

"Oh, well," replies the Master, "he NEEDS it. The servant with the 10 talents is smart, he'll get along all right!"

Then I add a comment about the parable of the Good Samaritan. I point out that he didn't tell the innkeeper, "Look after this man and the Government will send you a check." He said, "Look after him and I will repay you."

These stories will hit you with more force when you remember that one of the fundamental doctrines of socialism is "taxing according to ability to pay and giving to others according to need."

There is always the danger that forced charity will do more harm than good. There is no impulse to "go and do likewise" when you receive a government old age assistance check. There may not be such an impulse on the part of the receiver of voluntary charity, but it is far more likely to be there.

Prosperity

Like many other things, prosperity is often a by-product. Hunt for it, worry about it, pass laws about it, and we are likely to miss it. Forget it, but work constructively, exercise thrift, trust people and be worthy of their trust, and before you know it, prosperity is here.

But prosperity has its spiritual as well as its material side. As more and more people practice the Golden Rule,

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Every good word you send into the world is a silent, mighty power, working for the ideal which you advocate.—Author Unknown

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they find that as employers, conscience forbids them to pay starvation wages, or as workers, to demand wages that kill all possibility of profit for their employer. They cannot make or sell "shoddy" merchandise. They cannot steal; they cannot swindle. Prosperity comes because everyone benefits according to his accomplishments.

On the other hand, if everyone ignores all honesty and fairness, prosperity tends to disappear. Yes, there is a definite tie between spiritual values and prosperity. If you hope for prosperity, you cannot ignore spiritual things.

Happiness

Every individual wants to be happy. Deliberately to seek unhappiness would be the height of folly.

Happiness can be hunted by striving for power and fame; money and material possession; or by doing what you wish to do with total disregard for any other person. You can hunt for it that way, but you will not find it.

Like prosperity, happiness is a by-product which comes to those who do not seek it too vigorously. In a large measure, happiness and contentment are made up of the things of the spirit. Loved ones, friends, books, an appreciation of nature, these are the things

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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that you will come to cherish and which can in no way be taken from you.

Exercise Strengthens

If all these things are true, why do so many of us, as individuals, put so little time and effort on the cultivation of the spirit? We have inherited freedom from our forefathers and many of us have done little to bolster those religious principles and teachings which are the foundation of the freedom we cherish. We know that unused muscles become flabby and that unused minds become sluggish, but we seem to expect the soul, the most important part of our being, to flourish without attention or exercise.

If we value freedom as much as we claim we do, and if freedom is based on religious principles, let's see what we can do to preserve both:

1. Support Our Churches

Unfortunately, some of the complaints about our churches are true. Some ministers have been poorly trained, and the salary offered many pastors in villages and country is far from adequate. Some ministers favor paternalism in government on the mistaken premise that it follows Christian principles. Some programs fail to interest the young or inspire their elders. Some pastors dictate the policies of the church.

But who is at fault when any of these conditions exist? No one but the members, including you and me, because we fail to give the church the support and leadership to which it is entitled.

Our churches need our support in at least three ways—our money; our presence, and our efforts.

As a nation we spend more money for alcohol than for our churches; we spend more for tobacco; we spend far more for entertainment. It follows that any person truly persuaded of the fundamental importance of the spirit will, without argument, willingly give more financial support to the church. Financial support does not come from "begging." It is the result of teaching.

But financial support is not enough. Our presence in church is necessary. And finally our effort and our time must be given. If a pastor runs a church, if the program is inadequate, if membership is falling, the members themselves can remedy the faults if they will.

This may sound like heresy, but you can belong to a church and you can work in a church without agreeing with every statement made by a minister or officer.

There have been times in the past when too much emphasis has been put on unimportant things—on what you should not do rather than on what you should do—and too little attention given to the essential points of religion.

We have had change and the change has been for the better. Few pastors now preach of the danger of hell fire. Such talk is an attempt to rule by fear. Now the emphasis is on develop-

ing our spiritual natures in order to live more satisfactory lives here on earth.

Belonging to a church will help you do that and will help you to help others to do the same. Do this and gradually we will be a better, happier, more prosperous people, living in a better world.

2. Be Honest

It is so easy to say, "Everyone is getting his. I am just a sucker if I don't 'get mine.'"

It is easy, but it is also deadly. Fortunately for America, most people are honest. It is still news when a man steals. Honesty is the foundation of freedom, and honesty has no price. The man who will steal a million, but who will not steal a five-dollar bill, never was truly honest.

3. Put First Things First

Material possessions can never measure a standard of living. Material possessions cannot guarantee one hour of happiness to any person. It is in the spiritual realm that man finds contentment and grows into a better individual.

No one need despise material conveniences and comforts. They have their place, but that place is not at the forefront of man's desires. To reach for higher things, men must reserve first place for the things of the spirit.

4. Pray More

Prayer is not an admission of weakness; it is a sign of strength.

Too many of us pray for the wrong things—for material things, for selfish things, for help in doing what we are too lazy to do for ourselves. All pray-

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This time, like all other times, is a very good one, if we but know what to do with it.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

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ers are answered, but sometimes the answer is "no."

Two things are worth continued prayer: Wisdom to know the truth, and strength to perform those tasks toward which truth leads us.

Wisdom and strength will make personal lives fuller and more satisfying. They will help us as citizens, and our elected representatives, to find the right answers to domestic problems and to the problems of the world.

5. Exercise Your Spirit

You will read many puzzling statements about religious matters. You will hear others equally difficult to understand. You may be asked to believe that which you cannot believe, at least not now. You may become so troubled that you will stay away from church and attempt to ignore the spiritual side of your nature.

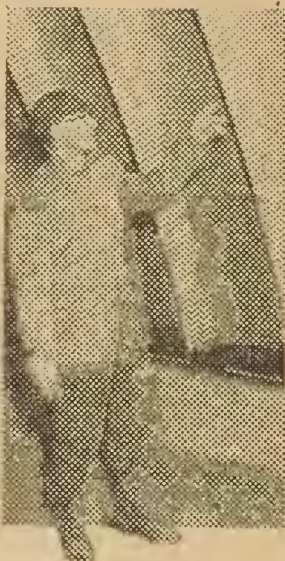
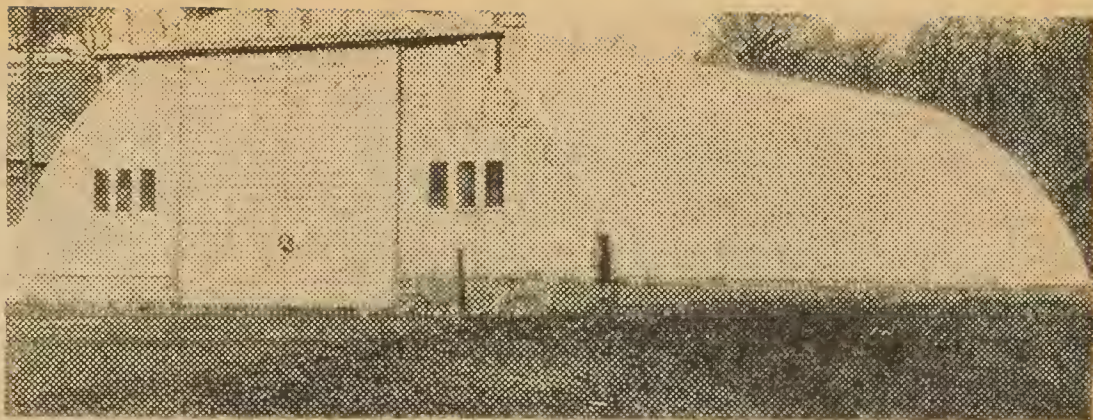
You will find that it cannot be done. Rather than attempt the impossible, concentrate on what you can accept and as time goes on, more understanding will come.

In the meantime, study the life of the most perfect individual who ever walked this earth. Strive to follow Him and your spirit will grow to your benefit and to the benefit of all.

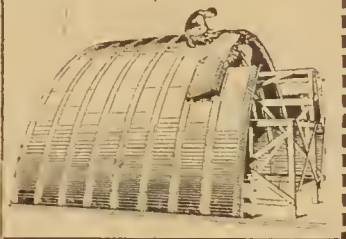
We do not refuse to eat because others overeat, eat the wrong things, or die from food poisoning. We do not insist on walking because some motorists drive recklessly. Why should we refuse to receive the help which the church can give us because some members lack sincerity? If every human were a hypocrite it would not, in any way, change fundamental spiritual truths!

The millenium is not here; it may be millions of years away, but we can move toward it even though slowly, if we work at it. Truly, there is strength and power in the spiritual realm which we do not yet realize or understand.

The End



Close-up of the exclusive V-rib in every LOK-RIB panel.



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— says L. P. GUY, Iowa farmer

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Whatever your dairy barn arrangement, a Patz barn cleaner will install easier ... faster ... because it is simply, yet powerfully constructed.

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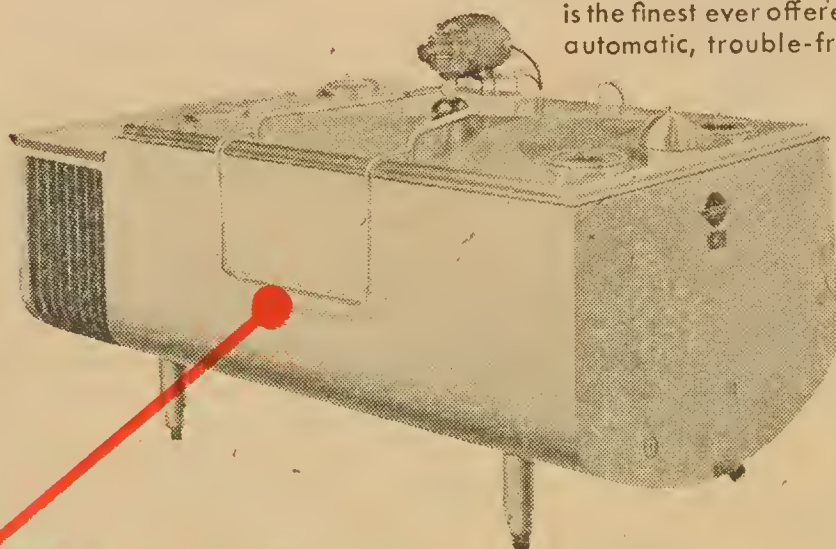


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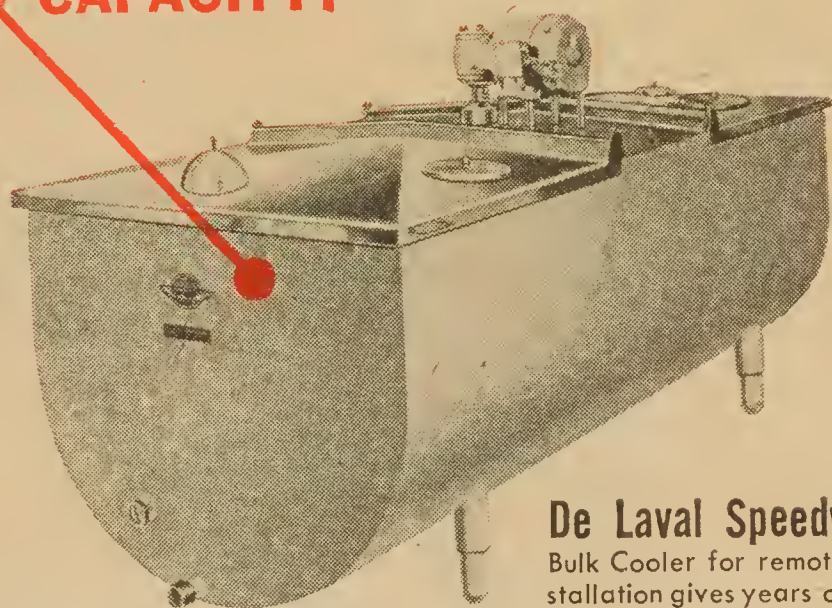
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De Laval Bulk Coolers are built to give you what you want and need for efficient, economical, trouble-free operation!... New low height for easier pouring, easier cleaning... one electrical connection to power supply for easy installation... heavy duty, self-sealing cover with finger tip control! The whole story can be told in just three words:

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Bulk Cooler for remote installation gives years of efficient, economical service.

Rugged construction eliminates tank distortion... refrigeration systems give maximum cooling in minimum time, offer unequalled economy... capacity to fit your operation exactly, 180 to 1000 gallons... all backed by the greatest name in dairying... De Laval. Get all the facts... Mail the coupon... Now!



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Without obligation send me illustrated literature and specifications on De Laval Bulk Coolers.

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I Ride A Rural Mail Route

(Continued from Page 1)

to make appropriations, with the result that the RFD system has now spread in a gigantic web covering every section and serving almost every rural home in the United States. Think of it. The mail is delivered every day in all of the 48 states and in the District of Columbia on over 32,000 rural routes. To do this job, the carriers travel over 1,500,000 miles a day.

A Mailman's Problems

How natural it is to take for granted a great service like the delivery of mail, and the men who do the work. You see the mailman come to your home every day, but the chances are you have never thought much about his problems in getting the mail to you regularly. For example, even in these modern days of good roads, I was surprised on this particular ride to find how many miles there are of poor roads. Much of the Ithaca country stands up on end. I know very well how I keep away from some of these steep hills in the wintertime, because they are likely to be drifting, or covered with ice. But the mail has to go through, and Walter told me how he dreads an icy day.

Then there is the cold weather to contend with. The window of the car must be kept open all of the time, and the carrier cannot wear gloves because they are awkward in handling the mail. Nor can he pick up a few pennies for postage scattered upon the bottom of a mailbox with gloves on. Several times on our trip he had to leave a little notice of postage due. Some people forget to pay. "It's only five pennies—and what does five pennies mean anyway," they think. But it adds up to about \$20 a year, unpaid, which the mailman has to make good personally.

Some mail trucks and some cars are now equipped with righthand drives, making it easier to get to the mailboxes, but most cars are not, with the result that the mailman has to reach clear across the car and out of the window to the mailbox when he is on the wrong side of the box, which is most of the time. Walter's car is equipped with brake and accelerator that can both be operated with the left foot, thereby enabling a longer reach to the side of the car.

The Mailbox Problem

Then there are the mailboxes. I wish it were possible for everyone on an RFD route to see some of the makeshift boxes I saw. They are all sizes and shapes, they are placed at different heights and at different distances from the edge of the road. When stopped to deliver mail, there is always danger of the mailman being hit by some wild driver, so he feels unnecessary delays at boxes are dangerous. Many of the doors or covers to the boxes freeze shut in the wintertime, so that Walter carries a little rubber hammer in order to knock them loose. He showed me heavy callouses on his hand from struggling with some of the boxes. There are regulations for standard mailboxes, (see box on this page) but apparently they are not well enforced, with the result that Mr. Pew remarked that next to bad roads, poor mailboxes are his toughest problem.

The parcel post delivery, established in 1912, of course greatly increases the mailman's work and problems. The packages sometimes fill the car to overflowing, and often will not fit into the mailbox so that the driver has to get out to deliver them. At one home Walter got out of the car with a package apparently containing some article of clothing. He stood talking with the lady briefly out of my hearing, and then brought the package back to the car. The lady had refused to receive it be-

Postal Regulations Governing RFD Mailboxes

To meet postal regulations and to help your mailman, your mailbox should have a door, be waterproof, and be on the right hand side of the road as traveled by the carrier. The approach to it should never be obstructed. Both box and post should be painted with either white or aluminum paint, and your name should be in black or dark-colored letters about 1 inch high. The box must have a signal, be located not too far from and facing the road, securely fastened to its support. Small boxes should be 3' 6" from the ground, large ones 3' 2", when the ground is level with the road.

Every country traveler judges a place and the people who live in it by the quality and appearance of the mailbox.

cause it had been sent from Europe and the duty on it, which he was supposed to collect, amounted to \$60.75. When I asked him what would happen now, he said that he never argues with patrons, just takes the packages back, and later the patrons either change their minds or the packages are returned to the senders.

Your Mailman Knows Human Nature

I like people, so I am always interested in how they live and what they do. A mailman has a wonderful opportunity to study human nature. When I asked Walter about criticism, he said he could number on the fingers of one hand all the people on his route who were unreasonable or critical. "I try to keep to a schedule," he said, "so that they know about what time the mail will arrive." As you all know, the arrival of mail is a big event in almost all of our lives. It is especially so for the surprisingly large number of men and women who live alone, and for that other large group who are getting over an illness and are confined to the house. Most of you have had my experience when sick of continually asking the family if the mail has come.

There is romance, too, on a mail route. On Walter's route one young wife has a letter ready every day for her husband in the armed services in Europe. I looked at that letter as he picked it up almost with reverence, and thought of the heartaches of the many thousands of other young people in love who are separated.

You'd be surprised to know what the mailman knows about you. Of course he reads no letters, nor, contrary to public belief, does he even read the postcards. He just doesn't have the time. But he does know and observe the people along his route. He has to read the name and business address of the receiver of the mail, which is often written on the envelope. But although Walter Pew has lived in this section of the country all of his life and without doubt knows plenty of gossip, he was very careful not to indulge in it. I am sure that goes for all good mailmen. It was interesting to note, too, the cheerful, hearty greetings that he received from many of his patrons who came out personally to get the mail. For the children who met him at the roadside he carries a sack of gum, and hands out sticks of it to them.

I returned from that pleasant, profitable trip with a better understanding of what the RFD service means to rural people, and with more appreciation of the work and character of the carriers.

Ear Corn for Grain— To Dry or Not To Dry

MORE CORN is being grown for grain in the Northeast. With a variety that will mature in your area and cooperation from the weather man, you will have relatively little trouble with moldy corn. But unfortunately, conditions are not always ideal (this year for example) and then you have a problem to handle.

Regardless of the season, a good recommendation is to make corn cribs with a maximum width of 4½ feet when you do not plan to dry the corn. Cornell experiments show that with this width ear corn dries about as fast (a reduction of ½% in moisture content per day) as it does when left in the field on the stalk.

There are advantages in picking corn early. The big one is avoiding loss from lodged corn, often caused by stalk rot which becomes worse the longer the corn is left unpicked. Often pheasants, hawks and other animals cause considerable loss.

When is corn safe to store? At Cornell, ear corn at slightly above 35% moisture was stored without loss. Above 40% moisture the corn molded. Generally speaking, corn with 35% of moisture or less can be stored in October or earlier without loss when cribs are not over 4½ feet wide. In larger cribs, moisture should not be above 35%.

When moisture is too high for safe storage you have two choices:

1. You can make ear corn silage. Feeding tests have given favorable results. (See question on Page 8).
2. You can dry it with or without the use of heat, in which case you will be interested in costs. Obviously it costs less per bushel when you have a lot of corn to dry and it costs less to dry without using heat.

The Iowa Station has some estimated costs in which they charged for electric current at 2.6 cents per kilowatt hour, fuel oil at 14.3 cents per gallon and labor at \$1.25 an hour.

Depreciation was charged at 10% of the cost of mechanical equipment, 5% for steel buildings, and 3% for wooden structures. To cover miscellaneous costs such as taxes, insurance, and repairs, a yearly charge of 4.5% was made on the cost of drying equipment and 3.8% for buildings.

The cost per bushel, with or without heat, dropped rapidly as the amount dried increased up to 4,000 bushels. After that, the cost levelled off.

The Iowa Station reported that drying 6,000 bushels of ear corn without heat required a 7½ horsepower drier costing about \$780. A drier using heat cost about \$2,000, and of course, was economical only for drying a large volume of corn. The table below gives costs found by the Iowa Station.

Obviously it costs money to dry corn and it's best to avoid it if possible. Hybrid seed corn is available with dif-

ferent maturing dates. While there are advantages in selecting a corn with as long a growing season as possible, caution suggests that you choose one that will mature in an unfavorable season.

Where drying is used, it will help sell the corn where it is grown as a cash crop. In any case, it will increase the flexibility of harvest time so you can use labor more effectively.

The question "to dry or not to dry" must be answered by each individual farmer. We do hope that the facts presented here will help in making the right decision.

— A. A. —

Honor to Tom Milliman

A WELL-DESERVED honor has come to Tom Milliman who once each month writes "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff" for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. At the 25th anniversary dinner of the Rutgers Dairy Research



T. E. Milliman

Farm at Beemer-ville, N. J., he received the Rutgers University award for his contributions to agriculture in the Northeast.

In presenting the medal which is inscribed "For devotion to research", Lewis Webster Jones, President of Rutgers University, referred to Tom as "an incorrigible experimenter." President Jones continued, "Many farm practices taken for granted today were originated by you. Today's more efficient use of lime and fertilizer is largely a product of your leadership. You have been a consistent supporter of research. Northeastern agriculture stands eternally in your debt."

For some years until his recent retirement, Mr. Milliman was director of research for the Grange League Federation Exchange of Ithaca. Prior to that he was head of the Farm Chemical Division for 15 years.

During World War II he was price administrator for agricultural chemicals with OPA and later headed the Agricultural Chemicals Division of the War Production Board.

Many of his ideas are first tried on his own farm near Churchville, New York.

— A. A. —

DIBBLE AGAIN WINS SHEEP-SHEARER CROWN

JACK DIBBLE, Livonia, won the 1956 State sheep-shearer crown at the State Fair. His best time was 2 minutes, 47 seconds. This is the fourth time Dibble has been champ. Alfred Howell of Rock Stream was 11 seconds behind to get second honors. Third was Frank Obrocta, Hammondsport; fourth, Stanley Van Vleet, Ovid.

Approximate Cost in Cents Per Bushel of Mechanically Drying Corn

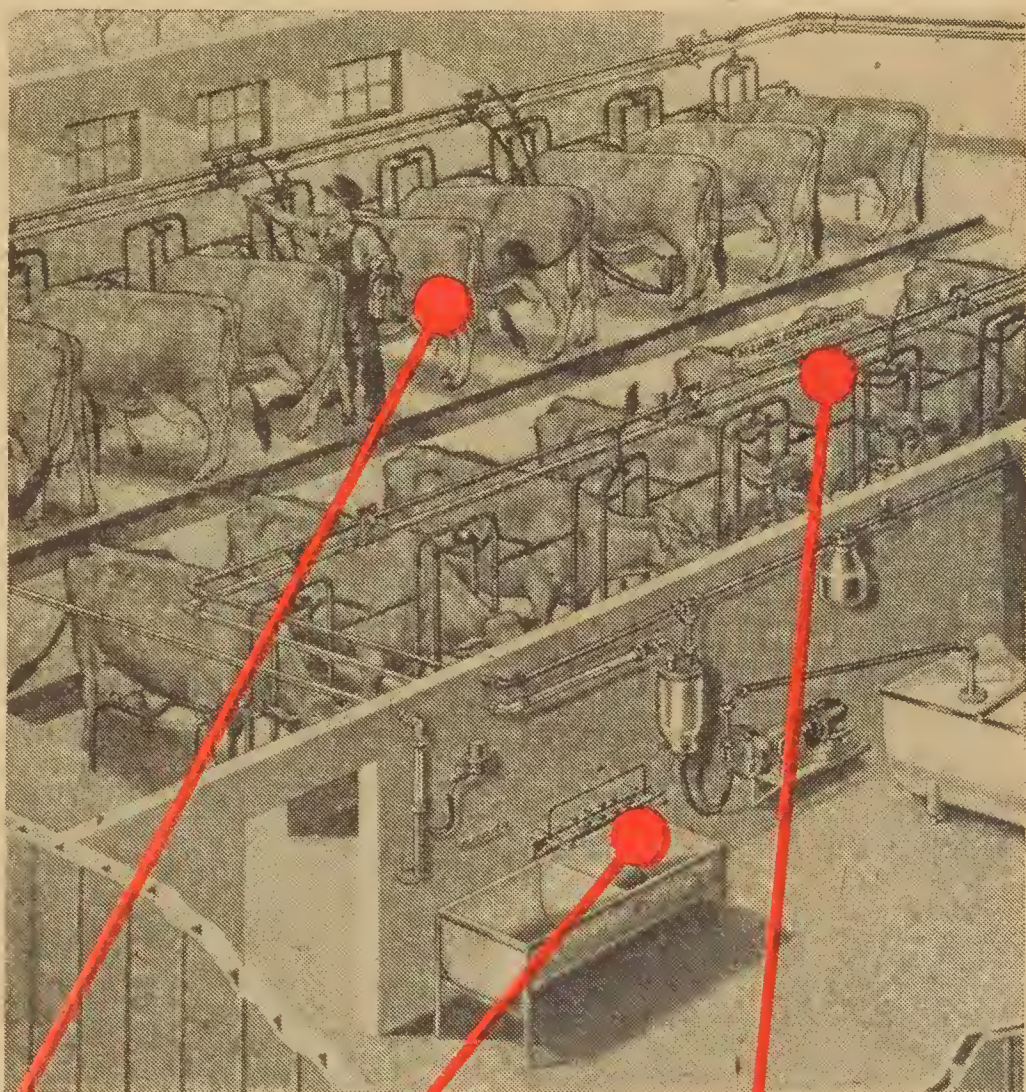
	Amount of corn dried annually, bushels						
	1,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,000
(cents per bushel)							
Ear corn with unheated air:							
80% initial moisture.....	8.3	6.2	5.6	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.9
90% initial moisture.....	7.4	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3
Ear corn with heated air:							
80% initial moisture.....	39.1	25.0	17.8	14.6	12.9	12.0	11.2
90% initial moisture.....	36.3	22.2	15.7	12.6	10.8	9.9	9.2
95% initial moisture.....	33.4	19.3	13.6	10.4	8.6	7.7	7.0
Shelled corn with unheated air:							
80% initial moisture.....	6.5	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.8
90% initial moisture.....	5.9	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.6
Shelled corn with heated air:							
80% initial moisture.....	57.3	30.7	17.6	13.2	11.0	9.7	8.8
90% initial moisture.....	55.8	29.4	16.2	11.8	9.6	8.2	7.4

—Iowa Farm Science

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builds combine milkers with you in mind!

To give you everything pipeline milking can give... in less work and more profits... De Laval Combine Milkers® incorporate exclusive features that cut time and labor to rock bottom... save you most money... give you cleanest, fastest milking.



MOST EFFICIENT HAND!

De Laval gives you clean, fast milking without tug, jerk or teat stretch!

MOST ECONOMICAL IN-PLACE WASHING!

Saves you up to two-thirds of water and heating costs... saves up to two-thirds of detergent... means extra profits!

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An exclusive De Laval feature is Magnetic Pulsation Control... the only control that gives you absolutely uniform milking!

De Laval Combine Milkers are "tailor-made" to exactly meet your conditions and requirements... designed and proved trouble-free... will insure peak profits... top efficiency... lowest production cost. Get all the details. See your De Laval dealer... or mail the coupon... today!



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SEPARATOR COMPANY

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., DEPT. 2-K
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Without obligation, send me proof that a De Laval Combine Milker can cut my production costs, increase my milk profits.

I milk about _____ cows

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Town _____ RFD _____ State _____

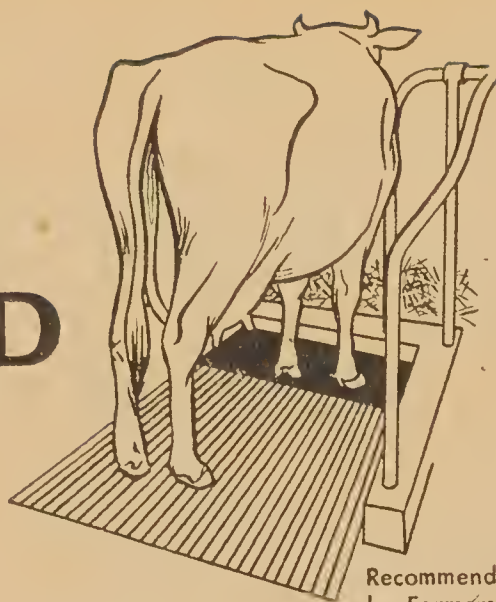
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DE LAVAL PACIFIC CO. 201 E. Millbrae Ave., Millbrae, Calif.

RUBBER COW BED

**SAVES TWO-THIRDS
COST OF REGULAR BED-
DING . . . SAVES LABOR
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Resilient, top grade rubber cushion fits over any stallion floor . . . insulates cows from cold and wet . . . assures safe footing . . . cleaner cows, barn, and milk. Cuts bacteria, hoses down easily, may be removed to clean after disease.

IT'S STRONG . . . corrugated rubber molded over tough



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fabric. Reduces injury to hocks, knees, udder . . . controls mastitis, foot rot. Cow's body temperature will dry bed. Comfort aids milk production. Fine for heifers raised in Pen Barns.

GUARANTEE On single trial orders we will refund your payment if not completely satisfied, on return of cow bed within 10 days.

SIZES

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Enclosed find check or money order for _____
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D. R. BOUTON CO., INC.
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YOURS FOR LESS MONEY

Completely Electric — Hydraulic

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MOBILE WEDGE TRUCK HOIST



**Simplified, Integrated Design
Independent "No P.T.O." Operation**



Easier, Cheaper Mounting...Lower Cost

The Jayhawk operates within itself . . . no power take off or transmission problems. Push buttons front & rear control it . . . at any truck speed, motor on or off. It operates on 6 or 12 volt systems, costs less to mount, is easy to move to a new truck at trade in time. Models for large trucks and pickups . . . at your Jayhawk dealers. **FREE CIRCULAR** direct. Write today.

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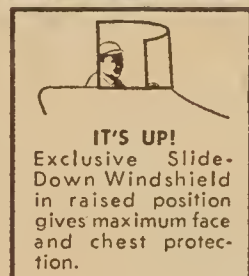
COMFORT HEATER

Canadian Pat. No. 471,256
U. S. Pat. Nos. 2,452,834; 2,461,974 2,631,057

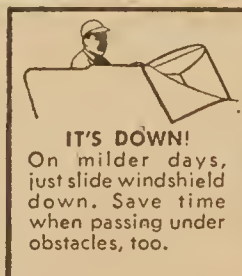
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This new design
lets you adjust temperature
and protection
to the weather.



IT'S UP!
Exclusive Slide-Down Windshield in raised position gives maximum face and chest protection.



IT'S DOWN!
On milder days, just slide windshield down. Save time when passing under obstacles, too.

Stationary model is also available
**ONLY COMFORT HEATERS OFFER
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- For Normal Protection, COMFORT's low cost Basic Unit is complete less windshield.
- For Crosswind Protection, COMFORT's Windshield Extensions are low cost and easy to add to Windshield.
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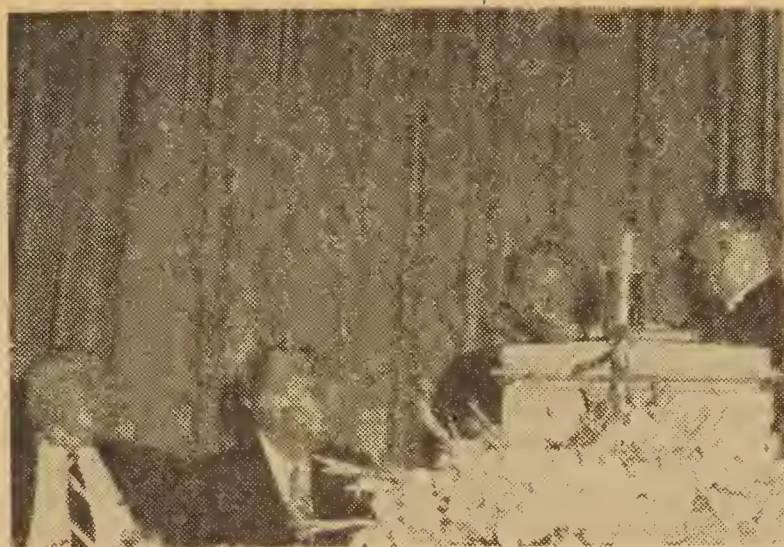
Windshields, Extensions and Cab Top are optional at small additional charge.

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NO TRESPASSING SIGNS

ON CARDBOARD WITH NAME AND ADDRESS: 100, \$8.00; 50, \$5.00. Postpaid.
CHIC PRESS, MONTICELLO, NEW YORK



Watched by (Left to right) Commissioner of Agriculture Daniel J. Carey, and Governor Averell Harriman, C. J. Reilly of the J. S. Woodhouse Company, receives the fourth American Agriculturist-Milk for Health, Inc. award from Jacob F. Pratt, President of Milk for Health, Inc. Separate picture at right is C. J. Reilly.



Fourth Citation Made For Service to Dairy Industry

SOME FIVE hundred Agricultural leaders and business men applauded the recent award made to C. J. Reilly of the J. S. Woodhouse Company. The presentation was made at the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce dinner for Governor Harriman during State Fair Week.

Mr. Reilly received the citation for "distinguished service to the dairy industry" from Jacob F. Pratt, Schaghticoke, New York, president of Milk for Health, Inc., on behalf of the American Agriculturist-Milk for Health, Inc. Milk Award Committee, the fourth award made by the group. Mr. Reilly was commended for his efforts "in promoting increased recognition among farm equipment dealers of the Northeast and the general public of the importance to their own well-being of a healthy dairy farm economy".

The American Agriculturist-Milk for Health, Inc. Milk Award Committee was organized in 1955 to "recognize significant and unselfish contributions

of help by those outside the dairy industry in promoting the sale, development and use of dairy products."

Previous awards were made in September, 1955 to four of the electric light and power companies of the State; in October, 1955 to the Retail Merchants Division of the Ogdensburg Chamber of Commerce; and in May, 1956 to Professor Robert F. Holland, of Cornell University.

Serving on the Award Committee in addition to Mr. Pratt are E. R. Eastman, President and Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST; C. L. Dickinson, Assistant to the General Manager of Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange; Harold L. Stanley, Secretary of the New York State Grange; and members of the staff of American Agriculturist and Milk for Health, Inc. The committee meets periodically to consider nominations which may be directed to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Wins Citation for Farm Reporting Service



Jim, therefore, is our kind of a man. He gets down to the roots and knows farming from the realistic point of view and not just the theoretical point of view. Jim's eyes sparkle when he smells manure. To him, that is gold. It means fair fields, bountiful crops, success.

Jim's editorial writings have benefited thousands. Practical farmers always have a big welcome when he pays them a visit. Because of these fine qualities and achievements, it is our great pleasure and honor to present this citation to Jim Hall as a token of our respect.

ROTOTILLER, INC.
C. W. KELSEY, President

Over 1000 guests heard Jim Hall talk. Commenting on the changing farm picture, and the increased investment required to operate today's farm, he observed that "the farmers of the Northeast are not looking for a government handout," but only the opportunity to pursue, unhindered, this occupation of their choice.

Field day exercises included a demonstration of rotary tillage techniques. The public tour of the Rototiller factory included an inspection of the main assembly operation where completed machine rolls off the line every three-and-one-half minutes.

Wheeler McMillen, founder of the National Farm Chemurgic Council was a guest speaker at the evening banquet. Speaking to a capacity audience at Troy's Hendrick Hudson Hotel, McMillen urged the development of new farm crops, not only for food, but also for industrial conversion into useful products.

CITATION for farm reporting service is presented to Jim Hall, field editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, by Ed Mitchell, veteran farm director, station WGY, Schenectady. Award was made following Jim's talk at Rototiller's 12th annual field day in Eagle Mills, N. Y.

The Citation read:

Born and educated in Canada, he became an American citizen. A family man, he and his wife for nine years, were publishers. An ex-Navy man with two years of service, he has two sons of whom he is very proud. One is a graduate of Cornell University, the other is still in grade school. Eleven years ago, Jim, as he is popularly known by the thousands of readers of the American Agriculturist, became associated with that magazine, and is their Field Editor.

Time to Order that good G.L.F. Seed



Standard of Quality for 36 Years

NOW is the time to get in your order for that good G.L.F. Seed for your spring plantings. Early orders help your G.L.F. to order the right varieties and the right amounts of seed to meet the needs of G.L.F. patrons. Early ordering helps you get the seed you want, when you want it. It also means that your name is near the head of the list in case the varieties you want become short in supply. Should you change your plans, you may call and change your order at any time. Take advantage of the G.L.F. way, by ordering your Seed now. G.L.F. is set to offer you the finest quality seed that can be bought. The G.L.F. seed system was built by farmers to supply the best seed in the world, for your farm. It is time-proven quality that pays off in the long run, and G.L.F.'s 36 years of dependable seed service stands behind every bag of G.L.F. Seed you buy. Stop in at your local G.L.F. Service Agency and get your name on the G.L.F. seed order list today.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



Women Win Price Boost

SOMETHING new in the way of picket lines was seen on Long Island last month. Last year, at about the same time, labor union pickets prevented potato shipment while trying to organize workers in many of Long Island's potato warehouses.

This year, it was the farmers' wives themselves who set up picket lines in protest against the low price farmers are getting for their spuds. The women were more successful than the labor union pickets. They won their fight!

Nearly 100 farmers' wives and daughters set up picket lines in front of potato grading houses at Water Mill on Wednesday, September 5. Another 100 joined them in the next few days as more and more Island buyers' warehouses were picketed. Their object was to prevent growers, including their own husbands and fathers, from selling potatoes at the market price. By Sunday morning, the dealers capitulated and reached a new price agreement in which the grower would get almost double the \$1 a hundred the women opposed.

One grower's wife told the New York Times, when picketing started, "It has gotten to the point where we can't pay our dental bills and the kids need to have their teeth fixed. Each year we have gone further and further into debt. It costs \$2.25 to grow 100 lbs. of potatoes and that does not include the farmer's own labor. When he is offered \$1.00, which is today's quotation, and the consumer is paying \$5.50 in the stores, it seems as though it is high time we made a real protest."

The women's picket line was very effective. The first day, trucks whose drivers refused to cross the picket lines were lined up at each of seven warehouses.

This effort on the part of the farmers' wives brought their husbands and other growers a higher price. At the same time their action served to let millions of consumers know how little the potato grower is getting for his product. At least one of the big metropolitan daily papers showed a picture of some of the wives carrying signs setting forth the farmers' plight.

For instance one sign read: "Farmers get \$1.00 per hundred, consumer pays \$5.50 per hundred. Why?" Another sign read: "80-hour week, for what?" Still another read: "Unfair! one pound of meat equals one hundred pounds of spuds."

The women's action certainly brings to the attention of the consumer the fact that the high cost of the contents of her market basket is not due to the farmers' share.—A.J.H.

—A. A.—

FOURTH CITATION MADE (Continued from Opposite Page)

The award to Charles Reilly was based upon an extensive series of Woodhouse Company advertising advocating increased effort on the part of readers in promoting the use of milk.

Mr. Reilly has been associated with the farm machinery industry since 1924. At that time, he was engaged in the import-export distribution of many prominent American made lines in South America, Continental Europe, Australia and England. He traveled throughout South America establishing agencies.

In 1929, Mr. Reilly undertook distribution of English made Fordson tractor in the Northeast and subsequently set up and handled the national distribution until the summer of 1939.

In 1941, he purchased the J. S. Woodhouse Company which had been wholesaling in the Northeast since 1843.

**Check these
DEKALB CHIX RECORDS
against your own flock—
Are you getting Top-Notch returns?**

EGG PRODUCTION

DEKALB'S RECORD—Eggs per bird (hen day basis)

Fifth California Random Sample Test.....	267 eggs per bird
Sixth California Random Sample Test.....	271 eggs per bird
First Texas Random Sample Test.....	253 eggs per bird
First Texas Random Sample Test.....	239 eggs per bird
Fifth New York Random Sample Test.....	219 eggs per bird
First Missouri Random Sample Test.....	240 eggs per bird
First Missouri Random Sample Test.....	238 eggs per bird
First Missouri Random Sample Test.....	243 eggs per bird

LIVABILITY

DEKALB'S RECORD—% Livability from baby Chix to End of Test

Fifth California Random Sample Test.....	92% Livability
Sixth California Random Sample Test.....	90% Livability
First Texas Random Sample Test.....	94% Livability
First Texas Random Sample Test.....	96% Livability
Fifth New York Random Sample Test.....	73% Livability
First Missouri Random Sample Test.....	93% Livability
First Missouri Random Sample Test.....	96% Livability
First Missouri Random Sample Test.....	92% Livability

The above figures show what every DeKalb entry has done in completed Official Random Sample Tests (Aug. 1, 1956.)

**Why not switch
today to DEKALB
and see for your-
self what DEKALB
Chix can do for you.**

**We've said it before—
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"IF YOU KEEP RECORDS—
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Your DeKalb Chix will
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| Glor Hatchery, Holland, N. Y. | George B. Many & Son, Hobart, N. Y. |
| Ketay's Hatchery, Long Island, N. Y. | Treadwell's Hatchery, Geneva, N. Y. |
| | Kingsley Poultry Farm, Gillett, Pa. |



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Yes, in 9 years Ford Tractor power has more than doubled. That's why new Ford Tractors are a powerful buy—yet easy on your pocketbook. Eleven models to choose from. See them... try them. Watch the work fly!

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to be well fixed
when you're my age"*

"When I look back, I find I really didn't miss the yearly premiums, and now I've got all the money we need to do the things we want to do. And the nice thing about this Farmers and Traders Retirement Income Plan is that it will take care of Clara and the children if anything should happen to you."

You can have a retirement income too—you simply save each year through the Farmers and Traders Retirement Income Plan, which also gives your family income protection while they are growing up. This plan has been specially designed for people like you.

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A Discussion of Timely Poultry Problems

By **JOHN HOUGH**
Mass. Extension Poultry Specialist

TODAY a large segment of our poultry industry operates with the aid of contracts. This is especially true with the poultry meat enterprise. Contracts have taken a lot of abuse in the past and much of this abuse was deserved because of unethical practices. Contracts have done far more good in our area than they have harm. Today many poultrymen producing hatching eggs and broilers enjoy a standard of living they never had when they were trying to go it alone. Regardless of what some people say, fair contracts that include some incentive have helped provide a more stable income for many poultrymen. They have supplied much needed supervision and guaranteed a more constant income.

Contracts are becoming important with the raising of replacement pullets for market egg production. Many poultrymen who have over-populated their present farms (and have no opportunity to increase acreage) are finding it very difficult to raise good replacement stock. So they have gone down the road looking for a man who likes to raise replacements. This man, when he is found, may be a broiler grower, hatching egg producer, or market egg producer, but when he agrees to raise replacements that becomes his only enterprise. For best results he should keep the age of replacement pullets on the premises as near to one age as possible.

How Contracts Work

The contract used for raising of replacements may be of several variations. One popular system has the grower providing housing, feed and labor. The man who wants the layers pays for the chicks and then pays five cents a bird each week for the first four weeks. After this he pays ten

cents a week until he accepts delivery. Such an arrangement means that a pullet delivered at twenty weeks of age would cost approximately \$2.16.

Many of our best poultrymen who prefer to raise their own replacements have rented or purchased other farms for the raising of replacements. Records have proved that these birds lay more eggs and have less mortality. These poultrymen have removed the stress factors that old birds are constantly applying to growing birds; especially on the farms that have five to ten thousand layers and five or ten acres of land.

I believe we will see more of the farm raising of replacements and more contracts. We will also see more confinement rearing of our replacement pullets.

More Confinement Rearing

The trend to more confinement rearing has been helped by poultrymen trying to take advantage of a fowl market that brings the highest prices from February to June. Many growers have had to assure themselves of a regular supply of eggs throughout the year. Predatory animals, labor problems, shorter range seasons and other reasons have all contributed to more confinement and less range rearing.

Confinement programs become expensive for most poultrymen because it involves more housing. It also implies adherence to a strict sanitation program. You can raise excellent pullets in confinement, as good as you can on range, but you can easily raise the poorest. Lack of room and neglect are the major causes of unsuccessful confinement rearing experiences.

Speaking of over-crowding we often like to ask the question, "When is crowding not crowding?" The answer is when vertical space in the laying

(Continued on Opposite Page)

USDA Refuses Potato Council's Requests

MEETING in Washington on September 14 and 15, over 40 officers and growers from every potato section in the country, representing the National Potato Council, unanimously agreed:

To recommend to the U. S. Department of Agriculture an increased diversion payment rate of \$1.00 per hundred until January 1, with decreasing payments after that.

The purpose of this suggested increased rate is to encourage the early diversion of enough low-grade potatoes into starch and livestock feed in order to obtain a reasonable price for good potatoes. Last year the diversion rate was 50¢ per hundred, and it took until February and March before enough potatoes were diverted to affect the price, and only a few growers benefited.

According to the growers, if enough potatoes can be diverted early in the season, the price should be improved without requiring any additional diversion funds than were required last year, and more farmers would benefit.

Council members state that they recognize that any diversion program is only a stopgap measure. It is their opinion that potatoes should be included in the acreage reserve part of the Soil Bank Act. Then potato growers could be offered an incentive such as is being offered many other farmers for reducing acreage of a crop in surplus.

Representatives of the Council point out that their suggested diversion plan

is no intended grab on the U. S. Treasury, that it would apply only to the 10% of low-grade potatoes, after which the market would naturally adjust itself upward and all producers would benefit.

As we go to press word comes that the Department of Agriculture ignored the recommendation of the Potato Council, refusing to make any change over the diversion plan in operation last year, which the Potato Council believes did not work out satisfactorily.

Immediately on the announcement of the refusal of the Department of Agriculture to agree to the request of the Potato Council, potato prices, already too low, went off from 20¢ to 30¢ a hundredweight.

— A. A. —

COMING MEETINGS

Oct. 10-11 Annual Dairymen's League meeting at Syracuse.

Oct. 18-19 Annual GLF meeting at Syracuse.

Oct. 23-25 Pennsylvania State Grange at Erie.

Oct. 30-Nov. 2 New York State Grange at Buffalo.

Nov. 11-13 New York Farm Bureau at Syracuse.

Nov. 14-21 National Grange at Rochester.

Nov. 27 Annual meeting New York State Dairy Boosters, Powers Hotel, Rochester.

Nov. 27-28 Annual meeting New York State Milk Distributors, Powers Hotel, Rochester.

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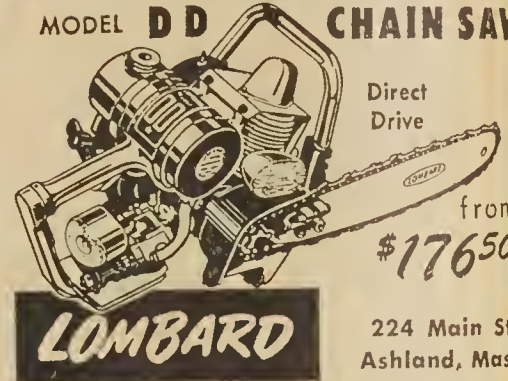
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BABCOCK'S

Healthy Chick News

OCTOBER, 1956

How to Run a "Split-Flock" Test:



If you plan to run a split-flock test I suggest that you get both strains of day-old chicks the same day. Give both strains the same kind of quarters, heat, feed, etc. You may not agree with me, but I believe it best to keep the two strains separate right from day-old because some strains are much more vicious and cannibalistic than others.

One strain should be carefully toe-marked so both groups can be identified if they become accidentally mixed together.

Obviously, both strains should be simultaneously housed in similar laying pens with equal floor space, water troughs, mash hoppers, feed, lights, etc. Put lights on pullets as soon as you house them and push for top lay. I hope that all birds you test make you top profits.

How to Test Babcock Bessies

When can we send you your Babcock Bessies? Tell our competitor you are testing his pullets against Babcock Bessies. Don't tell us about your test until after we have delivered your Bessies to you. You get the same quality from us whether you run a split-flock test or purchase all your chicks from us.

Ask about our advance order discounts. Many of our customers are ordering their Babcock Bessies up to a whole year ahead to take advantage of these discounts.

Babcock Leghorns Win 3 Year Award at Central New York Random Sample Test

Actually I don't think this win means much and if you'll write me I'll tell you why. I can see no logic in misleading you.

Sincerely

Morris C. Babcock

Dear Babcock:

Please send catalog.

I want chicks on _____ 195_____

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SPECIAL LOW PRICES!

600-16	\$8.95	710-15	\$10.95
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pen is used. Tax rates and building costs are making more New England poultrymen think about the use of vertical pen space rather than just floor space.

The use of vertical space, or the six feet of height in a pen that hens have little need for, involves the use of a few management practices much different from what many poultrymen are used to.

For one thing the use of vertical pen space means multi-decked roosting platforms. They are roosts built directly above each other and about eighteen inches apart in width and height. Under the roosts, pits must be used to collect the added moisture from droppings. The multi-decked roosts give more floor space for equipment. Many poultrymen put feeders and install waterers directly on the pits and at the different levels on the roosts. This also helps concentrate droppings and keeps the litter drier.

Pit Cleaners

Pit cleaners are finding their way into pens where poultrymen are trying to put more birds into each pen. Pit cleaners with poultry are where they were fifteen years ago in the dairy industry. They aid greatly in the frequent removing of moisture from pens and helping the ventilation system. Pit cleaners will become more practical as improvements and numbers in use make them a more reasonable investment than at the present time.

Putting layers in a pen with only one and one-half square feet of floor space means locating the nests so the birds can easily find them. A bird should not have to go more than twenty to twenty-five feet to find a nest with the more crowded floor conditions.

More feeding and water space must be provided. Forty-eight to fifty linear feet of feeder space must be scattered so the birds can easily find feed. Waterers should not be more than fifteen feet apart. These recommendations present some problems for interior decorators of lay pens.

The use of less floor space per bird means more insulation than most poultrymen think necessary. It also involves a ventilation system that works with minor adjustments on the part of the poultryman.

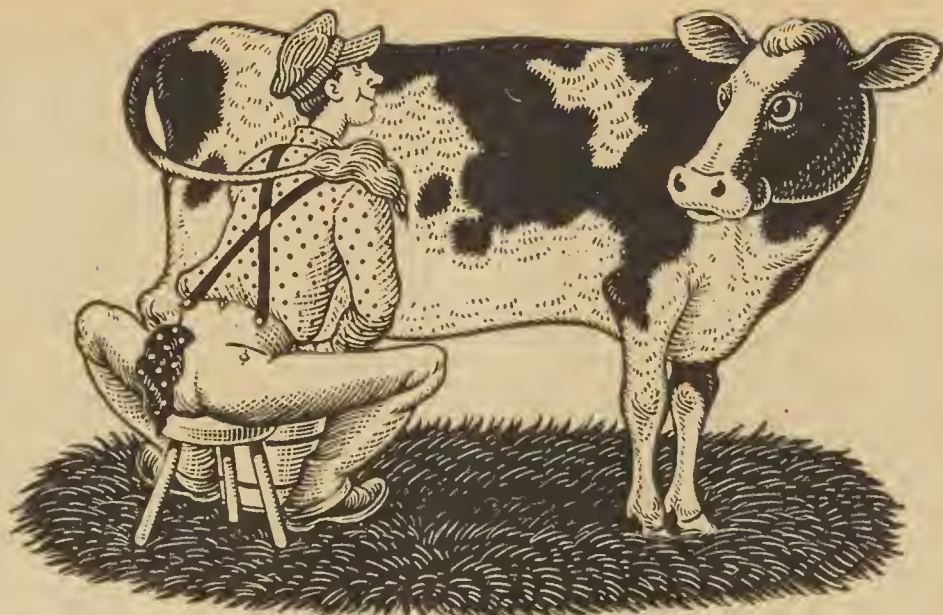
I know many producers who have successfully housed layers at one and one-half square feet of floor space per bird. I have seen their production records that compare favorably with birds housed at three square feet.

With the use of less floor space per bird mortality and rate of culling do increase. However, they do not increase as much with the recommended management practices, attention to sanitation and careful attention to a vaccination schedule as many would lead us to believe.

There is a feeling by many poultrymen that heavies, especially sex-links, take to this system of management better than the lighter breeds. When you visit poultrymen who are following the practices noted and see pens producing at 85 per cent as well as 200 egg averages on a pullet housed basis you really begin to wonder when is crowding not crowding.

It is interesting to see that a few poultrymen are recognizing a need for changing the recommendations for nesting space. Since the early 1920's the egg production per layer in New England has increased well over sixty per cent. Yet, checking in textbooks and bulletins written at that time we find one individual nest was recommended for four or five layers. And that is exactly the same recommendation we make today.

Some of our operators have realized much of this and installed more nesting space. They have increased individual nests to one for every three or four birds. Community nests with two by four feet compartments are being used for thirty birds.



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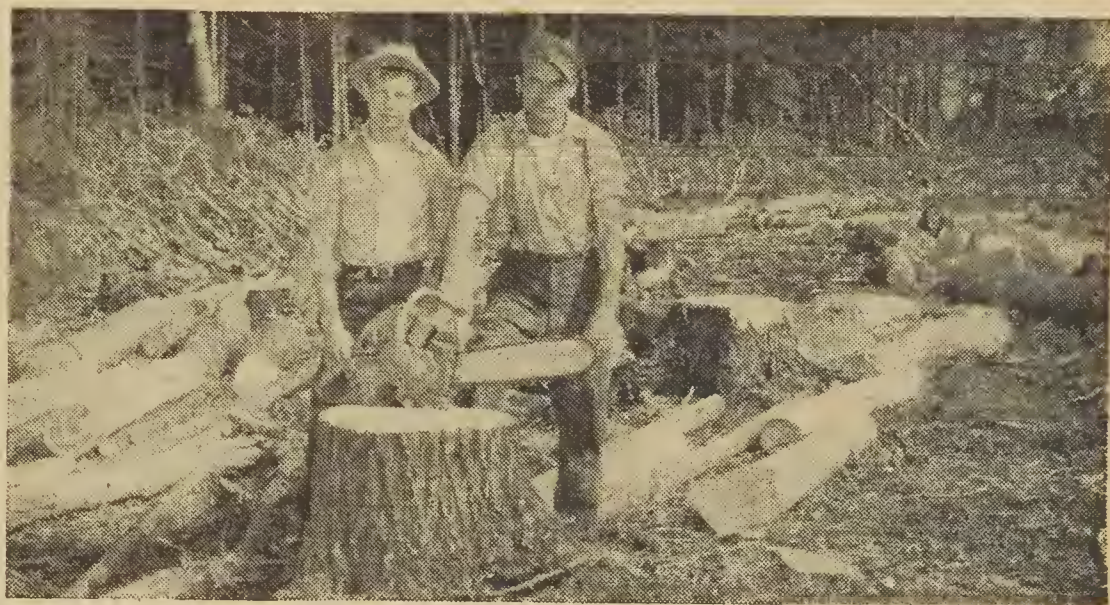
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REGISTERED Brown Swiss Cows. Bred and open heifers. Certified, brucellosis free herd. Rosalie McKee, West Brook Road, Walton, N. Y. HIGH producing registered Brown Swiss cows and heifers. Certified bangs free herd. Edward Scofield, Bridgewater, New York.

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10 REGISTERED Shropshire ewes, one and two years. \$30.00. Bred free. Russell Luce, Groton, New York. 408M2.

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FOR SALE: 6 young registered Oxford ewes and ram. Phone 4-1711. Mrs. William Parker, Route 2, Freeville, New York.

FOR SALE: Foundation flock of Southdown Ewes. 10 ewes, 1 ram, nice type at very reasonable price. Allamuchy Farms, Allamuchy, New Jersey.

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TAMWORTHS, 10 weeks old, registered or unregistered. Tamworth Farm, Milton, Delaware.

FOR SALE: Registered Berkshire open gilts and service age boars. Also weanling pigs, both sexes, unrelated bloodlines. John Bliet and Sons, Williamson, New York.

TAMWORTH pigs, registered, 8 weeks old. F. R. Tenny, Warboys Road, Bergen, New York. Telephone: Byron 2152.

REGISTERED Chester Whites, August pigs, either sex. Service age boars. No better bred Chester Whites in the East. P. M. Knapp, Camillus, New York.

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GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female. Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York.

SPRINGER Spaniel puppies reg., good hunters, gay, affectionate pets. Luetgens. RFD, Freehold, New Jersey.

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SUPERIOR cattle dog pups. English Shepherds, natural heelers, watch, companion. Pups guaranteed. Also mountain Shepherd pups. Born tailless, nothing better. Guaranteed. Ralph H. Carver, West Leyden, New York.

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BABY CHICKS all heavies \$7.00 per 100. \$13.00 per 200. Plus postage. Will ship COD at once. Kline's Poultry, Strausstown Pennsylvania.

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50,000 CEDAR POSTS and rails, best quality, price list on application. Deliver anywhere. W. H. Martin, Plainfield, Vermont.

CEDAR POLES for pole barns. Penta treated for durability. 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving. 15 cents each at yard. Truck load deliveries. Telephone 683121 or write for prices of posts and poles. Murray Snell, Northeast Town line Road, Marcellus, New York.

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ATTENDANTS—Male and Female. Salary \$2750, annual increases to \$3490 less maintenance. Five day, eight hour work week. Annual vacation (20 days) with pay. Paid sick leave. Also laundry workers, male and female. Salary \$2620, annual increases to \$3340 less maintenance. Many opportunities for advancement. For information write Director, Wassale State School, Wassale, New York.

MALE AND FEMALE. You can earn up to \$3490. (5 day, 40 hour week) per year as a psychiatric attendant if you are physically sound and of average intelligence. No experience necessary. You will have the protection of State Civil Service, a liberal pension when you are 55, four weeks paid vacation medical care and sick leave and promotional opportunities. This is an offer of a career with lifetime security. Training is provided. Apply—Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, New York.

MECHANIC—excellent on auto and farm equipment to work on beautiful farm estate. Only those wishing permanent home and security need apply. New air conditioned home available. Write Box 514-WC, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

GARDENER—who wants security and permanent home on private estate in country. Must know vegetable gardening. New air conditioned house available. Write Box 514-IC, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED for light housekeeping and live in, lady in her fifties or sixties. Nice room. Write Mrs. George Wathley, Millerton, New York or call 213-4.

BIG MONEY Daily: Two minute demonstration makes easy sale. Demonstrate and sell Campbell's Gro-Green with Dietene Fertilizer and nitrogen solutions. Only company manufacturing all formulas for all fertilizer needs. Est. 1928. Free sample and demonstrating kit free. Full or part time. Campbell Company, Rochelle 220, Ill.

SHINE Shoes Without "Polish". New invention. Lightning seller. Shoes gleam like mirror. Samples sent on trial. Kristee Co., Dept. 103, Akron 8, Ohio.

EXPERIENCED dairy man to take care of small herd with modern equipment. No liquor. Frank A. Hutchinson, R. 1, Derry, New Hampshire. Telephone 55-13.

WANTED: Middle aged reliable woman to care for elderly woman. Must like country. Write P. O. Box 83, Plainfield, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

WARM, private rooms for elderly persons. Television, kitchen. \$25 monthly. Quiet. Near stores, restaurants. Leader House, Bennington, Vermont.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT CATALOG—FREE! Farms, homes, businesses; 3,020 properties described, 36 states, coast-to-coast. World's largest; 56 years service. Strout Realty, 251-R, 4th Avenue, New York 10, New York.

GOOD 117 acre farm in Seneca County, New York. Good buildings, modern home. Description and price on request. Walter Boudman, Lodi, New York.

FOR SALE: Successful poultry business. Madison County village; 2400 capacity, 3 acres land, modern home near school and stores. Box 514-LW, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

FARM FOR SALE: Also lots. Also some black Angus, all registered stock. Anthony S. Catalano, Brant Road, Angola, New York. Phone 160W-1.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Oct. 20 Issue.....Closes Oct. 5
Nov. 3 Issue.....Closes Oct. 19
Nov. 17 Issue.....Closes Nov. 2
Dec. 1 Issue.....Closes Nov. 16

REAL ESTATE

185 ACRES—\$30,000. Here's value with 2 bath home, dandy barn-stable cleaner, silo, etc., tractors, baler, forager, etc. 34 Holsteins, bountiful crops. 1955 over \$7,000 net income! Farms, etc. Wants? Hendrickson Brothers, Cobleskill, "East-ern" New York.

320 ACRE Cortland County Dairy Farm, 160 acres tillable. Drive-thru barn, new concrete silo, good house, bath, central heat, excellent water, hard road. Box 514-CL, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

FOR SALE: 55 acres on State road 66, 13 miles from Albany. 9 miles from Troy. 10 room house. Big shop built in barn. Wonderful location for trailer camp. \$18,000. Arthur Harvey, 545 Broadway, Albany 7, New York.

MIDDLE South—dandy climate. 400 acre dairy, poultry money maker. 150 Guernseys, 160,000 yearly broiler capacity! \$100,000. Others, wants. O. Hendrickson, Realtor, Cobleskill, New York.

FARMS—\$4,800 buys 178 acres. 250 acres, buildings, bare. 150 acres, equipment, livestock. Terms given. Write Mr. Douglas, Fort Plain, New York. Agent Ph.-46-224.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT

DEPENDABLE Power is yours in these used machines from the Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company, your Caterpillar Dealer in Maine. Model H Farmall Tractor with hydraulic front end loader and plows, \$1500. Caterpillar D2-50 tractor. Can be purchased for the low "Buy and Try" price of \$1300. Model BGS Cletrac with Heil hydraulic angledozer. Don't miss this one at the low price of \$3500. Caterpillar D2-50 tractor with D2N hystor towing winch. Will make excellent woods machine. A Certified Buy Model 40C John Deere Tractor with Dingley loader and hydraulic straight dozer. Caterpillar D4 60" Tractor equipped with HT4 front end loader. Overhauled in our service department. A top notch machine selling as a Certified Buy. Send a postcard, write, wire, phone for complete listing. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company, 53 Presumpscot St., Portland, Maine. Tel. SPRUCE 5-3121. Caterpillar and Cat are the registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

JAMESWAY shuttle stroke gutter cleaner. New 1953, used 1 year. 2 drive units, 146" bar with paddles, shuttle stroke elevator. \$700.00. C. A. Frost, Briardale Farms, RR. South Sudbury, Massachusetts.

DEPRESSION Prices—We sell cheap, save 75% new and used tractor parts, 150 makes and models. 1956 catalog ready, send 25c—refundable. Surplus Tractor Parts Corporation, Fargo, North Dakota.

COMPLETE Mount Gilead Hydraulic fruit juice press and grinder unit, ready for one man operation. Steel frame, 4" ram, 18" racks. Fred T. Miller, Holley, New York.

PORTABLE Power Hacksaws. Write Lewis, 8 Scott, Utica, New York.

SUBSCRIBE to Government Surplus Weekly, list all sales. Buy jeeps, tractors, etc., direct from Government. Next 4 issues \$1.00. Government Surplus, Paxton, Illinois.

MCCORMICK-Deering shredder and husker. Excellent condition. William Knab, 1016 Flynn Road, Rochester 12, New York.

GIGANTIC Surplus Sale—Tremendous savings! Government, and excess inventory, power plants, motors, hydraulics, compressors, pumps, power winches, transit levels, tools, hundreds items. Free new giant catalog. Surplus Center, 851 O Street, Lincoln, Nehr.

FOR SALE: Farmall Super A Tractor with 2 way plow, mower, cultivator, corn planter, cord wood saw. \$1350.00. Richard Klingler, Pleasantville, New York. Phone 2-0393.

PATZ BARN Cleaners, Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade-ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, \$5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, \$7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, \$13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc. Binghamton, New York.

SILOS. Fair Prices. Prompt service. Write Charles Mundy, RD #2, Norwich, New York.

GUARANTEED Silo-Matic silo unloaders—also auger bunk feeders—feeds up to 300 head in 20 minutes automatically. Wet, hard packed or frozen silage no problem. 30 days free trial. Low cost. Write Railco Co., Inc., Plainfield, Illinois.

ALL STEEL Artesian Well Drill mounted on GMC—3 ton truck, drill equipped with 32" mast, 1500, without tools \$1000. Vassalboro Artesian Well Drilling Company, Waterville, Maine. TRinity 2-6831.

FOR SALE: Fruehauf semi trailer van 28' Rainier Brothers, Highland, New York. Clint, tondale 7-3494.

LOOK OVER THIS selection of good used equipment at Casellini-Venahle, your Caterpillar Dealer in Vermont and New Hampshire. Cat D2-50 tractor, 5J series, bare machine, "Buy and Try" at \$1800. Cat D2-40 tractor, 4U series, bare, good condition, \$2500. Cat D6-60 tractor, special price. Cletrac BG with hydraulic bulldozer, special price. Cletrac model HD5 with Gar Wood hydraulic angledozer and Carco winch. "Buy and Try" International UD-14 power unit, very good. \$1750. Many other great buys! Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venahle Corp., Barre, Vermont. Tel. Granite 6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.

TRAPPERS' SUPPLIES

TRAPPERS: Before buying supplies send for my free catalogue listing most all trapper supplies at lowest prices. Walter A. Carr, 664 Sharp Lot Road, Swansea, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED: Old United States coins, Indian cents \$4.50 hundred. Send dates for prices. Harlan Wood, 150 Montague Road, N. Amherst, Mass.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE BEEF CATTLE BREEDERS AND FEEDERS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

FOUR BIG FEEDER CALF SALES

ALTAMONT, N. Y., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26th (200 head)

(Altamont Fairgrounds—Vernon Rockefeller, Germantown, N. Y., Sale Mgr.)

PIKE, NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30th (400 head)

(Pike, N. Y. Fairgrounds—Forrest Holmes, Fillmore, N. Y., Sale Mgr.)

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1st (300 head)

(N. Y. State Fairgrounds—Robert Harris, Fabius, N. Y., Sale Mgr.)

CALEDONIA, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd (500 head)

(Empire Market Stockyards, Caledonia, N. Y.—Bob Watson, Clyde, N. Y., Sale Mgr.)

Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn steers and heifers at each sale and 30 head of cattle finished for slaughter at the Altamont Sale.

Carefully selected last spring's calves. All calves inoculated against shipping fever. Graded according to quality the day prior to the sale. Inspection of cattle and grading demonstrations during the morning of each sale day.

Sale sponsored by New York State Beef Cattle Breeders
and Feeders Improvement Project

FOR FREE CATALOGS WRITE TO SALES MANAGERS

GUERNSEYS AT AUCTION—THE 9TH WAYNE COUNTY GUERNSEY BREEDERS SALE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1956—12:30 P. M. Fairgrounds, Palmyra, New York

24 Cows—30 Bred Heifers—All Fresh or Close to Freshening—Calfhood Vaccinated

Here is the place to get MILK and TOP BREEDING.

Buyers have always found the sale a good one to attend.

All cows have records of approximately 100 lbs. of fat. Some over 500 lbs. of fat. Heifers are out of dams up to over 700 lbs. of fat.

Attend this sale and also the RIEFLIN FARMS DISPERSAL, the day following (October 26).

— WRITE FOR CATALOGS —

SEATH AND SHULTZ SALES SERVICE BOX 186, Peterborough, New Hampshire

Mike Seath, Far Hills, N. J. Ph. Millington 7-0756 — Earl Shultz, Peterborough, N. H. Ph. 124 & 113.

— E. M. GRANGER, JR., AUCTIONEER —

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS at Auction—Complete Dispersal. Also Selling Barn and Dairy Equip.

RIEFLIN FARMS, WEBSTER, N. Y. OSCAR (Hap) RIEFLIN, OWNER

THURSDAY—OCTOBER 25, 1956—Equipment at 11:00 a. m.—Cattle at 12:30 p. m.

58 HEAD: 37 Cows—16 Bred Heifers—14 Open Heifers—1 Bull—Calfhood Vaccinated—Majority Fall and Winter Fresheners; T.B. Accredited; Bangs' Certified, D.H.I.A. Records and H.I.R. Records.

The herd is built on the blood of Rosemont Rex, Foremost Royal Valor, and Fairlawn Peerless Actor. A real working herd, pleasing in type. Production average approximately 400 lbs. yearly.

Selling this Equipment: Surge milker and pump; pipelines and stall cocks for 35 cows. Tie stalls, box stalls and calf pens. Farmway barn cleaner with 3/4 H. P. Motor; Hot water tank (50 gal. capacity) Haverly bulk milk tank. Master Clippers. Feed cart and other miscellaneous items. WRITE FOR A CATALOG—

SEATH AND SHULTZ SALES SERVICE, 4 Union St., Peterborough, New Hampshire

Mike Seath, Far Hills, N. J. Ph. Millington 7-0756 — Earl Shultz, Peterborough, N. H. Ph. 124 & 113.

— E. M. Granger, Jr., Auctioneer —

ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

WANTED TO BUY

\$1,000.00 FOR 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. Dimes 1894-S 1895-O 1916-D. Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S. We pay \$10.00-\$2000.00 certain dates—Lincoln cents, \$75.00. Indian cents, \$80.00. Large cents, \$500.00. Eagle cents, \$25.00. 2c pieces, \$70.00. 3c pieces, \$90.00. Half-dimes, \$500.00. Shield nickels, \$120.00. 1s75 Canadian quarter, \$50.00. Hundreds of others worth \$10.00—\$1000.00. Wanted — half dollars, dollars, gold coins, paper money, etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated guarantee saying, selling catalogue, giving complete all coin information. Send \$1.00. Purchase made from catalogue-holders only. Catalogue dollar rounded on \$20.00 sale. Worthycoin Corporation, Leaders Numismatic Quotations K-232-C. Boston, Massachusetts.

HORSETAIL Hair Wanted: Will pay cash, small large quantities. Handy Trading Company of America, 1010 1/2 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

HIGHER prices paid for United States coins. Dr. Stewart Gay, Monticello, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

PAINFOLD Fotos—Now by mail. Roll developed, brilliant enlargements in album form, all for 5c coin. Mail Pix, Dept. A, Box 7100, Elkins Park, Penna.

SPECIAL Trial Offer, 8 enlarged prints from your roll or negatives in beautiful ring-bound plastic album, only 25c. 12-35c. Young Photo Service, 62C, Schenectady 1, New York.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHOLESALE name brand gift, appliance catalogue. Big discounts, free delivery, and double cash Green Stamps with all purchases. Send \$1 refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

HAIR STRIPS—Free Samples for braiding and coloring. Only finest selvedge 100% pre-shrunk wool, right from the coat factories (no dirty mill ends). And you get the colors you want, used by leading teachers. Money-back guarantee. Mention this magazine. Quality Coat Factory, 1 Elm Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

SORIASIS Sufferers: Discouraged? Write for free important information today! Pixacol Co., Box 3583RA, Cleveland 18, Ohio.

WELL LADIES' hand loomed 100% nylon bags for church and grange projects. Fast sale—good commission. Write: Josephine E. Gareau, P.O. Box 514, Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

BIG PROFIT Baking New Greaseless Doughnuts at kitchen. Grocers buy daily. Free plans. George Ray, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

SLIPPERS \$2—Baby Booties 50c. Eva Mack, Union Springs, New York.

FREE—Big new wholesale catalog! Up to 50% saving for you, family friends on nationally known gifts, jewelry, toys, appliances. Christmas lists, etc. Also make money selling part time! Write: Evergreen Studios, Box 846-AY, Chicago 9, Illinois.

DELICIOUS INSTANT Coffee Singles for home, office, parties, travel. No waste. 144 cups \$5.00. Free samples 20c. Dick Blauvelt, Sharon, New York.

REBORN Remnants, Xmas or pastel, assorted widths, 100 yards \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

CHAIR CANE sufficient to weave one chair yourself, with instructions. \$2.00 postpaid. Send sample. Livingston's, VanRensselaer Boulevard, Albany, New York.

500 HOOKERS White Wool 6 x 11 swatches. \$1.00 for \$1.00, postpaid. Colonial Remnant Shoppe, Manchester, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUSINESS Cards \$2.98 per thousand, postpaid. Inquiries invited. John C. McGrath, Feely Road, Caledonia, New York.

LEATHER jackets renovated expertly, reasonably. Free circular. Dept. 64, Berlew Mfg. Co., Freeport, New York.

NO TRESPASSING, Hunting and Fishing Prohibited, etc. Eight signs 9 x 12 weatherproofed cloth, \$2.00. Thure Holm, Duxbury, Mass.

KILL CHIMNEY creosote down draft and fire risk at once, forever. Mailable metal product. Money back guaranty. Write Boston Machine Works Co., Mfrs., Dept. AGC, 7 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Samples. Prices. Free. Cassel, 65 Cottage Middletown, New York.

STEWART Clippers repaired. Large parts stock assures prompt return. Blades sharpened, enclose 67c. Satisfaction guaranteed. James E. Wetterhahn, LaFargeville, New York.

"POT-O-FOS" an 0-20-14 bagged available plant food, carload lots \$39.80 per ton F.O.B. South Columbia, Tennessee. Lowest unit cost commercial fertilizer. DALY DUSTS, Townsend, Mass.

YOUR FAVORITE Photo, snapshots, sealed in protective colored plastic and preserved forever. Wallet size 50c; 3 for \$1.00; 4 x 5—\$1.00. Perma Plastics, Dept. A, Box 99C, Brooklyn 35, N. Y.

CYPRESS stock tanks, round or rectangular. Last a lifetime. Any size. Ideal storage for water, molasses, brewers' grains, or what have you. Shipped assembled or knocked down. We manufacture here. Lawrence B. DuMond, Walton, New York.

25 DIFFERENT commemorative stamps, off paper. \$1.00. Albert Brownly, Box 45 A, Woodville, Mass.

CLIPPER Blades Sharpened. 24 hour service, work guaranteed. Enclose \$1.00 per set. Clippers, new blades and parts. Clippers repaired. Lawrence B. DuMond, Walton, New York.

FLORIDA Needs Farmers! Send for free, 40-page booklet "Florida Farming." Contains up-to-date information on all types of farming—truck, citrus, poultry, dairying, cattle, swine, and horticultural specialties. In Florida, farmers benefit by long growing seasons, multiple crop production, mild climate, plenty of sunshine, adequate rainfall and expanding markets. Add happier living, and you have good reasons to investigate farm opportunities in Florida now. Experience and adequate capital are necessary. Plan a sight-seeing vacation in Florida soon. Spend a few days getting the facts on Florida farming. Meanwhile, write for free booklet—address Florida Development Commission, 6629-A Commission Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

SUPPLIES for African Violet growing. Soil, insecticides, pots, fertilizers, plastic labels. Complete line. Catalogue. Neil Miller, Pennsgrove 26, New Jersey.

BIG PROFITS raising earthworms. Complete raising and marketing instructions 35c postpaid. Also breeding stock. Elgan Enterprises, Box 127, Herkimer, New York.

SAVE UP TO \$12. Yearly per cow on feed costs with Chow-Chart! Durable plastic frame 9" x 5" has aluminum clamp to fit any size stanchion pipe; front holds changeable printed card for production, breeding data. Back, facing feed alley, blank for chalking correct grain measure. Developed and tested by dairyman. You need one Chow-Chart for each cow. Low as 75c each postpaid, 21 or more, Free folder. Write Chow-Chart, Box 742A, Bath, New York.

ENGRAVED brass door nameplates, 7 x 1, \$1.00; mailbox markers \$1.95 up. Wilson's, Stockton, New Jersey.

500 GUMMED Labels printed, 15 words 75c. Lewis, 8 Scott, Utica, New York.



Now -- ARTIFICIAL BREEDING TO NYABC SIRE OF YOUR CHOICE!*

Yes, thanks to modern scientific development, careful research, and extensive field testing, frozen semen from most NYABC sires (and some others) of your choice can now be ordered under the new

NYABC Planned Mating Service

Available at extra cost from sires in these breeds:

- Holstein ● Guernsey ● Jersey ● Ayrshire
- Brown Swiss ● Milking Shorthorn ● Hereford ● Beef Shorthorn

*Naturally, your regular artificial breeding service will continue at its usual low cost in New York and Western Vermont.

Your NYABC technician has a list of sires currently available for Planned Mating, as well as full information about procedures and costs. Why not call him today?

New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.

Box 528



Ithaca, New York

TWELFTH NATIONAL COLUMBIA SHEEP SHOW AND SALE OCTOBER 26-27, 1956



Show
9:00 A. M. OCTOBER 26
Banquet
7:00 P. M. OCTOBER 26
Sale
1:00 P. M. OCTOBER 27

OFFERING 200 HEAD STUD RAMS AND STUD EWES

The Tops from the Breeders Coast to Coast

FOR CATALOG, HOTEL RESERVATIONS OR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE:

CLYDE PERKINS, CHAIRMAN, LEXINGTON, OHIO

AYRSHIRE DISPERSAL

MILKING HERD DISPERSAL for Raymond De Hart, Cortland, N. Y. Sat., Oct. 20th at Noon.

Farm 1 Mi. S. of city on S. Pendleton St. Hill. 47 Cows and 1st-Calf Heifers—5 Bred Heifers

One of the best herds selling anywhere this year. It has been on DH1 test 10 years. 20 cows have records above 400 F (Actual) and up to 603 Fat. 21 are daughter of top Approved sires. 18 are by a bull now being proven. This is A FALL-FRESHENING DAIRY. 29 fresh from late August through October. 3 due in November, 2 in December, 9 in January. The place to buy money-making Ayrshires of real quality. HEALTH: Herd T. B. Accredited, Bangs Certified, Calif. Vacc., T. B. and Blood Tested and inoculated against shipping fever within 30 days. FOR CATALOG WRITE: TOM WHITTAKER, Sale Mgr., Brandon, Vt.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
RENEWED.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

CLINTON-FRANKLIN-ESSEX Club Sale at the Victor Bechard Farm, Champlain, N. Y., Sat., Oct. 13 at noon. 25 cows & 1st Calf Heifers, 15 Bred Heifers, and 4 Bulls.

All females fresh or due soon. A lot of these cattle have excellent records and are out of high-record dams. HEALTH: Majority Bangs Certified and Calif. Vacc. All T. B. and Blood Tested and inoculated against shipping fever within 30 days. FOR CATALOG WRITE: TOM WHITTAKER, Sale Mgr., Brandon, Vt.

Watch for VOSBURGH AUCTIONS!

I'll pay you CASH for your farm, stock & equipment or conduct your dispersal if you prefer. Send details and price.

For Action call

CHAS. VOSBURGH

Cortland, N. Y.

Dial SK 6-8133

Make Your CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 257, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add FIVE CENTS for EACH pattern for 1st-class mailing. Send an additional 25c for Needlecraft Catalog.



7004. Stunning jacket in quick crochet. Pattern stitch forms wonderful tweed-like texture; ribbed band for trim. Misses' sizes 32 to 34; 36 to 38 included. Use knitting worsted and a large crochet hook—make it in a jiffy! Directions, 25 cents.

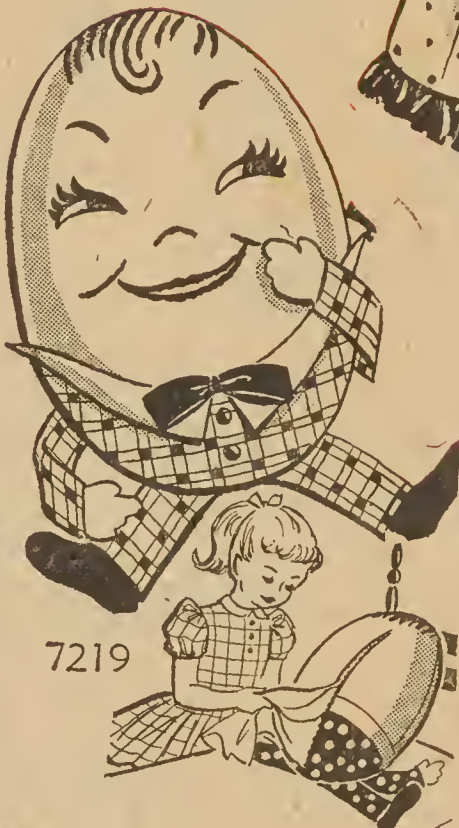
7100. Special greetings for your Christmas company with this 'cheery "Santa" apron. Directions, embroidery and applique transfers. 25 cents.

7122. This big 32-inch doll hangs on wall or door and is a handy helper for a youngster. She hides laundry inside her skirt and holds shoes in her pockets! Embroidery transfer, pattern, directions for 32-inch doll. 25 cents.

7080. Adorable helmet and mitten set! So pretty and cozy-warm. Easy to knit and has crochet flower trim in gay colors. Directions for knitted helmet and mitten set. Girls' sizes 4 to 14. 25 cents.

818. "Now I Lay Me Down To Sleep" is the theme of this beautiful embroidered baby quilt, size 35½ x 43¼ inches. Diagrams, embroidery transfers included. 25 cents.

7094. Beguiling 9-inch doll and complete 10-garment wardrobe. Thrill your daughter with this wonderful gift! Pattern for doll and clothes included. 25 cents.



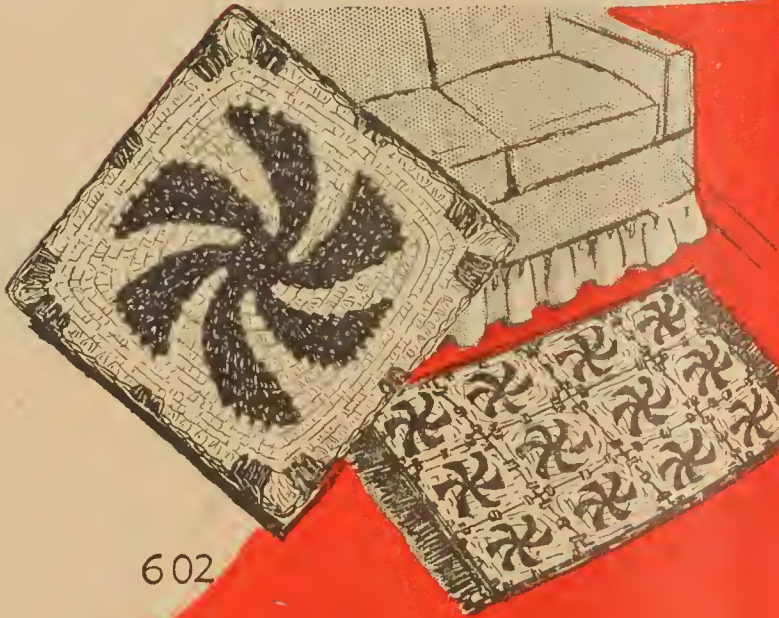
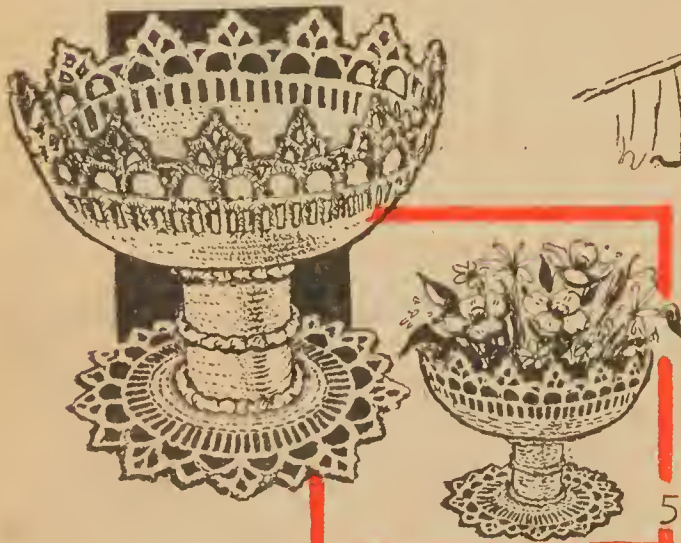
7053. Perfect playmate for a child! He's a life-size boy doll, 32 inches tall. Directions, pattern for doll only, 25 cents. Dress him in Size 2 boy's clothes!

7219. Humpty Dumpty sits on the bed all day—stuffed plump with children's P.J.'s! He's a lovable doll, a gay decoration, and a pajama bag to teach youngsters neatness! Use scraps, embroider face. Transfer, directions. 25 cents.

500. Luxurious milk-glass effect achieved by simple crochet. Stunning doily-bowl combination! Crocheted bowl and doily 13 x 8 inches, or doily alone, 9 inches. Use heavy 4-ply jiffy cotton; starch stiffly. Directions, 25 cents.

602. Stunning rug or runner for your home or to give for Christmas. All done in favorite pinwheel design in gay colors. Crochet 8-inch squares and join them for rug or runner. Use rug cotton or candlewick and add a trim of crocheted fringe! Directions, 25 cents.

599. Crochet this graceful doily in leaf design—it's easy and will look so lovely as a centerpiece or bureau scarf! Directions for doily 15 x 32 inches in No. 30 cotton, smaller in No. 50 cotton; larger in string. 25 cents.



Those Pantry Bugs!

By H. H. SCHWARDT

Entomology Department, Cornell University

HERE ARE some 50 kinds of little brown beetles with tastes so much like our own human tastes that they often invade our kitchens and pantries. An hour's research in the kitchen and pantry of my own home revealed some startling statistics . . . and a goodly sprinkling of two of the 50 species. I discovered that we had 37 packages of processed groceries in storage. All are attractive to the little brown beetles, and I found that 7 boxes actually were infested.

All of the infested containers had been opened and partly used. Six had only light infestations of saw-toothed grain beetles and dermestids. The seventh, an ancient bag of noodles, contained about 2 cups of noodles and half a cup of beetles, larvae, eggs, and cast skins.

First, let me say that the foregoing is no criticism of the lady who presides over the kitchen and pantry in our house. Mine should be the red face since I am a professional bug killer and presumably should be able to ride herd on the insect fauna of my own establishment.

The Things They Like

In general, the pantry bugs like foods derived from seeds, such as small grains and nut meats. Among our 37 packages were beans, breakfast cereals, cake and pie mixes, macaroni, spaghetti, flour, corn meal, pop corn, dog food, coconut, crackers, cookies, and nuts. The bugs are also fond of dried fruits, chocolate, cheese, and many spices. One kind can even live in red pepper. They get along best and raise largest families in cereals that are only mechanically processed, among them oatmeal, corn meal, wheat flour, and whole wheat breakfast cereals that aren't heated during manufacture.

The cold cereals don't please them, and in some you can't even raise one of the little critters from egg to adult unless you supply some extra vitamin B complex. They don't get along in white rice either for the same reason, but they prosper in brown rice.

How They Get There

Where do they come from and how do they get into the house? All of them like livestock foods, and on the farm they often come from the feed rooms of cattle or poultry. During warm weather the beetles walk or fly to the house. Sometimes they get carried in on a basket of eggs or on the children's clothing after they have been playing in the barn.

In city homes they probably are most often brought in with groceries, although this must happen much less frequently than in the old days when every grocer sold from open barrels of crackers, oatmeal, and raisins.

Actually these beetles consume only tiny amounts of food, and if by accident you cook a few with the morning cereal and eat them you will not be harmed. But no one really wants even a few little bugs running around and raising litters on his groceries. You probably can't entirely prevent the occasional visit of a saw-toothed grain beetle or dermestid, but you can easily prevent them from taking over as they did with my noodles.

Three Good Rules

Preventive tactics are based on three important rules:

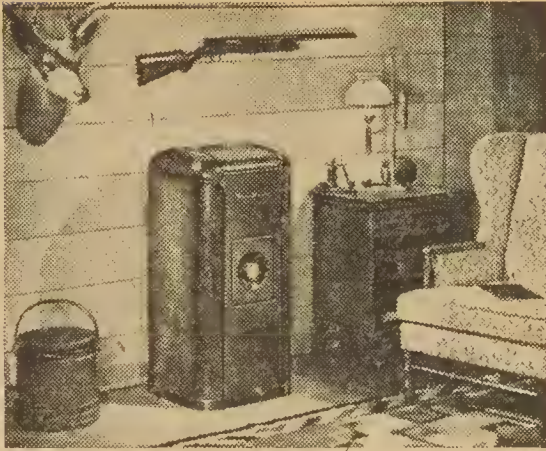
1. Don't buy whole or processed cereals, nuts, or dried fruits in such quantities that part of your stock will lie around the house for months or years. Plan on using all stock within a month.
2. Don't store opened and partly used lots of these foods for more than a few days. As shown above in my own inventory, these opened packages are highly vulnerable to attack.
3. Take everything out of the pantry once a month and scrub the place out. This will get rid of any beetles present and, more important, probably will reveal some half-used carton already well infested and providing breeding stock for your entire supplies.

I can hear objections to rules 1 and 2 rising up even before this goes to home editor Mabel Hebel. You say, "Do you expect Joe and me to eat five pounds each of oatmeal and corn meal along with a whole package of corn flakes, wheat flakes, and a dozen other patent cereals each month? We like variety in these things but can't waste money on smaller or individual packages."

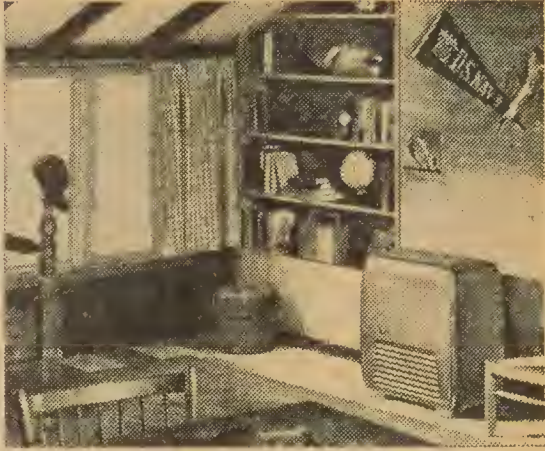
If you must buy the large economy size for a family of two, then keep it in the refrigerator or deep freeze if you have one and there is room. If not, then cut only a small door-like opening in one end of the package and keep it sealed with masking tape. A partially emptied cellophane bag can be sealed with cellulose tape. Pound coffee tins are reasonably insect tight and make good containers for left-overs of raisins, pop corn, or beans. Screw-top glass containers come in all sizes and are bug proof.

All these little preventive measures take extra time but so does all good routine home management.

Heat for rooms you work or play in . . .

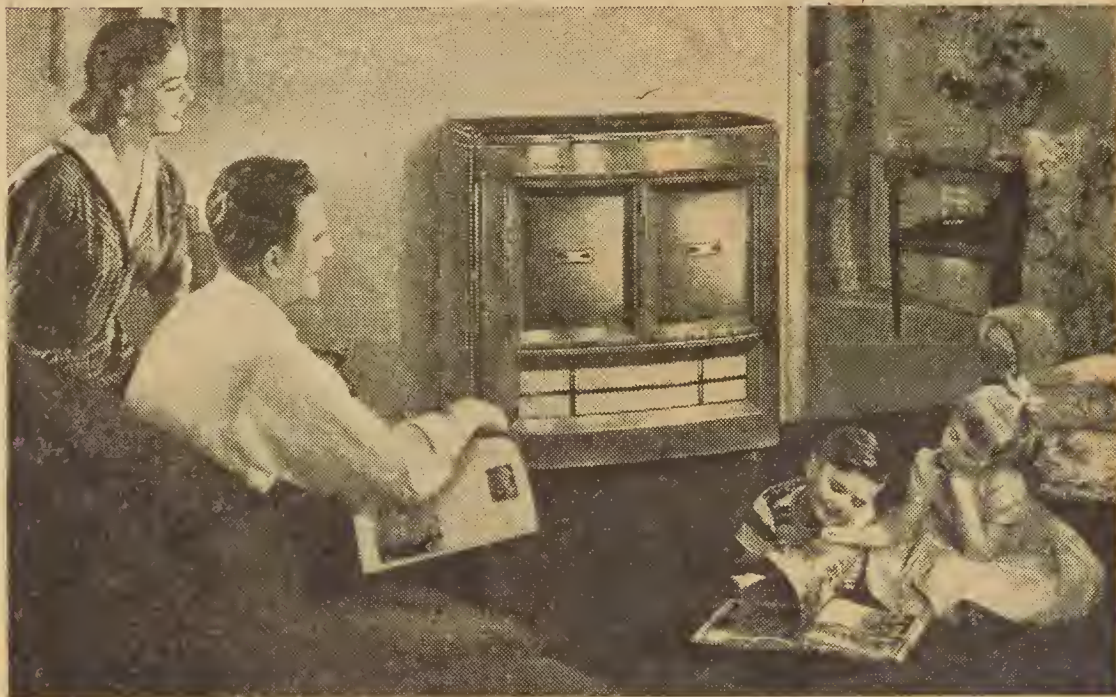


Hunting lodge, cottage, meeting hall, all stay WARM all winter with a Duo-Therm heater installed. Fully vented models for oil, gas or LP-Gas deliver heat fast. Oil model (575) shown.



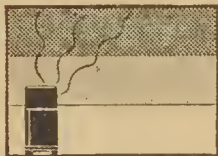
Remodeled attic, recreation room, workshop are flooded with heat by a Duo-Therm heater—at a turn of the dial! Vented to outside for health and safety. Gas model (1101) shown.

Heat for the HOME you live in



Fully automatic, big-capacity Duo-Therm home heater heats your home faster, for less! Oversize burner squeezes more heat from fuel. All-steel heat chamber doesn't soak up heat like old-fashioned cast iron . . . puts heat in your home quickly. Power-Air Blower forces heat to chilly

corners, other rooms. Puts lazy ceiling heat to work at your living-level. Turns itself on and off as heat is needed. Shown: Duo-Therm Regency oil console. Other oil models from \$69.95*, gas models from \$64.95*. Optional Power-Air Blower pays for itself in one season.



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The Workshop

by FLORENCE E. WRIGHT and ELSA A. McMULLEN

Filling Cracks and Holes

Previously you have mentioned the use of a "shellac stick" for filling holes in old wood pieces. I am refinishing an old pine chest that has a number of holes but I cannot secure a shellac stick. Where can I find it? Do you carry it?—Mrs. D.H.N., New York

Both shellac sticks and colored wax sticks can be used to fill holes and cracks and can usually be found in paint and hardware stores. If neither is available in your locality, you may or-

der shellac sticks from us at this address: The Workshop, Box 435, Penn Yan, N. Y. Send us a sample of the color you want to match by clipping from a magazine a bit of color that matches the wood when dampened with a finger or after two coats of finish have developed the color.

Shellac sticks are hard and need to be melted with a soldering iron, wood-burning tool, or a hot old knife. One stick, or its equivalent in several colors to be blended together, costs 25c plus postage.

A set of 4 colors in wax sticks are more easily found in stores at a cost of 25c. They can be melted with a hot iron too, or sometimes just the heat of your fingers is sufficient to make them usable for small holes or cracks. These sticks are very useful for small repairs and can be blended together, as can the shellac sticks, by stirring two or more together as they are melted.



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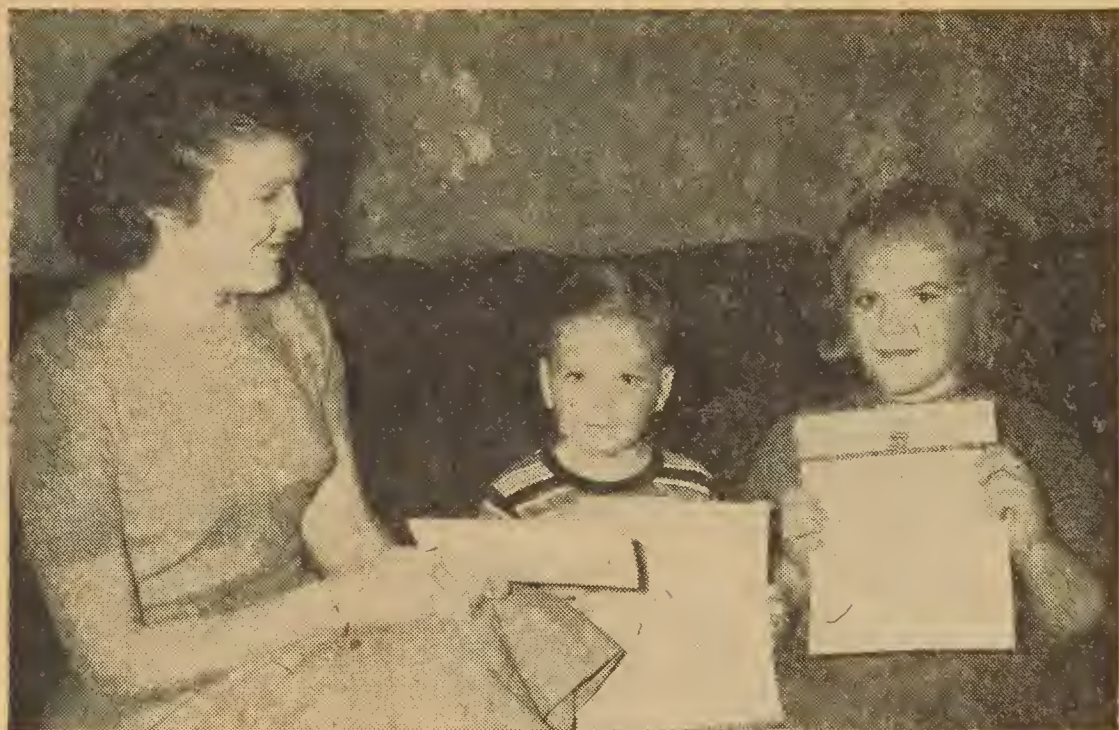
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Her hobbies are sewing and cooking

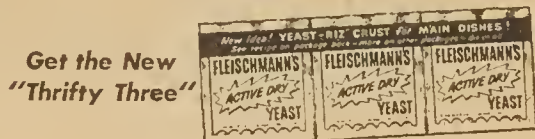
Young Mother Enters State Grange Competition and Wins Top Cooking Award

Son Tommy and daughter Nancy Anne help Mrs. Edward Walts show off one of the congratulatory letters she received after her big victory in cooking competition last year. Mrs. Walts first won prizes at her local and county granges and then went on to take a big blue ribbon at the New York State Grange.

Mrs. Walts, who lives in Palatine Bridge, New York, says she really enjoys cooking, and enjoys using Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast, too. "It's so easy to use," she says. "Rises fast every time."

And thousands of prize-winning cooks are in complete agreement with Mrs. Walts. In fact, out of

9000 prize-winning cooks surveyed, over 90 per cent use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. It's so fast-rising, so easy to use. And keeps for months on your shelf, so it's always ready when you bake at home. You'll find it's easier to make yeast-raised specialties with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast handy. And try the delicious new "Yeast-Riz" Main Dishes—there's a recipe on every "Thrifty Three" strip.



Another Fine Product of Standard Brands Inc.



This delectable Chocolate Chiffon Refrigerator Cake can be made ahead—and triumphantly produced at dessert time! You'll find the recipe on the opposite page.

PARTY DESSERTS

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON

COMPANY coming for dinner or dessert? Then plan a "conversation-piece" ending for the meal—one that can be made ahead or that requires just a little last-minute preparation. Below are tested recipes for four yummy desserts that you will enjoy making as well as serving and eating.

DOMECON CAKE

This cake is one of the "best-you-ever-ate" chocolate cakes. It was introduced by Miss Flora Rose and Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, the first directors of Home Economics at Cornell University. In the early days, Home Economics was known as Domestic Economy—hence the cake's name, "Domecon Cake."

Miss Rose and Miss Van Rensselaer featured this cake in the practice tea room for Home Economics students which they owned and operated for a number of years. Here is the modern version of the recipe for this delectable cake, which was recently served at Miss Rose's 80th birthday party, held in connection with a Home Economics Institute at which she was a guest.

- 2 squares baking chocolate
- 1 cup boiling water
- 1/2 cup butter
- 2 cups sugar
- 2 cups cake flour
- 1 1/2 teaspoons baking soda
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 cup buttermilk or sour milk
- 2 eggs, beaten

Melt chocolate in the boiling water, add to butter and sugar, and stir until all are melted. Cool. Sift together the flour, baking soda, and baking powder, and add to the chocolate mixture, blending well. Stir in the sour milk and then the beaten eggs. Pour into three 8-inch greased or paper-lined cake pans. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 30 minutes. Cool. Remove layers from pans, put together with chocolate cream filling, and frost generously with fluffy frosting (recipes below). Serves 10 to 12.

CHOCOLATE CREAM FILLING

- 2 cups scalded milk
- 1 1/2 squares chocolate
- 1 cup sugar
- 1/3 cup flour
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Scald the milk with the chocolate. Combine sugar, flour, salt, and beaten eggs and add the scalded milk slowly. Cook in a double boiler or over low heat until thickened, stirring constantly. Add vanilla and cool, stirring occasi-

onally during cooling to prevent a curd forming.

FLUFFY FROSTING

- 1 egg white
- 2/3 cup sugar
- 1/4 cup light corn sirup
- 3 tablespoons water
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon cream tartar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine all ingredients except vanilla in top of double boiler and mix well. Place over boiling water and beat with rotary beater or electric beater until stiff—about 4 minutes. Remove from heat and continue beating until frosting will stand up in soft peaks. Add vanilla. Spread over top and sides of cake and use remaining frosting to make swirls and peaks on top and sides. (P.S. I like to double this frosting recipe so I have plenty of frosting to pile high on cake in fluffy peaks.)

BRAZIL NUT TIPS

Have you discovered the goodness and tricks possible with Brazil nuts now appearing on the market in greater quantities? To shell them easily, cover nuts with cold water, bring to boil, and boil 3 minutes. Drain, cover with cold water, let stand 1 minute, drain, and crack.

To slice shelled nuts easily, cover nuts with cold water, bring to boil 5 minutes, and drain. Slice lengthwise with a sharp knife or make paper-thin slices which will curl with a vegetable peeler. To toast nuts, place slices in a pan in moderate oven (350°) until lightly browned.

BRAZIL NUT FAIRY PIE

For the crust for an 8-inch pie pan, sift 1 cup flour and 1/2 teaspoon salt. Add 1/4 cup finely ground toasted Brazil nuts and cut in 1/2 cup shortening with knives or pastry blender. Sprinkle with just enough cold water to moisten all flour. Roll pastry thin to fit the pan. Flute edge and prick pastry. Bake in hot oven (425°) for 10 to 12 minutes until lightly browned. Cool and fill with this Fairy Filling:

FAIRY PIE FILLING

- 1 tablespoon gelatin
- 1/4 cup cold milk
- 1 cup scalded milk
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 3 egg yolks, slightly beaten
- 3 egg whites
- 1 teaspoon almond flavoring

Soften gelatin in cold milk. Combine scalded milk and sugar and pour over egg yolks. Cook over boiling water on low heat until mixture is slightly

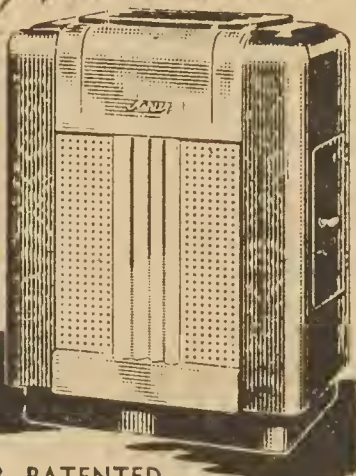
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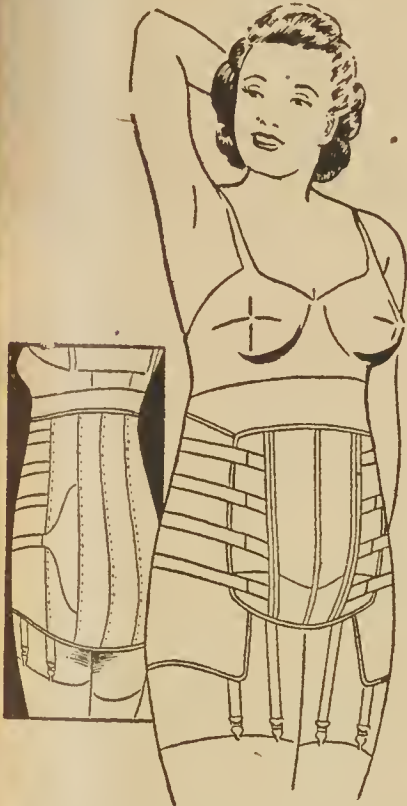
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(DIRECTOR OF DESIGN)

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thickened and coats the spoon. Stir in the softened gelatine. Allow to cool until slightly thickened. Beat the egg whites until very stiff and fold into the yolk mixture. Add the flavoring and pour into the prepared crust.

At serving time, top pie with sweetened whipped cream and sprinkle generously with toasted slivered or curled Brazil nuts. Note: You may substitute pecans or almonds for the Brazil nuts in the crust and on top of the pie. If you use pecans, use vanilla instead of almond flavoring.

CHOCOLATE CHIFFON REFRIGERATOR CAKE

- 12 lady fingers
- 1 envelope gelatin
- 1/4 cup cold water
- 1/2 cup scalded milk
- 1 package semi sweet chocolate
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 3 egg yolks
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 3 egg whites
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 2/3 cup ICY COLD evaporated milk

Split lady fingers, cut off one end to stand upright and fit sides of 8-inch spring form pan. Soften gelatin in water. Combine scalded milk, chocolate, 1/4 cup of the sugar, and salt. Pour over beaten yolks slowly with stirring, and cook in top of double boiler or over low heat until thickened. Add softened gelatin and vanilla and chill until slightly thickened. Beat egg whites until stiff, gradually add remaining 1/4 cup of sugar and beat until very stiff. Fold into

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

There is no good arguing with the inevitable. The only argument available with the east wind is to put on your overcoat.

—James Russell Lowell

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

chocolate mixture. Add lemon juice to milk, and whip until stiffened, and fold into chocolate. Turn into lady finger lined pan, chill until firm. Remove sides of pan to unmold. Top with whipped cream and semi sweet chocolate at serving time. Serves 8 to 10.

MERINGUE TORTE

- 1/2 cup butter
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 4 egg yolks
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 cup flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/3 cup milk
- 4 egg whites
- 1 cup sugar
- 1/8 teaspoon cream tartar

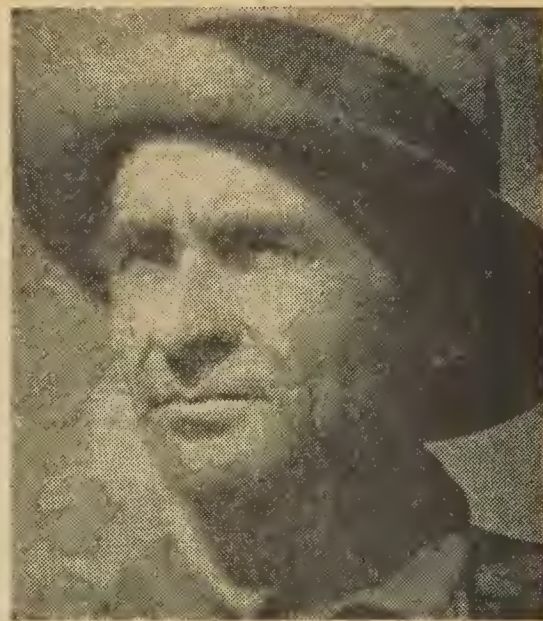
Nuts

Cream butter and sugar, and beat in egg yolks, one at a time. Add vanilla. Sift together the flour, baking powder, and salt, and add alternately to the creamed mixture with the milk. Divide batter between 2 greased or paper-lined 8-inch layer cake pans.

Beat whites until foamy, add cream tartar and beat until almost stiff. Add the cup of sugar gradually and continue to beat until stiff. Spread meringue equally over each pan of cake batter and sprinkle generously with chopped nuts. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) 25 to 30 minutes. Cool, remove from pans.

At serving time put layers together with ice cream or the season's sweetest berries. Or, after layers are cooled, put them together with custard filling made by pouring 1 cup scalded milk over a mixture of 6 tablespoons sugar, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 slightly beaten egg, 1/4 teaspoon salt, and cooking until thickened. Add flavoring (vanilla if walnuts or pecans used, and almond if almonds used), and chill before putting between layers. Brazil nuts are good for this recipe, too. Serves about 8.

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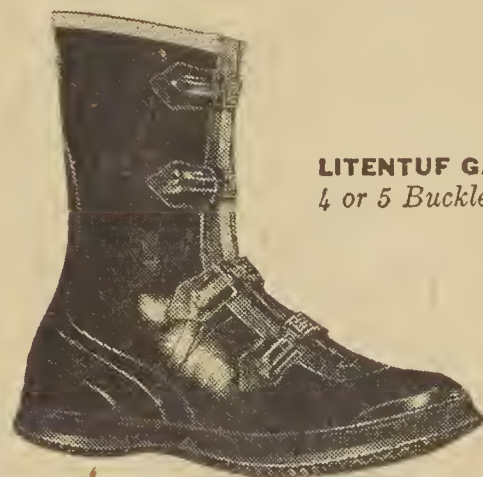
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How to Get Along With "In-Laws"

NEVER LIVE TOGETHER

(First Prize)

AFTER observing many in-laws, and being an in-law myself, my opinion may perhaps be helpful to someone.

First, two sets of in-laws should not live together. As long as an elderly person has health and strength enough to live by himself, he or she should not live in the home of a married son or daughter. A young married couple should not move in with the parents of either, if it can possibly be avoided, and then only until they can find a home for themselves.

There comes a time when failing health and advancing years may make it necessary for two generations to share the same home. At that time younger people should realize that Father or Mother is getting old, and treat them with all the patient consideration they can muster. However,

when and if I must live in the home of a son-in-law or daughter-in-law, I hope to have the sense to remember that it is *their* home, not to "boss," not to take sides in a family argument, and to refrain from unasked-for advice concerning the care and discipline of my grandchildren. I knew one wise mother-in-law who fled to her room whenever a dispute arose between her daughter and husband over their children. After the tumult died, she returned to the kitchen sink!

Seven years ago our son married a sharp-tongued girl from a hard-to-get-along-with family. My husband and I resolved to treat her as we should like to see our own daughter treated. They live near us, and there have been many times when we have had to choke back rebukes and bitter remarks. But she is a splendid cook, an excellent seamstress, and a faithful wife. We have praised her good qualities to the skies,

eaten her delicious cakes, and audibly admired her needlework. In return, she has done many kind acts for us, some of which our own daughter might not have thought of.

As Dale Carnegie put it, "Being hearty in your approbation, and lavish in your praise," has not failed. Problems will still arise, but we hope to meet them with common sense, patience, and tact.—L. C., Maine.

* * *

EIGHT OF THEM!

IAM A mother of eight children and all married. I have six daughters-in-law and two sons-in-law. We get along wonderfully. One son lives with me. My advice is, don't interfere with their affairs; don't take your son's or daughter's part; ignore things they do that you don't like. And remember that in your daily prayers, help them wherever you can, and if they ask for advice, give it to them.—Mrs. B. W., New York.

* * *

UNUSUAL WISDOM

MY STORY is how an in-law helped me to get along. When we were married over thirty years ago, I could cook and my mother-in-law also was a good cook. However, my husband didn't like my biscuits and was always talking about his mother's.

Several years later, they came here on a visit and we were having chicken and biscuits for dinner, and my husband told me to let my mother-in-law make the biscuits and we'd have some good ones. Well, she made them and my father-in-law had the queerest look on his face when he ate them—and my husband was flabbergasted. They were awful!

How she could deliberately make them so bad, I'll never know. Also, she told my husband that she had had to listen to criticism of her cooking when she was first married and she didn't believe in it. When a man marries, she said, he can't expect his wife to do everything the way his mother does it, and he might as well learn to get accustomed to his wife's way of doing things, as he has a lifetime of it ahead of him!

I think she certainly was a "good sport." Also, I have never had my cooking compared to my detriment since then.—Mrs. W. D., New York.

* * *

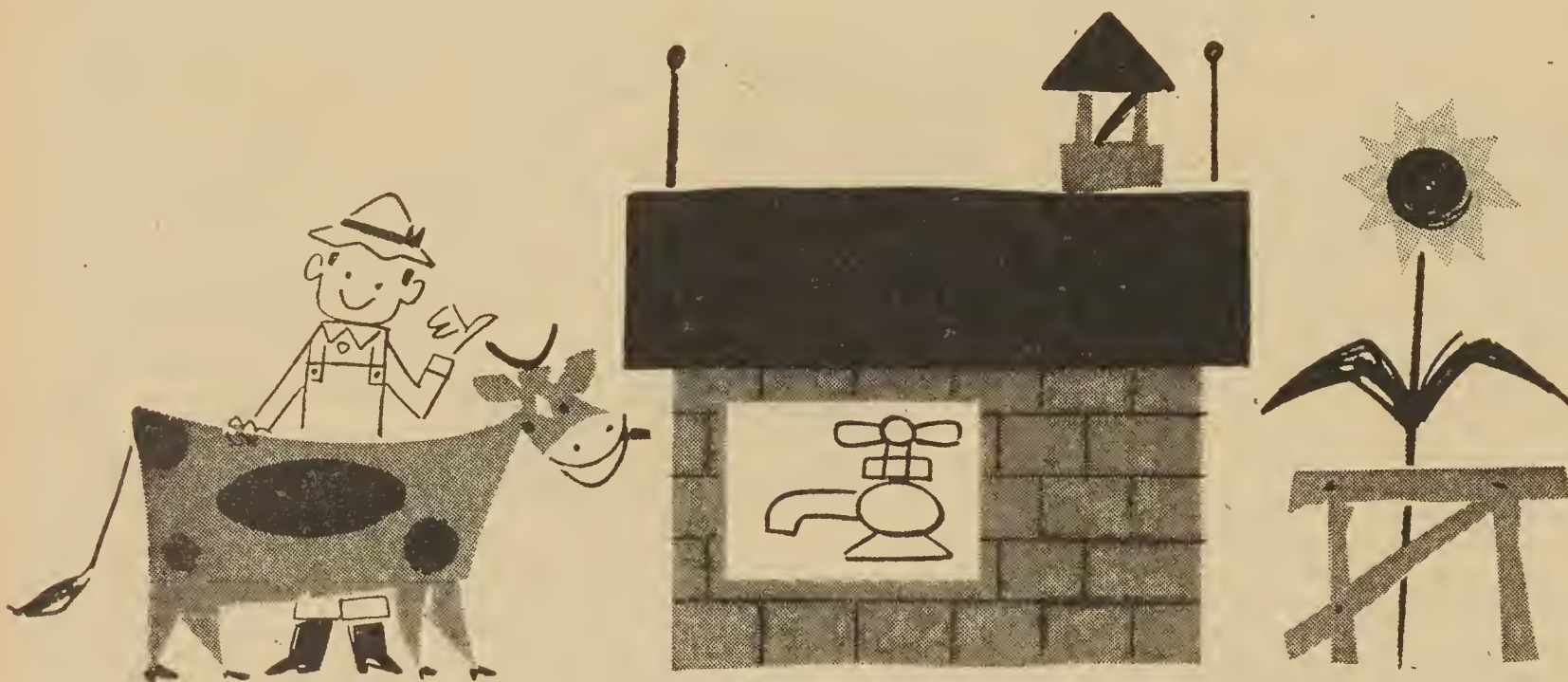
WANTED TO "BOSS"

OUR DIFFICULTIES with in-laws began when we returned from our honeymoon. I was an only son with several older sisters, and we all live in the same town, but in different houses, and I am in business with my father.

It has irritated me for years that my sisters think of me as their baby brother whom they want to boss and advise—and they set out to do the same with my bride. On their advice, we dealt at the same stores they did. We used the same laundress. But when we bought new furniture instead of accepting some old pieces the family had discarded, and when my wife began to do as she liked in our own home, the sisters were furious.

They jumped on my mate with both feet, accused her of extravagance, criticized her clothes, the way she ran our house, and the food she served. Finally, I blew up. I declared I would order them all to stay away from our house, but my wife took a stand. She suggested it would be good for our business to divide our trade, and Dad agreed our switch to other merchants would be a good idea. We bought a washing machine and let the tale-bearing laundress go.

My wife asked my sisters for recipes for the things they said I liked best.



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NEW YORK STATE  ELECTRIC & GAS

and she consulted them about little things that didn't matter one way or another, but it pleased them. Sometimes we acted as baby-sitters for my married sisters. And I took one brother-in-law to my club and taught him to like golf.

In short, we went all out to win the family's approval for the new in-law. When Junior came along, my wife sought my sisters' advice about infant care. Soon, they were eating out of her hand.

We'd proved the truth of the old saying that "It's easier to catch flies with molasses than with vinegar." It works—even with in-laws. — Mrs. S. C., Florida.

FOLLOW RUTH'S EXAMPLE

ENTREAT me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." So we read of Ruth speaking to her mother-in-law in that lovely story in the Bible. If as daughters-in-law we would all try to follow Ruth's example, how much happier we could make our in-laws.

You asked for stories of "in-law" problems. I am happy to say I have none. My mother-in-law, who is my next door neighbor, is a peach. When our house burned four years ago, Mom opened her home up to us with our two lively youngsters and another on the way. This more than doubled her work with more cooking and more dirt being tracked in by little feet. This was not a new experience to her, as during the war years she took in her own daughter and family.

She is always ready to do whatever she can for us. When I feel I can't make a pie good enough for a church supper, Mom does it for me. Although she is one of the best cooks I know, she often praises my cooking and always eats as though she enjoyed my dinner. We never have to get a paid baby sitter with Grandma so handy and willing.

When we planned and built our new home, she never once told us how it ought to be done. In fact, I wish she might have just once voiced either approval or disapproval.

And yet though she's always ready to help when we need her, we do not step on each other's toes and meddle in each other's business. In other words we live our own lives and have our own interests. My husband is not tied to his mother's apron strings either, although he was head of her family until our marriage (his father died when the family was small).

So I say three cheers for a wonderful mother-in-law! Her secret of being such? Well, all her married life she lived with and cared for her own mother-in-law, who made life anything but pleasant for her. So I think Mom must have learned from her own unpleasant in-law experience, and have thought, "When I become a mother-in-law I shall try to be the best." And she has succeeded!—Mrs. J. McM., Penna.

WORKABLE RULES

AT MY age, and with my experience of having all my daughters-in-law live with me at some time, I feel able to give a few workable rules for the older person:

1. Be polite at all times and under all conditions, pleasant or otherwise.
2. Watch your conversation. Change from "my and mine" to "our and ours." Never complain.
3. Never nag and rarely ask the in-law to do large or hard jobs around the house. If she is the right kind, she will learn by observation. If she is not so inclined, why cause irritation?
4. Go ahead with important work such as meals, laundry, cleaning, etc. If you get no help, never complain to

the men! They always take the side of the younger woman!

5. Be the scapegoat! Let the younger woman save face. Rather say, "I forgot; I didn't do, etc."; but rarely, "you forgot."

These rules aren't easy but they do no harm to anyone and make for harmony. Once I felt like going elsewhere to work rather than stay at home, but after thinking it over, I remained. I never complained either to my husband or to my sons.—Mrs. M. E., New York.

THREE RULES

THESE three rules for "in-law" harmony were evolved from experience while my mother-in-law lived in our home seven years, and when a son and daughter-in-law and two children lived with us over two years:

1. Never give advice unless it is requested — and then sparingly, and do not ask prying questions.
2. Give each individual as much privacy as possible—a place where each can be alone and undisturbed.
3. Work in different areas whenever possible, thus avoiding too frequent contacts which often cause frustration, irritation, and misunderstandings.—Mrs. H. W., New York.

SEPARATE ALTHOUGH TOGETHER

AGING in-laws moved to the upper floor in our house. Their house was sold and the money helped support them.

Later, one left alone, moved to a downstairs apartment of two rooms, arranged purposely.

Meals at our table or on a tray, a few extra doors installed for privacy, and satisfactory heating system made us separate, although together.

One alone does not need a complete kitchen, so a hot-plate, a few dishes, and glass jars of supplies make it easy to have breakfast or supper alone at the desired hour. One regular good meal for the dinner makes the meat and vegetable problem easy here.

Kindness and cooperation are necessary.—Mrs. R. M. T., McFalls, Maine.

KIRK APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF PLANT INDUSTRY

EDWIN W. KIRK, of Brighton, Monroe County, has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, to succeed Harold B. Little, Saratoga Springs, who retired October 1.

Mr. Kirk, whose salary will be \$8,390 annually, has been Farm Labor Coordinator in the Department since August 1, 1955. He is also Acting Albany Area Agricultural Administrator and serves as Executive Secretary of the Interdepartmental Committee on Farm and Food Processing Labor, a nine-agency group.

Prior to joining the Department of Agriculture and Markets in Albany Mr. Kirk was associated for 12 years with the Eastern Production Region of the Birds Eye Division of General Foods Corporation with headquarters at Rochester, New York.

Mr. Kirk's early life was spent in West Seneca, in Erie County, where he attended elementary and high school. He was graduated from Teachers College in Buffalo in 1932 and has pursued graduate work at Alfred University and Albany Teachers College. Prior to his association in the food industry, Mr. Kirk was engaged in the field of public school teaching, having held positions at Brookfield and Hornell.

Mr. Kirk will continue to administratively represent the Department of Agriculture and Markets in the field of farm labor.



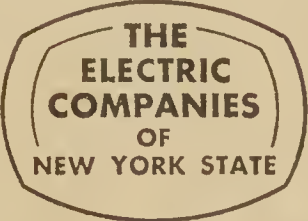
WHERE'S THAT HURRICANE NOW?

The U. S. Weather Bureau keeps you posted through its new radar, facsimile, and teletype hurricane warning facilities over **RURAL RADIO NETWORK** four times daily—at 6:25 a. m., 7:15 a. m., 12:15 p. m., and 6:15 p. m.

EMERGENCY STORM WARNINGS are broadcast on short notice over RRN direct from the USWB expert meteorologists, usually every two hours, on the even hour (8 a. m., 10 a. m., noon, 2 p. m., 4 p. m., 6 p. m., 8 p. m., 10 p. m.).

KEEP TUNED TO YOUR FAVORITE RRN, STATION FOR UP-TO-THE MINUTE WEATHER INFORMATION FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

These broadcasts are brought to you over RRN as a service by



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields

Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

WINTER DAIRY PLANS

IT WILL be necessary to adjust to the feeding of rain damaged hay. Counting on the usual improvement in haying weather as summer advanced, somehow we got too much good hay in the drystock barn and too much brown hay in the milking barn, when the weather went into reverse. Some of the brown hay includes second cutting alfalfa. We're in a fix, and don't know yet the best way to turn. Probably will remain in a fix, even though all the first cutting was taken earlier than usual, which means less woodiness.

For the 3rd or 4th winter we plan to feed 1 to 1½ lbs. a day of dried apple pomace to each milking cow. It is extremely palatable and will be sprinkled on top of rain-damaged hay. As yet we're not sure that dried apple pomace prevents ketosis but are beginning to believe it helps. Only one of our cows is inclined to ketosis and she's had it once or twice on pasture as well as in winter. A good cow too, is No. 311. At 2½¢ a lb., apple pomace is attractive as a tonic feed.

Mastitis is within manageable proportions even though we apparently can't drive it out completely. The New York State Mastitis Control Program has greatly helped us to subdue the very bad situation we had 2½ and 3 years ago. This program, operated from East Aurora and supervised from the Veterinary College at Ithaca, is carried out in co-operation with our local veterinarian Dr. Guile of LeRoy, when he is available.

Cow No. 297 was overlooked when at no time in 10 months did she present herself for breeding, and in consequence still remains open without examination for possible correction. She produced 12,580 lbs. milk, 476 lbs. fat in 305 days without carrying a calf. It is too low a record for her on basis of past performance, and, since she was one of the former mastitis cows and may be damaged, she probably has little future as a 7 year old. To the beef auction for her in October. The cost of keeping a non-milking cow for a year is well above \$200, according to Dr. C. D. Kearl, in charge of farm cost accounts at Cornell. I accept his figures.

Grass silage will be available at the same time as corn silage for about half of the winter feeding season. Both grass and corn silages are of top quality, in contrast to the weathered hay. Our thought is to feed the brown hay as long as we have the high legume grass silage, and, to the extent its location will permit, to save the best hay to feed with corn silage after grass silage has been used up. This year for the first time, in 20, we don't have enough of the latter, in relation to the damaged hay. In line with the practice at Brigham Farms and its tremendous average production, we like to have both kinds of silage to feed the same day, when possible.

For the 10th consecutive year we are raising calves without any fresh

milk whatsoever, once the colostrum has been taken from the cow by the new born calf. The entire herd was raised on milk replacement food, one or another of 2 brands, and the size of cow is fully big enough for our stanchions, with some a little too large. However, last winter's crop of calves, following the milk replacement feeding stage, was removed to an out of sight place and neglected by a big boy we had. The calves, on pasture since late July, show it, and the boy is no longer with us.

CORN-OFF-THE-COB

WHEN SWEET corn is under discussion, English people call us barbarians from our habit of gnawing corn-on-the-cob. They say that when in the act of eating corn we look like savages to them. Well and good say I, in the knowledge that sweet corn can't even be grown commercially in the cool climate of the British Isles, and this may suggest a little jealousy on the part of our English cousins.

Quite apart from the appearance of a cob gnawer at his act, I've made a belated discovery which moves me to support corn-off-the-cob. When cut off correctly, it tastes better! More important, if anything can be more important than taste or flavor at the table, is the fact that I can eat 50% more when corn is cut off! I realize that such a statement is really a confession of gluttony, but let it ride.

The reason for greater appetite lies in the fact that off-the-cob corn contains much less fiber. Fiber lowers the intake capacity of the eater, and may distress him later. So for reasons of personal satisfaction alone I'm all for corn-off-the-cob. And of course the man around the house is almost sure to be asked to do this extra and quite unnecessary job. There are probably better ways, but here's mine.

Select a big knife and put a really sharp edge on it. With kitchen tongs lift an ear from the kettle which has been set off the fire. Shake the ear to drain off water and then hold it upright in a hot bowl. With the big knife shave off the tops of 2 rows of kernels, making short strokes for accuracy. If more than 2 rows are taken at one time, the action will be deep enough to cut off too much fiber. So on around the ear. Then turn the knife in the hand and with the back of it scrape out the delicious contents of the kernel shells, bearing down hard. That's it, except for adding creamery butter, salt and pepper. Tuck this in the back of the mind for next year, and have plenty of sweet corn.

SCREENINGS

It was not a good year for winter barley in the barley part of New York State. In adjoining fields of identical quality and more or less same treatment for the past 6 years, we had yields of 45 bu. for Hudson barley and 51 bu. for Genesee wheat. Ordinarily Hudson barley should outyield Genesee wheat by 15-20 bu.

One authority blames the hard winter and icy spring. Another claims a disease peculiarly damaging to winter barley appeared this season. Our barley seemed to be alright before heading,



CORN AT HAYFIELDS

A September 8th dark day view of Cornell M4 corn with Spinky, who is about 5'10" in height. The picture was taken at this spot because we were in a hurry and it was most convenient for the photographer, Spinky and myself. The average of the field is a little taller and the stand a little thicker than here. In foreground note stubble from which corn has been field chopped for feeding fresh. Ryegrass cover crop doesn't show clearly in the stubble but it can be observed in the standing corn. A week later bird damage was found on the ears in this M4 and also in a patch of Michigan 250. Just enough damage to hurt a little. The corn shown received a sidedressing of liquid nitrogen.

and it had the benefit of 85 lbs. of ammonium nitrate applied in mid April. We don't know what happened.

DuPuits alfalfa seed was broadcast in early April upon our 22 acres of winter grains. Such a method is not the best way to seed alfalfa, yet the catch is good, thanks to a moist season in our area, which is traditionally the driest part of New York State in summer. The DuPuits variety is living up to its reputation for vigor and now rises well above the wheat stubble.

Volunteer red clover has given DuPuits real competition on the barley side of the 22 acre field, from which 2 cuttings of red clover were taken in 1954. It being new, we just had to try DuPuits, knowing in advance of buying the seed last spring that the variety will be ready to cut in June of 1957 two weeks before it will be convenient.

Maturity of fall crops has been retarded from lack of heat, especially the absence of warm nights. Bean dealer "King" Cole of Avon said he expected no pea beans before Sept. 20 or later. Normally thousands of acres are ready for harvest in early Sept. and almost always a field here and there around Caledonia is uprooted at the end of August.

The real concern is corn, which has been dreadfully slow to ripen. Our own

corn will make it if the normal frost date of Oct. 10 prevails, yet there will be little time to spare. Cornell M4 for grain and silage is slightly ahead of Ohio K62 for silage only. Michigan 250 is ahead of both, and is a good corn for the Northeast.

Reports vary, but, for us Garry Oats sown April 25 yielded 70 bu. and stood up well. Great year for successfully seeding ryegrass cover crop in corn. Henry Bibus in Central Jersey had ryegrass seeded in corn by airplane, well after final cultivation, and it germinated.

In mid September the sight of nitrogen-starved corn is everywhere at hand throughout the Northeast, and nowhere more marked than in New York State. Lack of enough nitrogen is now showing a little in the M4 field opposite Spinky's home at Hayfields, about which I wrote a month ago. It lacks a deep green color, this is in spite of the enormous amount of organic matter plowed down.

Sidedressing nitrogen would have paid in higher yield of ear corn for feeding. In this partially free country we don't have to sidedress anything, even when we pass up dollars by not doing so. God Bless America, where we can proceed against as well as for ourselves!



—Photo: Democrat and Chronicle

CENTURY FARM OWNERS

These men and their kinfolk were honored as Century Farm Families at the 124th annual meeting of New York State Agricultural Society on Jan. 18, 1956. L. to R. they are, Homer Ogden, Livingston County; Merwin Lang, Cortland County; Willis A. Phillips, Niagara County; Stephen M. Lounsbury, Tioga County. Each year the Society makes awards to 4 families. The 125th meeting will occur at Albany on Jan. 16, 1957. Spencer Duncan, Dept. Agr., State Office Bldg., Albany, is Secretary, receives nominations and refers them to the 4 members of Century Farms Committee for investigation. The longer a family has held and operated a farm the better, but great weight is placed also upon how well the farm is now operated, and the efforts of the family in support of the many good causes in every neighborhood.

I WAS JUST FIGURING...



How is a COW like a termite?

A cow is like a termite because they can both live on cellulose. Exactly what cellulose is, I can't rightly say, but it's the bulk of the wood that the termite eats, and it's the bulk of the roughage that a cow eats. And what's unusual is that animals can't digest it very well... and yet termites and ruminants somehow live on it!

What actually happens is that both the termite and the cow have little critters inside of them, micro-organisms like bacteria, that can digest and live on cellulose (fiber). The by-products of these billions of "bugs" feed the cow... and eventually, the bugs themselves are digested by the cow. So these micro-organisms (I call 'em "bugs") convert fiber into food... right in the paunch. They turn cellulose into protein and carbohydrates that the cow can use.

That's why nutritionists say, "Feed the rumen and the rumen will feed the cow." They mean that the healthier the rumen organisms are, the better off the cow will be. If you "starve" the rumen organisms by not providing all of the nutrients they need (especially the trace minerals), they may die, or fail to reproduce, or get "taken over" by bad cells. Then you've got trouble.

Most of the time the deficiency is not so bad that it shows up as malnutrition or sick cows... just as wasted feed. The rumen activity is too weak to "digest" all of the roughage a cow eats, so it just passes on through, unused. So she'll need a richer diet of protein and grain to hold her milk production. (This is where you'll save on grain and supplement by pampering the rumen.)

If the worst happens, and the rumen life becomes very weak, you'll have a real sick, under-nourished cow on your hands.

Actually, when you're feeding a ruminant you have to balance TWO diets, not just one. You have to make sure that the rumen bacteria get the special minerals that THEY need to flourish, and of course you have to be sure that the animal gets the minerals and vitamins that it needs for its own body functions.

And that's just what the Watkins Dairy Supplement does. By looking out for the health of the rumen organisms, the Watkins Dairy Program can save up to half the feed cost. Lets you save on both grain and protein because she'll get MORE FOOD VALUE out of roughage. And you get this highly fortified dairy supplement for less money than you'd pay for supplements of comparable quality because you can "mix-your-own."

The dairy supplement I'm talking about is mixed from Watkins Min-Vite for Stock, a MINeral-VITamin concentrate. Why not talk it over with your Watkins Dealer? The talk's free... only the Min-Vite costs money.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

Service Bureau

I KEPT THE DOLLAR

Some time ago I answered an ad in our newspaper for addressing cards at home. In answer I received a letter with a request for \$1.00 to pay for more information and pictures.

In our yesterday's A.A. there is a notice concerning just that kind of a deal which is really just a fraud.

I am sending the letter I received to you so if others receive the same information they will know what to do about it. Needless to say, I didn't send the \$1.00. I am looking to earn, not to give away, my dollars.

Inquiries about home work companies are starting up again. However, we have never recommended them. We don't put much faith in companies that promise work that you can do at home and then, the first thing they ask for is money. It has been our experience that they are interested in getting a sum of money for a little information or a few materials, then they lose all interest in you.

We agree that our subscriber was wise to hang on to her dollar.

— A. A. —

NO "PRIZE"

"When is a prize not a prize?" The answer may be when a young man comes to your door or you get a phone call informing you that you failed to win first prize in a contest you entered. "However," he says, "you did win a consolation prize which enables you to buy merchandise at a reduced price."

In such cases the chances are you are not getting a bargain because the price is first increased and then reduced. This is a clever sales appeal based on "Something for Nothing." Before you accept such an offer shop around and see what the article will cost at some other store.

— A. A. —

JUSTIFIED SUSPICION

"The other day a man drove into the yard and said he was a septic tank cleaner. I told him my husband was away and he asked if he could look at the tank and I said he could. After he looked at it he said it needed cleaning and he would do the job for \$25.00.

"I was a bit suspicious as I did not recognize the name he gave me and the tank on the small truck he was driving was about twice the size of an ordinary hot water tank, which seemed too small to me. Besides that, it was painted white and was so clean it didn't look as if it had ever been used to clean a septic tank. I wouldn't bite on his proposition and, unfortunately, did not take his license number or even note for sure whether it was an out-of-state license.

"I thought my experience might result in the use of caution by some other subscriber. I feel certain that if we had accepted his proposition the job would not have been done properly."

On a similar case one subscriber reported that after the cleaner had been paid, he investigated and found that the cleaner had dug a hole but never had actually opened the septic tank; consequently, the money paid him was entirely wasted. In most areas there is a local septic tank cleaner, well experienced, and where you can find him if something proves to be unsatisfactory.

— A. A. —

ADDRESS WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Frank Arthur Rush, 64, whose last known address was Hartford Estate, Valhalla, N. Y.? His sister is anxious to locate him and she says he may be working at some other country estate, perhaps as a veterinarian.

CALIFORNIA?



See twice as much...at no extra rail fare!

Make it a bargain "Circle Tour". Travel Northern Pacific's scenic route across the Northwest to or from California—and pay no more rail fare than via the direct route!

Aboard the Vista-Dome North Coast Limited, you'll see spectacular scenery—the rugged Rockies, the evergreen forests—from any one of four Vista-Domes. You'll enjoy extra service, too—the attention of a friendly Stewardess-Nurse who'll look after your comfort.

With low Family Fares, it costs less than you think to take this wonderful trip. For full details, write Northern Pacific Railway, Room 534 International Bldg., 630 5th Ave., New York 20, N. Y.

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Yes, we want to send you FREE a 30-day supply of high-potency Vitasafe C.F. Capsules (a \$5.00 value) so you can discover for yourself how much healthier, happier and peppier you may feel after a few days' trial! Each capsule supplies your body with well over the minimum adult daily needs of the 11 important vitamins, plus 11 minerals, choline, inositol and amino acid.

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You can use these Capsules confidently because strict U. S. Government regulations demand that you get exactly what the label states—pure ingredients whose beneficial effects have been proven time and time again!

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With your free vitamins, we will send you complete details of an amazing new plan that provides you with a 30-day supply of vitamins every month for just \$2.00—60% less than the usual retail price. But remember—you're not obligated to buy from us now or ever! The supply of free capsules is limited—so mail coupon today!

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Each Daily C. F. Capsule Contains:

Vitamin A	12,500 USP Units
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Vitamin C	75 mg.
Vitamin B1	5 mg.
Vitamin B2	2.5 mg.
Vitamin B6	0.5 mg.
Vitamin B12	1 mcg.
Niacin Amide	40 mg.
Calcium	30 mg.
Pantothenate	4 mg.
Vitamin E	2 I.U.
Folic Acid	0.5 mg.
Calcium	75 mg.
Phosphorus	58 mg.
Iron	30 mg.
Cobalt	0.04 mg.
Copper	0.45 mg.
Manganese	0.5 mg.
Molybdenum	0.1 mg.
Iodine	0.075 mg.
Potassium	2 mg.
Zinc	0.5 mg.
Magnesium	3 mg.
Choline	31.4 mg.
Bitartrate	15 mg.
Inositol	10 mg.
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Compare this formula with any other!

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Please send me free a 30-day supply of the proven VITASAFE CF (Comprehensive Formula) Capsules, and full information about the VITASAFE plan. I am not under any obligation to buy any additional vitamins, and after trying my free sample supply, I will ACCEPT OR REJECT the benefits and substantial savings offered by the VITASAFE Plan. In any case, the trial month's supply of 30 VITASAFE Capsules is mine to use free.

I ENCLOSE 25¢ (coins or stamps) to help pay for packing and postage.

Name

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This offer is limited to those who have never before taken advantage of this generous trial. Only one trial supply per family.

FREE



ONE TUBE OF **TARGOT**[®] MASTITIS OINTMENT with each five purchased

Right now your dealer is making a *special offer* that will help you blast mastitis—and save you money at the same time!

He will give you one free tube of TARGOT with each five tubes you purchase.

This offer is limited so get your supply of TARGOT today to have on hand for immediate use when your strip cup says "Mastitis."

Most mastitis "flare-ups" occur from now on when cows are freshening and are back in the stanchions for the winter months.

Many good dairymen who have one or two cows with a tendency toward mastitis infuse each quarter with TARGOT while the cow is dry as a valuable precaution.

This special FREE TARGOT offer is being featured by your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer *right now*. Get yours today.

TARGOT contains 4 powerful antibiotics to fight mastitis-causing organisms — wonder-working **AUREOMYCIN**®-Chlortetracycline, Penicillin, Neomycin and Dihydrostreptomycin.

TARGOT is stronger — but gentle.

TARGOT helps save udder tissue and gets the cow back on the milking line faster.

Get yours and save while this limited offer is in effect!

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OCTOBER 20, 1956




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ASSURING the FUTURE of the FAMILY FARM
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**Business and
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NINTH ANNUAL FORUM

When Hay is Poor...



that's when Feed Quality really pays off

SUMMER sun—or summer rain—made it tough this year for Northeast dairymen to harvest a normal hay crop. Variations in both quantity and quality are wide from region to region. Net result: about the same total amount of hay as last year, but nearly half the hay is of lower quality.

Replacing Hay Quality

Roughage is so important in milk production and maintenance that any decline in quality calls for careful attention. If your hay is of lower quality than usual, you can replace lost feeding value by:

- 1) Increased use of good silage
- 2) Feeding more grain per cow

Extra grain, of the same protein level you normally feed, will do the job. However, with

protein ingredients relatively cheap, an 18% feed may cost less than one of lower protein. Compare prices before you decide. *But this is important:* if you do not increase total TDN intake with silage or grain, you most certainly should feed more protein, even up to 20%.

TDN is the Key

Total digestible nutrients for the least cost is your goal—from hay, silage and grain. That's why it pays to insist on G.L.F. Dairy Feeds. You are *sure* of what's in a G.L.F. bag . . . you can *see* the TDN content . . . it's printed right on the tag.

And G.L.F. means *quality*—that gives you the most milk per feed dollar. All ingredients are carefully chosen, laboratory tested, mixed with precision machinery. In any bag of

G.L.F. mill-mixed formula feed you will never find feed screenings—or off-grade ingredients of any kind.

This winter . . . when hay is poor, that's when top quality feed really pays off. See your local G.L.F. Service Agency for the right feed to fit your special situation.

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CALF STARTER

G.L.F. Calf Starter—the herd builder that leaves you a bigger milk check—is now available in new 50-pound paper bags, as well as 100-pound burlap. Contains aureomycin to prevent scours and increase feed efficiency.

*This Winter be sure you are getting
Quality that pays off on the Farm*

G.L.F. DAIRY FEEDS



From the Editor's MAILBAG

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS DOES NOT PAY

HAVE been impressed by the fine editorials in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST dealing with the matter of too much government, but it seems to me that some very important angles have been neglected, especially in regard to the great power and reclamation projects in the West.

They have been so advertised and embellished that their real significance and value, or lack of it, have been lost sight of. As you have remarked, the government has nothing except what it has acquired by taxing its citizens. In this case, the farmers of the eastern part of the country, as well as others, have been taxed to build great irrigation and power projects in the West and the former with no other purpose than to raise produce that will compete in the market with the eastern farmer.

To make matters worse, the demands of our present population did not warrant such an expansion and there was not sufficient market for such an increase. Then again, the people of the eastern part of the country must be taxed to buy the surplus of billions of dollars worth and pay a million dollars a day for its storage. Also the power developed under government management is sold for less than the cost of production and so more tax money is needed.

If the government had kept out of this matter, these projects would have been gradually taken up by private enterprise, as the population increased, making it a paying and much needed venture, with increasing demand. Instead of the present surplus and uncertainty, the market would have kept pace with production and what is now a liability would have been an asset.

These blunders have been bad enough, but the ones mentioned are not. In building these great dams, a storage space has always been allowed for the enormous amount of silt, which comes down with the roaring torrent of those rivers and is precipitated in the quieter waters of the dams in great quantities. However, there is a limit to the capacity of this storage space and authorities tell us that in the course

of fifty years or so the dams are destined to fill up with silt and be no longer useful except in connection with wild life and recreation.

At about the time that these dams fill up and become obsolete we may expect (if the present rate of increase of population should still continue) that the present rate of production may be needed. But at about the same time these dams will have lived out their cycle and become obsolete. Let us hope that at that time private enterprise will be allowed to go ahead and make a paying venture of the matter.

But here is another sad part of the project with which they will be faced and I wish especially to stress this point. The best sites have naturally been chosen for the dams, erected by the government, and we may hope that there may be improved methods of engineering by that time, which may help private enterprise to make the most of the poorer sites which will be available, and that the public of that day will have become aroused to the fact that government in business does not pay.

—Arthur W. Gibbs, Hackettstown, N. J.

— A. A. —

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A PIONEER?

IN 1797 John E. Roe erected a log cabin in Virgil, split planks and laid a floor, peeled bark for a roof and bargained with a man to lay it on. He also cut and stacked some swamp grass. He then paddled down the river homeward.

The next winter he and his wife came from Oxford with a sleigh, a young cow following. Arriving at what is now Messengerville he found the Tioughnioga River high. There was only one dwelling, a Mr. Chaplin's. What to do? Roe secured Chaplin's hog trough and ferried his wife over. The horses, being urged in, swam across with the sleigh. The cow followed and made the shore after a great struggle.

That night, the horses being tied to the sleigh, they ate the cane bottoms of the chairs to allay the keen demands of appetite. The snow was two feet deep and no track, and the whole day was consumed in getting to their new home. Arriving, they were surprised to find their cabin without covering and the snow as deep inside.

The snow was cleared away, a fire built against the logs, the horses and cow secured inside with some of the wild hay before them; some blankets drawn across the beams for a covering, and thus their first and several successive nights were passed. Does anyone want to be a pioneer? — Dayton L. Phelps, Cortland, New York.

— A. A. —

WANTS OLD AUGER

THERE is a saying here in our neighborhood that if you don't know, or are unable to find out, just inquire at the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. So may I ask you a question? It is about an old fashioned T Auger. Do you know where I can get one? I have tried several places, but failed so far, and I know you get around quite a lot. There must be lots of farmers that have these augers and may never use them.

I want it to bore holes in hewed posts. I have quite a hobby of hewing and boring fence posts. They are white cedar and sometimes quite soft so the expansion bit shifts, as it cuts only on one side and has no back worm for a guide. The auger must be 2 1/4 inches as I use for rails 1 by 6 in the rough.

—H. M. Bothers, Schroon Lake, N. Y.

COUNTRY STORIES

The Same Cow

By George S. Edmonds

SOCIAL relief investigator was checking up on some families on a list who were receiving substantial aid and also on children of school age who were not enrolled in any school.

As he was interviewing a poor mother with a large family, where the need for such aid was very apparent, he became aware of the reasons why some of the children were not attending school.

One boy in particular seemed to be borderline intelligence and his mother was making excuses for him by saying that it was the result of his having been kicked by a cow when he was younger.

The boy, anxious to corroborate his mother's statement, said, "That's right, mor, and the same cow kicked the whole family."

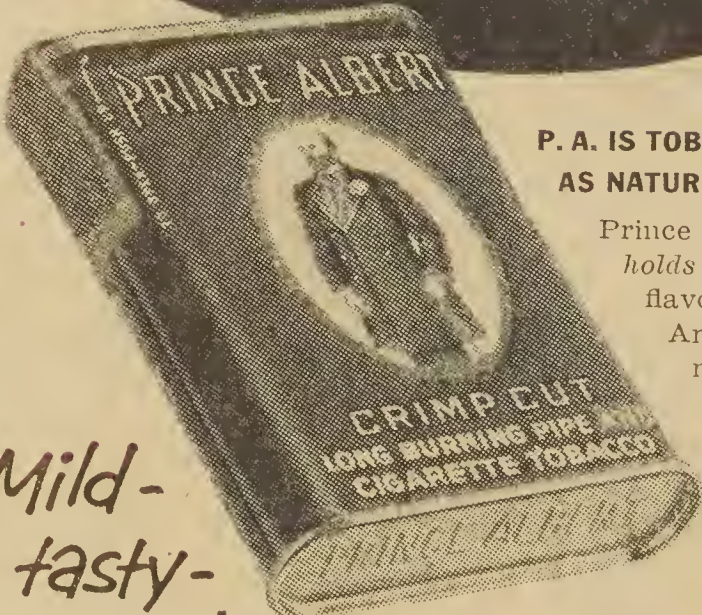
FOR RICH, NATURAL FLAVOR.....

P.A. IS TASTE-TESTED
by more smokers than
any other smoking tobacco
AND APPROVED



Another Pipe Smoker Praises P. A.'s Natural Taste!

"You can't beat Prince Albert for real pipe-smoking enjoyment," says Garland E. Keasler, chief carpenter. "Pipeful after pipeful, P. A. gives me natural tobacco taste."



P. A. IS TOBACCO
AS NATURE MEANT TOBACCO TO BE!

Prince Albert's special process holds and heightens the natural flavor of fine, choice tobacco. And P. A. is crimp cut to pack neat and firm in your pipe. Taste-test P. A. yourself!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.,
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Mild-
tasty-
so cool
smoking

PRINCE ALBERT

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WHY A FORUM ISSUE?

THIS MAKES nine years that we have published a special issue emphasizing the need of preserving our American liberties. In all of our other issues for many years we have been calling your attention to the fact that we are losing our freedoms by turning so rapidly to socialism or other "isms", and away from Americanism.

These constant demands for a false security and for government handouts have resulted in big government, with all of its inefficiency, bureaucratic regulations, and high taxes. To turn this leftish trend back to the right, and back to the principles that made America great, in fact, to save free enterprise, requires closer teamwork among agriculture, business leadership, and every American citizen.

That is why we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have been pounding these principles for so many years. That's the reason for this issue that you now hold in your hands. This year we are emphasizing the theme that the family farm is the heart of America's free enterprise. We are particularly proud of the picture on Page 1 because it illustrates this theme by showing a county agricultural agent helping a young farm couple to help themselves. Self-help is the only real help.

Read this Forum Issue all the way through. Save it and read it again and again. Then think. But don't stop there. Act! Act by voting, act by keeping in close contact with your representatives in the state legislatures, and in Congress. It is your country.

I AM TIRED OF PAYING TAXES

IN 1086, William, the Norman conqueror of the Saxons, caused a survey or census to be made of all property in England. The survey was so exacting, and the people felt so bitterly about it, that they called it the Domesday Book, because, like the day of doom, it spared not one.

It recorded every piece of property and every particular concerning it. "Not a rood of land, not a peasant's hut, not an ox, cow, pig, or even a hive of bees, escaped." With the knowledge provided by this survey, the King was able to lay exorbitant, destructive and ruinous taxes.

My friends, we are not far from that situation right here in America at this moment. Although I have had salary increases, I am actually getting much less income in purchasing power than I got thirty years ago. That goes for you whether you know it or not. Even if you don't pay income taxes, you are paying through the teeth dozens and dozens of hidden taxes, and the politicians are constantly figuring new methods of taxation.

Like millions of other citizens, I am tired, sick, and discouraged with the constant increase in taxation. I am tired of working, like all the rest of you, a larger and larger part of my time for government, which uses my money even against my own interests.

I am tired of paying taxes to give away to other countries, who turn about and curse us at the first opportunity.

If this is reactionary, if that is being an isolationist, make the most of it. I just happen to like my own country better than others, and I know we are headed down the wrong road with too much government, too much spending, too much taxation.

Whether you agree with me or not, turn to

By E. R. Eastman

page 18 and read what Dean Hollister of the Cornell School of Engineering says about big government and its costly inefficiencies. Read what he says about what it is costing you. And then follow his suggestions. As a member of the second Hoover Commission, Dean Hollister knows what he is talking about. Let's stop being sheep and stand up on our legs and protest to our representatives before it is too late. All you have to do is to write your representative that you expect him to support all of the recommendations in the Hoover report. They are all good.

Also, vote against every politician of any party who stands for spending more and more of your money.

I AM GOING TO FIGHT

SOME OF you may not like this straight from the shoulder opinion, but I am going to say it anyway, because I believe it:

Any man or woman of voting age and physically able who fails to vote is not worthy of the privilege, is not true to those who made our liberties possible, and is not handing on the torch of our liberty to our children and the other generations to come.

You may say as sometimes I feel, "What's the use? The politicians are running the show, and my vote doesn't count."

But it does, especially if we vote intelligently, not as our fathers did but in the light of our present problems and with our knowledge of those problems and how the candidates stand on them. Too many candidates on both sides are basing their chances of getting elected on promises, on "give-aways." I shall vote for the one who makes the least promises, for the very good reason that he is promising to give away my property as a taxpayer. No politician gives away his own money. And I have come to the point where I am going to fight every inch of the way when government takes my money to give to somebody else.

IDAHO POTATOES NOT ALL GOOD

MANY CONSUMERS think that Idaho potatoes are the best that can be bought. But if you were a consumer living in the state of Idaho, you wouldn't think so.

The Idaho potatoes that we buy here in the East are all good quality because they are carefully selected before they are shipped. Idaho ships only about 60% of its potatoes. Those that don't come up to the grade are consumed locally.

One of the problems with eastern growers is that it is easy for us to ship all grades, good and bad, to our nearby markets, and the consumer knows little about selecting the better grades. Eastern producers can produce just as good potatoes as do the Idaho farmers.

BEST WISHES, DON

IT IS logical and right that Don Watson should follow in his father's footsteps as the new editor of the New England Homestead.

Like his father before him, Don is fully equipped both in his knowledge of farm problems and particularly in his sympathy with and understanding of farm people, to be a great farm edi-

tor. We of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offer congratulations and best wishes.

STILL NEED WATCHING

A GOOD poultryman told me once that he hated to be away from home for more than a couple of days because just as sure as preaching his birds would slump in laying. He had good help, too. The point was that the owner gave just that little extra care that makes the difference between success and failure.

Now with the coming of so much automatic equipment it may follow that the poultryman will not spend enough time in the pens, carefully watching his flock to stop trouble or solve problems even before they arise.

I WILL SAY "NO"

ON ELECTION DAY, November 6, you who live in New York State will be asked to vote Yes or No on two propositions.

The first one provides for a \$500,000,000 bond issue to pay for highways. It will probably bring a gas tax increase. If we are to continue to drive cars, we must have roads. I hate to, but I will reluctantly vote Yes.

The second proposition should be stamped with both feet. It will authorize an additional \$100,000,000 State debt for government low-cost housing. The housing would be built for families with incomes from \$3,750 to \$8,000 a year or more.

Such people can pay for their own homes, and as a taxpayer I resent being asked to help them do it. The proposition is completely socialistic, absolutely unnecessary. I shall register a great big NO on the ballot, and hope you will do the same. To help defeat this proposition is alone enough to make you want to vote.

GOOD FOR EVERYBODY

THE SCHOOL milk program, now starting its third year, is getting results. That is good both for dairymen and for school children.

Evidence is available proving that children getting a poor diet at home have gained much in health since milk was used regularly in the schools. On the farmer's side, fluid milk consumption last year was 10,000,000 pounds above the year before in New York City alone.

Unfortunately, less than half of the schools are taking advantage of the school milk program. It would be easy for you as a dairyman and for your leaders, to find whether or not milk is being used in your local school, and if not, to suggest its use to your board of education and principal.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IN THE last issue I had a little piece addressed only to men and turned it bottom-side-up so that the women wouldn't read it. As you might expect, they couldn't resist the temptation. Some of the squaws are squawking. Here is what one of them has to say, Mrs. Barbara A. Vought of Lake Lucerne, N. Y.

You dirty wigwam—end to end,
You rip-um clothes that squaw has mend,
You eat the stew me cook so hot,
Until your belly look like pot.
Me perfect squaw, me one fine mate,
But buck has now depreciate.
Full value once—new rate arrange . . .
Old buck has 90 cents for change.

And may all your papooses be acrobats.



CITIZENSHIP QUIZ*

By ALMA DENNY

On Citizenship Day thousands of new citizens will gather in public places all over the nation to recite the Oath of Allegiance. As candidates for naturalization, they have been required by law to prove to the satisfaction of examiners that they understand the fundamentals of our history and of the principles and form of our government. The occasion may be a good time for those of us who received our citizenship the easy way—thanks to our parents—to see how well we can answer the kind of questions asked of the alien who seeks to become an American. Here are questions drawn from manuals designed to prepare the candidate for his examination.

I

True or false? (The candidate draws a line under a Yes or No attached to each statement.)

- (a) The President has the authority to declare war. Yes. No.
- (b) Bills to raise money must start in the Senate. Yes. No.
- (c) Benjamin Franklin was President of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787. Yes. No.
- (d) Must people in the United States belong to a church? Yes. No.
- (e) The first ten amendments to the Constitution are known as the Bill of Rights. Yes. No.

II

Place a check mark before the word or group of words that correctly completes the following statements:

- (a) The Bill of Rights protects
 - () all the people of the United States.
 - () only citizens.
 - () only non-citizens.
- (b) The National Government can use authority which
 - () is given to it by the Constitution.
 - () is not given to it by the Constitution.
 - () it receives from the states.
- (c) Congress can tax goods shipped
 - () from one state to another.
 - () from a state to a foreign country.
 - () from a foreign country to a state.
- (d) The President of the Senate gets his office by
 - () election of the Senate.
 - () election of the people.
 - () appointment of the President of the United States.
- (e) If both the President and the Vice President should be removed, which of these persons would become President if he had the necessary qualifications?
 - () Majority Leader of the Senate.
 - () Speaker of the House.
 - () Secretary of State.
- (f) Authority to set up a village or town government is delegated to the community by
 - () the county.
 - () the nearest large city.
 - () the state.

(g) The Constitution may be amended by

- () a two-thirds majority vote in each house of Congress plus majority votes in the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states.
- () a three-fourth majority vote in each house of Congress plus majority votes in the Legislatures of two-thirds of the states.

III

Can you

- (a) Name the one and only advantage a native-born citizen has over a naturalized one?
- (b) List five rights of a U. S. citizen?
- (c) List five duties of a U. S. Citizen?
- (d) Tell the difference between a citizen and a national?
- (e) Name the thirteen original colonies?
- (f) Figure out how long it would take to replace completely a 100 per cent Democratic government by a 100 per cent Republican government in Washington?

IV

Answer the following questions:

- (a) The three branches of our government have powers which give them control over each other. What is this system called?
- (b) In what three ways can a state raise money to do its work?
- (c) What power does a city government have which is not held by a county government?
- (d) Three English language documents comprise the sources of the great body of Federal law. What are they?
- (e) When an ordinary citizen thinks "there ought to be a law," how can he start things moving?
- (f) If no Presidential candidate receives a majority of electoral votes in the regular election, how may a President be elected?
- (g) How can a law be passed without the President's consent?
- (h) The President can be impeached. How many have been?

(Answers will be found on page 47)
*By permission of the Author and the New York Times.

SPEAKING OF 'BIG BUSINESS'—

An Alarming Situation

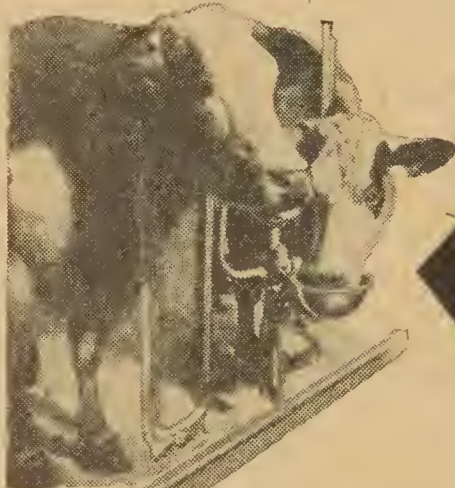
Despite the alarming fact that government competition with private enterprise threatens the basic rights and liberties inherent in our economic system, there remain hundreds—even thousands—of examples of it.

In the Defense Department alone there are some 2,500 commercial and manufacturing establishments providing services and turning out goods in competition with private business, the Hoover Commission has found.

Urging adoption of the Commission's recommendations for economy and efficiency in government which, it is estimated, would save the taxpayers some \$5.5-billion, Senator Norris Cotton of New Hampshire recently suggested that voters urge their Congressmen to adopt the Commission's recommendations, and added:

"No King ever wielded a scepter more powerful than a 5-cent pencil in the hands of an American citizen when he sits down to write his Congressman or Senator!"

For housework



...dairying

..just plain livin'



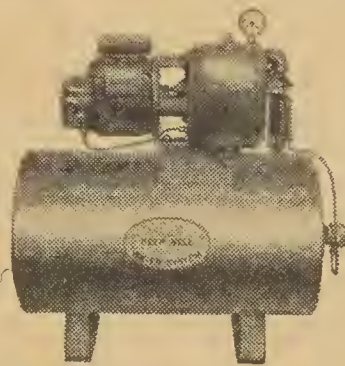
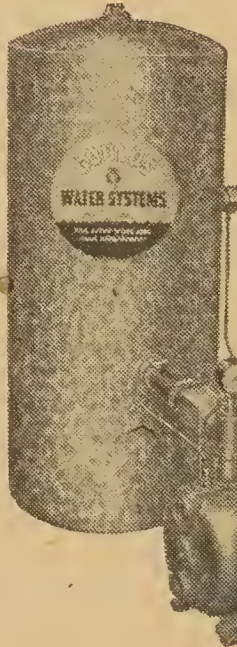
Pump Performance is the Pay-off!

We don't have to tell you how much running water can add—in profit, convenience and comfort—to any farm today. But we would like to point out that the dependable, economical performance of your pump is the heart of your whole operation. That's why the Goulds line is important to farmers everywhere. For dairy-ing, raising stock—for any kind of

farming—there's a specially built Goulds pump or water system that will do the job best. There's a Goulds for you, no matter what your running water needs or source of water supply. Goulds engineering know-how—developed through 105 years of experience—has developed a complete line of today's most modern pumps.

Write us, or see your Goulds dealer tomorrow.

GOULDS PUMPS INC., Dept. U-8, Seneca Falls, N.Y.



GOULDS
1/2 H.P. Deep Well Jet
Famous "Jet-O-Matic"
features at rock-bottom
cost.

GOULDS tank-mounted
water systems

Low-cost, quality pumps for
shallow or deep wells.



GOULDS Balanced-Flow Jet
Tankless, with self-
adjusting capacity
for shallow wells.

GOULDS water systems

for every farm and home need

PROFITS Make Jobs

By ROGER BLOUGH

Chairman of the Board, United States Steel Corporation

THE principal beneficiary of the profits made by private enterprise is unquestionably the working man. Those who claim to be the working man's friend and yet try to convince him that his primary economic mission in life should be "to cut those profits down to size," are endeavoring to hoodwink the laboring people of the United States.

Profits constitute far more than the one and only source of every job in American business and industry. Profits have provided the working people of America with the "mechanical slaves" to relieve them of the back-breaking toil their forefathers knew; have lessened hours of work and more than doubled hours of leisure; have greatly increased job safety, multiplied purchasing power steadily over the years, created new jobs and supplied the most enduring and reliable guarantee of job security.

Profits, in short are the well-spring of all capital investment, and capital investment, under our economic system, is the fountainhead of all job opportunities.

At U. S. Steel's newest facility, Fairless Works, near Morrisville, Pa., an investment of about \$65,000 in plant and equipment was required for each person presently employed in that works.

But just as it takes capital to provide the tools that create a job, so it also takes sales to supply the profits which support that job after it has been created. And last year, at U. S. Steel, it took \$15,300 worth of sales to maintain the job of each man and woman on our payroll, exclusive of those engaged in construction. Most of this \$15,300, of course, went to pay for the wages, the materials, and the other costs of producing our finished products. And when all those costs had been met, only 9 per cent profit remained.

Every penny of that profit went to provide or support jobs of some kind. For when you stop to analyze it, there is no place that a profit can go except into a job. If it is used to replace existing facilities, it maintains jobs that already exist. If it is used for expansion, it provides new jobs. If it is paid out in dividends, it is either spent—thus giving work to the man who produced the product purchased—or it is saved and invested in new tools of production and new jobs.

While all thoughtful working people understand that a company no longer able to make a profit must soon go out of business, they sometimes do not realize that, as a result of inflation, a company can earn what appears to be a very substantial profit, and still "wither away and die" because the earnings were not large enough to pay

for the replacement of plants and facilities as fast as they wore out.

In order to be adequate, profit must be large enough to cover the inflated cost of replacing existing facilities and protecting existing jobs, so long as present unrealistic depreciation provisions remain unchanged in tax law. It must be large enough also to provide or attract the capital necessary to expand production and create new jobs, new products, and new sales, and must provide a dividend large enough to pay the

shareowners in the business a fair return—or a rental, if you will—upon the tools and facilities which they have already supplied to the workers.

— A. A. —

What Free Enterprise Really Is

"IT'S A LOT of little things—and some mighty big things, too. But in a nutshell, it's our right to live our own lives, run our own jobs and our own businesses in our own way—without interference.

"It's our right to criticize the government, bawl out the umpire, or make a speech on the public square. It's our

right to travel when and where we choose—to work or not, as we please.

"It offers opportunity to anyone who really wants it. It rewards thrift, hard work, and ingenuity. It thrives on competition, and raises our standard of living. It encourages invention, stimulates research, and promotes progress * *

"It offers us a chance to save and invest and build and grow.

"Under free enterprise men who have faith in an idea can take risks to develop it. Our railways started that way. So did the motor industry—and oil and steel and aviation and scientific mechanized farming.

"Free enterprise made small shops and factories into big ones—and then

Controls stubborn mastitis starving disease germs to

Nitrofurazone in Pen-FZ kills mastitis "bugs" before they can build up resistance

No succeeding generations survive to fight back

Many dairymen feel their mastitis treatments seem to be less effective now than when they first came into use. More and more "stubborn" cases are encountered. Often, several extra tubes of ointment are needed to produce even a temporary improvement. Flare-ups are common . . . milk checks cut.

These dairymen report increasing concern about the development of a "new type" of mastitis. Hardy, resistant bacteria survive treatment, fight back and interfere with complete recovery.

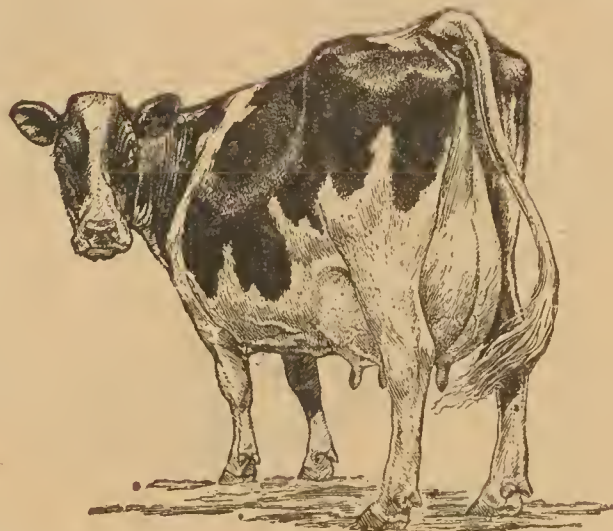
If this has been a problem on your farm, there's new help at hand . . . an entirely new treatment, called Dr. Hess Pen-FZ. It contains nitrofurazone, one of those man-made, germ-killing nitrofurans, plus low-level penicillin.

These two germ fighters team up in Pen-FZ to produce a new type of treatment . . . one that takes up the fight against mastitis where the "wonder drugs" left off . . . and does its job in an entirely different way.

Most old-style treatments attempt to do their job of reducing mastitis by merely holding down growth of bacteria. This leaves the real clean-up to the cow's own natural body defenses, which are not always adequate. With Pen-FZ, nitrofurazone takes over. Actually KILLS bacteria . . . does its mastitis-fighting job by forcing bacteria to *starve themselves to death*, immediately.

The result, as demonstrated in over 10 years of testing: no significant bacterial resistance to nitrofurazone. That's one reason why field reports from dairy scientists and dairymen show Pen-FZ to be a highly effective mastitis treatment which can control even stubborn mastitis cases and flare-ups.

Dairy management from the business angle combines sound practices with new medication

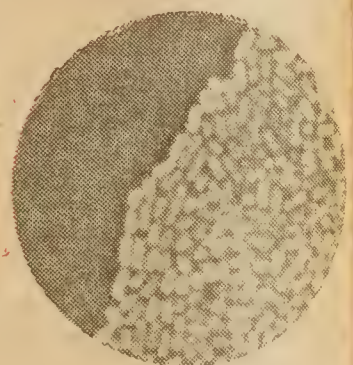


Mastitis control is more than medication alone. That's why Hess & Clark urges you to follow the program outlined here.

1. Milk cows in order . . . healthy cows first.
2. Use Detecto net or strip cup.
3. Wash teats and udders.
4. Milk rapidly.
5. Use milker correctly.
6. Keep milker clean.
7. Remove sources of cow injuries.
8. Buy only young replacement stock and isolate at first.
9. Have your veterinarian periodically test your herd for mastitis.
10. Use the right treatment . . . Pen-FZ.

Ever see a germ off feed?

Actual microscopic photographs before and after treatment with nitrofurans.



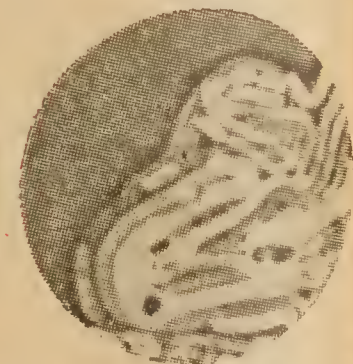
NORMAL GERMS . . .

Normal bacteria, when unhampered by drugs, grow in an orderly pattern. They thrive and multiply such as these common disease-causing organisms.



GET SICK . . .

When treated with the nitrofurans, germs get sick, go "off feed." Some die immediately. Others grow distorted, swell up and start to die.



AND DIE

But it's a losing battle, the end of the road for profit-robbing disease organisms. Unable to feed or multiply, germs starve to death and disintegrate.



My prehistoric monster turned out to be that Jersey cow we buried years ago!

started more small ones. And now America is out-producing every other country in the world, hands down—and is doing it faster and better.

“Yet in spite of all this, some folks would like to change our American way of doing things—and rebuild our whole country under a new and different system. If they had their way, Tom here wouldn't own his store. He'd be registered, and told how to run his business by some bureaucrat who probably never tended store in his life.

“Ed's farm would belong to the state, and Ed would be told how to run it and what to raise by someone he wouldn't even know.

“Jim would be working for a state-owned factory—with his wages frozen.

“We fellows aren't rich—and probably never will be. But we've got a lot of self-respect and religion and decency and common sense. We own our own homes and farms, have cars, radios, televisions, and a lot more of the luxuries of life than millions of people living under fancy political systems and planned economies in other countries.

“Frankly, I don't like the name ‘free enterprise’ for the system under which this country has grown great. I'd rather call it *American* enterprise, because it's the most American thing we have. It really is American. Let's keep it.”**

From a statement by Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.

UNDERSTANDING Is Priceless

THE AVERAGE city dweller, working in an office, department store or industrial plant may rebel a little about paying 60-cents a dozen for eggs and 70-cents a pound for sliced bacon. And yet perhaps bacon and egg prices wouldn't seem to be too high if the city family's bread-winner had to himself tend the laying flocks, raise the hogs, and process them, and at the same time wrestle with the unending problems of farming.

The average farmer, when he comes to town, may gnash his teeth about paying \$3.25 for a good axe to clear his uplands; and he may explode in dismay

over the \$2,000-price tag on a tractor with which he could raise more corn, to produce more bacon hogs at lower cost. And yet he might have a different attitude if he visited a foundry and tractor factory and saw the huge investment necessary in tools and operating capital; and if he understood the multitude of problems facing today's highly competitive business and industrial management.

“Farm-City Week”

If the farmers and the city folk could swap places for a little while, no doubt mutual understanding and respect would improve. But I'm afraid the public as a whole would be seriously dislocated for that short time. Something, however, is being done. An ambitious human relations program is being undertaken. It is spearheaded by the several thousand local clubs of Kiwanis International, a civic organization dedicated to community service for God and country. Last fall the Kiwanis clubs sponsored the first nationwide observance of “Farm-City Week.” It brought together rural and urban people for the specific purpose of achieving a better mutual understanding. The venture is being repeated this year.

All over America 4-H and F.F.A. boys and girls are seeing—many for the first time—the inner workings of industries and retail establishments, and the cultural and economic life of the city dwellers. At the same time Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and other urban youth groups are touring the farm lands around their cities; and businessmen are taking a day or two off, and, in many cases, having lunch or dinner with farm families and then touring a farm to see how it is operated.

Everybody Cooperating

Every segment of the American public is being drawn into this effort to establish acquaintanceship and understanding between rural and urban America. Actively participating are the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Medical Association; and, in fact, virtually a Who's Who of American industry, business and commerce. Employee groups, both organized and unorganized, are active in the programs. Public and private schools and colleges, and P.T.A. groups are participating.

An important result of such mutual understanding and respect among farm and city people, at least at the moment, is that it defeats one of the chief strategies of the Communist Fifth Column in America. The Reds and their helpers are trying to divide the people of America, pit group against group. Their tactics are to create confusion, and promote jealousies and hatred between groups. Thus the Kiwanis-sponsored “Farm-City Week” is strengthening America, striking a blow against the Red tyranny.

ases by death

ere's why many old-style treatments are less effective today

You wonder why mastitis treatments seem to be losing their punch, why experts report three possible causes:

Several kinds of germs cause mastitis... not a single kind. That's why Pen-FZ has proved effective. It contains nitrofurazone and penicillin — completely different combination of drugs—that's effective against a broad range of mastitis organisms.

Some bacteria — just like flies — breed strains resistant to former powerful treatments. Yet, in over 10 years' testing, no significant case of bacterial resistance to nitrofurazone developed. Nitrofurazone KILLS germs. And a dead germ cannot breed resistance.

Many old-style mastitis treatments do their best job against “strep-type” germs. As a result, strep-caused mastitis has decreased, giving other types of mastitis a chance to multiply. Pen-FZ has a proved effectiveness against strep and other types of mastitis germs.

Pen-FZ assures effective protection

You need a powerful drug combination to knock out the mixed infections and resistant organisms that cause mastitis today. Pen-FZ does the job with an effective, 2-way punch. First, it supplies mighty-but-mild nitrofurazone. This two-fisted germ destroyer destroys the four kinds of bacteria which most commonly cause mastitis. Knocks out strains which become resistant to antibiotics. Second, Pen-FZ contains low-level penicillin to team up with nitrofurazone for greater germ-killing power. That's why Pen-FZ gives guaranteed effective results.

Those lifesaving nitrofurans

germ killers that last, from ...



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Get free extra tubes of Pen-FZ from your Dr. Hess dealer

No product has really proved its worth until you measure results on your own farm under your own herd conditions.

That's why your Dr. Hess dealer is offering extra tubes free for a limited time to help you get acquainted with the benefits of Pen-FZ.

If you act now your Dr. Hess dealer will give you 2 full-size tubes free with the purchase of 10.

When used as recommended, Pen-FZ gives guaranteed effective results or your money back.

Field trials show effectiveness of Pen-FZ

Pen-FZ with nitrofurazone has been tested by agricultural college dairy experts, bacteriologists, members of milk marketing associations and dairy farmers. A typical example is this test by the bacteriology department at a leading state university.

Nitrofurazone and 3 antibiotics were compared for activity against total of 760 bacterial cultures isolated from infected udders. Ratings against staphylococcus cultures were: (1) nitrofurazone, (2) antibiotic A, (3) antibiotic B, (4) antibiotic C. Against strep cultures: (1) antibiotic A or nitrofurazone, (2) antibiotic B, (3) antibiotic C.



PC-6-1

HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio



“So why don't you come right out and say I should go on a diet!”

Your Problems Can Ruin You Unless—

By E. R. EASTMAN, Editor of American Agriculturist

SEVERAL times a year, when I am traveling on a train or plane, or at other times when I am alone, I like to set down some of the problems that bother me and take a good look at them. Some of them perhaps I can do something about if I think about them; others I might just as well stop worrying over because there is nothing I can do.

So now let us look at some of the public and private problems of these times that are worrying you and all the rest of us, and then consider some of the possible remedies.

Big Government is Dangerous

I would put big government at the head of the list as our most dangerous public problem. We, the people, are mostly to blame for what we have. We have demanded that government do more and more of the work that we should do ourselves. Result: a tremendous army of public employees, with laws and regulations that have destroyed many of our liberties.

This is a big country, and our population is rapidly growing. So we do need more government services than we once did. But we have gone much, much too far down the road to socialism. State socialism is only one or two degrees away from communism, where government does all, and the people have no rights. I have no complaint about the thousands of government employees who are working hard and conscientiously to do a good job. It is the trend and the system that are wrong, not those who are doing the work.

Taxes Can Destroy Us

One of the direct results of too much government is the ruinous tax situation. I warn you with every bit of emphasis which I have that if we don't stop the mounting tax rate it will ruin us all

individually and as a nation. The power to tax is the power to destroy.

Don't think you can escape, no matter how low your income is, for in addition to the direct taxes, you are paying far more than you realize because of the thousand-and-one hidden or indirect taxes that are part of the cost of practically everything you buy. Most of us are working from one-fourth to one-third of our time just to pay taxes. The expenses of the Federal government alone have risen in a short 25 years from 3 billion to 60 billion dollars and now take 20% of the national income. This does not include the cost of local and state governments.

Personally, I think the policy supported by both Republicans and Democrats to give away our shirt to foreign nations is absolutely wrong and ruinous. Loan money to a friend and see what happens. If he is unable to pay it back soon, he will avoid you, and you will lose a friend. The same principle applies to nations. Several of the very nations whom we have helped are now stabbing us in the back. By loaning billions to foreign countries we are making enemies and ruining ourselves.

One of the direct results of too much government is the increase in taxes due to government ownership and operation of business that should be done by private enterprise. Government-owned property is tax exempt. This takes billions of dollars of property off the tax rolls. The effort of the socialistic politicians to have the State of New York take over and operate the additional power from the Niagara River is a good example of the state socialism I am talking about.

It is estimated that it will take about \$400,000,000 to finance the development of the additional Niagara power. If private industry puts up that capital the State will not have to, and the income from the securities floated to finance it will be fully taxable. More than this,

the complete project would return to the State an estimated \$23,000,000 a year in taxes, every cent of which, of course, would be lost to taxpayers if the State does the job. But the State, aided by some socialistic Democratic and Republican leaders, will do it. The people have lost the battle for free enterprise.

All over America socialistic-minded politicians are crowding the taxpayers into more and more of these state and federal projects which are completely contrary to our free enterprise system, and for which the taxpayer pays and pays through the nose.

Subsidies Mean Loss of Freedom

Take a look at another problem. Subsidies.

Farmers are interested in this subject, and they of course have just as much right to subsidies as anybody else. But it should be remembered that more than anything else subsidies have got agricultural prices at the low point where they are. They have piled up government surpluses, have caused big farmers to raise great quantities of grain for the government storehouses instead of for feeding livestock. Dairy-men and poultrymen pay for these subsidies in higher prices for their feeds.

It is a basic principle of economics that nothing is ever really free. That is true of subsidies. We will pay out more than we ever get back from them because the money has to be raised by taxes before it can be paid out in subsidies. Subsidies are dangerous, because they are always followed by regulations, controls, and loss of basic liberties.

Don't think, either, that the farmers are the only citizens who get subsidies. The practice is widespread. A Wisconsin economist has just come out with a recommendation that Federal aid should be given to all industries hurt by changes in the U. S. tariff policy. Uncle Sam is no Santa Claus. Every cent that he pays out to some special group he must collect in taxes from the people. And what he pays is of course far less than what he gets, because of the costs of administration.

Where are taxes going to stop? I'll tell you. They will end in utter ruin for the United States unless the people wake up and realize the danger.

Our High Personal Debts

When I see great numbers of parked cars, or watch them roll past my farm home by the thousands, my first impression is that Americans are rich. Then that nice feeling is followed by the knowledge that too many of those cars are not really self-owned. Millions of us are living on an economic policy of "a dollar down and a dollar a month." Did you ever stand dominoes up in a row within reaching distance of one another and then tip the one on the end over? That's what could happen with our economic system should a few creditors get scared, begin to close in, and start a panic.

A problem not quite so serious as some of those I have mentioned, but still a problem, is, what are we going to do with all of the automobiles? Where are we going to park them? How are we to use them with any safety without the slaughter they are now causing on the highways? Where are

we going to get the money to pay for the upkeep of the roads on which to run the cars?

A problem that we all need to look at more carefully with our minds and our consciences is that of class and racial prejudices and hatreds. The terrible civil war this country once experienced was built on almost exactly the same situation as now exists in the South. I don't think that we are going to have a civil war. I do think that among us we need more tolerance and understanding, more thinking and less emotion. Is it any wonder that there are wars and rumors of wars among the nations of the world when there is so much hatred right among ourselves here in America! When you hear of the awful things said and done, or listen while two politicians of opposite parties lambaste each other, all of them Americans, is it any wonder that the communists point to America and say to their people and to their satellites "We told you so!"

What About Our Young People?

There is the problem of juvenile delinquency. I think the younger generation is on the whole better than mine. But is there any wonder that there is delinquency among the young folks when there are so many homes so many wild parties, so many places these young people frequent where heavy drinking is practiced every day and at every opportunity by their parents and other adults who should be setting an example?

Closely connected with juvenile delinquency are the child labor laws which make it very difficult indeed for young people to work, or for the employers to hire them. For a healthy boy and girl a reasonable amount of work is the best way to keep them out of mischief.

Fears Fill the Asylums

Just about the worst problem of all is the feeling on the part of so many of us of insecurity, the feeling that something dreadful is hanging over our heads, and liable to drop on us at any moment.

It is disturbing indeed to note the large percentage of people in mental institutions. In spite of the fact that we have nearly everything to be desired in a material way, and that we are richer than the kings of old, we are still restless, dissatisfied, unhappy.

So much for our problems, or at least for some of them. I could mention others, and so could you. But let us see what if anything we can do about some of them.

Let me say first that in spite of all of our problems I am not pessimistic. Every generation of Americans has had its troubles. America is still the best country in the world, and we do have some liberties left. In spite of our debts, we are still the richest people on earth. It is late, but not too late to do something about solving our difficulties, providing the American people will come out of their complacency, indifference, and selfishness and recognize that we are going downstream about as fast as we can, and that it is very possible for us to go over the falls, as have other great nations before us in the world's history.

As I have already pointed out, our greatest danger is big government. And big government is caused by people grabbing for more and more gravy which they have not earned, aided and abetted by self-seeking politicians both Democrats and Republicans.

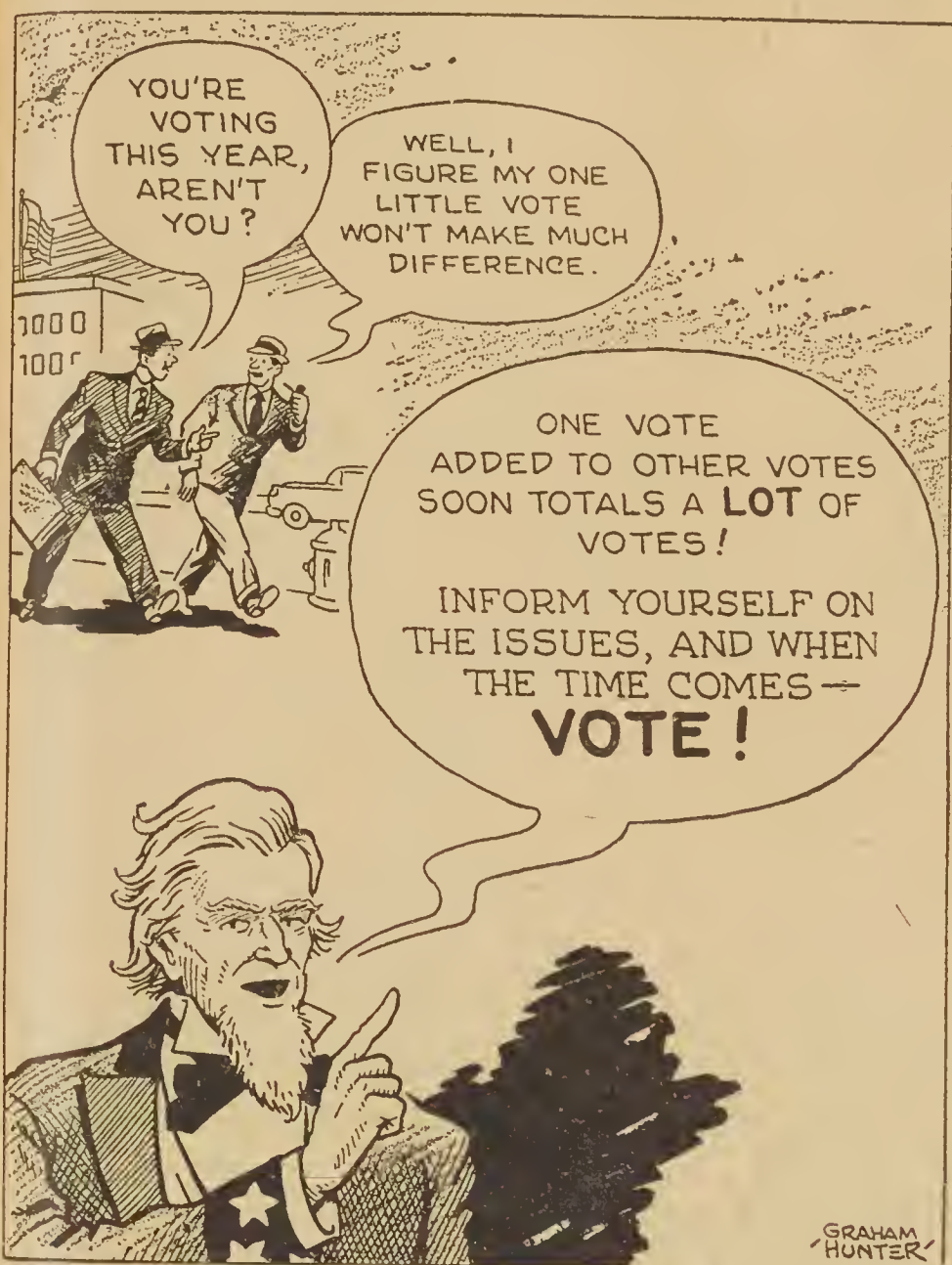
Think!

What can we do? First, WE NEED TO THINK. No matter how important our daily work is and the necessity for making a living, our liberties are far more important, for their loss will mean the loss of everything we hold dear materially and spiritually. I am dis-

➡ The church is the symbol and the foundation of the religious and political liberty on which our Republic rests. How firm are we keeping the foundation that our fathers built with so much toil and sacrifice?



YOUR VOTE COUNTS!



urbed by the attitude of many of my business and farm friends, who agree that conditions are bad and dangerous but who refuse to give any thought, time or effort to the betterment of the problems. The time may come, my friends, when you will wish you had while there was yet time, to do something.

WE NEED TO VOTE — AND TO GET OUT THE VOTE.

It is disgraceful as well as alarming that in a republic only half of the voters avail themselves of the privilege. If you lost that vote and all that stands for, you would go underground to get it back. Stop and think that it cost our ancestors to achieve religious and political liberty. Do we have to get so near the brink of the falls before we make sacrifices to save our freedoms? Why not do something before it is too late?

It is not my business how you vote. It is my business as an American citizen that you do vote. As far as I am concerned personally, I do not and will not always vote the way my father did. Conditions have changed. I will not be a slave to any party line. I have fought and I will continue to fight for principles, and for the men I think will stand up for those principles irrespective of their party. As a matter of fact, many of my opinion leaders of both parties are guilty of violating basic American principles.

Voting Is Not Enough

And necessary as voting is, it is not enough. You cannot settle all of your problems on Election Day. They need thought and action every day. Personally I resent having nothing to say about the candidates, amendments and propositions that appear on the ballot on Election Day. But I'm to blame if I didn't attend the local political party meetings, listen, "sound off" when necessary, and make up my mind independently.

The same principle applies to school meetings. They and the New England town meetings are just about the last

local democratic institutions we have left.

If you are a parent, join your Parent-Teacher Association, or some other school group. Attend, and without being a crank, make your views and wishes known. If you pay no attention to your schools, what right have you to whine if you think your children are not being properly educated?

A way to meet farm problems is to join and work with the farm organizations and cooperatives. At the present time the farmer is having harder times almost than anyone else. As I see it, about the only answer to this problem is: first, run your farms on good business principles, and second, help yourself through the general and cooperative organizations. Alone the farmer can do little about his markets. Attend the meetings of your organizations and take part. If the leaders don't do as a majority of the members think they should, throw them out. You can do it—but not by staying home and carping.

Your Brother's Keeper

No matter how busy you are, find time to work with your neighbor to do a good community housekeeping job, and to support your church. Tennyson, the great poet, said years ago that we are "heirs of all the ages." That is truer today than ever, especially so far as material, mechanical gadgets are concerned. But we haven't kept our spiritual progress up to the material. We must find a way—and soon—to balance material progress with spiritual progress, or we may commit national and world suicide by our own marvelous gadgets.

A personal philosophy and a deep faith in God and your church is about the only answer to the feeling of insecurity. Thank God, we are beginning to recognize this. Churches are better attended in proportion to population than ever before. In spite of our racial and class prejudices, the majority of us are trying to be "God's chillun," to follow the Golden Rule, and to do right by our fellow man. We must try even harder.



Almost Indestructible. 95-bu. NEW IDEA No. 17 is the biggest, huskiest ground driven spreader on the market. Its steel end-gate and wide steel flares, running the length of the box, take the shocks of mechanical loading from the NEW IDEA-Horn hydraulic loader, and come back asking for more.

The roughest, toughest spreaders of them all

New Idea spreaders give you finest shredding, widest spreading . . . and a full year guarantee.

For over 56 years, NEW IDEA has produced quality manure spreaders to fit your farming needs. They do the job best. That's why farmers have bought more NEW IDEA spreaders than any other make.

Built stronger to last longer. These NEW IDEA spreaders have a clear pine box, completely treated with water-repellent Renta-preservative. Heavy gauge steel flares and end-gate that stand up under the slam and bang of mechanical loading. Long wearing Phenolic bearings are acid resistant. Long lasting high-pressure Neoprene oil lines remain flexible, won't crack or break under rough usage. NEW IDEA spreaders have low upkeep costs, longer life, and greater value at trade-in time.

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Widest spreading. Paddles that can be replaced individually are mounted on a large diameter distributor shaft. Paddles are shaped to fling the finely shredded manure over the widest area more uniformly.

Full-Year Guarantee. With these NEW IDEA spreaders, your investment

is protected. If any part proves to be defective within a year, the part will be exchanged free of charge.

See a New Idea Spreader now. There's one that just fits your farm. Your local NEW IDEA dealer will be happy to give you more facts on these spreader models. Or, if you prefer, mail the coupon below for free detailed literature or new manure handling booklet.



Makes spreading days shorter. This giant 125-bu. No. 19 NEW IDEA spreader can do the big jobs easiest. It's the finest PTO spreader . . . anywhere. New clutch lets you disengage distributor and cylinders independently of conveyor for easy cleanout.



For economy, convenience. No. 18 is the lowest priced spreader in the NEW IDEA line, yet it holds a full 70 bushels. It can be purchased with new or used rubber—or buy it on hubs and use wheels from your NEW IDEA one-row corn picker.

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A Team on Which All America Depends ----

Soil and Oil

OF ALL our great industries, it's hard to think of two so dependent on each other—and so depended upon by the whole world—as agriculture and oil. Farming is oil's best customer; and were it not for the products of the oil industry farming would come so close to a standstill that most of the world would starve.

It's no wonder agriculture is rated petroleum's best customer. In growing food and fiber last year, America's farmers used enough gasoline and oil to take a car around the world 3¼ million times—one and a half billion dollars worth! This doesn't include what they used for pleasure driving or to heat their homes. Nor does it include hundreds of products derived from petroleum such as detergents, tires, plastics, butane, propane, weed killers, paper milk bottles and fertilizer. Even the gas that makes your home freezer freeze, and the perfume on the dresser upstairs probably came from an oil or gas well!

With only a fraction of our population producing food and fiber, the consumer is directly dependent on the farmer for his very life but, in turn, what could the farmer do without oil? He no longer has horses in reserve and no one has yet been able to convert atomic or solar power to tractor use.

Even if he had the horses, how could he produce enough to feed and clothe today's population?

Without oil or horses, he'd have to go back to the hand tools in use until the middle of the last century when it took a man 21 hours to harvest a ton of hay. It would take four solid months, working ten full hours a day to harvest 60 tons! Once again, 85 of each hundred of us would have to return to farming to survive.

Of course oil alone didn't bring us our present-day high production. In fact, it was almost 50 years after petroleum was discovered over in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, before men really began to realize the power in the liquid fuel and started doing something about it in the way of engines. All during that "Kerosene Age" from 1859 until 1910, the fuel was used for little more than lighting but, thanks to new horse-or-mule-powered machines, production shot up. A man could harvest a ton of hay in four hours.

But oil has done something more than just boost our production—it has given us the extra power needed to conserve the land. Just how important this is, is told in the following article, "Beyond Conservation" secured for this Forum Issue through the courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute, and written by Wallace West.—A.J.H.

the war's end, the country seemed headed inevitably toward the same disaster that had overtaken so many others.

The dust storms of the '30's startled Americans out of their complacency. Those terrible years, when millions of acres in the Dust Bowl produced no crops worth mentioning, had their value, nevertheless. They taught us that, in the long run, you only get out of the land what you put into it, and that good tools can become weapons of destruction in careless hands.

Those lessons had a good deal to do with the haste in which Congress passed the Soil Conservation Act of 1935. This legislation marked the large-scale start of a comprehensive, nation-wide attack on problems of saving America's soil. Practical demonstrations by experts in key areas drove the attack home. They also showed farmers that the oil-powered tractors they were beginning to buy by the tens of thousands provided them, for the first time in history, with the mechanical strength needed to make conservation a reality rather than a dream.

Contouring, strip cropping, drainage, terracing, fertilization, liming, crop rotation, pasture improvement, dam and pond building, planting of woodland shelter belts, and creation of windbreaks became the order of the day. By 1940, farmers owned more than a million and a half tractors, better than a million trucks, and hundreds of thousands of bulldozers, scoop shovels, irrigation pumps, and other petroleum-powered machines.

Industry Ends Waste

The oil industry, which produces a type of "underground crop," also turned to conservation in a big way during those post-World War I years. Scientific well spacing, the most efficient flowing of those wells, and the repressuring of depleted fields with water or natural gas became established practices.

At the same time oil drilling equipment was standardized to avoid expensive duplication; catalytic crackers were invented to squeeze much more gasoline, fuel oil, and other products out of every barrel of crude petroleum; transportation and marketing systems were developed into marvels of efficiency, and a good start was made on the petrochemical industry that now sup-

plies us with everything from auto tires to plastics and even perfumes.

These and a multitude of other conservation programs, together with the widespread educational campaigns that are such important parts of them, had hardly gotten well started before another national emergency—World War II—arose to slow their progress. Again, conservation had to wait. To meet the fantastic demand for food, fiber, fuel, and other essentials despite a desperate shortage of labor, mechanization in both agriculture and industry was pushed to the limit.

Oil companies snaked pipe lines from the Southwest to the East Coast at record speeds when U-boat attacks on tankers threatened to cut off fuel supplies to war industries. Farmers, by superhuman efforts, kept millions of our allies from starving or freezing. By 1948, in fact, agriculture produced an all-time bumper crop estimated at 140 per cent over those raised yearly during the 1935-1939 period. And this gain in crop capacity still is being maintained.

When the war ended, American farmers awoke to the amazing situation that, thanks to mechanization, they were able to produce more than the peacetime market could absorb. They started creating surpluses "on momentum."

(By the end of 1956, the oil industry also will have built up an emergency excess producing and refining capacity of a million barrels daily over current needs.)

Surplus Cushion

Up to a point, surpluses are invaluable, of course. They produce a cushion of supplies in case of emergency such as few nations ever have been able to boast of. Kept under control, they raise living standards and provide more leisure and enjoyment for every one.

On the other hand, uncontrolled growth of surpluses can be an evil. No wonder then, that in the post-war years the arguments over what size they should be, and how best to dispose of them, should have become hot and hotter.

In the heat of these arguments one vital point seems to have been largely overlooked, however: creation of surpluses year after year, even in the face of drought, flood, and other unfavorable conditions, means that the science of agriculture has advanced to the point where the people of the United States can afford to put more into the land than they take out of it.

In other words, the partnership of well-informed farm population, an improved manufacturing industry that creates an endless flow of labor-saving tools, and an oil business that provides limitless fuels and lubricants at reasonable prices—plus fertilizers, insecticides, and soil-conserving chemicals—not to mention a host of other products that make life more worth living in both town and country—has made former concepts of conservation old-fashioned.

Experiments going on in oil companies and agricultural research laboratories indicate that farmers, working with ever better machines and organic petrochemicals, may soon be able to build an inch of topsoil every year. Those experiments are only one part of the many and varied contributions that oil is making and will continue to make toward the progress of agriculture, its good friend and very best customer.

Agriculturally, we are now in an enviable position where we can have our cake and eat it too. We have not only the knowledge but the power available to wipe out the distinctions between town and country living standards, to provide everyone with education and abundant leisure, to protect our soil from erosion and to rebuild land that has been damaged or that is naturally too poor for crop use. Every acre of land has become a new frontier!

Beyond Conservation

By WALLACE WEST

EVER SINCE man stopped being a nomadic hunter and turned to agriculture some 5,000 years ago, farmers have engaged in a desperate struggle to keep from starving while preventing the destruction of their precious topsoil. Until recent years—the same years that saw introduction of heavy oil-powered farm machinery—that struggle was a losing one. The deserts, swamps, jungles, and mountainsides of the world are strewn with broken terraces, silted-up irrigation ditches, and eroded fields that stand as monuments to civilizations that died when their food supply failed.

Why was it that, although the Sumerians knew almost as much about irrigation as we do, the Romans were geniuses at building drainage systems, and the Incas constructed terraces that still are engineering marvels, they could not make their lands keep on producing abundant crops? The answer seems to be that, although they knew a great deal about the techniques of conservation, they simply didn't have the power needed to tame the elements.

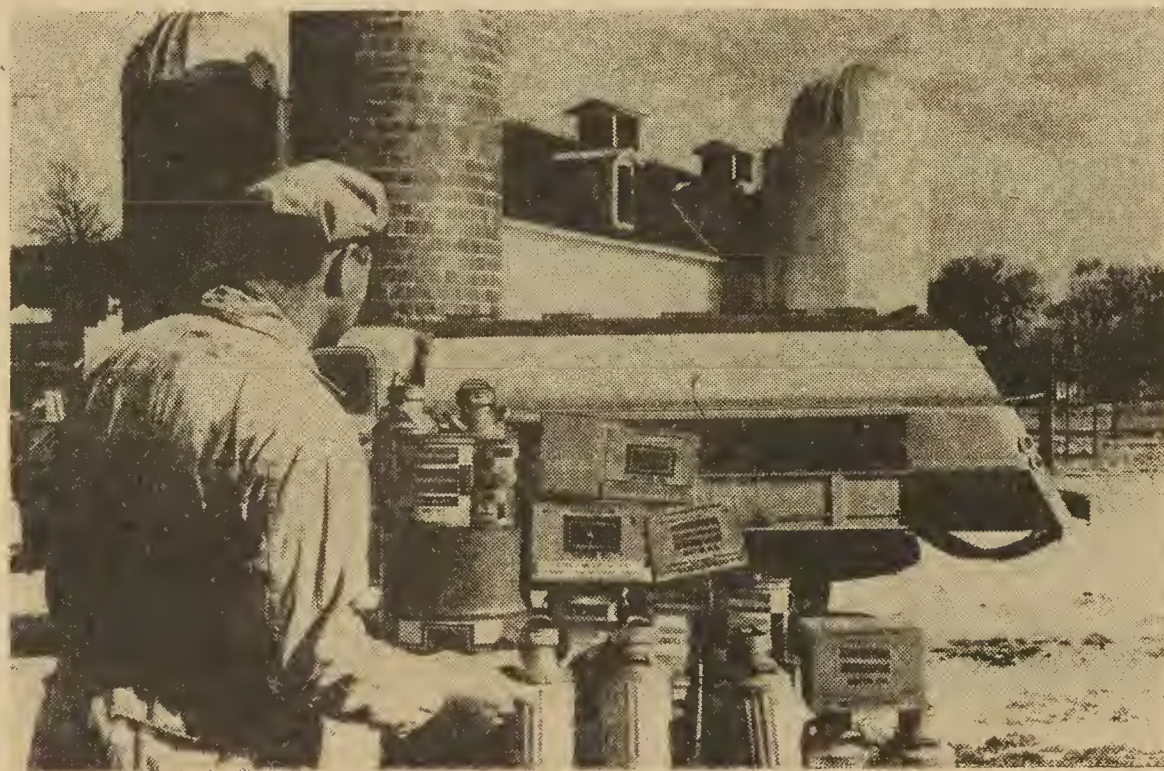
Only where slopes are gentle, and rainfall moderate, as in some parts of western Europe, did they manage to establish a balanced agriculture. In all other places, crops eventually failed, people starved, and empires crumbled.

Until the middle of the nineteenth century, many peoples were too busy fighting famine to spare much energy on the conservation of soil, water, minerals, and other precious natural resources. Invention of the moldboard plow, reaper, and threshing machine ended the fear of starvation in more fortunate parts of the globe, but enabled careless men to destroy their land far more rapidly than in the past.

In the United States a few like Jefferson, Clay, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt read the handwriting on the wall and took the first stumbling steps

toward a national conservation policy. They recognized that, as our own civilization matured, it could not continue the wasteful policies tolerated in the days of its brawling youth.

But then came World War I, when conservation was completely ignored. This country managed to produce the food, the fiber, the steel, the petroleum, and other raw materials that alone enabled the Allies to win. But to do so, it planted millions of acres that should have been left in pasture. It drilled oil wells too close together and allowed them to flow full blast although this rapidly depleted the underground pressure needed to raise that oil to the surface. It felled whole forests and did endless other things that caused conservationists to wring their hands. At



It takes more than gas and oil to keep farm equipment producing. Most of the farm petroleum service trucks also deliver special lubricants, greases, sprays and other products of somebody's oil well. Altogether, 42,000 oil companies serve America's farms and the industry calls agriculture "our very best customer."



GOING PIGGYBACK Lackawanna Piggyback, trailer-on-flat-car service, saves time and money as it speeds shipments smoothly to and from rural areas. This is just another way that Lackawanna has anticipated farm needs and provided for them.

It is no more than what you'd expect because the Lackawanna has always been concerned with farm problems and their solution.

We have taken active part in and encouraged the study of soil, climate, and markets . . . stock, labor, and tools. We have helped devise many new farming methods. Back in 1911 the Lackawanna helped organize in Broome County, N. Y., the first Farm Bureau in the United States.

We have pioneered in developing mechanized devices to speed shipments safely to markets. New type refrigerator cars protect dairy produce, vegetables, dressed meat and poultry, perishables of all kinds. Special cars transport livestock.

And of this you can be sure: as future problems come up, Lackawanna's continuing progress in transportation

will help to meet them. **LACKAWANNA RAILROAD**



They Met a Challenge

By Hugh Cosline

MC LEAN COMMUNITY CHURCH

MORNING WORSHIP 11 AM
SUNDAY SCHOOL 10 AM

All Welcome



Mr. Moody reminded the church officers that he had retired, that he wasn't as young as he used to be, and that the only way he could consider becoming their pastor was to lean heavily on their efforts.

The officers and church members accepted the challenge and Mr. Moody became their pastor. Evidence that they made good on the challenge is plentiful. At the end of the first year, the church, located in Tompkins County in central New York, received a second place award in the "Rural Church of the Year" contest, under the auspices of the New York Council of Churches. This obviously served as an inspiration rather than as an achievement of a goal because McLean Church was not only named Church of the Year for New York State for 1955, but was also named Rural Church of the Year for the Mid-Atlantic States.

Some of the officers of the McLean Community Church. From left to right: 1st row, Martin Beck, Church Chairman; Mrs. Roy Bell, Sr., Treasurer; Carl McKinney, Trustee; 2nd row, Dr. Arthur Moody, pastor; Mrs. Carl McKinney, Director of Music; Mrs. Riley Hemmingway, Teacher of Youth; Miss Clara Ann, Youth Fellowship President; 3rd row, Carl Brennan, Elder, Mrs. Stanley Skinner, Sunday School teacher; Mrs. Merton Webb, Secretary of the Women's Guild; and Mrs. Kenneth Shaw, Sunday School Superintendent.

Other officers not present included, Kenneth Shaw, Church Vice-Chairman; Herman Hodpon, Jr., Chairman of the Trustees; Mrs. Lois Brennar, President of the Women's Guild; John Hart, Chairman of the Board of Deacons; Mrs. Beatrice Hill, Church Clerk; Mrs. Lucy Bentley, Counselor, Youth Fellowship; and Ralph Chase, Chairman of the Building Committee and Trustee.



most important and the problem it presented was well on its way to solution before another task was undertaken. Here are just a few of the accomplishments during the past year:

Church membership was increased by 43, which is a tremendous achievement when you consider that the church is located in a community with a population of less than 500.

The Youth Fellowship grew from 13 to 30, with the number attending conferences doubled, and with four times the activities.

For the previous year, Sunday School

On becoming pastor of this church, Mr. Moody's first suggestion was to establish a program development committee, the purpose of which was to plan out a program of work for the year ahead. This was done, but no attempt was made to fill all the needs listed in one year or even two. Instead, one need was selected as

attendance was 40, last year 64.

The Woman's Guild added 8 members to make a total of 53, with 50% attendance at meetings.

Last year, loose offerings totaled \$311, this year, \$631.

The final goal for building improvement was put at \$1,000; actual cash in the fund at the end of the year was \$850, with promises for the balance.

A new floor had been put in the sanctuary as well as a number of other improvements.

New equipment purchased included new hymnals, a slide projector and screen, and a record player.

This partial list is impressive, but the final proof is the effect which the church had on its members and community.

The Reverend Stanley Skinner, a member of the church who is the director of the Rural Church Institute with offices at Cornell University, tells me that over the past three years there has been a greatly increased respect for the church.

Mr. Moody, the pastor, when asked

The presentation as "Rural Church of the Year" at Syracuse, New York. Left to right: Stanley Skinner, director of the Rural Church Institute; Sam Snyder, Sr., Executive Secretary of Town and Country Church Development Program for the Middle-Atlantic area; Dr. Arthur Moody, pastor of the McLean Community Church, and Martin Beck, Church Chairman.



to set forth the objectives of his pastorate, responded as follows:

1. Rather than concentrating on maintaining itself, our church shows interest in every good effort and in every person in the community.

2. We attempt to provide a worship service which attracts attendance by members and others.

3. We strive to serve all and to provide activities which assist and attract all, especially the young people.

The report of each church entered in the contest is divided into three parts under the headings, A Better Church, A Better Community, and A Better World. Under the latter heading, there was a record of gifts of cash and materials notably larger than in former years. It included clothing sent to the Clothing Center, New Windsor, Maryland; cash to the Crippled Children's Fund; a donation to an Agricultural Mission in India, as well as money to Korea and to the Oneida Children's Home.

Already a number of plans have been made for numerous improvements in the church facilities and program in the coming year. Judging from what has happened in the past two years, the McLean Community Church will never reach the point where it is satisfied to rest on its laurels.

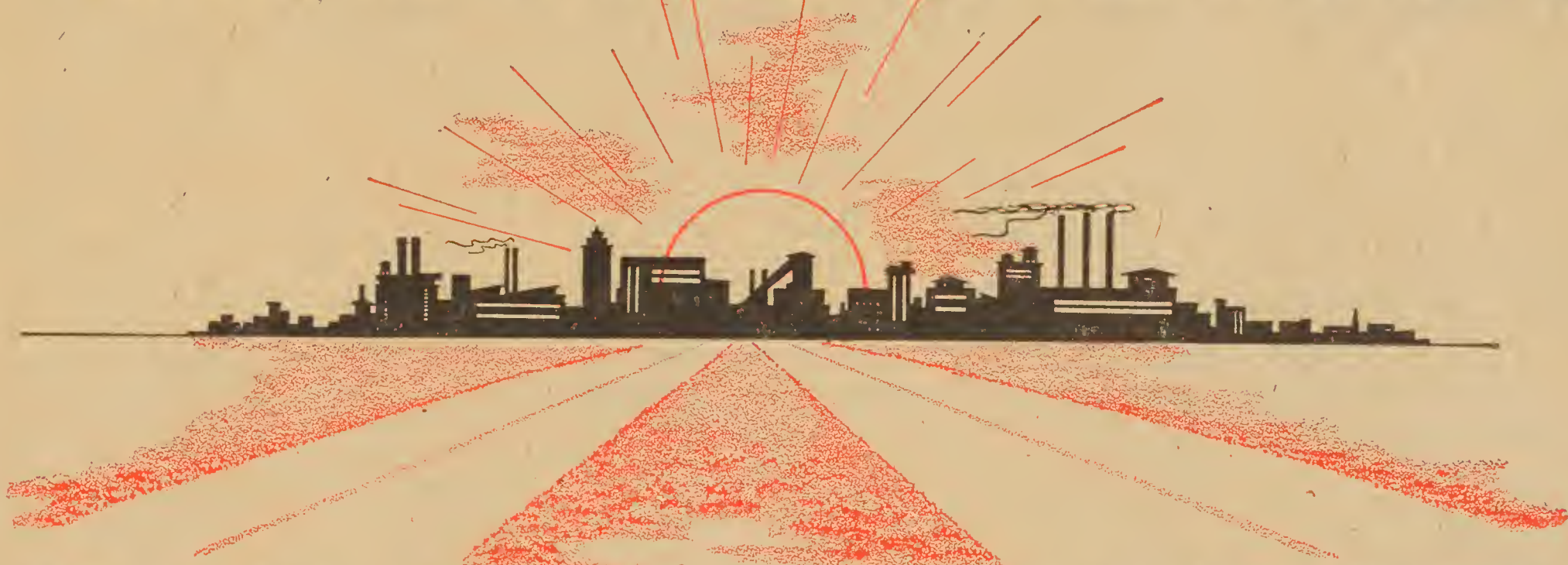
Perhaps your church has competed for the title of The Rural Church of the Year. If not, you may wish to suggest such action. The man to write to is The Reverend Samuel Snyder, Jr., 69 S. Colonial Ave., Westminster, Maryland. Do it now, and surely before November 15. Then study the requirements, lay out a program and report on it by May 1.

Prizes are \$300 for the Church of the Year in each State in the program, four prizes of \$100 each, and five awards of \$50 each. The Middle Atlantic Town and Country Church of the Year gets an additional \$300 and there are two other awards of \$200 and \$100.

The church building has been improved without and within until it is a thing of beauty and well worth the pride of its members and the community.



BETTER LIVING THROUGH BETTER MARKETING



How the Dairymen's League Opens Up New Roads to Independence and Financial Improvement for Dairy Farmers

Every new marketing outlet from the dairy farm to the consuming public opens up new ways to higher standards of farm living. It broadens the base of the dairyman's peace of mind and financial stability. Lessens his dependence on the sales ability and business efficiency of milk handlers. And increases his confidence and self-respect as an independent and self-sufficient manager of his own affairs.

Dairymen's League First Organization to Put Marketing Under Farm Control

For the first 14 years of its existence, the Dairymen's League functioned only as a bargaining cooperative. It made the best bargains it could with handlers for markets which were entirely under the control of the handlers themselves.

Then the League leaders made a bold decision. They declared that dairy farmers never could be wholly free until they owned their own marketing facilities. The Board of Directors voted to market milk and milk products under the League's own trademark of DairyLea.

The Start of Today's Twenty-Five Million Dollar Marketing Facilities

Step by step, the League management went to work putting together a vast twenty-five-million-dollar network of country receiving plants, manufacturing plants, city processing and bottling plants, wholesale outlets and retail routes. All of them owned and controlled by dairy farmers.

And all of them opening up new marketing outlets direct from the farm in the country to the consumer's table in the city. All of them planting the dairy farmer's feet more solidly on a firmer financial foundation. Giving

him new freedom, new confidence in his future, new faith in the honesty of his weights and tests, new assurance of a year-round market for his milk.

Today, League Bargaining is a Two-Way Street

Only a portion of League milk is handled by the Association's plants. Bargaining is still carried on for roughly half of the membership who deliver to buying dealers' plants. But League bargaining today is a two-way street founded on sound knowledge of costs and values. Backed by the hard fact that no League member is under compulsion to accept a bargaining agreement unless it is beneficial and economically sound for him.

Year by year, the League's marketing facilities are expanded, improved, made more efficient and less costly to operate. New outlets to new markets are constantly being opened up. Outlets that spell progress in the dairy farmer's standard of living . . . progress in new and more efficient ways of selling and handling milk . . . and progress in better service to a growing body of consumers.

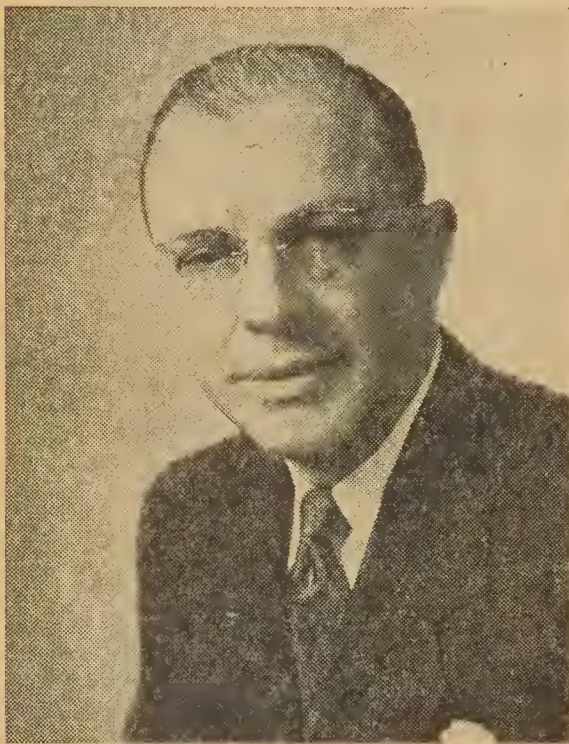
Enjoy the full benefits of modern milk-handling methods . . . join the Dairymen's League.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

Milton Eisenhower Principal Speaker at Dairymen's League 37th Annual Meeting

IN KEEPING with former years, the 37th annual meeting of the Dairymen's League in Syracuse was well attended by enthusiastic members. The meeting was in the nature of a three ring circus. In addition to the business meeting of the League, the young cooperators had a fine meeting at the Hotel Onondaga while the ladies met in the First Baptist Church.

Guest speaker at the main session on Wednesday was Milton Eisenhower, president of Johns Hopkins University, who spoke on "The Moral Distinctions Between the Communist System and Our Own Free System."



Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower

Mr. Eisenhower said that there are at least four moral issues in today's conflict between communism and freedom.

"It is a basic tenet of Judaism and Christianity that man is a child of God, that all men are equal in the eyes of God, and that society exists for the individual.

"It is on the spiritual conviction that men are children of God that the free nations of the West have built social, economic, and political institutions.

"Communism, however, denies the worth of the individual. It holds that men are creatures of material forces; that life has only such meaning as is ordained by the party or State; and that man has no God-given "natural rights."

"The second major issue between the communistic and the Judaic-Christian philosophies lies in their opposite views of history.

"In the Judaic-Christian view ideas determine history; men are capable of altering the course of history, for good or ill, of creating new social, political, and economic institutions, and of thinking and acting for themselves.

"In contrast to this view, communism holds that history is shaped by economic forces; that it is impossible for men to change these forces; and that Communists have been pre-ordained to "assist" these forces toward their inevitable goal—"the classless society."

"A third area of moral conflict lies in the attitude towards means and ends.

"It is the Judaic-Christian conviction that the means to any end, even the most laudible, must be in conformity with certain moral standards. The end does not justify the means.

"Against this gentle doctrine communism pits a philosophy based on the idea that the end does justify the means and that Communists are therefore duty bound to use any means to accomplish their objective.

"A fourth issue in the conflict is the

concept of a Supreme Being versus communist atheistic dogma.

"It is because men are believed to be accountable to God that the western world has evolved strong moral standards of conduct. Some things are held to be eternally right and some things are eternally wrong.

"The Communist philosophy rejects the reality of God, and substitutes a materialistic absolutism. Since, in the communist view, ultimate reality lies in matter alone, there is no fixed morality, save that prescribed by the Party and the State. Stalin stated frankly in his defense of communistic ideology that "the dictatorship of the proletariat is a domination that is untrammelled by law and based on violence."

Editor Ed Eastman of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was the featured speaker at the Leaders Day program for Legislative Committee Women.

The subject at a luncheon on October 9 held under the auspices of Miss Genevieve Judy of the Home Department of the Dairymen's League, was "The League's Progress as Viewed by Others."

Mr. Eastman said that cooperation of dairymen had come a long way since he was a boy at the turn of the century. He recalled that his father and older brother had at one time sold milk for 1¢ a quart. He emphasized the one-sidedness of the old-time contracts that dairymen had to sign with their dealers before the days of organized cooperation. "These contracts," said the speaker, "set forth the difficult conditions under which milk had to be handled, and delivered, the price to the farmer was starvation low, and the dairymen never had a word to say about how the contracts were written. He signed them or had no market for his milk."

"Finally, milk marketing conditions became so bad that the Dairymen's League, young and inexperienced, called a milk strike in October of 1916. After a two weeks difficult struggle, dairymen proved that they could stick together by winning a complete victory.

Marketing Conditions Have Improved

"While milk marketing conditions have had their ups and downs since, conditions have never again reached the low that prevailed before 1916. Largely through the leadership of the League, farmers have learned to stick together, they have learned to attend and be vocal at meetings, they are infinitely better informed about markets than ever before, and, above all, cooperatives in general and the League in particular have developed a trained and responsible leadership."

Editor Eastman pointed out that of course neither the milk prices nor marketing conditions are entirely satisfactory now. But he emphasized the fact that one only had to live 50 years ago and now to see the really marvelous progress that has been made.

He made the further point that the only real help is self-help, by individuals doing a better job on their own farms, and through cooperatives owned and operated by dairymen doing a better job in the market place.

On Thursday at the business meeting president Stanley Benham gave his annual report. He presented a minimum of statistics and concentrated on the activities of various League departments. Following are excerpts from his talk.

"During the last year, we members produced and turned over to our organization for marketing the largest volume of milk in the Dairymen's

League's history, more than thirty percent above ten years ago. This greatest volume of milk was produced by a lesser number of dairymen than ever before, indicating that dairy farmers are following the national trend in agriculture—six hundred thousand fewer farm units in the United States in 1955 than in 1950.

"In my opinion we have made great strides in improving the advertising of DairyLea products. We have attempted a system of zone radio and TV programming and we are sponsoring Hop-along Cassidy on television. This is the first time we have had any television programs other than spot announcements at station breaks.

"There are a few highlights from the Membership Service Department which I would like to report. That Department carried on an intensive field campaign to tell the story of milk marketing in the metropolitan New York-New Jersey area. This campaign started in the fall of 1955 and ran through February 1956. Eleven thousand sixteen (11,016) people were contacted. Of that number 9,251 expressed the opinion that they were for a single marketing order for the metropolitan area. Only 184 said they were for two orders. And this campaign, mind you, covered the entire milkshed.

"The Membership Department reports that the League-sponsored Dairy Herd Management Contest continues to interest members of the Future Farmers of America throughout the milkshed and that during the past year 1,043 boys in 92 schools took part.

"Young Cooperators and the Home Department continued their fine work



Stanley H. Benham

which is so important in our family organization. By interesting young people and the women in our work, we build a stronger organization that benefits every producer in the milkshed.

"During the past fiscal year, a Public Relations Department was organized in the Dairymen's League for the first time in its history. And this Department has now been operating for a full year. Through radio, television, newspapers and magazines, we are telling the League's story in such a way that the prestige of the organization will be increased. This Department also prepares and distributes information within the organization. One of its functions is to publish the *Dairymen's League News*.

"Sometimes I meet members and others who are disturbed at the barrage of criticism to which the Dairymen's

League is subjected. Such accusations are irritating, but should I ever observe that the volume of criticism spouted in our direction was beginning to dwindle down to a trickle, I would know that we were not vigorous enough in trying to do the kind of job that you would expect your organization to do for you. Should criticism of our organization disappear, it would be a good indication that we were no longer an aggressive and constructive force in this milkshed.

"During the last fiscal year we members of the Dairymen's League contributed 2.65 cents on each hundred weight of our milk deliveries to advertising and other programs to promote the sale of milk and its products—\$368,000.00 in our brand advertising, \$469,000.00 to Milk For Health, and \$11,000.00 direct to Dairy Councils, as well as additional sums to other projects.

"It is discouraging to see the many dairymen in our milkshed who do not contribute to these activities, designed for their benefit. There is some question in my mind as to the fairness of the Dairymen's League arbitrarily making deductions from our member payments for industry advertising and promotion, causing our returns per hundredweight to appear smaller than they actually are when compared with returns of many dairymen who refuse to support such programs. Perhaps each member should be allowed to decide for himself, with the Association using every effort to show him the value, not only of his present contribution but the need for an even larger one.

Won't Ignore Principles

Referring to the charge that the League has delayed the solution of the New Jersey milk problem, "by taking a cooperative and conciliatory attitude," Mr. Benham said:

"Your Board of Directors stands firm on three basic principles which we are convinced must be recognized in any satisfactory solution to this problem:

1) That any regulations adopted must be designed toward uniting—not further dividing—the fifty or more thousand dairymen who supply milk to this great metropolitan area.

2) That neighboring dairymen shall receive the same price for the same quality of milk, regardless of to which side of the lower Hudson River their milk shall be shipped, and

3) That no regulation shall be established that will force any present order dairymen out of the pool, or impose an unfair penalty upon them.

"When the other people involved are ready to accept these three principles. I assure you that your officers will be found to be most cooperative in working out all other details necessary to a sound and workable marketing order."

Woman Elected Director

The 25 member resolutions committee met on Monday, but the resolutions which will guide the operations of the Association during the coming year were not acted upon in time to be included in this report.

Election of officers on Friday was also too late to be reported here.

For the first time in history, a woman was elected as a director of the League. She is Mrs. Thelma Brown, who replaces Edward Kinsman for district 23.

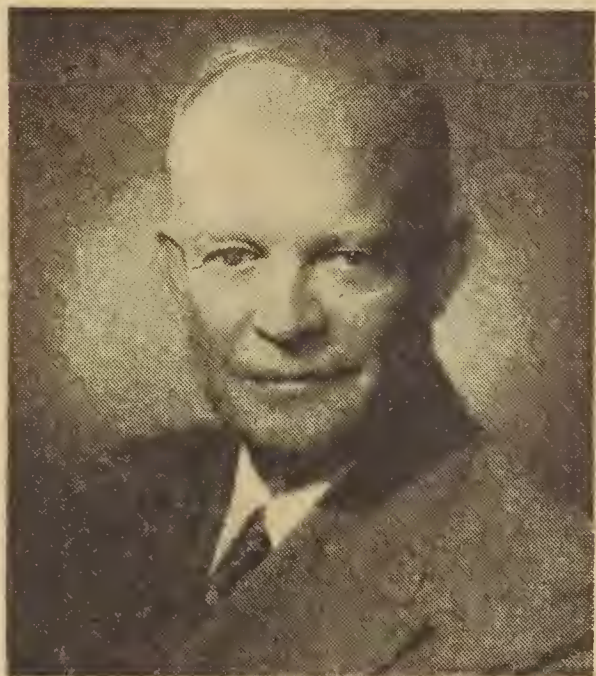
Other directors re-elected were Stanley H. Benham, League president, District 2; A. Morcille Cheney, League secretary and member of the Executive Committee, District 17; John E. O'Brien, District 4; Wilbur K. Clark, District 6; Milburn J. Huntley, District 8; Lester E. Tucker, District 14, and Medford L. Baker, District 22. Stanley L. Douglass, elected director of District 1 after the death of Charles G. Weidman, is the nominee to finish out Mr. Weidman's unexpired term.

YOUR VOTE IS AND AMERICA'S FUTURE IS HER CHILDREN



The Republican Administration under Eisenhower has created a stronger America - - peace - surplus reduction - less government - honest government - balanced budget - brakes on inflation - work for everybody. Let's give Ike the team he needs to continue doing the job and build a better future for America !

BE SURE TO VOTE ON NOVEMBER 6



Dwight D. Eisenhower
FOR PRESIDENT

America Moves Toward A Better Future With The Eisenhower Team

The senseless tragic war in Korea is ended. An abiding **PEACE** peace results from firm, sensible foreign policies.

The Eisenhower team has revived our heritage of free enterprise. We are getting away from government rule of farms by bureauerats—back to free choice operation of farms by farmers. **FREEDOM**

Policies forthrightly announseed and honestly administered have eharacterized the Eisenhower Administration. **INTEGRITY**

New markets for farm products have been created and insured. Consumer income has increased. Brakes have been put on the drifting inflation that characterized "Deal" administrations. **PROGRESS**

Price depressing surpluses have been greatly reduced, saving millions of dollars. Work is available to all who want work. The Federal Budget is balanced. **PROSPERITY**



Richard M. Nixon
FOR VICE PRESIDENT



Jacob K. Javits
FOR U. S. SENATOR

TO CAST YOUR VOTE FOR THE FUTURE

VOTE ROW "A" ALL THE WAY

Executive Committee

Harold L. Creal,
Cortland County, Chairman
Mrs. Homer Day,
Chenango County, Co-chairman
Collin Armstrong,
Onondaga County

Max Palmer,
Albany County

Calvert Crary,
Sullivan County
Elvin Cross,
Essex County
Dan Dalrymple,
Niagara County

P. Henry Flynn,
Yates County
Thomas Holman,
Jefferson County
James Huxtable,
Herkimer County

Edward Skellie,
Otsego County

Wallace Johnson,
Madison County
Miss Mary Kidder,
Chautauqua County
Miss Mabel Knapp,
Orange County

RURAL CITIZENS FOR EISENHOWER, NIXON AND JAVITS



George Lamont (left), and his son Tom, take a look at the 1956 apple crop.

Fifty Years of Growing Apples

GEORGE LaMONT of Albion, New York, is one of the relatively few men who can look back at over 50 years of apple growing. He rented the farm from his folks in 1899, and bought it in 1908. In 1905, he set 8 acres of apples, part of them with pear trees as fillers, and has been setting them since that time.

"What changes have occurred in varieties?" I asked during a recent visit.

"In the early years, I set Baldwins mostly, then some Greenings. Later I set Hubbardstons and Tompkins County King, both of which are now about gone, and at present we are setting

Twenty Ounce, Red Rome, Monroe, Golden Delicious, Cortland, and Macs. Golden Delicious tends to be small, but is an excellent pollinizer for most varieties. We sell Macs and Romes in boxes as fresh fruit and most of the others to processors. The Macs and Romes are put into cold storage "tree run" and are graded out during the marketing season.

"I suppose little commercial fertilizer was used in the early days," was my next comment.

"At first I used manure in the orchard. For many years I fed 500 to 600 lambs every winter, but now we keep no livestock. We put most of the old

orchards in sod and began to use a straight nitrogen carrier on fruit in the early twenties and used the manure on the crop land."

"When did you start spraying to control insects and diseases?"

"Very early, I think it was in 1896 or '97, I set up an old iron kettle and boiled my own lime sulphur. I was the

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If you are interested in knowing where all the grocery money goes, stand sideways and look in the mirror.—Author Unknown

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first to do that in this area and the Geneva Station wrote a bulletin about it.

"Later it was found that lime sulphur damaged the leaves, and the search began for something that would control pests without damaging the trees. At one time I was about ready to cut down some pear trees because the damage from spraying was so great. Now with modern spray materials they are a profitable crop.

"New sprays are coming so fast now that I can't keep up with them. Also we now use an air blast sprayer which cuts application time by three-fourths. But at the same time the number of sprays necessary to grow clean apples has increased until we put on 12 to 15 sprays. As a result, about the only way that production costs have been cut is to grow more apples per acre.

"For example, we are setting more trees per acre, as many as 50 where once we set 25. With the new sprayer we can cover the trees from two sides and it isn't necessary to be able to go all around them.

"Another new development is the use

of sprays to prevent early drop of fruit. We have been using this for about 20 years and we are able to cut losses that way.

"To make up for the necessity of adding more sprays, we save time in other ways. One is using a pneumatic power pruner and a pruning platform. In addition to saving time, the pruning is done on the outside of the tree which needs thinning most. We also use a power beater for cutting up the brush right in the orchard."

"I'll bet there have been changes in selling, too," I said.

"Years ago we picked apples in barrels, loaded 12 or 13 barrels on a horse-drawn wagon, and hauled them to Albion, where the buyers were waiting for us. They usually had the better of the deal. Now growers are cooperating and the sales end is improving year by year."

"What about the future of apple growing?"

"It's looking better and better," George replied. "I'm an optimist."

In this answer George LaMont in one sentence characterized his 82 years as a farmer, a fruit grower, a neighbor, and a citizen.—Hugh Cosline



EASIER • FASTER • COSTS LESS

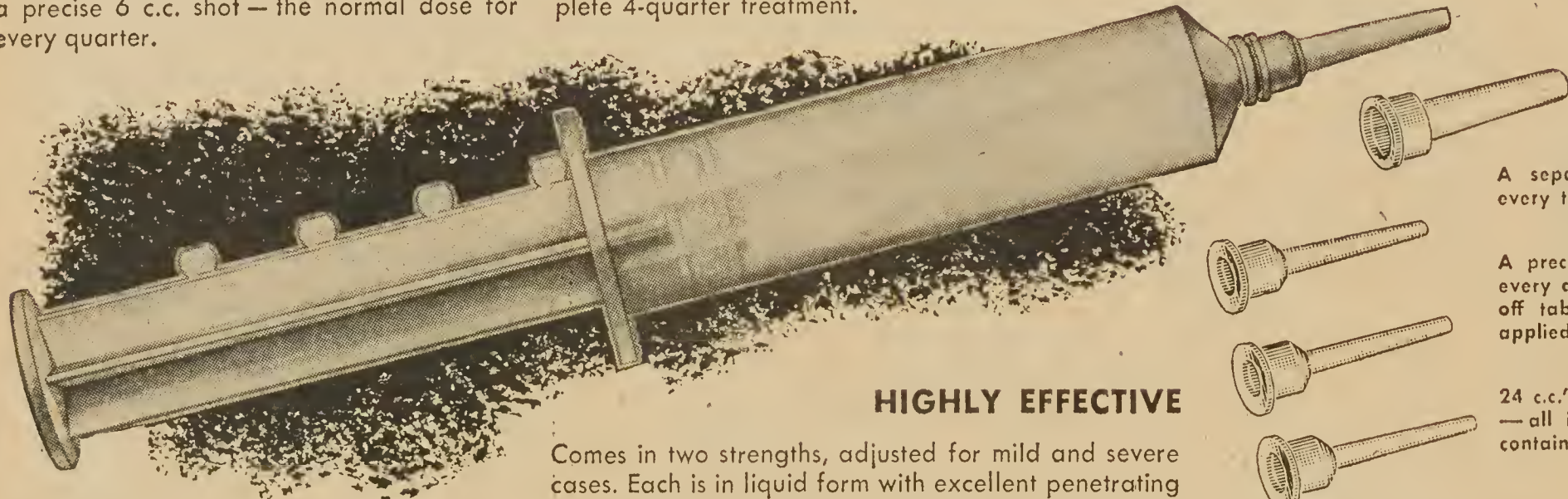
NEW 4-Shot HANFORD'S SELECTA

U. S. Pat. No. 2,764,981

HIGH-POTENCY MASTITIS TREATMENT

EASIER TO USE because the disposable syringe-container automatically measures out a precise 6 c.c. shot — the normal dose for every quarter.

COSTS LESS because there's just one container to fill, label, pack and ship for complete 4-quarter treatment.



HIGHLY EFFECTIVE

Comes in two strengths, adjusted for mild and severe cases. Each is in liquid form with excellent penetrating and spreading properties. Each combines high-potency antibiotics that are medically-proved specifics for the bacteria that ordinarily cause mastitis. And each is fortified with a digestive enzyme that clears away morbid secretions and carries the curative antibiotics right down to the infected tissue.

FASTER because you can treat all four quarters in less than 15 seconds. No time lost fumbling with separate containers. No spilling; no waste leftovers.

FOR PREVENTIVE TREATMENT USE ANTISEPTIC BALSAM OF MYRRH

An external antiseptic dressing for treating bruises and cuts that might infect teats and udders with mastitis-causing bacteria. Contains 76% alcohol, an excellent antiseptic for external sterilizing of teats and udders before treatment.

A separate, uncontaminated tip for every teat . . . no cross-infection.

A precisely measured 6 c.c. shot for every quarter . . . metered by 4 snap-off tabs. Additional dosage may be applied if necessary.

24 c.c.'s — enough for an entire udder — all in a single disposable syringe-container.

Each 24 c.c. Syringe contains:

Selecta 40	Selecta 50	
600,000 units	2,000,000 units	Procaine Penicillin
400 mg.	1,000 mg.	Dihydrostreptomycin
400 mg.	1,000 mg.	Sulfathiazole
400 mg.	1,000 mg.	Sulfanilamide
200 mg.	200 mg.	Papain
	20 mg.	Cobalt Sulphate

Each 6 c.c. dose contains:

Selecta 40	Selecta 50
150,000 units	500,000 units
100 mg.	250 mg.
100 mg.	250 mg.
100 mg.	250 mg.
50 mg.	50 mg.
	5 mg.

See and try Selecta at your dealer's or write

G. C. HANFORD MFG. CO. Dept. HD, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mfr. of Proprietary Medicines for 110 Years

The Grand Strategy OF FREEDOM

By THE HON. SAMUEL B. PETTENGILL
Democratic Congressman from Indiana 1930-38

SOCIALISM'S secret weapon is money. Governments formerly gained power by the sword and swelled their coffers by conquest and tribute. That method is still used, but chiefly against foreigners. Modern governments obtain power over their own people in a more subtle fashion. They tax away the earning of their people, and then dole some of it back to them in subsidies, gifts, grants-in-aid, and the award of huge government contracts.

By this process they become the masters of men, and cease to be their servants. The historic relationship is reversed. Instead of government coming to the people for its support, the people come to the government for their support.

Hitler put all groups in Germany in pawn to him via the money route. In the face of the granting or withholding of public money, opposition died away. People began to keep their mouths shut—business men first—but finally, editors, educators and ministers. He thus united both conservatives and radicals behind him.

In this country, governors of states, mayors of cities and members of business organizations—Chambers of Commerce—including those most opposed to Socialism in the abstract, become

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There has always been a sunrise after a sunset.—Author Unknown

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beggars at Washington for a return of some of the money collected from them in their own communities—less the political brokerage.

As beggars, they fawn and smirk. Big government breeds little men. The great "power of the purse," with which the representatives of the taxpayers once held the executive branch in check, is rapidly passing into the hands of a political Santa Claus.

Not one of the extensions of Socialism could be put into effect without money. Cut off the money supply—and the power to borrow—any you stop them in their tracks. As Jefferson said, "We must make our selection between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude."

Harry Hopkins gave the formula for Socialism—tax, spend and elect. Yet because they fail to grasp the grand strategy of freedom, various groups exhaust themselves on scattered tactical skirmishes—good in themselves, but futile in the face of this overpowering flood of money.

I would urge no one to abandon the fight for his own group, but the number one plank in all platforms must be the exact reverse of the Hopkins formula—"Reduce taxes and spending, especially at the federal level. Keep government poor and remain free."

Make that the number one plank in all platforms for freedom. The doctors can then fight socialized medicine; owners of real estate can fight public housing; others can fight federal control of education; business can fight government competition; others can fight to relieve privately created wealth of some of the tax burden.

With reduced Federal spending and sharply reduced taxes as the number one plank of all groups, they can then fight with some chance of success. As it is, with each group fighting some single phase of Socialism in which the others are not particularly interested, they are picked off like sitting ducks.

The Socialist planners lull the unthinking with the trick question, "What freedom have you lost?" That's easy to answer. It is my freedom to keep what I earn and spend it as I please. That's the vital distinction between European Socialism and American individualism. "To have and to hold," written into millions of title deeds, tells the story of the individual incentives and rewards that have produced America's magnificent achievement.

A grand strategy for freedom is im-

perative. We must unite on one point, easily understood, which touches the pocketbook nerve of millions of voters. Intellectual arguments are not enough. You must appeal to the self-interest of millions. We must find the common denominator of mass resistance to Socialism.

The common denominator is the pocketbook. We must show millions of voters how they are being hurt—how their security for old age is melting away.

There are 78,000,000 life insurance policy-holders. As money becomes cheap, their security vanishes. A \$10,000 policy paid up in 1940 has lost \$4,800 or more in terms of what it will buy today.

Then there are other millions who own government bonds. A bond bought ten years ago for \$75 can be cashed today for \$100. But the \$100 will buy

you less than the \$75 did when you turned it over to the government. And you are ten years older.

Then you have 50 to 60 million people who have been compelled to buy what are called "social security" cards. Their hoped-for security melts away as dollars become cheap. To make up the loss, bills are in Congress to pay them more of these rotting dollars, adding to the tax burden to be carried by all industry, forcing prices still higher, and the music goes round and round.

The guarantees of government are writ on water and carved in sand. Something for nothing is the moral cancer of a free society. Once begun, there is no stopping its deadly course except to find the lowest common denominator of the mass resistance of millions of voters—the pocketbook and the fear of poverty in old age. This is the grand strategy of freedom.

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"...a priceless heritage"

DEMOCRACY has been described as a partnership between a people and their government to obtain the greatest good for the greatest number.

But the good—or public interest—is often hard to see. Political speeches sometimes obscure real truths—especially in times like these. The short-run gain is promised and trumpeted on platform, radio, TV, and the like. The long-run cost or consequence, however, is seldom mentioned at all.

Take the matter of taxation, for example. No one would argue with the thought that the Government must tax all of us in order to provide an adequately strong program of national defense. All must help to pay for such a program, because everybody benefits from the continued international peace that such a program helps to insure. And it's similarly sound and proper for all taxpayers to contribute to the support of a supervisory group like the

Federal Reserve System because, ultimately, everybody benefits from its efforts to stabilize our economy.

But is it in the public interest to tax all for a project of benefit only to a very few? It is not.

We should never lose sight of certain fundamental truths:

The cost—and the benefits—of government should be distributed fairly among all.

No one group—neither business, nor labor nor farm nor any particular region—should benefit at the expense of its neighbors.

Major issues are at stake in the coming national election, and your vote could be the deciding vote. Cast it, therefore, carefully. Go to the polls on November 6th and back those men who most honestly support fundamental truths like these. Do this, and our nation will remain one we can pass on to our children as a priceless heritage.

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Wire up today for tomorrow's industry

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Why YOUR Taxes Are Ruining You

Startling Facts Found By Hoover Commission

By S. C. HOLLISTER

Dean, College of Engineering, Cornell University

THE COST of your Federal Government has increased about twenty-fold in the last quarter century. In round figures it has increased from 3 billions to over 60 billions. It now amounts to about \$1323 per average family per year. Whereas in 1930 it amounted to about 3 per cent of the annual national income, in 1953 it amounted to 21 per cent.

The cost of operating the Federal Government is supported by taxation. Besides hidden, indirect taxes, the individual pays certain direct taxes, the largest of which is his income tax. Corporations pay large taxes which are passed on to the public through the sale of goods and services. In the end, therefore, the corporation taxes are also paid by the individual.

Since the Federal Government takes a fifth of the national income, and since the average person works a five-day week, one of those days is wholly devoted to earning for the Federal Government.

Because of concern over the rapidly expanding cost of Federal Government, the Congress unanimously passed a law establishing a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, commonly known as the Second Hoover Commission. This Commission of twelve men was made up of six from each of the two principal political parties. It was also arranged that six would be from government and six from private life. Its function was to recommend ways of cutting costs and of eliminating competition with the private enterprise of our citizens. The Commission had its organization meeting in the office of the President in late September, 1953. By direction of the Congress it made its final report by June 30, 1955.

The resulting study and investigation is the most thorough and extensive ever made of the Federal Government since the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

You Pay \$200

One of the first reports sent to the Congress dealt with personnel and Civil Service. There are 2½ million civilians employed by the Federal Government with an annual payroll of \$9 billion. The average family has to pay nearly \$200 each year toward that payroll through Federal taxation.

The chief defect found in the present system is its failure to supply competent civil servants for the most important managerial and staff positions of non-political character. There is no system by which men and women of great capacity are identified, and no integrated and well-understood means of recognizing competence even after it is identified. To cure this, the Commission recommended a Senior Civil Service.

Among the duties of this huge army of government workers is the preparation annually of about 1 billion individual letters and about 9 billion documents at about \$14 billion cost. For example, there are 127,000 reports costing \$400 million and directives and instructions costing another \$100 million. What is still worse, 26 per cent of the paperwork in government is permanently kept, compared with the 4 per cent customary in business.

The Commission recommended that each agency be directed to assign a paperwork manager to eliminate, reduce, and economize on paperwork and that this activity be followed by the Bureau of the Budget to see that it works. Hundreds of millions could be saved business and government in labor, paper, and filing cabinets.

The rendering of medical services

has in recent years assumed huge proportions. The cost in 1954 was \$4.1 billion, amounting to an average annual cost per taxpaying family of \$86. All or part of the medical services for thirty million people is provided at government expense. Of this number, 17½ million people are veterans with non-service-connected disabilities who may receive free medical care at a Veterans' Hospital if facilities are available and if they make the statement that they cannot afford the medical attention.

Startling Facts

Facilities are available since in the general hospitals of VA (Veterans' Administration) at least a quarter of the beds are not occupied. The Veterans' Administration is prevented by law from verifying the claim that the applicant cannot afford the service himself.

In 1952 a study was made of a small sample of 336 cases of veterans with annual incomes of \$4000 or more who had received medical attention and who claimed inability to pay. One had an income of \$50,000, twenty-five had assets of \$20,000 or more, four had assets between \$100,000 and \$500,000. In this sample, 10 per cent could have paid the bill, even as you and I.

In 1954 non-service-connected disability cases averaged 65,000 a day or 60 per cent of the 109,000 beds available in Veterans' Hospitals. The cost of this service reached a half billion dollars a year. Yet VA hospitals are still abuilding.

Thirteen per cent of all hospital beds in this country, 10 per cent of all physicians, 9 per cent of all dentists, and 6 per cent of all nurses are under Federal control. In view of the fact that the need at present by private civilians exceeds 800,000 beds not available to them, and in view of the fact that Federal hospitals contain thousands of unoccupied beds, the Commission recommended, first, the closing of certain hospitals, and second, the discontinuance of building new hospitals.

Socialized Medicine

One point that should concern the general public is that with over 20 million persons with no service-connected disabilities now entitled to free service by the Federal Government at the expense of the taxpayers, and with the number steadily growing, socialized medicine is quietly being ushered into existence.

There are 104 Federal agencies engaged in lending, guaranteeing, or insuring. Such activities employ 40,000 people. The taxpayers have nearly \$17 billion invested already and the agencies are authorized to call on the Treasury for another \$14 billion. Thus, through the Federal Government, each average family is committed to a liability of about \$650.

Many of the lending agencies charge the beneficiaries less than cost for their services; for example, the Rural Electrification Administration charges interest at 2 per cent per annum, although the taxpayer, through the Treasury, has to pay about 3 per cent on long-term issues to supply the funds. The REA owed the Treasury in 1954 over \$2 billion. When will it be paid back? In the fiscal year 1954 this agency had a net loss of over \$5 million.

The Commission estimated that through mutualization (such as the REA) or liquidation (of some others) there could be a return of capital to the Federal Treasury of nearly \$5 billion.

The enormous task of fiscal control over the operation of the government is placed on the Bureau of the Budget, which Bureau is a branch of the Executive Office of the President. Never in the history of human affairs have there been such enormous annual expenditures.

Generally speaking, the Commission believed that a modernization of the accounting procedures was overdue. Its task force was of the opinion that with improved financial management and accounting it was reasonable to expect a saving of \$4 billion annually which would amount to 8½ per cent of the controllable items of the annual budget.

The Federal Government owns one-fourth of the acreage of continental United States. In addition, it owns nearly as much more land outside of the 48 states. Outside of the public domain the cost of all real property was estimated in 1953 to be over \$40 billions. This property is legally held through twenty-seven different agencies. There is no running inventory of the real property owned by the Federal Government.

It was the belief of the Commission that with a running inventory the Bureau of the Budget would be in a position to exert managerial direction over such a huge resource.

Government Killing Free Enterprise

The Commission believed that within the Department of Defense alone there are probably more than 2500 different entities and operations engaged in business in competition with private enterprise. Government capital invested in such activities probably exceeds \$15 billion.

It was the Commission's opinion that probably a thousand of these could be eliminated without injury to our national defense or to any essential government function. These business enterprises range all over the map.

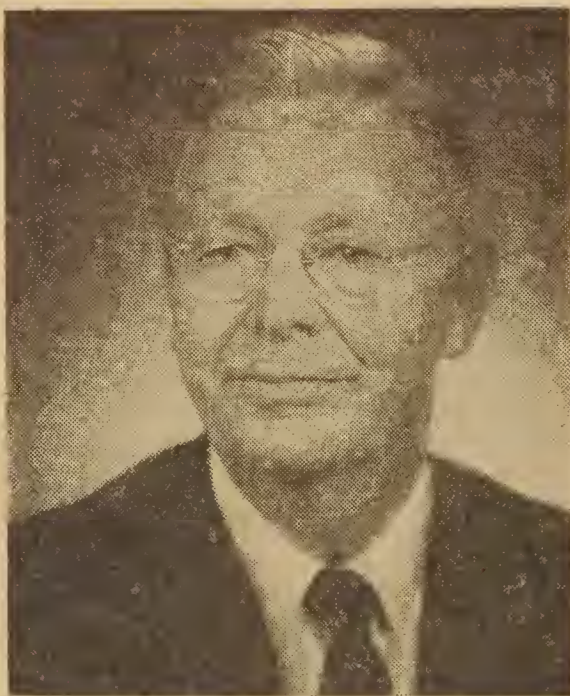
A study of many of these enterprises clearly indicated a common defect in operation; namely, that their charges for goods and services were not based on actual cost. Items omitted are the cost of taxes which private enterprise

HE KNOWS HIS FACTS

DEAN S. C. HOLLISTER of Cornell University, who wrote the article on this page, is a world-famous engineer. In addition to his membership in many scientific societies, Dean Hollister is an active member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and intensely interested in helping to maintain the basic principles that made this country great.

As a member of the second Hoover Commission, he is in position to know the tremendous waste by too big government and to suggest remedies to stop this waste. He has given you the facts in this article, which I wish every American citizen could read and ponder, and then act on.

After you read the article, and if you are impressed with the way taxes are ruining you, follow Dean Hollister's suggestion and write your U. S. senator and representative how you feel about it. — E.R.E.



Dr. S. C. Hollister of Cornell, world-famous engineer, member second Hoover Commission, defender of American principles.

has to pay and which the Federal enterprise does not; and indirect personnel and administrative costs. The Commission recommended that business enterprises insofar as possible be liquidated, giving due regard to the impact both on the community and on the employees.

The study of this department indicated that because of sheer size many of the procedures efficient once in a small organization are no longer efficient. This is also recognized in the Department of Defense. The Commission expressed admiration for its civilian and military leaders and their achievements in the face of the obstacles which have grown up through no fault of theirs.

Wasteful Buying

I shall cite a few instances to illustrate the nature of the problem in food procurement and storage. There is no standard ration for the three services. The Commission, for example, could not understand why the Navy specified twice as many potatoes as the Army and the Army twice as many eggs as the Navy. In the matter of procurement, 800 tons of tomatoes were purchased in California by one service and shipped to the east coast for use there, while another service bought 800 tons of tomatoes in New Jersey and shipped to the west coast for use at that point. In 1954 the naval supply depots had on hand 440 tons of canned hamburger extending back to purchases in 1950. At the present rate of consumption of this item, there is enough to last for 60 years, a far longer period than it is safe to keep such canned food.

The Commission recommended that there be a common procurement and warehousing service for the entire military establishment extending from procurement through the major steps of distribution.

The Department of Defense has acted upon this recommendation by designating the Army as the common procurement and warehousing agency.

One of the most extensive investigations conducted by the Commission had to do with water resources and power. It is an area in which large policy decisions have to be made and can be made successfully only on a non-political basis.

It is a familiar fact that except for the Pacific Northwest, lands west of the Mississippi River have a strictly limited supply of water. From central Texas west to the Pacific the water shortage is becoming acute. Moreover, to make the situation more serious, the rate of population increase in that area has been 40 per cent over the past ten years, as against a 14 per cent increase for the nation as a whole.

(Continued on Page 21)

IT IS TIME TO ASK QUESTIONS!

IN ADDITION to smaller local cooperatives, there are at least eight milk cooperatives or organizations at present in the New York milk shed. Five of these are old; three of them are new. Each has fieldmen canvassing dairymen, trying to get new members. Each is promising better prices and milk marketing conditions if dairymen will just join its particular organization. There is little unity, agreement, or cooperation among these organizations. So far as we can find out, some of them have absolutely no plan as to how they expect to carry out their promises to get farmers better milk prices.

Is it any wonder, then, that many dairymen are confused, upset and angry, not only with the too low milk prices but with the Tower of Babel voices, each sending out a different story?

Now, I want to make it plain that we of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST believe in organization. We have fought for it for years. We will support any group or any plan that has any real hope of improving milk prices, for no one knows better than we do how badly such prices are needed.

But we have watched this milk marketing business for a long time. The solutions are not easy. They will not be made through promises alone. Organization for organization's sake is no good. We have too many organizations now. So it is high time that dairymen get up on their hind legs and begin to ask their officers, their organizations, and their fieldmen some sharp pointed questions. Here are a few such questions addressed to the organizer or officer. See if you agree:

Questions No. 1

Before asking me to join and cooperate, how about a little cooperation among yourselves? How can eight milk organizations hope to do anything with the dealers, or with the government, when you are constantly quarreling among yourselves?

What good does it do me as a dairyman, for representatives of eight organizations to spend my money at government hearings when most of you are telling different stories?

What good is it for me, Mr. Organizer, to get out of one organization and into another?

Questions No. 2

Now, Mr. Organizer, you promise if I'll join you that you will get me \$6.00 a hundred for my milk. I rise to ask you just how do you propose to do this?

In the first place, what do you mean by \$6.00 milk? Do you mean \$6.00 for Class I milk, for milk sold in fluid form? If so, that's a reasonable promise.

It is reasonable also for you to promise to try to raise the price of the other classes of milk not sold in fluid form.

Or do you mean \$6.00 a hundred for all of our milk?

Of course I'd like to have it, Mr. Organizer—who wouldn't—providing I had a market for all of my milk all of the time, and providing that \$6.00 for all of my milk wouldn't price milk right out of the market.

Even a successful milk strike, Mr. Organizer, couldn't force a dealer to take more fluid milk than he can sell. How do you propose to take care of the rest of it?

Less than half of our milk is now sold in fluid

form in the New York market. Where will the surplus go? There are about 59,000 dairymen in the New York market. If only 50% of the milk is sold in fluid form, how can you get a \$6.00 price for all of it?

Mr. Organizer, are you planning deep down to put some of us out of business? Maybe that someone will be me.

Maybe you are going to try to control production. If so, how are you going to do it? What controls will be necessary? How many cows will I be permitted to keep?

AN EDITORIAL

By

E. R. Eastman

Maybe you will say that other commodities are supported by government-fixed prices. But you know that in order to get that guaranteed price, farmers have to suffer controls. For example, the tobacco price is supported on a high level, but the tobacco grower now is allowed to grow an average of less than an acre of tobacco in order to get that price.

To be sure, he is getting the high price—but the controls hurt worse. What good, Mr. Organizer, would even \$10.00 milk be if we could keep only two cows?

In order to get a uniform price of \$6.00 a hundred, Class I milk would have to sell for about \$9.00. That would mean that fluid milk in the cities would have to retail for at least 32c a quart. How about that, Mr. Organizer? Will the labor unions, the great majority of whose members are city consumers, stand for that?

You say, Mr. Organizer, that even though I get \$6.00 a hundred for all of my milk, it won't cost 32c a quart in the cities, because the difference will be taken out of the dealers' profit. Well, the spread now between what I get and what the consumer pays is about 12c a quart. No matter what the dealers' profits are, out of the 12c must come the cost of pasteurization, milk plant handling, trucking to the market, cost of the package, and finally distribution. Every one of those operations is performed by union labor that is paid from \$1.00 to \$3.00 an hour.

So, no matter how much you can save out of the dealers' profits, is it not true, Mr. Organizer, that a large part of that spread will still remain?

Even though milk may be worth 32c a quart, you know that a much higher retail price to the consumer would surely result in her turning to substitutes. Fluid milk would be priced right out of the market. Already milk and ice cream substitutes are replacing fluid milk by the millions of pounds every year. Oleo is replacing butter.

Also, with fluid or Class I milk selling at \$9.00 a

hundred, how long would it be, Mr. Organizer, before Western milk would take over our markets? You know that refrigerated milk can be shipped long distances now.

So, again, Mr. Organizer, before joining and paying our hard-earned money, we must know HOW you propose to get us better milk prices.

Your Decision

The final decision, of course, on whether or not to join any organization is yours. All I suggest is that you satisfy yourself that the organization has a practical, down-to-earth plan that will work, and to make sure that you are not jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

In the meantime, I do not want to make any over-optimistic, pollyanna suggestions. But there are some hopeful, helpful signs of improvement in milk prices.

In the first place, milk prices are some better. The July Class 1-A price in the New York milk shed will be \$5.22, 10¢ higher than the milk marketing agreement called for. Also, Class III will be increased 13¢ for July through November; 10¢ for December through February; 8¢ for March and April; 5¢ for May and June. The uniform May price was 10¢ a hundred higher than in May, 1955.

These moderate advances were secured largely through the work of the older milk marketing organizations.

In the second place, the milk-feed ratio, that is, the difference between your cost of feed and what you receive for your milk, is the best it has been in years. This means that 100 pounds of milk would buy 113 pounds of feed in May as compared with only 96 pounds in 1954, and 98 pounds in 1955.

Some Progress Made

We are also making some progress in increasing the consumption of milk by advertising. That's the way every other business builds consumption. Dairymen have one of the best food products in the world to advertise.

Then again, as reported in our last issue, leaders of the general non-milk organizations, like the Granges and Farm Bureaus of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, have put their heads together to work with the dairy organizations to help improve milk prices. They know how badly dairymen need help.

So, summing up all of this, we must remember that half of the milk we produce must be priced to compete with Mid-west and Mid-south markets for manufacturing. We must compete with vegetable oil boys who, after such success with oleo, are now moving into the ice cream and other dessert business in many states.

However, we do have a right to demand a better price than we are now getting—a price that will give dairymen for their investment and labor a profit more in line with the rest of our booming economy. We also certainly have the right to expect that our organizations will quit confusing the issues and build a united front with at least reasonably similar proposals for milk price increases.

SPECIAL NOTE: The editorial above is reprinted just exactly as it appeared in the July 7, 1956 issue of *American Agriculturist*. While a few months have rolled by, the principles stated are just as true and just as important today for dairymen as they were in July. That is why it is represented as a public service to all dairymen by your "Federation of 75 Milk Producers' Cooperatives Organized for Self-help"—

Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc.

ROOM 118, ONONDAGA HOTEL

SYRACUSE 2, NEW YORK

America's Greatest Asset . . . the FAMILY FARM

WHAT DOES the family farm mean to America? It means the best of all places for a family to grow up, a place where there are unparalleled opportunities for developing a sense of responsibility, for learning to do a good day's work, for being neighborly and community-minded, for having real fun and wholesome living, and for developing strong spiritual values.

On this page are pictures of one such farm family, the David H. Morrows of Sinking Valley, Pennsylvania. Because they are outstanding in 4-H achievement, leadership, and citizenship, the Morrows were chosen by the National 4-H Club Congress to represent more than 2 million 4-H Club boys and girls whose slogan is "Improving Farm and Community Living."

The entire Morrow family—mother, dad, and five children: David, Jr., 21; Alice, 18; Mary, 15; Peggy, 14; and Johnny, 6—are enthusiastic about 4-H work, and the elder Morrows say they'll always be grateful for the guidance they and their children have received from their county agent, assistant county agent, and Extension home economists. All of the four older children (Johnny is still too young) are phenomenally successful 4-H'ers. Dave put himself through Penn State University with his 4-H earnings, owns part of the Morrow farm's 62 head of Guernseys, and helped to finance new buildings and machinery on the farm. His brilliant 4-H club record has brought him many honors and much traveling.

Alice is a sophomore at Penn State, and all of the three sisters are equally adept at both homemaking and agricultural projects. They, too, have won their share of honors and 4-H awards.



Everybody works at the Morrow farm. Before school, each has a job to do, and the girls are as handy at farm chores as David and their dad.

Although hard work and efficient management have played prominent parts in the success of the Morrow farm, there has also always been time for living the good life and for community service. Many a little calf has left the herd to become some youngster's project, for it has long been the practice of David Morrow, Sr., to help provide calves for 4-H'ers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Morrow take an active interest in all 4-H or community pro-

jects undertaken by their children.

The pictures on this page and the information about the Morrows were taken from the 4-H Club's 1956 "Report to the Nation," a picture story of the Morrow family, prepared by Penn State Staff members Harold S. Fox and Michael R. Lynch, and presented to President Eisenhower. We are showing some of the pictures here because we feel that this family not only represents 2,000,000 4-H members, but also everything that the family farm means to America as a way of life that is unique in its blessings and opportunities.—Mabel Hebel, Home Editor.

Gratitude and reverence are a special part of farm life. The Morrows, like countless other farm families, give thanks to God for the food they eat and all their other blessings.

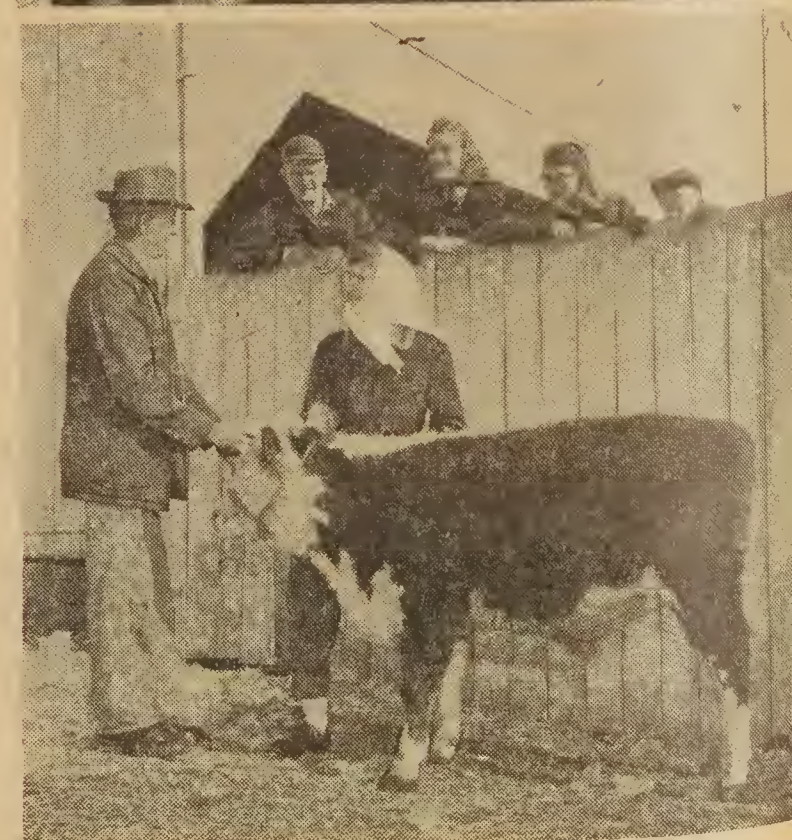
Homemaking skills are developed early by farm girls through practice at home and home economics projects. In the picture, Mother Morrow and Peggy admire the pretty dress which sister Alice (left) has just finished.



Farm families grow close through shared work and fun. At the Morrows, family fun includes everything from making homemade ice cream, as they are doing in the picture, to an evening session with their own band. Each one plays a musical instrument and can sing (more or less, says Dad Morrow).

Self-reliance, poise, and leadership ability are developed in farm boys and girls by farm life responsibilities and opportunities. At left, David Morrow, Jr., top-notch 4-H'er and junior leader, at the 1954 4-H Club Congress in Chicago with Secretary of Agriculture Benson, whose official escort he was chosen to be.

Opportunities to "learn by doing" are plentiful on the farm, with expert advice available from friendly Extension workers. In the picture, Mary Morrow gets pointers from 4-H Club Leader Marion Loudon on how to spruce up her Baby Beef Project. Listening in are Dave, Alice, Peggy and Johnny Morrow.



A Source of Strength

The foreword of the American Farm Bureau resolutions list these principles. They can serve as a source of strength for all of us. Here they are.

WE BELIEVE:

In the American Competitive enterprise system.

That man's search for progress should be encouraged by the maintenance of opportunity, not hindered by illusions of security.

That a person should be rewarded in accordance with his productive contribution to society.

That every man is entitled to own property, earn money honestly, save, invest, and spend as he chooses.

That property rights cannot be taken away without infringing on rights guaranteed by the constitution.

That the constitution is the basic law of the land, and its interpretation should be in accordance with the intent of its authors.

That government regulatory functions should be based on law.

That government should provide only minimum controls and aids.

That government should stimulate, not discourage, individual initiative.

That propagandizing by government is dangerous to the maintenance of self government.

That monopoly—whether by government, industry, labor, or agriculture—is dangerous.

That voluntary cooperation is a part of the American system.

That candidates for public office should state their belief with respect to communism, socialism, and capitalism.

ALL THESE UNDERGIRD BY OUR RELIGIOUS FAITH.

— A. A. —

WHY YOUR TAXES ARE RUINING YOU

(Continued from Page 18)

To illustrate the nature of the problem, I would call your attention to the development of the Upper Colorado Basin, which has recently been authorized by the Congress. Seven hundred sixty-five thousand acres of lands will be irrigated at a cost to the taxpayers of the country of a net initial investment of \$900 per acre for water only. The interest charges, however, which never will be paid by the user, but by the general taxpayer, will amount, before the power earnings have paid off the capital investment, to an additional \$1100 per acre, or a total of \$2000. Recalling the soil bank plan, it is conceivable that the taxpayers will be paying money to irrigate acres that will be soil-banked at still further expense to the taxpayers.

In the field of power production an immense development has taken place. The first great Federal power development came with the construction of Hoover Dam. This project was to be

self-liquidating and the going rate of interest was to be paid on the investment. In this way the Federal Government was acting solely as a banker without the interjection of subsidies, either direct or hidden.

The tremendous expansion in this field began with the establishment of the TVA in 1933. That project was intended to be a river valley development. About all the hydro-electric potential of the region has been developed by this time. The TVA, however, has embarked upon the construction of steam plants. By 1964 three-quarters of the electric generating capacity of the TVA will be from steam, not from hydro-plants. In other words, the Federal Government has embarked upon a public power program.

Of the \$10 billion that the Federal Government has invested in hydro-electric plants either constructed or

authorized, less than 10 per cent of the population would benefit directly from such development; yet the cost will be borne by all the taxpayers.

As you can see from this partial recital of the problems involved in the huge enterprise of our Federal Government, the sheer bigness prevents a ready comprehension of its activities by the general public. It has a number of points embarked upon programs which are not governmental at all. Some politicians have kept themselves in power through obtaining special favors for their constituents at the expense of the rest of the taxpayers.

You Pay Every Cent

It does not seem to be readily understood by the public that there is no money in Washington to be had except that furnished by taxes paid by you and me. Anything gotten from Wash-

ington as so-called easy money must be paid for by you and me. This is a simple truth which cannot be repeated too often. Failure to observe it lies at the root of much of the distortion of governmental function which has taken place in the last quarter century.

What can be done about the recommendations that the Commission has made which might save the taxpayers as much as \$6 billion a year? Some recommendations have already been put into effect. But this is only the beginning. If the taxpayers really want these savings, they must inform their duly elected representatives. Otherwise, those representatives find it difficult to stand up against the pressures of the lobby groups. A relatively few letters from home can make the difference. There is every evidence that we still have a representative government. If we wish so, we may make it work.

Polyethylene liners are supplied by Shore Line Industries, Inc., Clinton, Conn.



Golden Delicious apples keep firm longer in

polyethylene lined storage crates



There's important news for apple growers in the tests conducted by William Schlechtweg, Freehold, N. J., one of a dozen New Jersey growers who market through Garden State Fruit Growers, Inc. Through new storage techniques, premium Golden Delicious apples show promise of now being available on a year 'round basis.

According to Mr. Schlechtweg, "A polyethylene liner, or bag, is used in each crate holding about 40 lb. of apples. It provides a soft, flexible moisture barrier even at refrigerator temperatures. Moisture is the key. In our experience, where we stored Golden Delicious in open crates for four months they became spongy, shriveled, pulpy, and yellowish in color, while those in polyethylene-lined crates stay firm, juicy, sweet, and slightly greenish in color for up to eight months. You can see the difference in the picture."

You benefit by film made of BAKELITE Brand Polyethylene not only in this way, but in marketing your fruits as well. Find out the facts. Call your packaging supplier today, or write Dept. RT-11

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Harry, it says right here on the can that this is non-slip floor wax!

In all cattle history...

Only 3 Sets of Quints known to live...

1945: The Cornhusker Quints—first 5-at-once calves known to live. Born near Fairbury, Nebr. These 4 bulls and 1 heifer were started on Wayne Calf Starter at 12 days. They were fed Wayne until marketed 4 years later.



1948: The Pennsylvania Quints—born near Quakertown, Penna. All were females and are still alive. Their first feed was Wayne Calf Starter. Now being fed Wayne 32% and 42% Dairy Feed. Have produced 22 calves!

1955: The Wayne Quints—born near Valley City, Ohio. These world famous calves were saved-and-raised on Wayne Calfnip Milk Replacer and Wayne Calf Starter. Only 1/4th normal weights at birth they're making faster than normal gains.



All were fed WAYNE!

Feeding Wayne Calf and Dairy Feeds won't guarantee you quintuplet calves! But, you can depend upon these tested and proved feeds to help you *save-and-raise your valuable calves*. That's why more and more farmers are switching to Wayne for healthy, fast-growing calves... well-fitted heifers... and real milk producing cows. From calf to cow, here's how—

Wayne Calfnip Milk Replacer: Saves-and-raises smooth, growthy calves. Looks like milk but gives up to 20% better gains. Contains a special antibiotic to help prevent scours.

Wayne Calf Starter: Starts calves

off smoothly on dry-feed at an early age. Makes amazing gains at low feed cost.

Wayne Fitting Ration: Puts dry cows and heifers in top condition for calving and heavy milk production. In Wayne Research tests, well-fitted Holsteins produced 16% more milk than when not fitted.

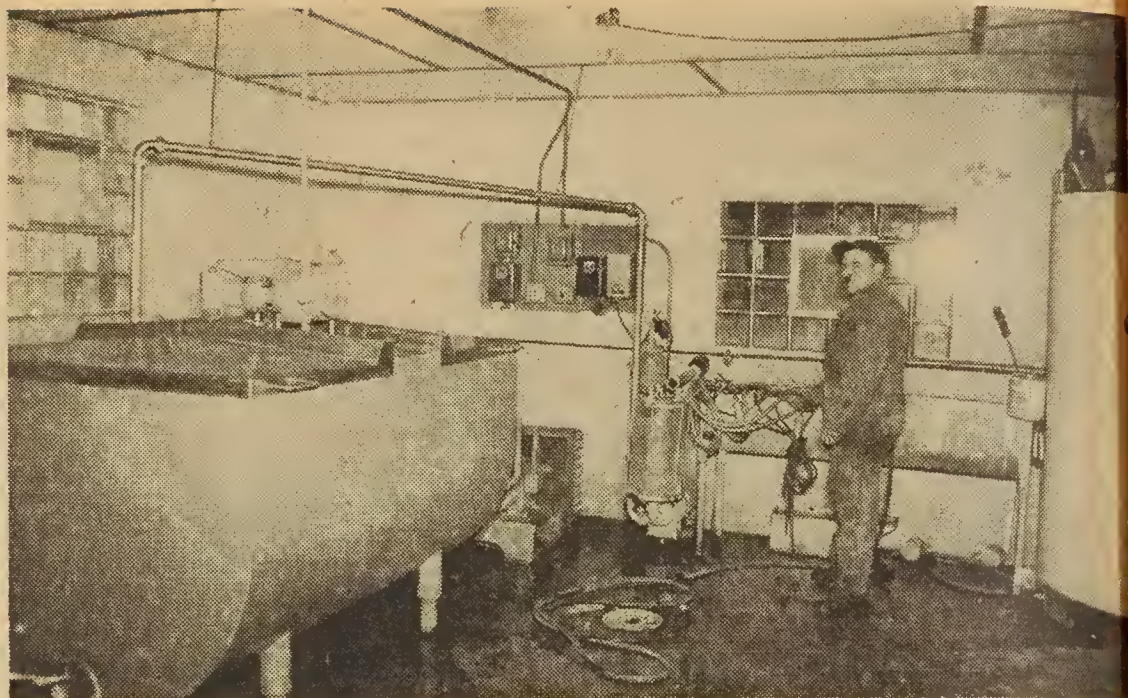
Wayne 16%, 32%, 42% and Sweet Bulky: Four feeds designed to meet your specific need, whether you are long or short on grain... or have good or poor roughage. Choose the one that will help you achieve maximum production from your home-grown grains. And, at low cost!

6-1855

For complete details, see your Wayne Feed Dealer.



ALLIED MILLS, INC., Builders of TOMORROW'S Feeds... TODAY!
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Modern magic on the Robert Hatch dairy farm, Wilbraham, Mass., includes bulk milk tank, electric water heater, washing equipment for pipeline milker, and helps him operate a 60-cow dairy alone.

Aladdin's Lamp Dim Compared to Our Modern Magic

By JIM HALL

DO YOU remember when you first heard the story of Aladdin and his magic lamp, how you'd secretly dream that you had one? At first I used to dream of rubbing my lamp and commanding the genie who would appear to get me the world's finest pony and silver-trimmed harness. When my conscience pricked me for being selfish, I'd have the genie whip through Dad's barn chores, produce a beautiful silk dress for Mom, and get her whole week's baking done while she slept.

The one thing I never dreamed of was that the day would come when I (and every one of us) would have full use of magic more powerful than Aladdin's lamp, something that could do things the genie had never heard of, do them faster, do them without our rubbing a lamp or even making a wish.

Suppose that little more than 50 years ago you told grandpa there'd be magic some day that would throw down the silage at the same time every morning without being told? Or that

a barn—powered by an individual generator. It was only 53 years ago that the first electric power was carried to a New York farm from a tiny hydro plant on Upper Canada Creek. Charles Cook was the name of this first New York farmer to benefit from the modern Aladdin's lamp.

Today, it would be wellnigh impossible to find a commercial farm without electricity. And almost as hard to enumerate the many ways this invisible hired man goes about his work. It's a source of power we can't store on the farm, but, except on rare occasions, it's always there ready to do a little job or a dozen big ones.

A farmer down the road from me received his electric bill while I was there. When I said a \$30 monthly bill seemed kind of high, he asked me where he could hire a man for that. The power companies should hire that neighbor. He said, "It's the only hired man I ever had who stays on the job 24 hours a day, without vacation, and only charges for the time he's actually working."

In every survey taken in the past ten years, farmers have rated electric power as the number one contribution to agriculture this century. And why wouldn't they? As Francis Robinson of the New England Council wrote me, "The connection between the farm and the power company which provides the energy for saving manpower and increasing farm labor efficiency is actual. Fortunately, these copper lines of interdependence between farm and power plant seldom are broken these days for more than an hour or two at most. However, when they are for any reason such as storm or flood, there at once is dramatic evidence that modern commercial farming cannot be carried on for more than a few hours."

You and I could fill up a page listing the ways farmers can put electricity to use saving money and back-breaking work—from milking the cows to grading eggs or filling the hay mow. But just think of the convenience and jobs electricity does without our even thinking about it! I mentioned the automatic timing device that will cause silage to be thrown down, in the right amount, when you want it. Let's look at some other things this modern genie does even while we sleep:

It will keep the temperature and moisture in the cow barn, poultry house and egg room just right. In the brooder house, infra-red heat lamps will click on and off to increase liveability and rapid growth of chicks; down the cellar, a pump turns on and off by itself as it goes about its job of assuring both

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The man in the street wants security. He also wants freedom. What he does not realize is that security provided and administered by Government may lead to loss of his freedom."—M. Albert Linton, Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

you could put your finger on a button and the barn would be cleaned, or the hay put in the mow? Or that, without pulling a single teat, the milk would flow from the eows to the milkroom and stay fresh without ice or water?

What would have happened if, on the same day, you had told grandma there'd come a time when she wouldn't need a wood box—that she'd be able to let the dinner cook itself, turn itself off at the right time, and then keep itself warm while she visited a neighbor or watched and heard the President speak right in the sittin' room?

Had you said those things, you might have escaped with a cuffing and a warning to quit reading those "trashy" books. You might also have been embarrassed by their efforts to keep your insanity a family secret!

But there were men doing more than think about such magic just a little over 50 years ago. For several years gas engines had been turning generators to run electric pumps for irrigation in the Far West. Here and there across the nation a light glimmered in



Here's proof that the farm kitchen can be as attractive and efficient as any city home. Well lighted, compact and fully equipped, this kitchen is in the farm home of Mrs. George Woods, Munnsville, New York.

your family and your stock a constant supply of fresh water. Wrapped around pipes in the barn or cellar and in the soil beneath tender young plants are heating cables that know sooner than we do when to get busy guarding against frost.

While we sleep, this hired man regulates the furnace, even remembering to turn the heat up a little just before we get up. He also keeps an eye on the refrigerator, the freezer, and the bulk milk tank. He turns the lights on in the small hours of the morning so's the hens will get busy eating and laying, and then, at the right time each day, will turn on the radio beside your bed to awaken you to the sound of music instead of the harsh demands of an alarm clock. If you tell him the night before, he'll even have your coffee all percolated by the time you get downstairs—and keep it warm in case you're late!

Yes, we truly have our own private magic lamp these days. And the number of things our own electric genie

will do for us is only limited by our imagination or our own failure to bring our wiring up to date enough to handle all the jobs. If there's a problem in electricity today, it's not how to get power to our farms—because we have that—it's how to find the best ways to use electricity on individual farms for even greater efficiency.

And it is being used more and more ways. Private power companies across the Northeast are building more and more generating stations to meet the demand which, on many farms, is ten times what it was a few years ago. I was at the dedication of the new Milliken Plant of the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation early this summer, and while we were there they announced that ground would be broken the following week to double the capacity of that brand new plant. Much of that power will go to farms and be used in many ways, some of which are illustrated on this page. Some of it will no doubt be used in ways that you and I haven't yet dreamed of.

At right, Walter Hudson, Amboy, N. Y., finds electric equipment to wash and grade eggs saves time and handling.



Below: Electrically powered conveyor belts help speed grading and packing apples at the Ward Orchards, Olcott, New York.



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Open Letter No. 3 . . .

To: All Independent Dairymen and
Producer Organizations

From: **EASTERN Milk Producers
Cooperative Association, Inc.**

Dear Fellow Dairyman:

Are you satisfied with the price of milk?

Are you adequately represented at the milk hearing where
your milk prices are decided?

If not, are you doing your part to improve the situation?

There are 11,000 dairymen who can answer yes to the last two questions. They are the dairymen who have had the foresight to unite behind a powerful grass roots bargaining cooperative to get the action they want and need. They have made their voice heard by joining Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative.

Why have these men put their confidence in Eastern? Because Eastern's program is predicted on sound fundamental milk marketing principles which provide price improvement for all dairymen without preference for any special group. This is no idle claim but is verified by Eastern's past record.

Not content to "rest on its laurels" Eastern constantly persists in its efforts to obtain benefits for the dairyman.

HERE IS WHAT EASTERN IS DOING NOW

At the current hearing on regulation of Northern New Jersey and the up-state markets, Eastern is presenting the following proposals:

1. A separate milk marketing order for Northern New Jersey. To this date, Eastern is the only New York cooperative to submit technical evidence in support of this position.
2. Remodeling of the New York Order to eliminate the present inequities inherent in the present Order.
3. Extension of Order 27 to include the Six Nearby Counties.
4. Elimination of cheap 1-C milk which is sold as fluid milk in the upstate markets for which handlers are required to pay only 20 cents over the blend price.

Eastern estimates that these proposals, if adopted, would improve returns to dairymen upwards of 20 cents per hundredweight and in some areas as much as 30 cents.

EASTERN URGES EMERGENCY CLASS 1 PRICE RELIEF

Eastern Milk Producers recently solicited the aid of other cooperatives on a proposal to obtain emergency Class 1 price relief for farmers in the New York milkshed but met with little success because of the lack of support by the other cooperatives. The proposal would have provided emergency Class 1 price relief of approximately 44 cents per hundredweight for dairymen during October, November and December by requesting Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson and New York Commissioner Daniel J. Carey to issue a suspension notice or to hold an emergency hearing without delaying the current hearing. It is Eastern's estimate that this would have increased the blended price about 20-30 cents per hundredweight and add approximately 3.5 million dollars to the income of milkshed dairymen.

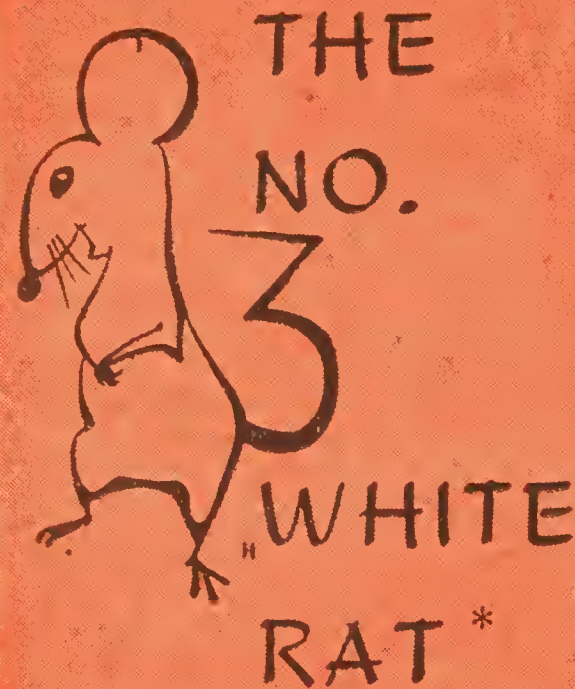
The need for such action is a result of the delay in regulating the New Jersey market and obtaining the necessary amendments to Order 27. Another reason is the fact that the New York blend and Class 1 price in the fall months will be substantially below adjoining federally regulated markets. For example, the average estimated New York Class 1 price for the period of October, November, and December will be 46 cents below the Boston price for the same period.

We invite all independent dairymen and producers to join with us and support our program. Make your strength count by belonging to an effective established bargaining organization.

**EASTERN Milk Producers
Cooperative Association, Inc.**

403 Larned Building

Syracuse, New York



**By John
Alan
Appleman**

from
"The Rotarian"
Urbana, Illinois

THEY ran an experiment in animal psychology at the University of Illinois some months ago. So interesting were the results, and so startling the human parallel, that I am impelled to share the story with you.

A white rat was placed in a cage without food. The only way it could get food was to learn to pull a lever at one side of the cage, which would release a pellet upon the opposite side. The number of pellets available was unlimited if he worked, but the rat would receive no other food.

The first day was hard on the little animal. Hunger stirred it into action upon the second day, by the end of which it had begun to get the idea. The third day the rat fed well.

This experiment was repeated with many different white rats—each time with the same result. Each animal, faced with the alternatives of work or starvation, learned to fend for itself.

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* . . It is useful to remind ourselves that Federal aid is simply tax money. It comes from Main Street, as well as Wall Street, but not from Golconda or from the stored gold of Fort Knox. . . . We ought to go into each new form of Federal—or state—aid with our eyes open, and not rush headlong to embrace it simply as a device for changing the address to which we send our tax payment."—N. Y. Times

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

But then a new element was introduced. Three of the lever-trained rats were put into the same cage. One dot marked the back of one, two dots the second, three dots the third.

The first day all huddled under the pellet drop and all went hungry. The second day each pulled the lever several times—the number three rat working it the most frequently. Yet as each animal raced back for the pellet he had earned, he found it had been gobbled by his hungry cellmates. It became obvious that the only way to solve the situation was for one rat—at a time—to pull the lever constantly until his companions were surfeited and then to pull more for himself.

The logical, the fair, way, we might say, would be for each little rat to take his turn—each to share in the labors, and each to share in the rewards. But what happened? Upon the third day, the number one rat pulled the lever once. The number two rat pulled it four times. The number three rat pulled the lever 1,473 times! After that, the number three rat was the sole producer, and all ate from his unaided efforts.

Nor, it developed, was this an exceptional result. The test was repeated with all the other rats used in the ex-

periment and a like result followed. In every trio one rat emerged as the producer, the others as parasites.

Now, rats aren't human beings, and one may draw conclusions only about rats by observing them. We can, however, ask if there are observable parallels between them and other species. I happen to believe that there is a shocking parallel between the rodent behavior observed in the Illinois experiment and that in our human society.

All around us are people who perform acts above and beyond the call of duty—men like boxer Barney Ross, who while wounded held a fox hole full of wounded comrades safely from his attackers; athletes like Fat Freddie Fitzsimmons and Jack Russell, who pitched day after day with arms so sore that, after a game, they could not reach into their hip pockets for a handkerchief; workmen and executives who have given not only hours but their very lives to the success of their enterprises; housewives, teachers, doctors, public servants, youth leaders, and all the rest who have toiled on and on to make homes and institutions places to bless and serve humanity. These are the number three white rats, but how few they have become compared to the number one's and two's.

The majority of us—yes, the overwhelming majority—are tolerant of conditions which should be intolerable—the existence of political graft, for example—graft so flagrant that magazine articles about it can name names, with no retaliatory suits. How can such conditions exist? Because not one person in three hundred will grab hold the lever of decency and fight that which is unworthy in his own community. Leave it to others, say numbers one and two.

There was a time not many decades ago when men worked a 14- or a 16-hour day. Now they work an eight-hour day or less, and complain if Saturday work is required. The fact that hours have diminished is splendid. Man should have more time to enjoy this magnificent world and to know the pleasures of his family.

But while the hours of work have shrunk, what has happened to man's pride in his craft? What has happened to the stonecutter, the finish carpenter, the shoemaker, who was satisfied with nothing less than perfection? Pride in one's calling has given way to an anxiety to make money and to give as little of one's time, or of oneself, as possible in return.

We have but to look back 1,800 years and observe the disintegration of a great civilization centered on the Tiber to see where this course of social evolution leads. One pulling the lever. Two or two hundred getting fat. Finally the collapse of the lone producer and the end of everything. It could—but needn't—happen here.

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Vaccination Against "BRAIN WASHING"

AN official U.S. Army study has been made of the experiences and behavior of 4,000 American soldiers who were captured and held prisoners by the Chinese Communists in North Korea. The study reveals a number of vitally important facts related to the future security of our nation.

One fact is that the Communists, now at work zealously in every nation of the world, have been far ahead of America in the science of thought-shaping. America may now be catching up—but slowly.

One out of every four Americans held prisoner by the Communists yielded, to a serious degree, to the clever Com-

munist "brain washing" conducted in the prison camps. Major William E. Mayer, Army Psychiatrist who made an exhaustive study of 1,000 prisoner-of-war cases, concluded that the two basic deficiencies in the Americans who yielded were:

1. The lack of religious convictions.
2. The lack of understanding of the American political and economic system.

Careful Study Made

Major Mayer personally interviewed 200 American soldiers whom the Reds released after the Korean fighting ceased. He studied all official and unofficial interviews, interrogations, and statements of an additional 800 American ex-prisoners in Korea.

One-third of all the prisoners freely admitted that as a result of the "brain washing" conducted by Communist lec-

turers and "educators" in the prison camps they became "progressives" — either sympathizers or collaborators of the Communists.

The armed services now are busily engaged in tackling the problem. In the indoctrination branches, service men are learning the fundamental facts about America—its history, its unique political and economic system; and the facts about Communism and its twin, Socialism.

"A returning prisoner often made reference to the fact" related Major Mayer "that he was given by the Communists a very intensive education about America, a Communist viewpoint of history which evidently emphasized every possible defect in our development and our attitudes, and the soldier would confess that his own knowledge of the American system—of our history, our politics, our economics—was

insufficient to enable him to refute this Communist version, even in his own mind."

We Are Improving

Religious conviction was the other basic character requirement which Major Mayer's studies found to be deficient in too many American soldiers. "A really convinced religious person . . . (whose) religion had been a part of his whole life, if his family were organized along lines of religious training and the moral and ethical precepts of such training — such a man," the Major found, "often was able to defend himself and his principles (against the Red indoctrination)."

To be at its greatest strength, he said, religious faith or deep spiritual morality must be inculcated in the individual early in life, in the home and in early school experiences.

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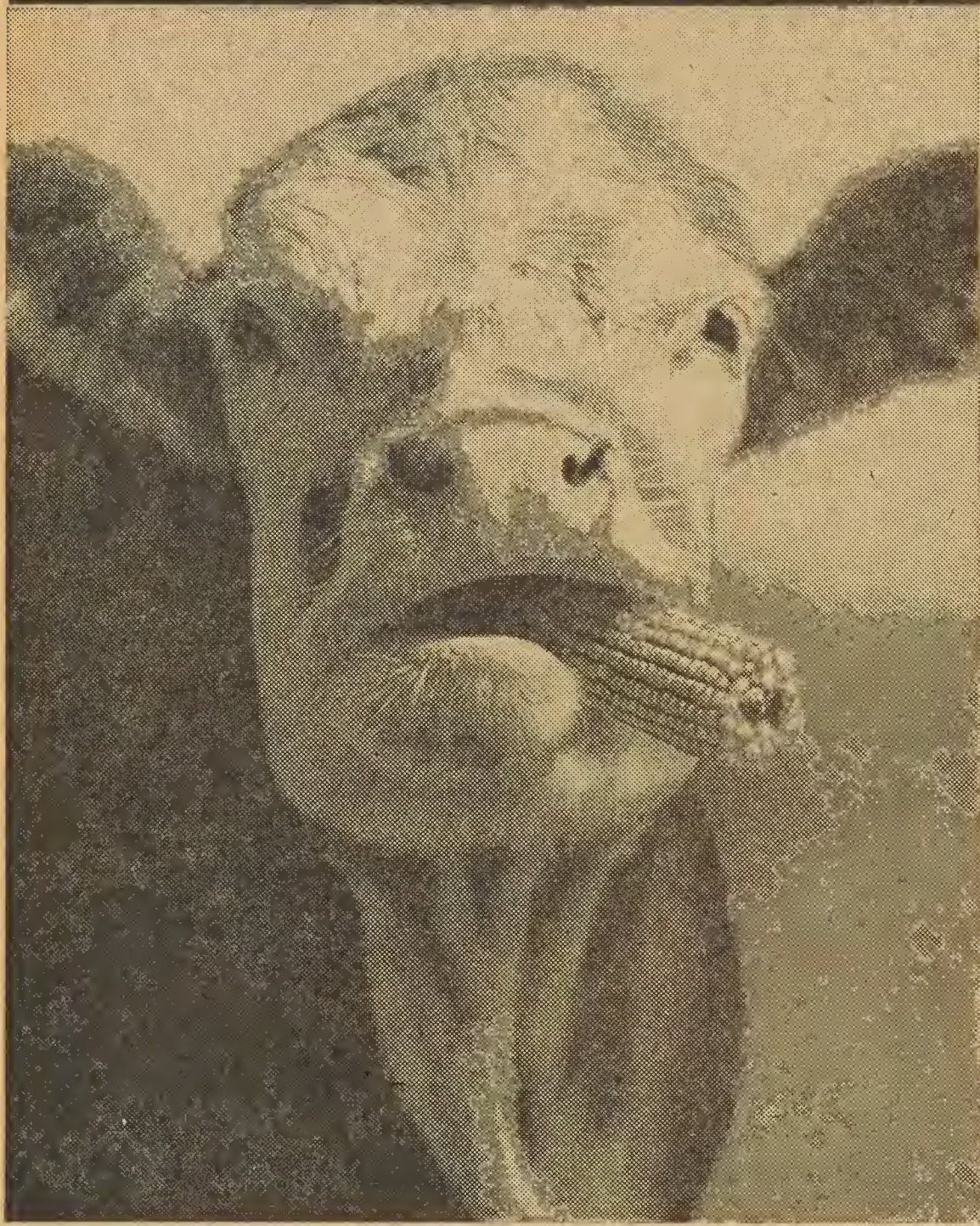


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The Great Illusion

Something for Nothing

By Herbert L. Schaller
Editor, "Better Farming Methods"

IN THIS life, you really never get anything for nothing.

Yet, we and the generation we are raising have the mistaken notion that we do get a lot of things for nothing.

The great benefactor, in this case, is the Government. Our people in the United States look upon the Government as a great uncle, one that will come to the rescue, handing out money for everything from roads and airports to social security, educational funds, and farm subsidies.

Good old Uncle Sam! He will build dams, do conservation, loan you money, insure your business; in fact, most anything you ask of him.

So, we kid ourselves and our children into believing that if we can get the Government to do it, the cost is nothing. It becomes a gift.

You don't have to listen long, or talk with many people to hear someone say "the Government will pay for it."

This is the great illusion of our times. Some of us, a little more conservative, may think that the Government is like a wholesale house—while it isn't dispensing with services for nothing, it does do them at cost.

How far from the truth this is! Wholesale? Not on your life. Government services take retail prices plus a premium.

To help illustrate this point, consider the story of Frederick the Great and his ministers when the able ruler was trying to balance his budget.

"I can't figure out," he said, "why it is when taxes are higher than ever and our revenues are bigger than ever before, that we never seem to have enough money to reach out to where it is needed to help our people."

"I think I can tell you, your Majesty," an old general in the group said. With that, he reached into a punch

bowl and took out a sizeable piece of ice. He asked the king to hold it a moment to get an idea of its size and weight. Then he started passing it around the group of men, asking each to transfer it from one hand to the other, and then on to the next man. By the time it got back to Frederick after passing through perhaps 30 pairs of hands, it had shrunk to the size of a small walnut.

Not a bad demonstration. According to the story, Frederick needed no further explanation. Neither should we.

Of course, there are extremes to any problem. The same applies here. There are functions that are necessary that the Government perform, but there are many areas where we would be far better off if the Government curtailed its activity or got out of the area entirely.

People would find out that they could do such services better and at less cost.

The moral to this story? It may be two-fold.

(1) As a leader, help your people, particularly young men and women, see the fallacy of the common belief that the federal government can be the panacea to all our ills. There is a necessary balance here, with help and guidance necessary for young people, especially, to see it in the right perspective.

(2) In your professional work, and in your organization activities, solve as many of your problems individually or within your group as is possible. Then look for help.

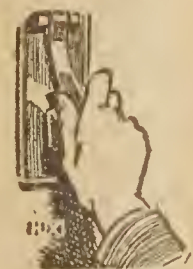
An individual is only as strong as is his developed ability to think through and solve by his own ingenuity and initiative many of the problems confronting him.

True, he can't solve all of them alone. But, the strongest and most progressive are those who call for help only when it is necessary and needed.

The same applies to a nation or a group.

The Knock At the Door

By KATHERINE CECIL



ONE NIGHT not long ago we heard it again — the loud, unexpected knocking at the door. I sat up in bed and turned on the light—it was after midnight. My husband woke up, too. For a moment he hesitated. Then I said, "Hurry, Andrew! Someone's in trouble!"

Someone was in trouble. Not serious trouble, fortunately. A neighbor had a sick child. He wanted to borrow some medicine that he knew we had. We were more than glad to give it to him. And he was very grateful.

But I thought, as I went back upstairs, that his gratitude was small compared to mine. I had heard the knocking at the door in the dead of night. And I had not been afraid.

"Someone's in trouble," I had said. That was my first reaction. Not "We're in trouble!" or "Where can we hide?" or "It's the secret police!"

We're American citizens now, my husband and I. As of April 16, 1955. You can't realize what this means to us!

Fifteen years ago, along with hundreds of other Poles, my husband was packed into a cattle truck and shipped to a concentration camp in Siberia. His crime? Refusing to accept Soviet citizenship. When the Germans marched

into Warsaw, I was seized by the Gestapo, imprisoned, tortured. My crime? Refusing to reveal the names of Polish patriots in the underground.

Ah, yes, we have known the meaning of tyranny, and nothing symbolizes the loss of freedom more than the peremptory, dreaded knock on the door that heralds the arrival of the secret police. The knock on the door that means children gathering around parents whom they will never see again, never know where they are taken, nor even why or where they die.

I know it is hard for native Americans to understand this. For such lucky people, a policeman is the friendly man who sees that children get safely to school. He's a symbol of reassurance, not of fear. But it is not so everywhere in the world.

So when you count your blessings this Thanksgiving, join us in thanking God for this one, too—that when you hear late at night the knocking at the door, your first and final reaction can be: "Someone's in trouble; we must help him."

This is what freedom means to us.

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The Uncommon Man

By HERBERT HOOVER

AMONG the delusions offered us by a fuzzy-minded people is that imaginary creature, the common man. It is thrust into us that this is the century of the common man. The whole idea is another cousin of the Soviet proletariat. The uncommon man is to be whittled down to size. It is the negation of individual dignity and a slogan of mediocrity and uniformity.

The common man dogma may be of use as a vote-getting apparatus. It supposedly proves the humility of demagogues.

The greatest strides of human progress have come from uncommon men and women. You have perhaps heard of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, or Thomas Edison. They were humble in origin, but that was not their greatness.

WHICH SYSTEM DO YOU WANT?

The status-quo and caste system, found for example, in India?

The autocratic of militaristic system, for example, Hitler?

Anarchism, a lawless society, the theory of complete liberty for the individual?

Democratic socialism, where you produce according to your ability and everyone takes according to his need?

The free exchange or competitive system in which price guides production and distribution?

These are the only economic systems known to man, according to J. Carrol Bottum, economist at Purdue University. Take your choice of one of these he says because they are the only ones ever proposed during the history of the world.

The free enterprise system is too rough for a lot of people and most people don't realize their alternatives, says Mr. Bottum.

He says "little fellows" can get big in a free enterprise system and thousands of them have. But little people don't get big under the caste system in India; little people didn't get big under Hitler; little people could hardly survive under Anarchism; little people under Democratic Socialism in Russia are staying little.

At least under the free enterprise system the little fellow has the opportunity to get big. Few people will say that it's easy to start with nothing and accumulate something. But most everyone will have a warm spot for the person who honestly tries.

Mr. Bottum says the best way to sell free enterprise is to look at the alternatives.



The humor of it is that when we get sick, we want an uncommon doctor. When we go to war, we yearn for an uncommon general or admiral. When we choose the president of a university, we want an uncommon educator.

The imperative need of this nation at all times is the leadership of the uncommon men or women. We need men and women who cannot be intimidated, who are not concerned with applause meters, nor those who sell tomorrow for cheers today.

Such leaders are not to be made like queen bees. America recognizes no frozen social stratifications which prevent the free rise of every individual. They must rise by their own merits.

KEEPING DEMOCRACY

WHEN Benjamin Franklin was asked after a session of the Constitutional Convention, "What kind of a government have you given us?" he replied, "A democracy, if you can keep it." Our republic is founded on the principle that it will continue only as long as the people keep democracy alive.

From Lexington to Korea, American youth have fought to preserve democracy. With each political campaign, the people who vote keep democracy alive. Each citizen who participates in community affairs is keeping democracy alive. Every act of mercy and helpfulness, every word spoken for freedom, keeps the democratic spirit alive.

Democracy is maintained by passing it on from one generation to another in the school, in the place of worship, in the home. At every stage, it must be strengthened. Let us therefore re-

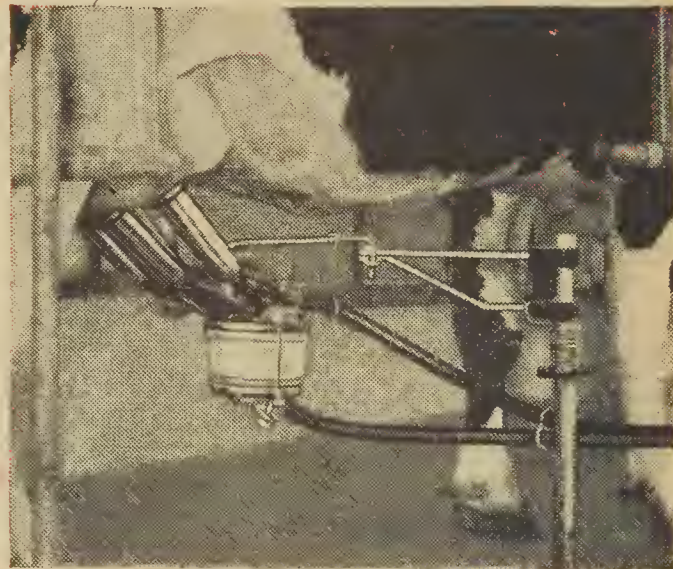
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
"That is the economic story of America, the story of the world's greatest capital structure. Like the peddler, there was a bicycle repair man who built the Ford Motor Corporation—out of savings — and a couple of fellows named Wells and Fargo who, beginning as messengers, founded an express company, a banking business and what-not. In fact, if you look into the genealogy of the gigantic industrial and commercial institutions of the country, you come to roots nurtured by savings."—From "The Peddler Who Built A Nation"

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
solve to give to our successors a stronger republic than was passed on to us.
—Thos. J. Watson

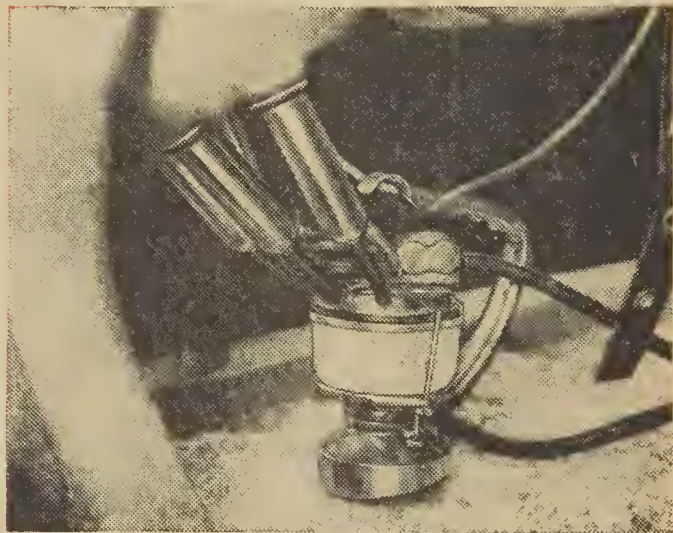
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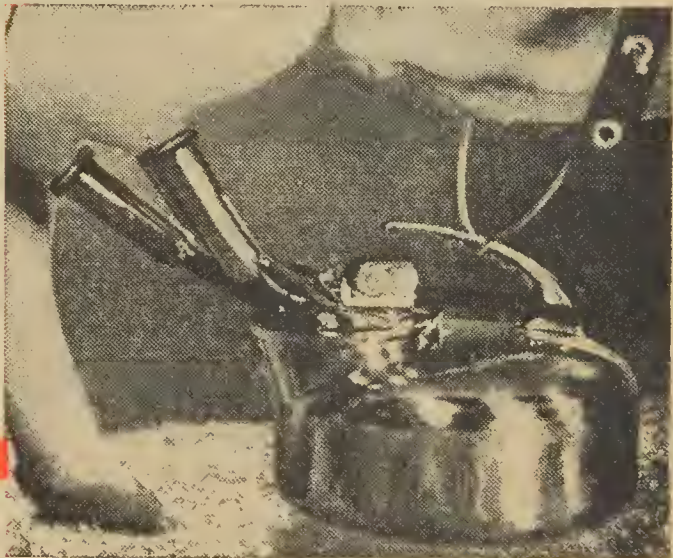
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★ Stanchion Pipe Line Milkers



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Any milking machine that bears the Surge Nameplate is now sold on EASY TERMS ... a down payment that you can swing, and up to twenty-four months to clean up the balance.

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Plain Talk from a DAIRY FARMER

By Robert Burt
Herkimer County, New York, Farmer

THE PAST quarter of a century has produced the greatest revolution in farm life and methods that has ever taken place in a similar period of time.

But the improvements in equipment has been only a part of the change that has taken place in this 25 year period. The changes in our social and economic life have been equally as great. Huge corporations have developed; labor unions have grown to tremendous size; luxuries that were not available to kings have become ordinary parts of the living standards of the average man. School centralization has taken place, and today college degrees are more common than a high school diploma formerly was.

And while the number of farmers has decreased, the production per man has increased to the point where even with the tremendous increase in population, the number one problem for every major farm crop is over-production.

Informed Voters Essential

In my opinion one of the greatest dangers of this modern age is its very complexity. If a man is to act and think and vote intelligently, he must first be informed. An ignorant man, however good his intention, can not act with intelligence—and who is there today who can claim to be informed of the multitude of questions on which he is asked to make decisions?

As dairy farmers, we are all faced with the problem of production. In order to stay in business we must have a sizeable milk check and in order to get this we have to ship a large quantity of milk. In the minds of most of us this is our number one job.

There is no question whether or not we have done an outstanding job in production, but in the second problem of our dairy business, that of marketing and distribution, we have not done so well.

Here again the problem of complexity comes into the picture. The milk marketing orders under which we operate are so complicated and involved that I am certain a very, very small percentage of farmers understand them. Nor do they have the time to study them. It is because I myself am so pitifully ignorant of these things that I am conscious of this problem.

There are many other things which require our thought and attention besides our business of dairy farming. One of the first that comes to mind is our school system. Back in the days of the rural school, operation was simple and easy to understand. But with centralization, complexity again enters the picture and again it is almost impossible for the average citizen to devote the time and study required to understand the complex system of state aid formulas, methods of assessment, and equalization, to say nothing of the complicated curriculum and school management. After serving 10 years on a Board of Education, I wonder how the average person can possibly make an intelligent vote at a school meeting.

In this election year we are all going to be required to make decisions on matters of both national and global policies. What do we know about national defense and foreign aid? What about our policies with China, India, Formosa, and Latin America? Who can possibly understand all these vital issues?

Again I say that the greatest danger of our modern democracy is its complexity. Many people, upon realization of the magnitude of the situation, get

a feeling of helplessness, apathy and indifference. They adopt the "take what comes" attitude and take no part in study or solution of all these questions. Surely this is not the answer. Surely our democracy can never endure on such an attitude.

But I do not believe that the situation is hopeless. I believe that the answer to the whole problem lies in leadership. One man, either by aptitude or inclination or chance will devote his efforts and thought to matters of school and education; another to various community affairs such as churches and Granges, or town and country government. Each one becomes a specialist in his own particular field and their voluntarily or involuntarily becomes a leader, one to whom we can turn for counsel and advice.

Select Leaders Wisely

The biggest danger lies in our selection of leaders and of the organizations with which we will unite. The greatest question is—whom shall we follow and what group shall we join? This requires clear thinking and the application of common horse sense. We should make sure that they stand for those fundamental principles of honesty, fair dealing, and sound business principles. Men are known not only by the company they keep, but also by the company they keep away.

What the dairy industry needs today more than anything else is leadership. We have many organizations, but there is little unity of purpose or agreement among them.

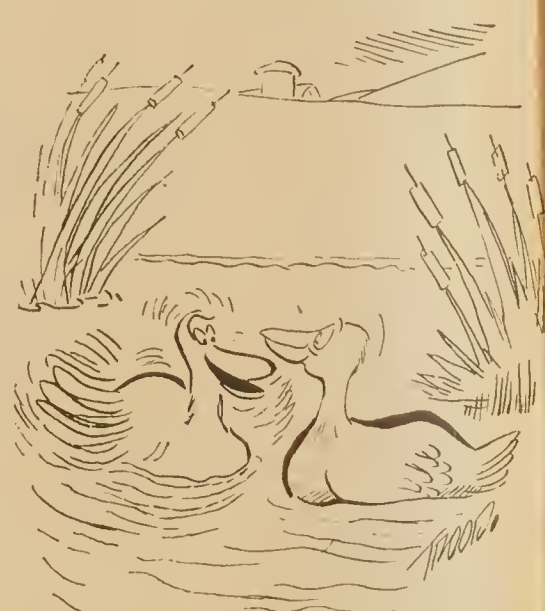
It seems to me that the first thing we farmers should do is to demand that our various farm groups get together and settle our differences and present a united front. If everyone is sincere and devoted to the industry, that should not be too difficult. But until this is accomplished, we can expect little cooperation from either dealers or government.

No Magic Cure

The second thing we must realize is that there is no magic cure for all our ills. We cannot hope to solve all our problems by simply joining any particular group. It is only through patience and sound economic principles that we can hope to achieve a fair price for our product.

Let us ask those who are making extravagant promises just how they intend to do what they promise. Of course, we would like to receive \$6 for our milk, who wouldn't; but before I join any group that makes such promises, I shall demand that they give me

(Continued on Opposite Page)



"During Hunting Season I Always Keep My Motor Running!"

The QUESTION BOX



How much water does it take to irrigate with a 1 inch of water?

A little more than 27,000 gallons per acre.

How important is it to milk cows at 12 hour intervals?

Some experiments in Minnesota show that cows milked at 10 and 14 hour intervals gave as much milk as they did when milked at 12 hour intervals.

In New Zealand tests show as much milk when the cows were milked at 8 hour and 16 hour intervals.

Is it possible to use a roller to apply exterior paint?

Yes, and it is a great time saver. Of course, you need a brush to finish the job, but I have used a roller for outside work, including a picket fence, which I estimated cut the time in half. I used a roller for all surfaces I could reach, and finished with a small brush.—H. C.

What is a "Systemic Insecticide?"

It's a material applied to the soil or to the foliage and which is absorbed by the growing plant. It kills the insects that eat the foliage or suck the juice.

Will nitrogen be lost by leaching if meadows and pastures are top-dressed in the fall?

No. There would be a loss of nitrogen when put on bare ground but not where grass is growing. Fall is often the most convenient time for broadcasting fertilizer.

What is the best way to handle green tomatoes when frost threatens so that they will ripen for home use?

Tomatoes that are entirely mature

but not red, that is, cream colored at the blossom end, will ripen if they can be stored where the temperature is 60-70° Fahrenheit, preferably in a tight container.

Below 60° there will be little ripening, above 70° there will be too much spoilage. The reason for the container is that fruits give off ethylene gas which hastens ripening.

It is a good idea to wrap each tomato in paper when you store it.

Under what conditions can a New York State dairyman sell milk to consumers who come to the farm for it?

There is a provision in the New York Law whereby a dairyman can sell milk to customers who come to the farm for it providing he doesn't sell more than 100 qts. as a daily average, doing this without a license. Averaging more than 100 qts. a day, he becomes a dealer and must obtain a license from the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

In addition, he must obtain a permit from the local Health Department.

Circular 743, Article 21 of the Agriculture and Markets Law Relating to Milk Control may be obtained by writing to Mr. Kenneth Fee, Director, New York State Department of Agriculture, Division of Milk Control, Albany, New York. A copy of the State Sanitary Code for milk giving regulations which must be met before securing a health permit can be obtained from the State Department of Health, Albany, N. Y.

How much seed is needed for a corn plant population of 17,000 to 18,000 per acre?

Approximately 12 lbs. of seed corn.

Plain Talk from a Dairy Farmer

(Continued from Opposite Page)

a reasonable, sensible method by which they expect to obtain it.

To me it seems absurd that farmers should join a labor union. What does a dairy farmer know about mining coal and by the same token, what does a coal miner know about dairy farming?

Farmers have no quarrel with labor unions providing they are managed by reasonable, honest men. No one knows better than the farmer that the man who works with his hands is entitled to a fair wage.

Controls Follow Supports

Another point we must understand is that the more support we can demand and receive from the government, the more rigid controls we must be willing to accept. If we demand a fixed price for all we produce, we must be ready to accept production control, for it follows as surely as day follows the night that we cannot be guaranteed a price for all our milk without being told how much milk we can produce. Are we willing to sacrifice our freedom as American farmers?

America has developed into the greatest nation on the face of the earth and has produced the finest standard of living the human race has ever known on the system of free enterprise. In my thinking, the farmer is the very bulwark of our American system of free enterprise. We hear much about government ownership of utilities and coal mines and railroads; but God forbid the time may come when the farmer will not own the soil he farms and be only a pawn to the state.

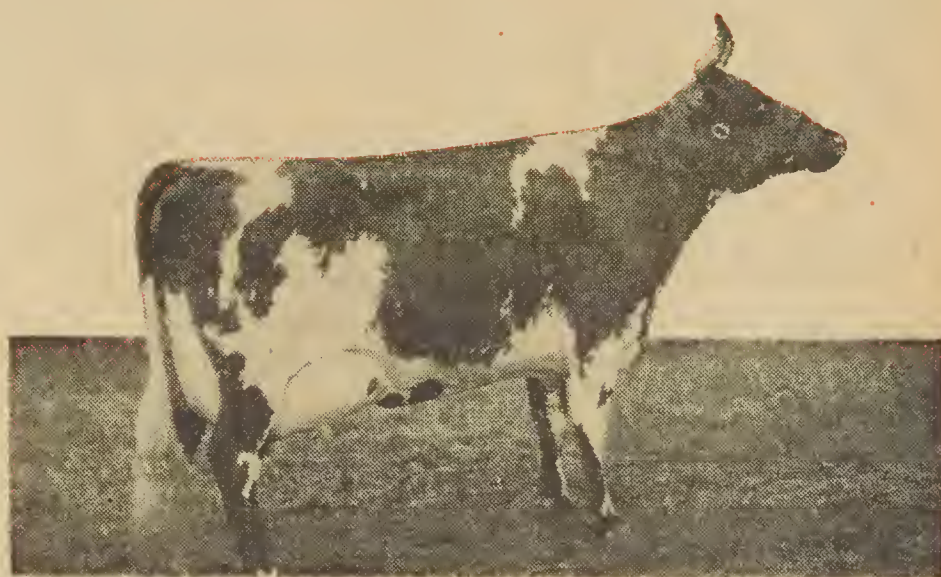
I have no objection to new organizations if they are necessary; but in my opinion, we have too many organizations already. A hoe hanging in the tool house won't kill any weeds in the garden. But if there are weeds in the garden why buy a new hoe? Let's get the old one down, take it on the emery wheel and grind it up. The chances are there is better material in it than the new one we might buy.

What I would like to see is the dairy farmers rise up in a mass and say to those who head the organizations we already have — "We've fooled around long enough, now let's get busy and play ball—or else." In the coming political campaign, we are going to be exposed to outlandish promises and extravagant claims. Let's weigh them carefully and thoughtfully, and let's remember that neither party has had any magic panacea for the ills of agriculture despite the claims to the contrary.

It all sums up to this: We dairy farmers are not receiving what we should for our milk. The industry needs help badly. It should appear that many who are directing the affairs of the farmer are either incapable or unscrupulous. Politicians and demagogues are only adding to the confusion for their own selfish ends. In the midst of all this I hope we farmers can keep level heads; do clear thinking; try and not be fooled by either politicians or demagogues; work patiently in our various farm organizations to bring unity to the industry; and above all, let us never sacrifice our freedom as independent farmers.

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1953 Blue Ribbon 3-year-old
1954 Blue Ribbon 4-year-old
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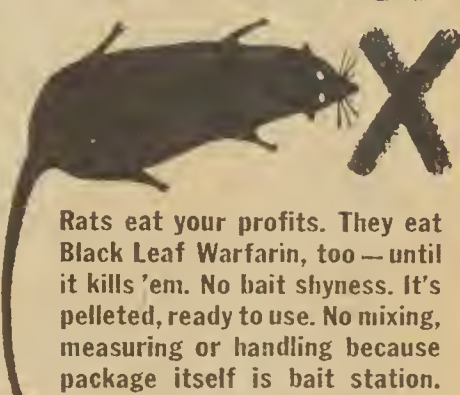
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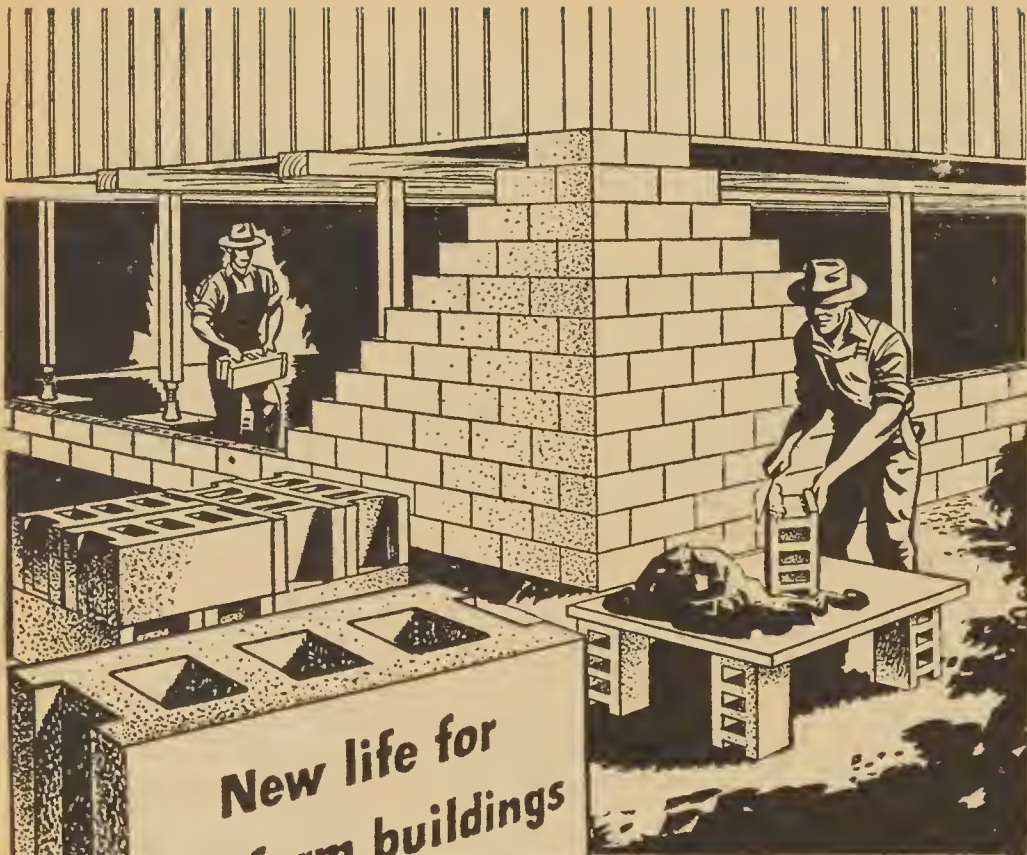
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Getting Government Out of Business

GOVERNMENT competition with private business is an old problem, even in this country with its tradition of private enterprise. Some of this competition dates back a great many years. Most of it stems from World War I; the great depression of the 1930's, and World War II. Not until recently, however, has information been available to enable the people to see how big government-in-business really has become.

In what was described as the first complete inventory ever made of federal commercial-industrial activities, Percival F. Brundage, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, last month revealed that such enterprises total 19,771, employ 258,425 civilians, and have capital assets amounting to nearly \$11.9 billion.

Mr. Brundage characterized the inventory as "another step in the Administration's long-term program to eliminate unnecessary government competition with our free enterprise system." It is in line with the philosophy expressed by President Eisenhower of keeping the Government out of business, stated in forthright language in a speech in St. Louis on September 20, 1952:

To bring government closer to the people we will set up these principles and adhere to them: That no federal project, large or small, will be undertaken which the people can effectively do or be helped to do for themselves; that no federal project will be undertaken which private enterprise can effectively undertake; that no project and no program will be started on the federal level which can be undertaken and effectively carried through on the State or local level.

Progress Being Made

That the Administration has been making headway in trimming down governmental commercial activities was brought out in the Brundage report.

● The Department of Defense, it was stated, has terminated some 32 types of commercial-industrial activities. These have been ended at 246 installations, and at 58 more they are in process of termination.

● The General Services Administration, the Government's "housekeeper," has turned to private concerns for some 60 categories of services.

● The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has ceased making advances and is in process of liquidation.

● All 27 synthetic rubber plants built during World War II have been sold to private industry on terms substantially in excess of cost.

● The Inland Waterways Corporation has likewise been sold to private enterprise.

● The Atomic Energy Commission is getting out of the business of owning and operating the homes, stores and other community facilities at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and Richland, Washington.

● Farm credit institutions are gradually being converted from government-owned to farmer-owned enterprises, the Budget Director stated.

This is an impressive list of accomplishments. But much remains to be done. The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Hoover Commission) reported to

the Congress a year ago that the total number of government commercial-and-industrial type facilities in the Defense Department alone "probably exceeds 2,500."

Among the 47 categories of such activities were such items as coffee roasting plants, tree and garden nurseries, false teeth factories, ice cream manufacturing plants, laundries, and scrap processing plants.

Of the 2,500 total, the Commission said probably 1,000 individual facilities could be eliminated "without injury to our national defense or any essential governmental function."

Obstacles to Doing the Job

The trouble is that these enterprises once embarked upon, continue to operate long after the emergency has passed. In the main, the reasons for this are two-fold:

The first is just plain inertia. Some

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Beware of any man, any group of men who claim that, given absolute power, they can create an earthly paradise. Such fanatics are predestined to create the very close approximation to hell which one finds in totalitarian prisons and slave labor camps."—From *My Retreat from Moscow* by William Henry Chamberlin

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

business activities carry on over the years simply because no one has bothered to reassess their need.

The second obstacle is likewise an old story, but offers tougher resistance—the opposition of those who are the current beneficiaries of these activities.

Many other cases could be cited, including local resistance to abandonment or removal of unneeded military posts and naval facilities, veterans' establishments, and the like.

Unfortunately, such resistance too often comes from business interests and others who on other occasions are quite ready to pass resolutions denouncing government waste and extravagance, and calling for stern economics and reduction of taxes.

Public Support Essential

Government-run businesses, generally speaking, pay no taxes and no interest on the capital invested. Thus they deprive the Government of taxes that otherwise would be paid were private businesses conducting these operations. Still more important, with the advantage they receive from government, they are unfair competition with private industry upon which this country traditionally depends.

The inventory just completed by the Budget Bureau is evidence of the determination of this Administration to press forward in cutting them down to size. Really to succeed, however, these efforts must have the support of businessmen and the public at large, not just when they affect the "other fellow" but when their own industries and localities are involved. —*Monthly Letter of The First National City Bank of New York*



INDUSTRIAL "Pattern for Success" CAN APPLY EQUALLY TO AGRICULTURE

THE OPERATIONAL pattern that has led the Du Pont Company down a rewarding road to industrial success can be adapted to the operation of a farm business and should produce the same happy results, James Q. du Pont believes.

"Pattern for Success" was the subject of Mr. du Pont, an administrative assistant in the Du Pont Company's Public Relations Department, discussed recently in an appearance on the "Farm Forum" conducted by Don Tuttle over WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. Boiled down to their fundamentals and related to agriculture as he interpreted them, the nine key points in the success pattern are:

1. FILL A NEED.

Certainly people need to eat, and are eating better today than ever before in most of the world. So by the very nature of his business, the farm operator qualifies automatically on this first point.

2. HAVE JOB KNOW-HOW.

Farm people with a farm background have a heritage of generations of know-how in working the soil, planting, raising, and harvesting crops and livestock, and the other daily chores and details of farm management.

But agricultural experiment stations, industrial laboratories, and the world of both private and governmental research are constantly uncovering newer and better ways of handling jobs.

The successful farmer must ever improve his know-how by investigating, with an open mind, new techniques of doing his job and adopting those new methods which can save him money or time, or improve his product.

3. MEET COMPETITION.

Just as horse-power farming failed to keep pace with tractor-power operations, new techniques, new pieces of equipment, new pest control chemicals—all enabling the modern farmer to outproduce the generations that have gone before—have meant that he must keep his operation modern if his costs of production are to compete with those of his neighbor.

Competition in this sense has not been competition for a market so much as competition for a better way of life, made possible by a better return on the investment in money, time, and land.

4. RESEARCH.

The importance of research in developing better, more efficient methods of farming has been receiving more and more attention in recent years. While he profits greatly from the results of basic research in the laboratories and experimental stations, the farmer must test many of these new ideas in his own "research program" to determine whether new crops are suitable on his farm, whether improved types of farm machinery can be readily adopted into his particular operation, etc.

And the vital matter of maintaining safe operating conditions becomes a subject of intimate concern on the farm. The injury that occurs from trusting the untrustworthy bull, or from leaving the guard off the silage

chopper, may even involve a son or daughter.

5. THRIFT AND ECONOMY.

Since the days when milk was separated on the farm and the skimmed milk fed to pigs, calves, or chickens, thrift has been a watchword on any well-managed farm. Today, with larger investments in machinery, buildings, and livestock, it is more important than ever that the pennies be watched so dollars will not slip away.

6. ACT SO THAT ADDITIONAL CAPITAL CAN BE SECURED WHEN NEEDED.

This means more than just keeping on friendly terms with your banker. It means keeping up the physical condition of your farm land and buildings so they may serve as good collateral when a loan is needed. It means developing good markets for your crops so loan agencies will consider those prospective crops as good security. It means keeping your credit rating A-1, so there will be no question about additional credit when you require it.

But above all, it means establishing and maintaining personal integrity among friends and neighbors.

7. PLOW BACK EARNINGS — HEAVILY!

This is something that good farms accomplish literally, through the plowing under of fertilizer. Investing farm earnings in needed improvements is in every way an investment in the future welfare of the farm family.

The old expression of making the farm "pay for itself" is an oversimplification of the sort of money management that takes upkeep of the property into consideration along with providing for immediate personal needs.

8. DIVERSIFY AND DEPARTMENTALIZE.

The old story of not putting all your eggs in one basket, plus the good advice that the girl who gathers those eggs may not be able to plow the field—these homespun rules may be more important than ever in modern times.

In a multiple crop operation, one crop which sells at a profitable price may often save the day when other commodities become a drag on the market. Also, in this day of specialization, it is becoming increasingly smart to assign every person on the farm his or her particular chores and responsibilities, so each may know as much as possible about the jobs they perform.

Perhaps the most common practice in this division of farm responsibilities is the tendency to hand the work of farm record keeping to the lady of the house, whose patience and thoroughness is often a valuable asset in the farm business. Someone must be willing to be "chained to the record books."

9. OWNER MANAGEMENT AND PERSONAL ATTENTION TO BUSINESS.

Here again, the typical American farmer owns and manages his business. If he is a successful manager, he has learned that he alone must assume the responsibility of taking calculated business risks.

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THEY ARE "PREFERRED"

"Preference" in the electric utility business means the provisions in federal laws that give to certain favored groups—municipalities, power districts and rural electric cooperatives—the first right to buy subsidized electricity from federal power projects.

YOU ARE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST

As a result of these "preference" clauses, the customers of the privately owned electric companies, yourself included, are discriminated against in favor of customers of those preferred groups.

SUPPOSE THE POSTMAN ONLY STOPPED AT ONE OR TWO HOMES ON YOUR STREET

We all support the Post Office, so wouldn't you complain if the postman delivered mail to only one or two "preferred" houses on your street? You'd call that *discrimination* and that's what power "preference" is.

PREFERENCE IS A POLITICAL "TOOL"

In recent years, the preference idea became a political tool to get more and more of your tax money to build more and bigger federal power plants to send the power over longer transmission lines to more "preference" customers. And some political power proponents even claimed that "preference" gave them the right to create "preference" customers by promoting more political power systems.

WHO WANTS PREFERENCE?

"Preference" is not approved even by users of electricity who are supposed to benefit by it. In recent surveys more than 70% of co-op members and customers of municipally-owned systems have expressed disapproval of such discrimination.

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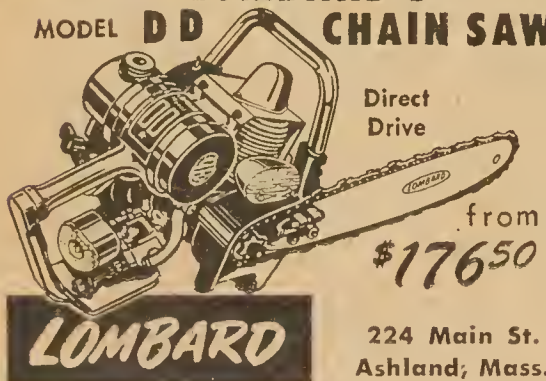
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Be Sure to Read This And Don't Get Caught

"I paid a couple of men from out of town to spray paint my barn, but most of the paint washed off during the first hard rain."

That's just one of the complaints received by our American Agriculturist Service Bureau from farmers who have suffered appalling losses from dealing with unreliable out-of-town contractors who apply roofing, siding, paint, storm windows, etc. to farm buildings.

Here are other typical complaints:

"After the job was finished we found that a local builder would have done a better job for half the money."

"I went to the Chamber of Commerce in a nearby city to ask for help in picking a contractor to reroof my barn. They recommended exactly two out of eight located in the city, and had plenty of complimentary remarks about the others."

"I signed the completion certificate because the man said he was going to get married the next day and needed the money. In a few days I found a number of things wrong with the job but now I can't get them corrected."

"The roofing job on our barn was guaranteed for 10 years. After 3 years it is leaking badly, but letters to the contractor come back unclaimed."

"The job an out-of-town company did on storm windows for us shows very poor workmanship but when I complained to the bank where I am making my payments, I was told that I must pay them and that any complaint should be made to the contractor."

"An agent told us that we could get our house newly sided for nothing because our house would be a model and his company would pay us a commission on every job they sold as a result."

"Our new storm windows do not fit and the wind blows in around them, but the contractor shows no intention of fixing them."

Such letters from subscribers make us fighting mad but the only permanent cure for the situation is for you to refuse to deal with a company until you are absolutely sure of its reliability. That's why we are telling you of some of the pitfalls to avoid.

Judging from the hundreds of letters we get, the chief reason why our subscribers deal with contractors about which they know nothing is that a salesman from a distant city appears just when the work is needed, and the job is given in good faith without thinking that a better deal might be secured locally. Almost invariably, the price is quoted on a monthly installment basis, which makes it seem smaller. Then as soon as the job is finished and a completion certificate signed, the contract is sold to a bank and the monthly payments begin.

In such cases the bank becomes what

is called an innocent third party and can force payment by legal means regardless of the quality of the work done. Most banks will not buy a contract without a signed completion certificate, but a contractor—no matter how unreliable—ordinarily finds little difficulty in getting the customer's signature on the certificate. Often the customer does not understand what he is signing and occasionally a sob story is told like the one from the man who needed the money to go on a wedding trip. Even though the farmer inspects the job, he may overlook serious faults, and occasionally these faults may not appear until after some weeks or months.

However, our first caution to you is this: Don't sign a completion certificate, no matter who the contractor is, until you have given the job a very careful inspection.

Even before that, get an estimate on the cost of the job from two or three companies, one of whom is a local builder or contractor. Too much money is involved in a job of this sort to take one man's estimate. Even honest estimates vary considerably, and there are many cases where some out-of-town, fly-by-night outfit has charged double what the job is worth. Even if the workmanship is satisfactory, this is costly business.

Even though it is true that a bank can force payment once they have bought a contract, we often recommend that a subscriber who has a just complaint write the bank, stating that he will pay for the job only after the contractor completes it satisfactorily.

When a subscriber makes that statement to a bank, either verbally or in writing, here is what happens: The bank informs him that he will have to pay, which is true, but if he does not pay, most banks are hesitant about bringing legal action.

Before they do that they are almost certain to bring pressure to bear on the contractor, and it is the kind of pressure the contractor understands. He knows that if a bank has too many complaints and too much trouble making collections, it will not buy contracts from him in the future. In fact, some banks are already refusing to buy contracts from certain contractors.

Never fall for that old gag that you will get a commission for every job sold to those who see the job done on your house or barn, or whom you recommend as prospects. The idea of getting your work free is an appealing sales argument but it never works out that way and both the salesman and the company know it!

Don't sign a contract with anyone unless you are sure you can afford it.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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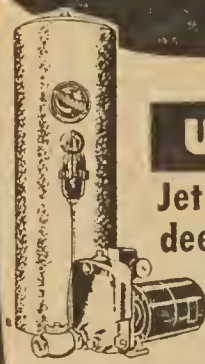
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TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Be Sure to Read This and Don't Get Caught

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Too often the monthly payments seem small at first but they can become so burdensome that some bad luck makes it impossible to meet them. Then comes the pressure, even to court action. And remember that if you do get into trouble, a local contractor and a local bank will give you far more consideration than total strangers.

Examine that fine sounding guarantee with a critical eye. What does it guarantee and who will stand back of the guarantee? Too often the contractor blames the material, the manufacturer blames the workers, and the customer is left holding the bag.

You may wonder why such concerns are allowed to continue in business. The answer is that the law protects no one against making a bad bargain. In most cases the written (but not oral) terms of the contract are met by the contractor, at least to the point where fraud cannot be proven. But they can be put out of business and the way to

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The bonds of matrimony are a good investment only when the interest is kept up.—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

It is for all prospective customers to refuse to deal with them.

To sum up the causes for complaint, they are about like this:

1. Exorbitant charges.
2. Inferior materials and workmanship.
3. Strong sounding guarantees which are indefinite and unenforceable.
4. Companies which go out of business or which move and cannot be located.
5. Neglect in making minor corrections once they have your money.

In the case of spray painters, an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST field representative actually saw a spray paint truck with an out-of-state license pull

into a gas station and have the spray paint tank filled up with gas. That is one explanation for the fact that some paint put on by such gyps washes off the first time it rains.

By no means do we claim that all out-of-town contractors are unreliable or dishonest. We do warn and urge our readers to give local builders a chance to bid on jobs, to be certain they are dealing with reliable concerns before they sign a contract, and to be sure the terms of the contract have been met before they sign a completion certificate.

— A. A. —

EIGHT WAYS TO SAVE LABOR ON POULTRY FARMS

(1) HAVE LARGE PENS. This means flocks of from 250 to 1,000 birds or more in one pen.

(2) HAVE AN AUTOMATIC SUPPLY OF WATER the year-round with an efficient method of disposal of waste water.

(3) ARRANGE TO HAVE THE FEED CONVEYED to bins above the pens where it can be brought out by chute into the pens; or have bins on the same floor level with doors which open directly into the pens.

(4) HAVE A NESTING ROOM, or sections of nests, NEAR THE DOOR where the caretaker enters.

(5) HAVE THE ROOM WHERE THE EGGS ARE KEPT either in the same building, in the basement, or in an adjoining building.

(6) COMBINE AS MANY OPERATIONS AS POSSIBLE on one trip through the house.

(7) PROVIDE A HANDY METHOD of disposal of the droppings and litter from the house.

(8) CONTINUE TO STUDY the chore route for possible improvements in arrangement and work methods.

—Wendell Earle, Cornell Department of Agricultural Economics

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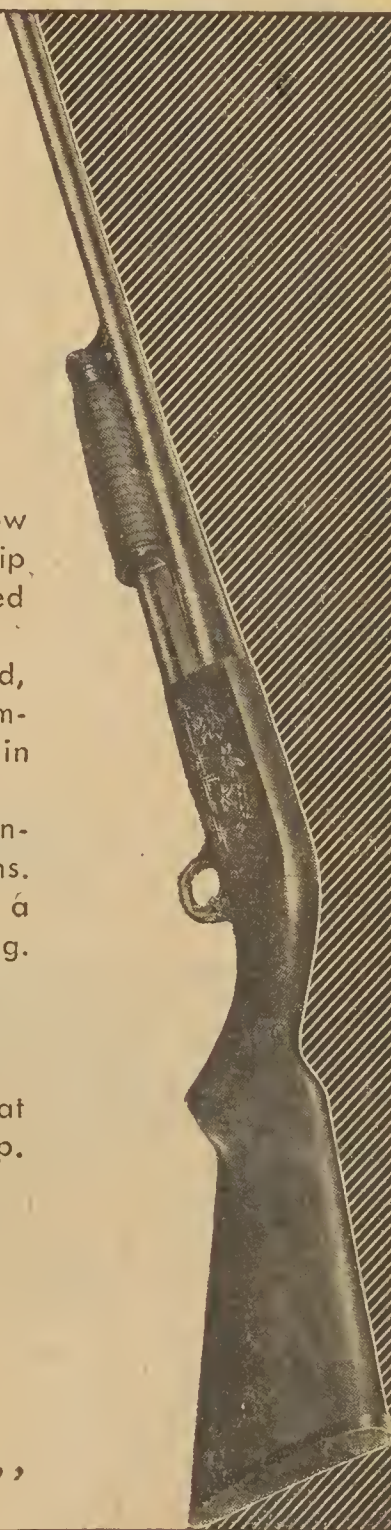
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on either a free feeding, or restricted program, go into production with added vitality to resist disease burdens and lay as many as a dozen extra eggs per bird!

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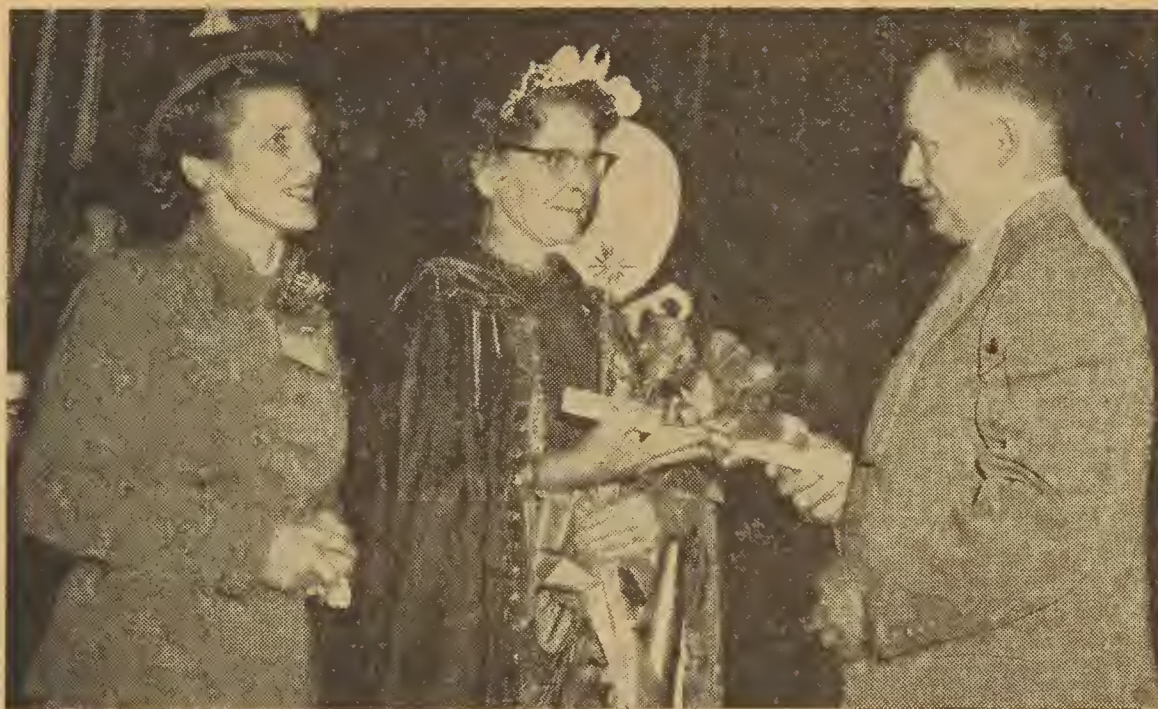
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Andrew Danish, right, NEPPCO President, congratulating Mrs. Lillian Taylor, winner of the title, Poultry Woman of the Year, while Mrs. Almema Crane of Pittstown, New Jersey, runner-up, looks on.

NEPPCO Does It Again

*Contest Exhibits and Talks
Please Convention Visitors*

EVIDENCE that the northeast poultry industry is alive and virile was everywhere at the NEPPCO meeting and show at Syracuse, October 2-4. No one can possibly report adequately on the many activities and therefore, we plan to put emphasis on a number of interesting contests.

For example, there was the naming of the NEPPCO Poultry Woman of the Year. Mrs. Lillian Taylor of Gobble Green Farm, Easton, Maryland, won this coveted title, with second place going to Mrs. Almema Crane of Pittstown, New Jersey, and third, to Mrs. Winifred Jones of Wauseon, Ohio.

The much prized title, Hen of the Year, went to a barred cross hen owned by J. J. Warren of North Brookfield, Massachusetts. The winner laid 342 eggs in 351 days at the official state egg laying test at Storrs, Connecticut.

Runner-up in the competition was a white leghorn hen, entered by Honegger's Breeding Farm, Forrest, Illinois, which came almost within a point of the winner.

Entries of baby chicks numbering 102 from 14 states competed for the championship in the egg to chick show. The winner was a group of 25 frisky white leghorn baby chicks from Burling's Hatchery of Oxford, Pennsylvania. The score on this entry was 97.6 out of a possible 100. Second place went to the entry of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Hatchery at Harrisburg.

Winners in the various breed divisions were as follows: Rhode Island Reds—Webster Poultry Farm, Auburn, New York; New Hampshire—Christie Poultry Farms, Incorporated, Kingston, New Hampshire; White Rocks—Burling's Hatchery; Inbred Crosses—

Metz Hatchery, Belleville, Pennsylvania; Crosses—Kerr Chickeries Company, Frenchtown, New Jersey.

The title, Poultry Boy of the Year, went to Lee Kaltenbach of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, with second honors going to John L. Palm, Homer, New York.

The champion dressed turkey was a bird produced by John Enders of Hightstown, New Jersey, and the champion dressed chicken went to Vito Luciani of Woodbridge, Connecticut.

Honegger's Breeder Hatchery of Forrest, Illinois, had the world's champion test pen. 13 white leghorns that in a period of 50 weeks laid a total of 3,659 white birds, an average of 284 eggs per bird.

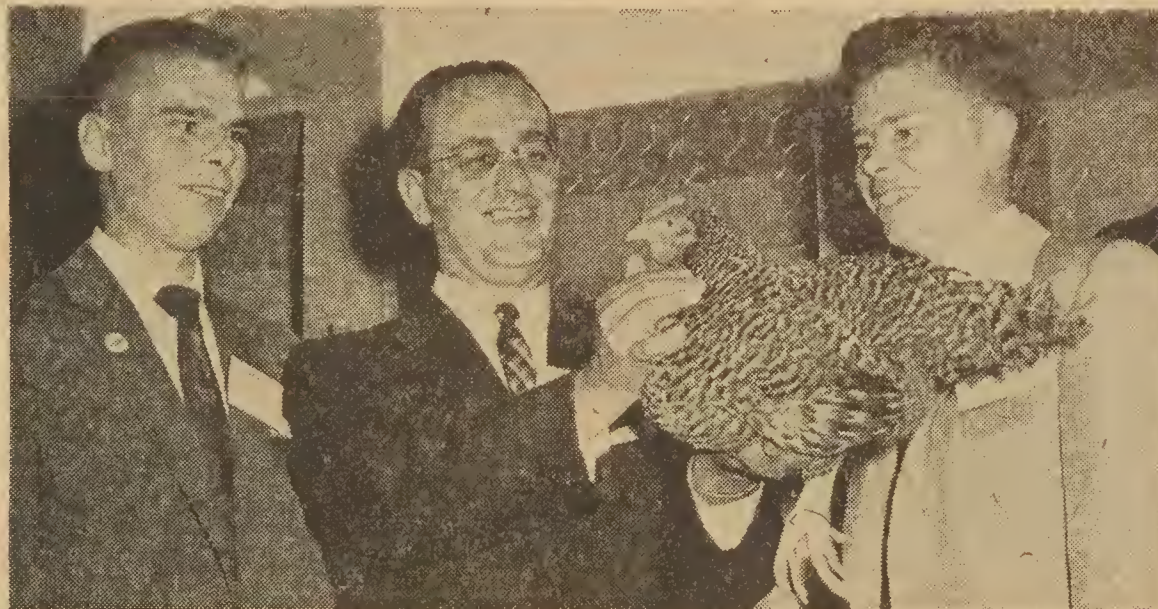
Gene and Laura Carson of Appomattox, Virginia, won top honors in the 4-H egg grading contest and Alan Putnam and Lyle Goodnow of West Swanzey, New Hampshire, were winners in the FFA egg grading contest.

In his report as President of NEPPCO Andrew Danish of Troy, New York, expressed his opinion that while the farmer is still substantially in control, there is a danger that control will be lost to big business.

"I'm earnestly hoping farmers who think differently are right, and I'm wrong about the wresting of control from the individual farmer," he added. "I feel, as many of you do, that some businesses and family farms operated in the interests of the whole population are vital ingredients in all that is good about the American way of life."

Several hundred turkey growers met for a discussion on the management of young turkeys under the chairmanship

(Continued on Opposite Page)



Phil Alampi, New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture, holding the Hen of the Year owned by J. J. Warren of North Brookfield, Massachusetts. At the left in the picture is George Warren and at right is J. J. Warren Jr.



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(Continued from Opposite Page)

A. W. Carlson of Unity Feeds, Boston, Massachusetts.

"Remembering that our Million-Dollar Baby is virtually sightless at hatch, we have to do everything possible to make sure it finds feed quickly," he said. "So we provide enough feed containers so a poult can hardly turn around without putting its beak into feed."

"Water is the most vital element in poult nutrition. Water founts should be so spread out through the pens that a poult never has to walk very far to reach one."

"Perhaps we can't force our poults to drink, but we can lead them to water. And during those first few days of limited vision, perhaps we should, with colored light, glass marbles or other attractions, aid them in finding the water."

Mr. T. Coleman Andrews in his talk criticized our income tax laws stating that the income tax was conceived upon a philosophy of "soak the rich." "Taxes are too complicated," he stated, "and it is unfair to penalize the folks

who are most productive and most capable.

E. Marvin Herr of Willow Street, Pennsylvania, told his audience that poultrymen who raise chickens in cages can make a profit when others can't. To back up his statement he mentioned the possibility of "individual culling on an accurate basis, better feed conversion, less mortality, constant supply of large eggs, higher production, and the elimination of broody hens, picking birds and egg eaters."

Mr. Herr is a pioneer cage operator rearing 5,000 chickens in individual cages.

NEPPCO officers were elected as follows: Harold Klahold of Preston, Maryland, president; Ernest F. Smith Jr., Kenton, Delaware, first vice president; Ralph M. Hunt, Lincolnville, Maine, second vice president; Warren W. Hawley III, Batavia, third vice president; Russell Sturtevant, Halifax, Massachusetts, secretary, and James C. Weisel, Rosemont, New Jersey, re-elected treasurer. Retiring President Danish was named a director-at-large.

The poultry show occupied two floors at the War Memorial Building in Syracuse. Just about every conceivable need of poultrymen was shown. There were feeds, remedies for diseases and parasites, egg washers, automatic feeders, cartons, etc. We could go on for pages but suffice it to say that the exhibits were unusually well presented and that poultrymen showed keen interest.

— A. A. —

Tips on Winter Tractor Care

During cold winter months, the cooling system is the most vulnerable part of a tractor. Improper maintenance can result in a split engine block or radiator—and a stiff repair bill.

To protect this valuable piece of machinery against damage, the following program is recommended by Du Pont cooling system experts:

1. Drain and flush the radiator and engine block with a chemical cleaner. This gets rid of accumulated rust sludge which clogs up the narrow wa-



Wilbur Clark, Editor of Everybody's Poultry Magazine, presenting plaque and savings bond to Lee Kaltenbach of Pennsylvania and John Palm of New York.

ter passages, causing an overheated motor.

2. Clean the leaves, dirt, and insects out of the radiator fins to permit air to circulate freely.

3. Check the radiator and hose connections for leaks—and see if the hoses are worn or cracked. To install new hoses, clean pipe connections and apply a thin layer of non-hardening sealing compound. Replace worn out hose clamps, or clamps that pinch the hose.

4. Inspect the thermostat to see that it is working properly.

5. Replace worn or dried-out fan belts—and tighten or straighten loose or bent fan-blades.

6. Install anti-freeze after mixing it thoroughly with water. To avoid losing any of the anti-freeze solution, in the overflow tube, pour it carefully from a water can with a long spout.

7. Add enough water to the cooling system to fill one half of the top radiator tank.

8. Test the anti-freeze solution with a hydrometer to make certain your tractor is protected against freezing at

the lowest likely temperature in the area.

Anti-freeze time also is time to change to winter grade oil—and to do a complete grease job. And don't forget to grease the wheel bearings.

— A. A. —

MEASURING STICK

In these days when farmers are fighting the cost-price squeeze—time spent in management can be the most profitable time spent.

A dairyman finds it is useful to have some kind of measuring stick which can be applied to the herd. And the men at Michigan State University figure that the dairyman who gets a good return for his work needs to have:

At least 200,000 lbs. of milk sold per year per full-time worker.

A yearly income of \$1,500. for each \$1,000. invested in equipment.

A herd made up of cows that produce at least 10,000 lbs. of milk a year.

Milk sales of at least \$350. per cow.

And last, but not least, high quality roughage which is fed in liberal amounts.

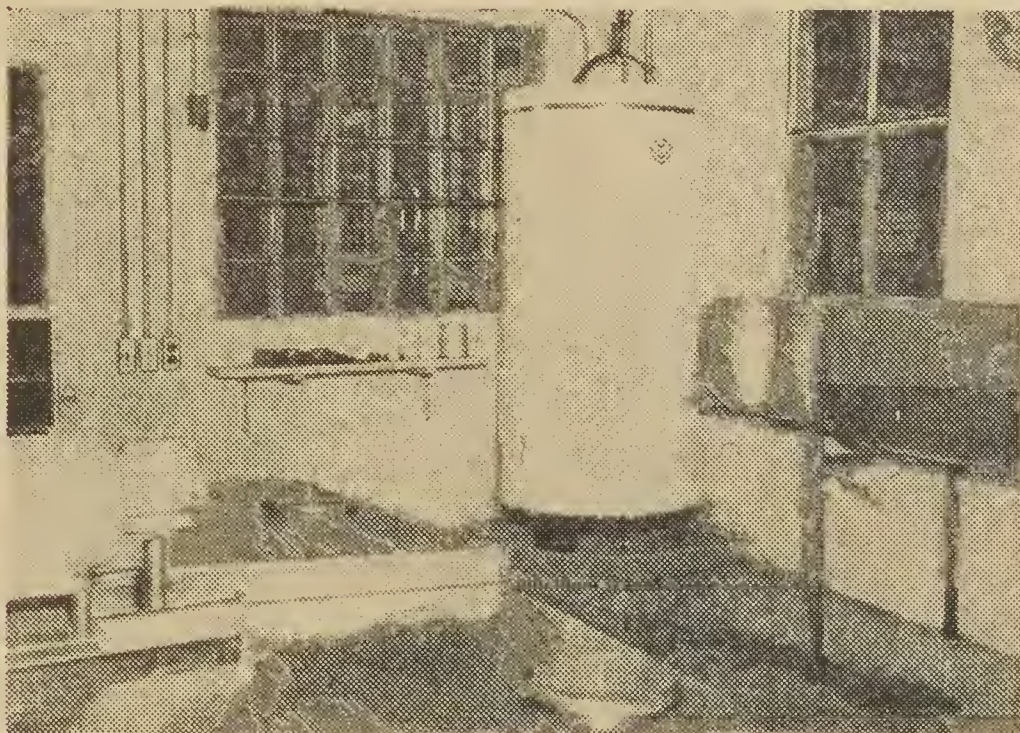


Coleman Andrews, former U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Andrews was a featured speaker at the exposition.

What Size Water Heater for the Milkhouse?

(of course, it's electric)

With the coming of bulk milk coolers and pipe line milkers, another need for LOTS OF HOT WATER has been added to the ever-growing list of hot water requirements on a dairy farm. The most economical way to supply your hot water needs is with an automatic electric water heater, sized right for all your present and future needs and to take advantage of the low night rate available to you. The night rate applies to all electricity used during the night rate period.



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Part of the revolution in agriculture during the last 17 years has been the growth of dairy cattle artificial breeding—a tool dairymen in this area have developed cooperatively to spread the usefulness of top dairy sires.

Last fiscal year, NYABC's nearly 200 technicians helped to breed 393,308 cows. This year the goal is 420,000. Altogether, in 17 years, nearly 2½ million cows have been artificially bred in the herds of 47,000 members as one important contribution to improved efficiency in agricultural production.

All this was made possible by the dynamic free enterprise climate in America. Let's keep it that way!

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Once Upon A Time . . .

By CHARLES B. SHUMAN

President, American Farm Bureau Federation

Have you heard modern day fables that: the family farm is on the way out—farmers boost production when the price declines—the economic law is cruel.

CHILDREN delight in fairy tales and the opening statement, "Once Upon a Time," transports their thoughts into the world of make believe. However, Aesop has no monopoly on the fabrication of fairy tales. Farmers have been subjected to a barrage of fables designed to distort facts and preserve prejudices.

One of these oft-repeated modern day fables is the statement that farmers increase production of a commodity when the price declines.



Charles B. Shuman

It is true that more time is required for the producers of certain commodities to make adjustments in response to price changes than it takes for those farmers who produce short cycle crops or livestock.

However, adjustments are made as prices change in

relation to the prices of other commodities.

Another fairy tale that has been spread far and wide is that the family farm operators are being replaced by corporation or factory type units. Less than 3% of the farms in the United States had gross sales of \$25,000 or more in 1954. Most of these large units are successful family farms rather than corporations. There are only 10,000 farms, of the total of 4.8 million, that employ 10 or more hired farm workers. Hired farm workers have decreased 350,000 since 1949.

If family farming were on the decline, the number of hired workers on farms would certainly not be going down at such a rapid rate. It is true that, as efficiency improves and mechanization becomes more complete, the size of the family farm unit increases. However, there is absolutely no basis in fact for the statement that the family farm is disappearing.

A third popular fallacy is that economic law is cruel and must be softened by the passage of laws to subsidize inefficient operators. One argument for high fixed price supports for farm crops is based on the theory that the tariff, fair trade pricing, minimum wage and other subsidies of business and labor have given them advantages that must be offset by similar government action in agriculture.

There is much evidence to indicate that the long term effect of government subsidy may be detrimental. The nation's railroads have been subjected to extreme government regulation as a result of their early subsidization.

Let us ask a serious question: Is a low income farmer really benefited by a subsidy payment which causes him to continue in an unsatisfactory situation? Which is the most cruel, economic law which operates to cause a person to change his occupation or mode of life quickly—or political actions which delay these needed adjustments. We all believe in government action to aid the handicapped and the needy but we should consider well whether or not government is capable of deciding who should farm and who should preach or teach.

Once upon a time, in the land of make believe there was a miracle working fairy who solved all human problems by a wave of her magic wand. Some folks think we have her counterpart in the federal government.

Everybody Can Dream

By GEORGE BENSON

President, Harding College

SOME people who can identify the basic elements in the structure of the American economic system still do not understand why it produces three times as much material welfare for its people as the best of the Socialist "Welfare State" systems of Europe produce for their people and five times as much as the best of the Socialist - Communist systems produce for the 900 million people behind the Iron Curtain.



George Benson

They simply don't understand how the elements in our American system work. And yet we cannot protect it

against the eunning Socialist and Communist undermining influences unless we do understand what makes the system work so successfully.

The basic elements in the American economic system are:

1. Private ownership of property.
2. The profit motive.
3. The competitive market.

And the indispensable life-giving factor in each of these is: freedom. They would be worthless and disappear without freedom. But how does this system, with its dynamo of freedom, bring

about such unmatched production?

Here are the five vital factors in America's unique productive system:

1. Freedom to dream, to have ideas.
2. Freedom to compete with the dreamers or with other producers.
3. Screened management — screened through the hard school of competition, which demands the very highest managerial and productive efficiency.
4. High investment in tools.
5. Freedom of labor.

All of these factors are interrelated and each must be preserved if the others are to be maintained.

Freedom to dream is the only course through which we could draw upon all the brain power of the nation. And we need to draw on all the brain power we have. Who can pick the individual who are going to make real contributions? No one can. Who would have picked Henry Ford? Who would have picked Thomas A. Edison? Our country allows and encourages every man to dream his dreams and set about to fulfill them.

Recently I asked the head of the Political Science Department of Harding College to give me a list of the top wealth producing nations of the world. Of course, America led the list. But the powerful fact was this: When I added up the value of production of the next 10 nations, I found that America produced more than all of them combined. What a dramatic measurement of the comparative advantage of our system.



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A selected offering of 50 COWS and BRED HEIFERS. All fresh or due soon after sale date. They'll be big money-makers for those who get them because they'll produce a lot of 4% MILK. Many are by top Approved sires. It's your opportunity to get more cow for the money than is available in any other breed. HEALTH: Majority from Bangs Accred. herds and Calf. Vacc. All T. B. and Blood Tested and inoculated against shipping fever within 30 days prior to sale.
FOR CATALOG WRITE
TOM WHITTAKER, Sale Mgr., BRANDON, VT.



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NEW ENGLAND Angus Sale

45 Breeding Females 45
60 Feeder and Slaughter Steers
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1956
Fairgrounds, Northampton, Mass.
For Catalogs & Information

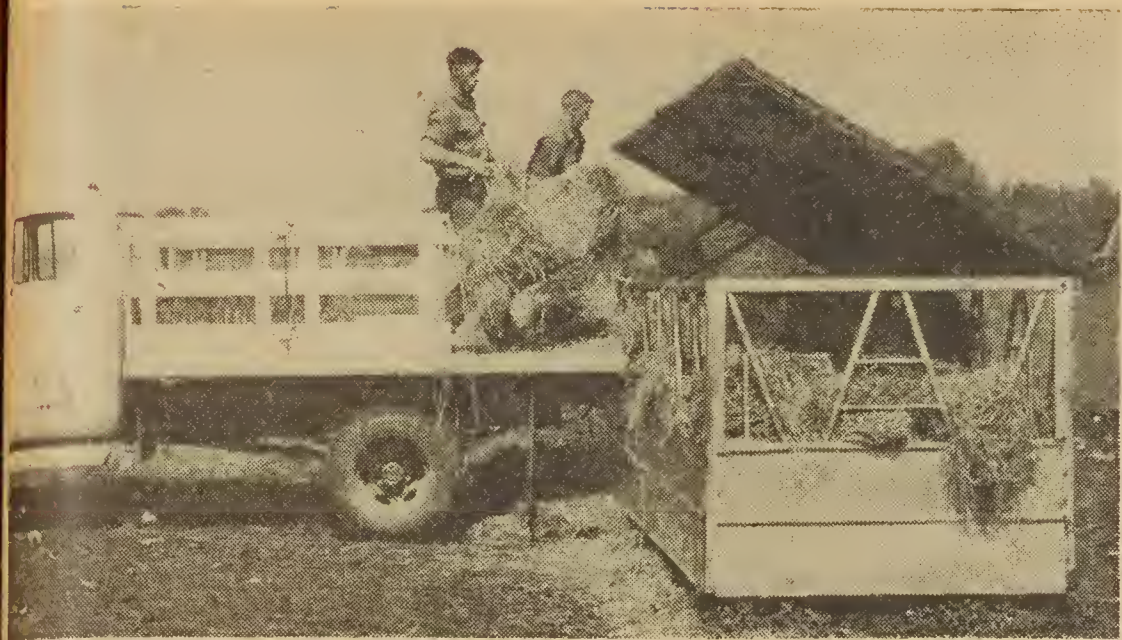
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NO TRESPASSING SIGNS

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
RENEWED.



This handy rack for feeding hay to heifers on pasture was welded by Marshall Minot in the Pulaski, New York FFA shop during a short course for adults.

"IT'S HANDY"



HOW TO REDUCE MECHANICAL INJURY TO POTATOES AT HARVEST

1. Set the digger points deep enough to eliminate sliced potatoes and so soil will be carried at least two-thirds of the way back on digger chain.
2. Reduce ground speed to about 1 to 1½ miles per hour.
3. Run digger chain as slow as possible—no more than 125 to 150 feet per minute or 8 revolutions of the chain per minute.
4. Pad chain links with rubber tubing.
5. Use a minimum of agitation and increase it only when soil and digging conditions demand.
6. Invert chain or use shields over end of links.
7. Pad deflectors and sharp objects with belting or rubber tubing.
8. Keep the digger chain reasonably tight to prevent sagging and whipping.
9. Pad the sacking platform and handle the sacks carefully.
10. Eliminate drops of more than 6 inches.
11. Do not walk on crates, bags, or piles of potatoes.
12. Exercise care in loading and handling.—*Cornell Bulletin 890, "Potato Production in New York State."*

— A. A. —

PRUNING HANDLES

Fruit grower William Wescott, Worcester County, Mass., can prune an apple tree with his own long handled saw without leaving the ground. "Most of the pruning handles you buy," he says, "are too bulky at the top. I can hold my homemade 12-foot handles with one hand." Wescott buys spruce ladder stock for making long pruning saw handles and planes it down to a one-inch diameter. He also uses a saw with a six-foot wooden handle that will slide up or down inside a long lightweight aluminum tube. The tube has holes drilled in

it at intervals and Wescott secures it at the desired length with a nail through one of the holes.

"The only trouble with aluminum handles," this grower says, "they are cold to the touch."—*C.L.S.*

— A. A. —

Easy to Make

Play Equipment Made From A Pattern

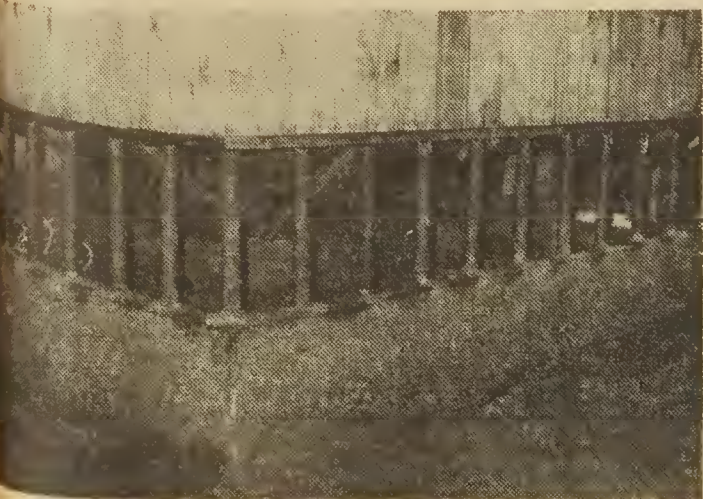


DO NOT build this playground equipment unless you want your backyard to be the most popular place in the neighborhood. Then be sure to use a pattern and thus avoid the expense involved in the trial and error method.

The pattern gives exact dimensions of each part with actual-size guides for cutting the angles of the end pieces. A list of the materials needed as well as assembling directions are included.

There is no need to leave this piece out during the winter; just remove the bolts to store overhead in the garage. This pattern is included in the Outdoor Play Equipment Packet which is \$1. postpaid. If you want to order the above pattern only ask for number 367 and enclose 25c with your order.

Write to: Make It Yourself Patterns, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Bedford Hills, New York.



This feeding arrangement permits heifers to eat grass silage when out on pasture by putting their heads between these iron pipes at one corner of the barn. The silo containing grass silage is just at the rear of the feeding area which makes it extra handy.

Country WAKE THE TOWN

and



TELL THE PEOPLE!!

It took sweat and toil and risk to erect the framework of free enterprise in this country. And we've got the Bill of Rights and the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence back of us now to forever safeguard that freedom.

And it took a lot of perseverance, long hours, personal sacrifice, careful study and unshakable belief in the New York farmer to build a livestock market where all men could come as equals and where there would be no unfair advantage to any buyer or to any seller. The framework of this Freedom, this progress in Free

"ALL MEN ARE CREATED FREE AND EQUAL"

Enterprise, was erected 11 years ago.

"ALL MEN COME HERE AS EQUALS -- NO UNFAIR ADVANTAGE TO ANY BUYER OR TO ANY SELLER"*

And today, in New York State, we have a great cooperative organization to preserve and protect and safeguard that principle of Freedom.

EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING COOPERATIVE

with stockyards in Bath, Bullville, Caledonia, Gouverneur, Greene, Oneonta and West Winfield is dedicated to that principle. It is set up to provide a fair, dependable, free, open and orderly market to which farmers can bring their livestock and slaughterers, and processors can buy their requirements—where prices are determined by the law of supply and demand.

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Remember, Empire facilities are open to any farmer or dealer who wishes to consign. Slaughter livestock is sold by weight over tested, honest scales. Quality dairy replacements are sold by the head and bring top prices. All consignors are guaranteed prompt payment. There's always a reliable dairy replacement and slaughter livestock market at Empire Stockyards—where good buyers congregate.

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EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING COOPERATIVE

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- GREENE ● ONEONTA ● WEST WINFIELD ●

*from talk by E. P. FORRESTEL, President of Empire, given at Caledonia, N. Y., March 29, 1949.

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FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers Write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

IMMEDIATE Dispersal of entire herd of registered Aberdeen Angus Cattle with calves by side. Also many heifers and steers. Don't miss this unusual opportunity to purchase this select going herd. Priced to sell quickly! Phone Fort Ann, New York, 4910. Mr. Fayette Evans. Come and see them!

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THIS IS an ideal time to start a beef cattle herd. A good way to start is to purchase Registered Hereford heifer calves, either polled or horned, from members of the New York Hereford Breeders' Association. Write for Directory and information: Hereford Association, 21 Wing Hall, Ithaca, New York.

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10 REGISTERED Shropshire ewes, one and two years, \$30.00. Bred free. Russell Luce, Groton, New York. 408M2.

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MARKET your livestock through Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top markets for all livestock. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers for Dairy Replacements. Stockyards at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Bullville, Greene, Bath, Onondaga. Ask your neighbor about Empire: it's a good place to do business.

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BOXERS, Great Danes, Excellent, pedigreed puppies. Trimmed. Inoculated. Mature dogs. Dr. Thurber, R.D. 4, Ithaca, New York.

GERMAN Shepherds. No white breeding, champion bloodlines. Protect your children with a guard and companion. The dog of today. E. A. Foote, Unionville, New York. Phone Port Jervis 33861.

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REGISTERED Samoyed puppies Ernest H. Luke, 207 Burrow Rd., Lincoln, PO Ontario, N. Y. Phone Ont. 5773.

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AKC REGISTERED Collie Puppies. Tris and blue, \$25.00 at farm. Albert Fisher, Canastota, New York.

COLLIE Puppies, registered, excellent quality. Friendly, affectionate, reasonable. Carlu Colliers, South Vernon, Mass.

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HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm, Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

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BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

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PATZ BARN Cleaners. Silo Unloaders, Manure Spreaders. Famous for their high quality and longer life. Engineered for buyers who demand the best. Used trade-ins of other makes, silos, low cost steel buildings, grain bins, cribs. Barn equipment. Easy terms. Free literature, no obligation. Some dealer territories available. Nold Farm Supply, Rome, New York.

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Nov. 3 Issue.....Closes Oct. 19
Nov. 17 Issue.....Closes Nov. 2
Dec. 1 Issue.....Closes Nov. 14
Dec. 15 Issue.....Closes Nov. 30

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WANTED—Farmers to take dealership with old reliable seed corn company. Write Box 59, New Oxford, Penna. Give good directions as to where you live.

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WANTED TO BUY

\$4,000.00 FOR 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. Dimes 1894-S, 1895-O, 1916-D. Quarters 1827, 1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S, 1923-S. We pay \$10.00-\$2000.00. Certain dates—Lincoln cents. \$75.00. Indian heads, \$80.00. Large cents, \$500.00. Eagle cents, \$325.00. 2c pieces, \$70.00. 3c pieces, \$80.00. Half dimes, \$500.00. Shield nickels, \$120.00. 1875 Canadian quarter, \$50.00. Hundreds of others worth \$10.00—\$1000.00. Wanted — half dollars, dollars, gold coins, paper money, etc. Know their true value. Our large illustrated guarantee buying, selling catalogue, giving complete coin information — send \$1.00. Purchase made from catalogue-holders only. Catalogue dollar refunded on \$20.00 sale. Worthycoin Corporation. Leaders Numismatic Quotations K-232-C, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

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ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS
(Continued on Opposite Page)

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ADDITIONAL CLASSIFIED ADS
(Continued from Opposite Page)

WOMEN'S INTEREST

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WE have always been very well pleased with the results obtained from the ads placed in the Subscribers' Exchange of the American Agriculturist.—Walter McIntyre, McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N. Y.

Your Veterinarian Discusses: Settling That "Shy-Breeder" Cow

SINCE at least 12 different causes of breeding trouble in cows are recognized, it is obvious that no single treatment will prove effective in all cases. However, observing the following management rules will do a great deal to help the conception rate in the average herd.

1. Wait until cows have been fresh at least sixty days before breeding them back. Experiments have repeatedly demonstrated that many 30 to 90 day abortions occur in cows that are bred back shortly after calving.

2. If a cow has had trouble calving, has retained her afterbirth, has had an abnormal discharge after calving, or has shown other signs of metritis, she may need more than 60 days rest before being bred back. Such cows should be examined by a veterinarian to make sure the genital organs are normal before they are bred again. There certainly is no object in breeding a cow that has a uterus full of pus or is showing other symptoms of an infected reproductive system.

3. If a cow doesn't show any heat periods within 60 days after calving, she should be examined by a veterinarian to find out what is wrong. Heavy-producing cows in particular may require treatment with some kind of a hormone to start normal heat cycles again.

4. Cows that don't come in heat may be having quiet heats that are not noticed. Many of these cows will show a bloody discharge on the second or third day following heat. These discharges can then be used for estimating the time of the next heat so the cows can be watched a little more closely on those days.

5. Since some of these cows may also be having short heats, it will be well to turn them out both in the morning and the afternoon for observation.

6. Cows showing heat periods that are too close together should be examined for cystic ovaries. Affected animals can usually be successfully treated if they are caught in the early stages of this trouble.

7. Cows that come in heat at regular intervals but fail to settle can be investigated in various ways. If the trouble is a herd problem, the bull may be at fault instead of the cows.

Another possibility in these cases is the existence of some disease like vibriosis or trichomoniasis. When only a few certain cows are involved, there may be a low grade infection of the uterus which will respond to injections of antibiotics directly into the uterus. Another possibility is inheritance, for there is no question but what breeding efficiency is inherited just the same as type, butterfat test, milk production, weight gaining ability, and other characteristics.

8. Some of these animals can be settled by watching them a little more closely so they are bred at the best time for conception. This usually means breeding them during the latter part of heat, although an occasional cow ovulates early and will need to be bred during the first six hours of heat. When artificial insemination is used, it will sometimes be advisable to breed the cows on two successive days.

9. Cows that don't settle to any of the first three services should be examined by a veterinarian to see if he can determine what is wrong.

10. Since heifers are usually harder to settle than mature cows, it is always a good idea to breed them to either a potent young sire or an older one of demonstrated exceptional fertility. Many owners prefer to turn their heifers out with a yearling bull twice a day as a means of improving the conception rate of these young females.

11. While on the subject of heifers it is well to point out that many of them are "shy-breeders" because they have been improperly raised on poor feeds and starvation rations. The right kind of care during early life will prevent a great deal of breeding trouble with heifers later on.

— A. A. —

COMING MEETINGS

Oct. 23-25 Pennsylvania State Grange at Erie.

Oct. 30-Nov. 2 New York State Grange at Buffalo.

Nov. 11-13 New York Farm Bureau at Syracuse.

Nov. 14-21 National Grange at Rochester.

Nov. 27 Annual meeting New York State Dairy Boosters, Powers Hotel, Rochester.

Nov. 27-28 Annual meeting New York State Milk Distributors, Powers Hotel, Rochester.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

IF YOU should take a vote to test which season people like the best, I'll bet that a majority throughout the country would agree the very finest time of all, without a question, is the fall. The voters, naturally, would note a dozen reasons for their vote; a lot of them would cite the days when air is crisp and touched with haze, by others you'd no doubt be told about the leaves of red and gold with which October trees are dressed, and some would indicate with zest that what makes fall beyond compare is football fever in the air.

Mirandy says there's not a thing as pretty as birds on the wing, a-heading south because they know that soon we will be getting snow. My neighbor's pleased as he can be 'cause Injun Summer means that he can go on slaving ev'ry day and keep his plowing under way. I also think October's great, but not for reasons others state; the thing that makes this month so fine is that November's next in line. In other words, this time of year means winter weather's almost here, and that will stop most work, by jing, so I can rest until next spring.

Better Cattle For Better living

THE SIGN OF A PROGRESSIVE DAIRYMAN

ABS Artificial Breeding increases your average herd production . . . increases your labor efficiency . . . provides you a better income and a better life.

Every ABS Sire IS 100% PROVED to increase average daughter production over average dam production

Thousands of dairymen in your area are making money today based on the ABS Proved Sire Breeding Program. You, too, can benefit no matter what size herd or breeding program you have now.

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Cortland Proved Sire Service, Cortland, N. Y., Skyline 6-7941.

Delaware County Proved Sire Service, Walton, N. Y., UN5-4648.

Finger Lakes Proved Sire Service, Ithaca, N. Y., 9208, Ed Vickerman.

Northern Vermont Proved Sire Service, 25 Lakeview, Terrace, St. Albans, Vermont, 886, A. Raymond Benson; Wolcott, Vermont, phone Tucker 87564, Shirley Benson; Garden St., Chorlestown, N. Y., phone Volley 6-3959, John R. Baker; Bridgewater Corners, Vermont, phone Orchard 2-2182, Ernest Earle; R. 3, St. Albans, Vermont, 839W5, Roymond Teague.

Seneca Co-op Cattle Breeders' Assoc., Inc., Interloken, N. Y., 117; Seneca Falls, N. Y., 572.

Sullivan Proved Sire Service, Jeffersonville, N. Y., 111.

Upstate Proved Sire Service, Pulaski, N. Y., 355; Ellisburg, N. Y., phone Belleville 4-2931; Durhamville, N. Y., 1494; Central Square, N. Y., phone Normandy 84201; Rensselaer Falls, N. Y., phone Condon 3041; Chaumont, N. Y., 24; Constable, N. Y., phone Malone 548; North Bongor, N. Y., phone Malone 2030.

Western Conn. Proved Sire Service, Box 32, Watertown, Conn., phone Crestwood 4-8253, Karl Johnsen.

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Donald Schmidt, West Oneonta, N. Y., phone Oneonta 2277W.

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AMERICA'S LARGEST AND FASTEST GROWING ARTIFICIAL BREEDING SERVICE . . . BEST BY EVERY TEST

MOTHERS SAY:

"Work is Good for Children!"

OUR WOMEN READERS TELL US WHAT THEY THINK ABOUT CHILDREN WORKING

"AS SOON as a child can understand a request to pick up its toys, it should begin to have little duties at home."

The New York State mother who made this comment was one of fifty women readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to whom we recently sent a questionnaire which asked these questions:

1. At what age do you think a child should begin to assume some work responsibilities at home?

2. At what age do you think a child should be allowed to take a part-time job out of school hours and during vacations?

Three-fourths of the women we wrote to were farm women; the other fourth were either city residents or suburbanites. Altogether there were 106 children in their homes. On the average, there were two in each, though actually the number varied from none to six in several families. On one large farm operated by married sons who had settled there in several houses, there were 10 grandchildren. So we got a good cross-section of opinion from women who knew what they were talking about.

All of them felt that children should have some jobs to do at home as soon as they were able. One farm woman, mother of six youngsters, said:

"Being a farm family, our children have chores at home at an early age. I think it is beneficial for children to have a few responsibilities, even though at first they need a great deal of prodding and reminding. It starts character molding, and I believe they are ready to get along on their own much better when leaving home for school and later to begin their own life. In other words, self reliance and initiative are furthered a great deal by work responsibilities."

A grandmother who formerly lived on a farm said emphatically:

"The younger the better! I would say they should begin to have small tasks at four years old."

A New York mother said her daughters had started to cook and help around the home at the age of seven, and now both are expert homemakers. "Everything is so easy for them as the result of learning young," she added.

No Pay at First

Our questionnaire also asked whether children should be paid for jobs done at home. Most of the mothers thought they shouldn't be paid up to the age of ten. Said one mother: "If you want to give him an allowance each week, that is o.k., but no pay for light chores."

"They must learn to help as a family and not expect pay for everything they do," said a farm mother.

A Vermont woman who thought a child should receive some small pay for definite regular jobs by the time

he is ten years added that a child should also "always have some unpaid jobs at home as part of the give and take of just living."

A grandmother who has raised many children, both her own and others, said: "I like to see children feel that the home is a cooperative business in the work, play, and dollars returned."

Don't Hold Them Back

As to at what age a child might take a part-time job out of school hours, many of the women said emphatically that the child labor laws should be amended to allow children under 14 years to work at suitable part-time jobs if they want to and are able to. Here are some of their forceful and thoughtful comments:

"As soon as a child expresses a desire to work and earn money during his free time, he should be allowed to. In other words, before the legal age. The law should be amended on this score in order to promote initiative in the younger generation."

"Let them start working at odd jobs when they want to. If held back, they may lose their ambition."

"If the law allowed children under 14 years to have suitable part-time work out of school hours, it would be a lot better than leaving them idle to look for mischief."

"Children should be allowed and urged to work for their own good. In their teens, they have energy plus! They have to use it up some way, constructively or otherwise."

A city mother of twin boys aged 12 said: "I am against the law which requires a child to be 14 before he may work for a business concern, including one owned by his parents. Boys and girls are ready and eager to work before that age."

The scarcity of part-time jobs for city youngsters, even when they are old enough to get a working permit, was mentioned by some of the women. "There are so many labor law restrictions," they said, "that there's little a boy and girl can get to do, other than mowing lawns, running errands, baby sitting, etc."

Even On Farms

Many farm mothers spoke of the great advantage their children have over city kids when it comes to getting a job. "They didn't need to search for outside work," said one woman. "They have their chores from an early age." But other women pointed out that the labor laws are now restricting job opportunities for young people even on farms. The Federal Child Labor Law exempts agricultural work, as long as a child doesn't miss school to work, but

some states add restrictions. In New York State, for example, the law presently prevents employment of youths on farms if under 14 years of age . . . or even working your own child on your own farm if he is under 12 years of age.

Unwise and unnecessary restrictions on child labor, said many of the mothers, leave children more time for idleness and often lead to juvenile delinquency. One farm woman gave this instance in her neighborhood:

"Last summer three young boys around here were sent to reform school because of stealing. Had there been something for them to do, probably they would have been all right. A 12-year-old boy who lives near our farm tried to find something to do during the vacation. He is a big husky lad, full of energy, but none of us dared to hire him because of the labor law. As a result, he roamed the streets and roads and got into some mischief he otherwise would not have had time for. There is nothing for him to do at home. I think these children should be allowed to take jobs suited to their age and capabilities."

A Big "If"

The other day I talked with a judge about the New York State child labor law as it applies to farms, and his only answer was, "Well, you have to draw the line somewhere." All of the women who replied to our questionnaire would agree to that. None want to see a child overworked or exposed to danger, either physical or moral. When they talk about children working, they all include a big IF, and say that of course you have to use judgment in regard to the work that children undertake. They specify no heavy lifting, long hours, or dangerous jobs.

"If he can handle both the work load and have fun," said one mother. Others said:

"Provided the work is not beyond his or her strength, or a discouraging kind of thing."

"If the right kind of work with proper associates is available."

"Depends on the physical health and ability of the child."

"I think a child could take a part-time job at 13 or 14 if he is brilliant enough to get all his homework done in school. If not, then he shouldn't."

"By 14 years, boys and girls could be capable of paid work, but they must not be overburdened at the age when they are growing so fast and are so busy during school terms. For a child who is not strong or for one who is having a struggle with his studies, outside work would be too much. Work

should not be engaged in at the expense of health or school work."

"A lot depends on the capacity and maturity of a child."

No Doubt About It

There were no "ifs" though about the value of children developing the habit of work early and of learning to handle the money they earn later. "Working and earning," said one mother, "gives children an opportunity to feel responsible and to have a sense of belonging." Others said it develops habits of work and saving; teaches them the value of money ("No easy come, easy go"); keeps them out of mischief; gives them a goal and purpose in life; teaches independence, leadership, and develops their ability to get along with people; gives them a feeling of being useful "which is so essential to every human being"; develops self reliance; "they learn regularity and to budget their time, as well as their money."

"Idle young people who are not taught work have difficulty in finding constructive interests and hobbies," said one woman, and this was frequently echoed by the others. One said, "Children are happier if they have something to do."

The Money They Earn

Commenting on what children do with the money they earn, most of the women said their children either save their money to buy "big things" they want, such as a new bike, or for college. On the whole, they said, children tend to "hang on" to their earnings, and to spend them more carefully than the money that is handed to them by their parents.

In general, the mothers felt that children should be allowed a good deal of freedom in handling their own money, provided they don't "run with it to the store for sweets," as one Maine woman said.

A Pennsylvania farm mother of four declared:

"Children should have their say as to what they buy with their earnings. It teaches them the value of money. Above all, don't make them pay board. Our daughter worked the past two summers and has a savings account, which is a reward to her and to me. I'm sure. She spends her money with care. For instance, this fall after buying her school clothes she bought her class ring, and instead of the most expensive one, she bought the medium priced ring. When it's money they have earned, children look at it twice before spending it foolishly!"

Another example of this was given by a New York woman who said that after her little daughter picked some lima beans at 25 cents a bushel, she began to think of money in terms of

(Continued on Opposite Page)



The Workshop

by
FLORENCE E. WRIGHT
and ELSA A. McMULLEN

Old Marble-Top Table

I have an old marble-top table that seems to have lost its gloss. How can I get the shine back?—Mrs. M.D., New York
Try polishing it with a cloth dampened with a thin, light-weight mineral oil.

Homemade Varnish Remover

I have a lot of old furniture that needs to be refinished and I would like to know how to make a remover at home. I cannot afford to buy the commercial kind.

—J.R.H., Mass.

One formula for a varnish remover

Paraffin wax, 5 parts
Benzol, 50 parts
Acetone, 45 parts

By substituting gasoline for one-half the Benzol, and denatured ethyl alcohol for $\frac{3}{4}$ of the acetone, a satisfactory and cheaper product may be made.

This is an inflammable mixture and must not be used near a pilot light or other open flame. Use preferably outdoors, or in well ventilated room.

Hitchcock Chair with Green Stripes

Some forty years ago an old lady sent me a Hitchcock chair. It was all swathed in brown cambric from skirt linings and seemed to be in about perfect condition. I put it away and have only used it when we needed an extra chair. The original flag seat is in perfect condition and the stencil is clear and bright. The upper slat has grapes and leaves with a basket of some sectioned fruit in the center, a conventional border at end. The lower slat has seven fruits and leaves. The legs and back posts have about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bands of an olive green paint trim, and the lady said this was something special and to never, never paint over it.

I am interested to know about this green trim and also the approximate value of the chair. Possibly someone has more of this type of chair and would like to fill out a set. Our chairs are mostly curly maple and this does not go well with them, so I would just as soon sell it.

—Pavilion, N. Y.

We have made a number of inquiries regarding the value of this type of chair having green stripes and no one seems to have an answer. They surely are not as common as those with the usual gold stripes. This fact in itself may add to the value, if the green stripes are of fine design and technique. From the description I would judge the chair was made in the 1825-1835 period.

—A. A.—

MOTHERS SAY:

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the work involved. Coming home from the dentist one day she asked: "Mommie, if I had to pay my bill, how many bushels of limas would I have to pick?"

We are concluding this summary with a comment from a Connecticut farm mother who said that in addition to letting children have the valuable experience of working, they should be taught to do a good job of work.

"I should like to see people once again taking pride in a job well done," she said. "It is so wrong to try to do a minimum of work in a minimum of hours for a maximum of salary."

The same feeling was expressed by many of the women in their wise, thoughtful answers to our questionnaire. We got a very real thrill out of reading every one of them.

—Mabel Hebel, Home Editor.



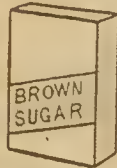
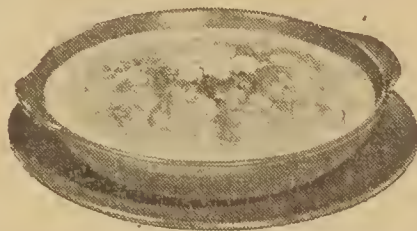
NEW ENGLAND CRANBERRY DELIGHT

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3 cups chopped, unpeeled apples | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar |
| 2 cups raw cranberries | $\frac{1}{3}$ cup sifted enriched flour |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups granulated sugar | $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked) | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted butter or margarine |
| | $\frac{1}{3}$ cup chopped nutmeats |

Combine apples and cranberries in 9-inch pie plate; sprinkle granulated sugar over fruit. Combine oats, brown sugar, flour and salt. Add butter, mixing until crumbly. Sprinkle over apple-cranberry mixture. Top with nutmeats.

Bake in moderate oven (350°F) about 1 hour. Serve warm or cold, plain or with whipped cream. Makes 6 servings.

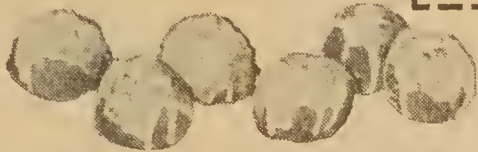
BUTTERSCOTCH OATMEAL



Brown sugar and butter on your oatmeal give it a wonderful butterscotch flavor. And for breakfast variety try such other toppings as: honey, fruit, marmalade, raisins, chocolate chips.

NOTE: New Quick Mother's Oats cooks in only 1 minute. It's a creamier, smoother oatmeal. If you prefer the taste and flavor of old-style oatmeal, try Old Fashioned Mother's Oats cooked a mere 5 minutes.

ORANGE DOUGHNUT PUFFS



- | | |
|--|---|
| $\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk | $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups sifted enriched flour |
| 1 cup Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked) | 2 teaspoons baking powder |
| 2 eggs | $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar | $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon |
| 2 tablespoons melted shortening | Grated rind of a small orange |

Pour milk over oats and let stand 5 minutes. Beat eggs until thick; beat in sugar gradually. Add melted shortening. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and cinnamon; add to egg mixture alternately with milk and oats mixture. Stir in grated orange rind.

Drop batter by tablespoons into hot deep fat (365°F); turn when brown on underside. (Total cooking time 2 to 3 minutes.) Drain on absorbent paper. Frost the doughnuts with thin confectioners' sugar frosting, if desired. Makes 2 dozens doughnuts.

3 new food treats all from your package of Mother's Oats

These delicious new dishes are fun to try. And they're sure to please your family because they're made with high-protein Mother's Oats.

Clip out the recipes shown here. Mother's Oats adds an especially good taste to dozens of foods. It gives desserts and cookies a rich nutty flavor. It holds the juices in meat loaf and hamburgers. And what other breakfast cereal—hot or cold—tastes as downright delicious as Mother's Oats? Or gives you so much nourishment?

America's Most
Popular Cereal

MOTHER'S OATS



Look for China, Carnival Ware, Cup and Saucer, or Aluminum Ware inside Mother's Premium Oats

They Moved to the Country

By
MABEL HEBEL



IMET Mrs. Allan Whittemore last year at the York State Craft Fair in Ithaca, N. Y., where she and her husband were exhibiting their handwoven woolen cloth, skirts, stoles and neckties, and I was intrigued by the "Farmcraft" label on their products. Mrs. Whittemore told me that they had chosen that name because it describes what they do—craft work on a farm. The farm, she added, is just a small place—ten acres—in Middleport, N. Y., to which they moved seven years ago after completely cutting their ties with the city and her husband's job as a mechanical engineer.

City people who move to the country usually keep their city jobs, but Mrs. Whittemore told me that her husband gave up his for two reasons: He wanted to be his own boss, and he wanted to see if he could turn his lifetime hobby of hand weaving into a real business.

The Whittemores had another good reason for moving to the country. They wanted their youngsters to have an outdoor life and to grow up with the self-reliant spirit and sense of responsibility that farm children develop. They have three children—two boys and a girl; Whit, aged 16; Casey, 12; and Mary Louise, 6.

Now, after seven years of country living, the Whittemores are getting along fine, and, surprisingly, their biggest source of income so far is from their small farm. The hand-weaving business, as far as production is concerned, is flourishing, but it is taking time to develop a market. A third and minor source of income is the rent they get from an apartment in their big farmhouse.

The main crops they raise are small fruits, sweet cherries, and vegetables. They market these at their own roadside stand and, in addition, sell tree fruits, potatoes and onions for neighboring farmers.

The Whittemores started out their farm life by farming summers and weaving winters in a barn loft which they turned into a weaving studio. Their older son, Whit, is a weaver too, and has become proficient at the craft. He has even worked out a winder that cuts the time of wrapping certain bobbins by 75 per cent. Casey, the younger son, is learning to weave and helps by wrapping spools and bobbins.

Both of the boys are now active partners in all the farm work. In fact, during the past summer they ran the farm with little more than advice from their parents, leaving the latter more time to weave and get ready for fall business. The boys also help run the stand.

"On a Sunday during corn season,"

says Mrs. Whittemore, "Casey and I are apt to take care of the stand. My husband will be picking corn in the field, and Whit will be racing back and forth on either the tractor or his bike, taking corn in to the stand. If the corn is not on the stand when a customer arrives, most of them are glad to wait while it is picked.

"Mary Louise helps, too, by watching the stand at slack times and calling one of us if a customer comes. When there are only a few things on the stand, we frequently let it take care of itself. We leave a box for change and put price signs on things, so people can help themselves. We have never lost a cent by doing this."

Samples of the Whittemore's handwoven products are displayed at the stand, but Mrs. Whittemore told me, "Sales of vegetables and hand-weaving do not go together. I believe that woven articles could be sold in a stand by themselves on a tourist road, but ours is essentially a commuter's and trucker's highway. So far, our biggest volume of sales from hand-weaving has come from stores—but the whole truth of the matter is that our sales are far short of what we could handle if



On a busy Sunday, it takes the whole family to keep the Whittemores' roadside stand supplied. Above, Casey, Mary Louise, and their dad take in a load of vegetables and melons.



At left, Mrs. Whittemore displays one of their handwoven woolen skirts to an interested visitor, while Mary Louise and their collie dog look on.

—Photos courtesy of "Home and Highway"

we could solve our merchandising problem.

"We started out selling our handwoven materials in nearby towns, and have now increased our range to Buffalo, New York City, and suburban Philadelphia. This is all done by our personal calls on store managers. Mr. Whittemore has just returned from a trip during which he established contacts with small individually owned shops in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and we hope that by contacting specialty shops and establishing local agents, our marketing problem will be solved. We are finding that our handwoven skirts go better in these smaller shops in places where there is a fairly large 'horsy' or 'tweedy' set."

The Whittemore looms are a unique type developed by Mr. Whittemore and his father, who also was a hand-weaving enthusiast. They devised speed-up arrangements to shorten the jobs of warping and rethreading, and this enables the Whittemores to turn out a tremendous amount of handwoven cloth in a shorter than usual time.

"We started a (Continued on Opposite Page)



Sixteen-year-old Whit, at right in picture below, is a proficient weaver and takes part in family conferences on new weaving patterns and color combinations.

Four to Sew

4560. Smart, versatile, new-looking sheath. Note the easy squared armholes and hip pockets. Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 40. Size 16 takes 4 yds. 39-in.

35 cents.

9226. This handy apron can be made from a 100-pound feedbag. Use scraps for "heart" pocket. Misses' sizes Small (10, 12); Medium (14, 16). Printed Pattern in all given sizes, 1¼ yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

4560
SIZES
12-20
40

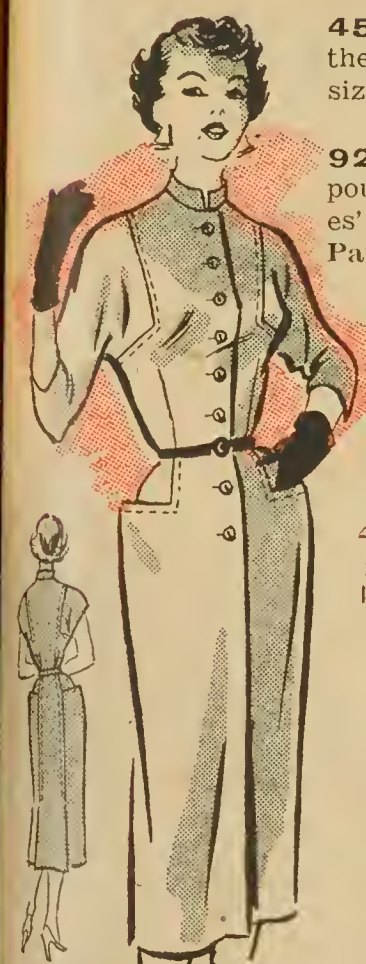
CAN BE CUT FROM
100 LB. FEED BAG

9226
SIZES
S-10-12
M-14-16

4824. Easy step-in button-front—cut to fit the shorter, fuller figure! Note the slenderizing, smooth midriff and new back-waistline dip. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ takes 4¾ yds. 35-in. 35 cents.

9003
SIZES
34-48

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for EACH pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to: **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.**



They Moved to the Country

(Continued from Opposite Page)

"New loom which has a black warp this winter." Mrs. Whittemore told me. "This has brightened our colors and increased our selection and sales. People like our new cloth. Stores that were too busy to see us last year have promoted us business this year."

Although the Whittemores do only a small amount of their weaving business by mail (they say the line is too complicated for this type of selling—too many colors, patterns, sizes, etc.), they have prepared a printed, illustrated folder which describes their handwoven articles and contains a price list and samples. This folder is sent free to any interested person. Just write to Farmcraft, Middleport, N. Y.

New weaving patterns and color combinations are worked out together by the Whittemores, and Mrs. Whittemore makes the skirts, stoles, and

neckties from their woolen cloth, and table linens from the products of their smaller loom. She also puts up a line of "Farmcraft" jams and pickles for sale at the stand.

Besides working together, the Whittemores play together too, and get the most out of their country surroundings. In summer, the boys are outdoors twenty-four hours a day, as they sleep in their backyard tent. Both are Scouts, and Whit recently became an Eagle Scout. He represented Middleport at the Empire Boys' State last June and is a member of the National Honor Society of Secondary Schools.

The Whittemores feel that they made a wise decision when they moved to the country. Among the benefits they count are independence, congenial work and surroundings; a good life for their children; and, most of all, activities that the whole family can share.

A BASIC INDUSTRY...

From the beginning this nation was blessed with fertile soils — and men and women with a willingness, determination and the knowledge of how to cultivate those soils to bring forth rich harvests.

In the early days, most people lived on the land and produced their own foods. But their efforts paved the way for other industries, mass production and mass distribution, bringing other good things to more and more people.

Those of us familiar with the food business, however, believe we are still largely dependent upon agriculture, even though only about one-seventh of the population produces the foods for themselves and all the rest.

We of A & P are proud to be a part of this picture. We think that marketing — the job of bringing more good food to more people — is an essential part of the agricultural process.

We have worked to help shorten the routes to market for farm foods, to reduce waste and spoilage and return a larger share of the consumer's food dollar to producers.

We still look upon agriculture as a basic industry and salute those who follow it as a way of life.



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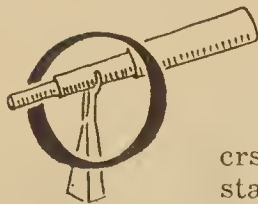
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AS WE SEE IT



ANCE A year we like to get a cross-section of our women readers' opinions on the state of the nation and the most important problems affecting their own homes and communities. In this year of 1956, their biggest home problem, say the women, is a financial one. Balancing the budget, inadequate farm income, high taxes, and high cost of education were mentioned by a majority of those we questioned, especially the farm women.

"Not enough income to keep up our farm plant," said a Connecticut dairyman's wife. "We're really living on depreciation."

Other comments were:

"The head of the house has to put in so many hours earning a living that he hasn't time and energy enough to spend with the family."

* * *

"Such a small margin of profit for our farmer sons who work long and hard!"

* * *

"Not an adequate return for our labor, management and capital at risk involved in farming."

Against Price Supports

A New York State farm wife took a healthy swing at government price supports. "Any farmer who buys more feed than he sells," she said, emphatically, "is hurt by price supports, though the majority do not realize this because P.M.A. letters are misleading. They tell farmers they should vote for supports if they want to keep them — instead of having an unbiased source explain the full facts, which are that most Northeastern farmers who are converting grain to milk, meat and eggs would be better off without price supports on grain, and much better off without acreage allotments!"

Too Little Time

A second problem shared by most of the women we questioned was expressed this way by a long Island homemaker:

"Finding time so my husband and I can enjoy each other's company. We are swamped by organization work and other outside activities."

Others said: "Not enough old-fashioned leisure to relax and think"; "too much rushing about—home life is only 'surface cultivation'; overly organized activities for both parents and children."

Only A Handful

The most frequently mentioned community problem was "lack of interest in community affairs and people's unwillingness to take responsibility." A Vermont farm woman said:

"Our most serious community problem is how to get more than the 'now handful' of people interested and active in civic affairs."

Another New England woman said, "Our community is growing too rapidly to keep a good civic spirit and we lack volunteer help for community projects."

Many other community problems were mentioned, including: over-crowded schools; lack of wholesome recreational facilities for teen-agers; drinking among parents and children of high school age; fast driving and high accident rate; "too many working mothers who leave their pre-school children with untrained help"; lack of respect for rights of others and unneighborliness.

City-Country Conflicts

Conflicts as a result of city people moving to the country were apparent in some of the replies we got.

A former city woman, whose husband is now a successful dairy farmer,

complained of the unfriendliness and lack of cooperation they encountered among the local farmers when they first moved to the country.

Both points of view seemed to be in the mind of one suburban homemaker who spoke of her rapidly growing community and the effort being made by both the old and new residents to "solve our problems, due to growth, in a satisfactory way for all."

All Human Beings

As we expected, the women put at the top of their list of national problems, "the tenseness in the international situation and the constant threat of war."

"All human beings, whether child or adult," said one mother, "are affected by unsettled world conditions."

The maintenance of world peace, they all agreed, is the most important national issue today.

Several homemakers criticized labor strikes and ever increasing wage demands by unions. "These selfish union demands, with their inflationary tendencies," said a New England farm woman, "are pricing us out of the world markets." "Labor should not have nationwide control of industry," said another.

Too Much Government

Many of the women wished that government would keep out of private enterprise and let farmers and business men run their own affairs. "Too much government, too many handouts, too much of the idea of getting the most pay for the least work," they said, scathingly.

One farm woman called for "less government interference, such as paying farmers for using lime, for soil conservation, fencing in woodland, etc., and then in the next minute paying them for not using productive land." "Let's be consistent!" she concluded, crisply.

Too Easy Credit

Too easy credit and not enough old-fashioned thrift were listed by many of the women as another major national problem.

"I think people are storing up trouble for themselves by so much installment buying," said a New York homemaker. "This younger generation is spending

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

... Ours is the task of breaking the thought barrier which keeps our young people from realizing their creative potentialities.

—Samuel B. Gould

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

all the money they can get with the expectation that they will be taken care of later. All thought of saving for a rainy day seems to escape them entirely."

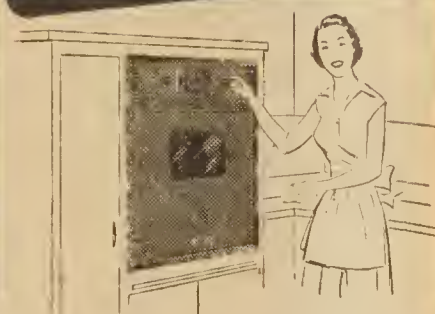
One homemaker said she could see no big national problems other than maintenance of peace. "I feel the country is in good hands now," she said, "and if it can stay that way, I can see no big trouble ahead." Another commented drily:

"I wouldn't say there's anything wrong with the country. Just the politicians!"

Good Home Training

One shining thread ran through all of the women's answers—their feeling of the vital importance to the nation of good home training for young children, so that they will grow up to be cooperative, responsible citizens, with consideration and respect for others. Lack of this kind of guidance and of a sincere religious background from early childhood, said the women, is a fundamental reason for many of today's problems.

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S-321. This darling baby set of hat, booties and jacket can be crocheted very quick. Cuffs and trims are all of single crochet, while the main pattern is done in a joint half double crochet stitch. Directions, 3 cents.



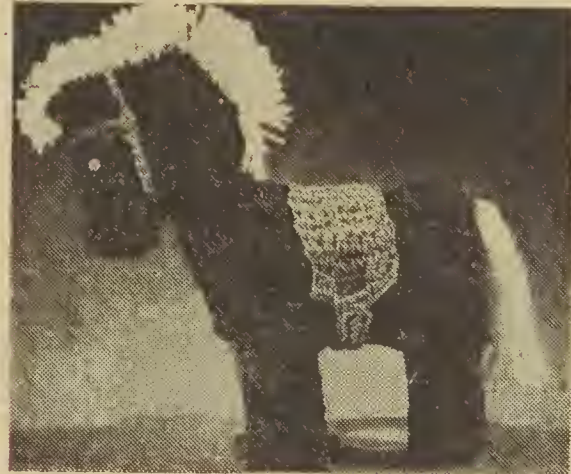
S-688. These five "face potholders" are gay companions in the kitchen! Crochet several sets for Christmas bazaars, gifts, and for yourself. Directions, 3 cents.



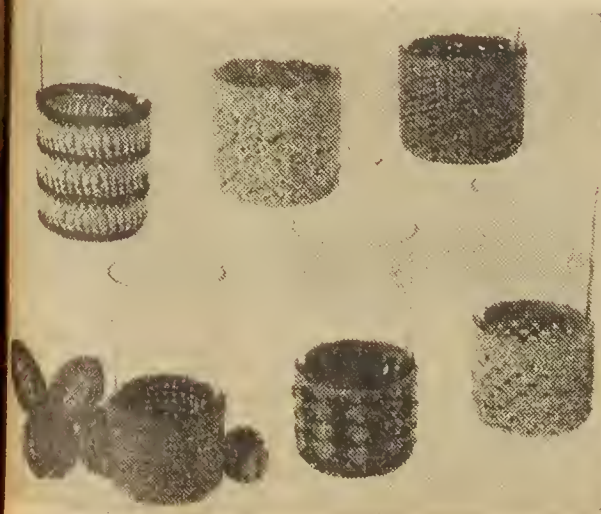
P.K. 5898. For the young man in your home knit this handsome two-tone, stockinette stitch pullover with a horse head design and two small pockets on dark yoke section. Directions in sizes 8, 10 and 12. Directions, 3 cents.



P.C. 3652. If there's a little cowboy in your house you'll want to crochet for him this black pony with bright red saddle, white mane and tail. Worked in rows of single crochet stitches and stuffed with scraps of wool or cotton batting. Directions, 3 cents.



S-596. Four pretty crocheted handkerchief edgings—easy to make and so nice for giving! Tuck in a sachet pad with gifts. Directions, 3 cents.



S-607. To end the worry of "white rings" on your table tops, crochet a set of glass "jackets" in any one of these six attractive designs. Easy and quick to make in gay party colors, and nice for gifts, too. Directions, 3 cents.

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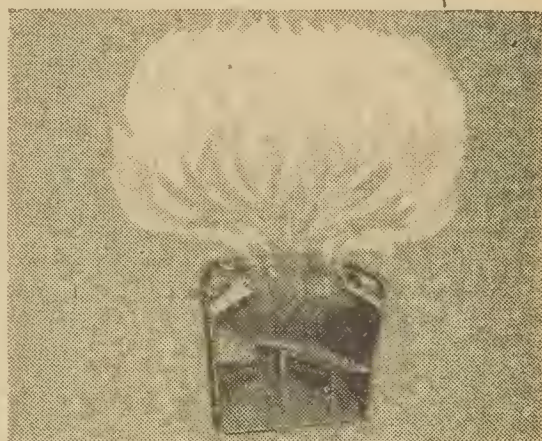
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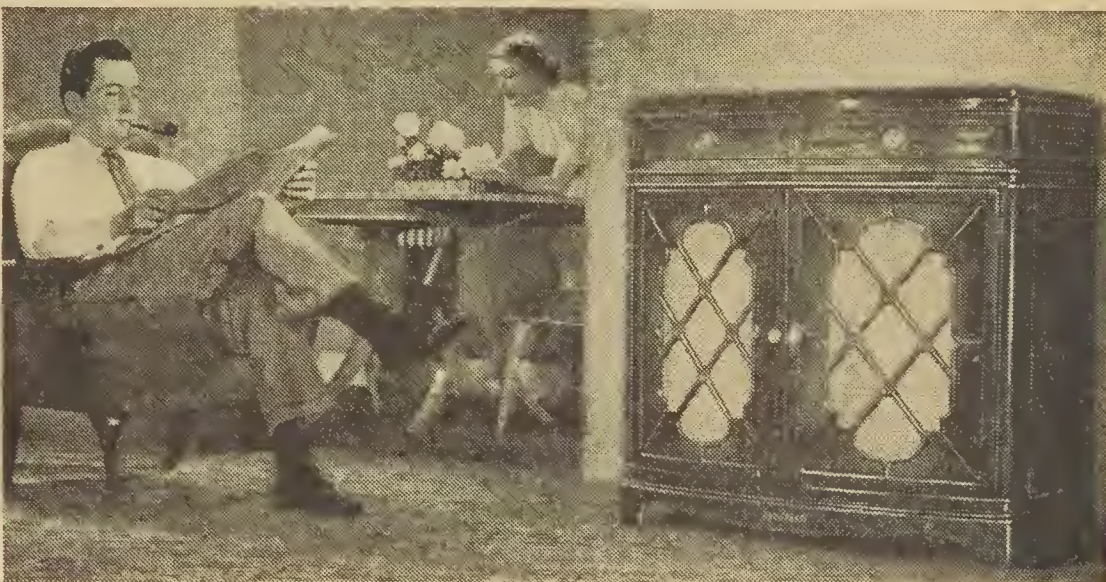
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Readers Answer The Question Do Animals Think?



I'M SURE DOGS DO

(First Prize Letter)

THE ANSWER is definitely yes. A very special member of our household is a black Belgian police dog. King is seven years of age, and time and again has proven to us his intelligent mind and that he is quite capable of thinking and doing something about the things on his mind. We have also a prized Persian cat, Princess Polly, and her two small kittens. These kittens when out of doors are kept in a baby play pen because of a vicious, cat-killing dog that is permitted to run loose about the neighborhood.

One morning while busy in the garden King kept nuzzling my hand and getting himself very much in the way. Thinking he was rather roughly coaxing me to take an accustomed walk to a nearby woodlot, I sharply and impatiently ordered him to go away and stop bothering me. His feelings hurt by my sharp tone of voice, he walked dejectedly away.

A few minutes later I heard the frightened, spitting squalls of a kitten and was horrified to see King coming toward the house with one of our kittens in his mouth. Before I could reach him he had reached the kitten pen and dropped that spitting, indignant little animal on the ground beside it. I hastily examined the angry, frightened little fellow for possible injuries, but aside from his resentment over such unusual procedures, he was unharmed.

Although as a rule King avoids our cat family, he had in some way discovered the little runaway, and, failing in his efforts to get me to do something about it, had gone himself to the far end of the garden and brought back the kitten. Those powerful jaws that could easily crush a man's arm had carefully carried that squalling, angry little kitten safely back to the pen where he knew it belonged.

This spring one of our tiny black bantam hens persisted in using the bedding of King's house for a nest, and there was quite a commotion out there until we removed two tiny eggs. From then on King carefully guarded his castle against small feathered intruders by sitting in the doorway when we occasionally let them out of their coops.

Such incidents, and I could tell of many among the various animals about our country home, demonstrate unquestionably that animal minds are capable of intelligent thinking in handling many of their own small problems.
—Elizabeth Church, Moon Road, R. 1, Jamestown, New York.

* * *

SAVES HIS LIFE

WILD animals, as well as domesticated, often do things which seem to refute the theory that their actions are governed by instinct alone. The following incident was witnessed by a close friend of mine (now deceased) who was a fine Christian gentleman and an observer of nature not given to exaggeration.

This man was fishing along the banks of Schoharie Creek in New York State on a spring morning when his attention was drawn to a spot upstream by noise in the brush. He stood quietly, soon seeing a gray fox emerge and stand on the edge of the stream.

At first he was not aware of the cause for the fox's obvious agitation.

The fox had been pursuing a squirrel which had become trapped away from any trees into which it could retreat, and had taken refuge by boulder-hopping to a large stone in midstream.

Apparently Brother Fox was reluctant to wet his feet at first, but then he started to make a dash through the shallow water. The squirrel, equally loath to go for a swim, seemed about ready to provide a meal for his pursuer. Beyond the boulder swift and deep water eddied in the channel. At this point my friend watched in amazement the ensuing events. Atop the stone was a large piece of bark, apparently scraped off a floating log and deposited during high water earlier. The resourceful little squirrel pawed this piece of bark into the water above the rock and hopped aboard. While a flabbergasted fox stared after him the intrepid voyager rode his little boat out into the swift current, which soon swirled him downstream and against the opposite shore, where he escaped into the nearest tree.

Animals do not think? Perhaps not, but this squirrel made a shambles of the theory that they operate on memory or instinct alone. —Alvin S. Fick, Fort Johnson, New York.

* * *

PARENTAL CONCERN

OUR NEIGHBOR was the owner of a beautiful brood mare which was considered one of the family. Kit was

expecting. Along about the middle of June she was turned into a lush meadow near the house awaiting the blessed event.

One morning, a few weeks later, just as a new day was dawning, my neighbor was awakened by a terrific din, which echoed and re-echoed across the valley. Kit had come as closely as possible to the house, pawing the earth, and screaming (horses do scream) at the top of her lungs!

He hurried out as fast as possible. Kit led him at a lively pace around the hill and down the path to the brook. Her newly-born, wobbly-legged offspring had fallen into the stream.

—Mrs. Benjamin H. Moore, West Lebanon, N. H.

* * *

SELF DEFENSE

ANIMALS do so many things they make you believe they can actually think.

For example, I was pitting plums and my little boy was using the pits as ammunition in his cork gun and popping them at our collie dog, Pete, as he lay under our farm truck. My son put his gun on the ground, came into the house for some more pits, then ran out to again bedevil the dog. Soon he came in crying that the collie had his gun.

On going to look, I found Pete under the truck, with the gun between his front paws. Ordinarily quite willing to romp with my youngster, this time the

collie's growls let us know that we'd better not try to take the gun away at the moment.

While my boy was in the house, the dog had gotten the gun and carried it under the truck with him. There it stayed until long after nightfall when my youngster went to bed. —Mrs. Henry Josephs, Gardenville, Penna.

* * *

A FRIEND IN NEED

FOR US, the most outstanding example of animal logic occurred here on the farm in the winter when the brooks were frozen over. My husband called the cows in at milking time, but when he went to look up their stanchions two young heifers were missing.

Don went to the gate of the exercise lot and saw one of them, Jonie, standing out beyond on a knoll. He called to her. She came to within a few yards of him and then ran back. He tried without success to drive her back through the gate, but she only darted back and forth to the knoll, until finally Don followed her to the top.

Looking down toward the brook, not visible from the gate, he saw the other heifer, Nora, lying on the ground. Naturally alarmed, he took off on the run with Jonie excitedly leading the way. He found that Nora had broken through the ice with one leg and slipped so that she could not free herself.

With Jonie watching every step of the procedure, he finally raised Nora to her feet, happily finding her more frightened than hurt. With the two heifers trotting contentedly along, beside him he made his way back to the barn where Nora was given a good rub down to avoid a chill, and, because of her timely "thinking," Jonie was rewarded with an extra scoop of grain.

Her knowledge of trouble brewing may have been instinctive, but since she was not accustomed to situations involving the need for outside help, we believe it was common sense or thinking that told her to go for help. —Mrs. Donald Hawes, South Sudbury, Mass.

* * *

"FRIEND IN NEED"

MY UNCLE once owned a young pup who soon learned that porcupines are very dangerous animals to play with. After his first encounter, he was taken out to my uncle's sawmill and there had fifty porcupine quills pulled out of his nose, mouth and paws. At best, this is a terribly painful operation, and little Fido suffered loud and long.

The second time it happened, he was waiting at the mill all by himself for someone to help him. He had just about as many quills to be removed as before.

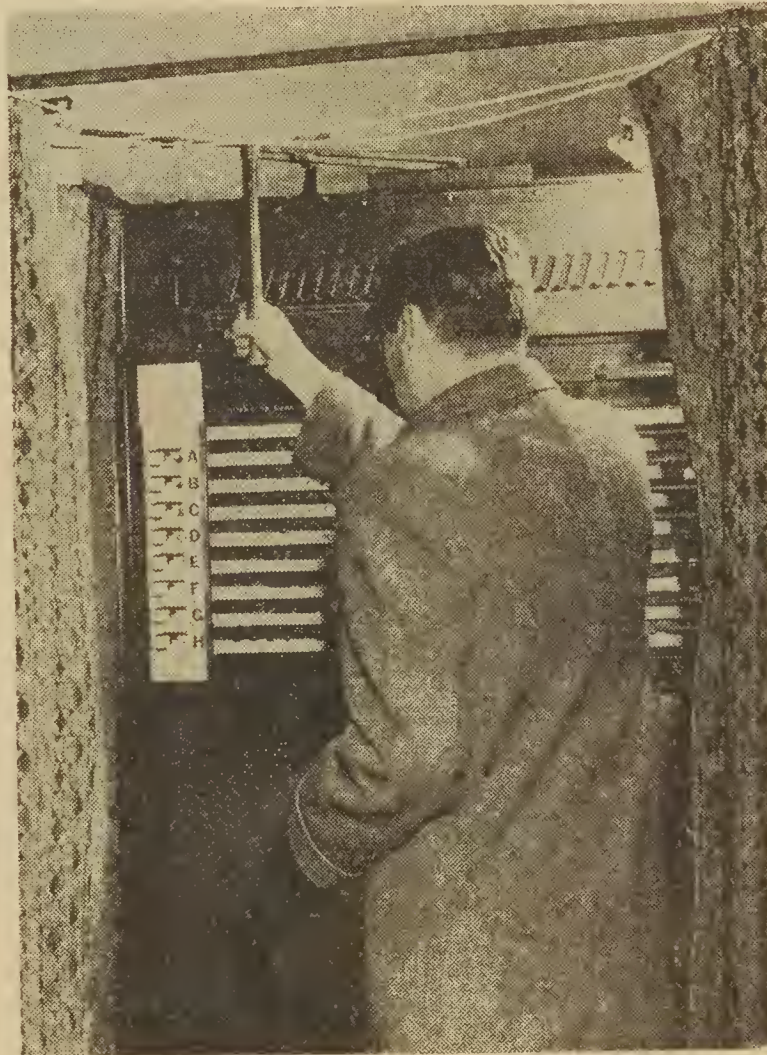
Quite some time passed when one morning he was at the mill again with a strange dog who was fairly bristling with quills, but Fido didn't have a single quill. One of the millhands attended to the stranger and Fido sat fearfully watching, even joining in with the howls and whimpers that ensued.

Certainly it must have required some definite thinking for Fido to come to the mill of his own accord when he was in trouble the second time and for him to bring another dog for help was much more than dumb animal instinct, especially since Fido never bothered porcupines again. —Lee A. Stedman, Osceola, N. W. York.

PRIVILEGE AND RESPONSIBILITY

RAISE YOUR RIGHT HAND: Maybe you're left-handed, but whether you're right- or left-handed, the most important use you'll make of your hand on November 6 is when you use it to grasp the handle that closes the curtain of the polling booth near your home. You'll be exercising your right to vote privately for the candidates of your choice. Millions of Americans will take advantage of this privilege — but millions of others will lose their vote. No tyrant will keep them from voting; they will lose their right to vote simply by failing to exercise it.

In England, Sweden, Germany, and many other European countries, as many as 80 to 85 per cent of the potential voters actually go to the polls and vote in an important election, but in the United States, according to a new survey, "World Commerce and Governments," issued by the Twentieth Century Fund, sometimes only 52 per cent of Americans of voting age go to the polls, even in a presidential year. This is a case of where democracy suffers by neglect because people forget the centuries of struggle that brought them the privileges of electing their own representatives. When November 6 comes around, don't



let anything or anybody keep you from casting your vote.

"World Commerce and Governments," by W. S. and E. S. Woytinsky, is a new and authoritative study of where the United States stands today and the long road it has traveled in getting there. The survey is world-wide, contains 907 pages and hundreds of charts and tables. It was financed jointly by the Twentieth Century Fund and the Rockefeller Foundation, and may be obtained from bookstores or from Twentieth Century Fund, 330 West 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. (Price, \$10.00.)

LOST HIS BONE

LAST week, our English shepherd dog, Wink, did something which must have required some forethought. He had just become the proud possessor of a big meat bone when it was time for him to accompany me on my egg-gathering tour on the pullet range. There was a kitten by the house which he didn't dare leave the bone here. He carried it over to the barn where we were greeted by several more cats. So, on through the barn and out to the chicken range, Wink carried the bone. When he came to the creek, he placed the bone in about eight inches of still water and joined me. That was a place of safety where no cat or chicken could molest the bone. When we returned, Wink went to the water and rescued the bone.

Can animals think? Yes, I think they can! — Miss Prudence Seyler, Port Allegany, Pennsylvania.

PIGS, TOO

AN UNCLE had a pig about two-thirds grown that I had heard was pretty smart. One day I happened to be there when he was to be fed, so I went along to see what there was to it. The pen being large and long, he had his trough clear to the back end. As it wasn't fastened down, my uncle said to him, "How am I going to feed you? Look at your trough. I can't feed you!" So the hog went back where the trough was and rooted it clear over and end-

ed it right side up and was fed. I had to believe what I had heard about him. —Mrs. W. O., Camden, New York.

REVENGE

I REALLY believe animals think. To prove my point, I will remember something our small dog did years ago at home. He loved to go in the car, but this time the family was going and he couldn't go so he stood with his paws on a low window sill and wistfully watched us go.

When we returned home he didn't seem at all interested in our coming and didn't run up to greet us as usual. But when different members of the family went into their bedrooms there was the reason! He had torn every bed apart and had the spreads and pillows thrown on the floor. He had never done this before and never did it afterwards.

I don't know whether this was instinct or memory, but we thought this was one of the cutest things we ever saw a dog do!!! We still laugh about it at home. — Mrs. Ralph D. French, Avoca, New York.

"OUT FOXED" HER

OUR FAMILY includes a spaniel-beagle crossbred dog we have come to care for a great deal. He has, since puppyhood, shown marked abilities and attracted many friends.

One day he lay on the davenport and I lay down beside him. Deliberately teasing him, I kept crowding and he kept shifting his position to maintain his place there. Finally, he leaped from the davenport and ran to the door asking to be let out. Completely fooled, I arose and walked to the door when he immediately turned and "scooted" back to his place on the davenport.

With one of those well-known inner feelings one has toward another who has completely out-foxed him, I turned and said to him, "Young fellow, you have earned the right to that spot," and gladly chose another place to rest. —W. E. Prudom, Red Creek, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS TREE RACKETS

By JAMES D. POND
Consulting Forester

THERE ARE all kinds of gimmicks by which Christmas tree owners may be separated from their trees without proper reimbursement. Most are familiar with the rubber check; the chap who buys 100 trees and takes 500; the chap who fails to pay; and other fraudulent schemes. Farmers need not fall for these tricks; there are ways to prevent such losses.

Another trick reported is for a buyer to offer \$1.50 or \$1.75 per tree for 200 trees, and give a \$25 or \$50 deposit. The owner gets out the trees at roadside as agreed within the two- or three-day limit, and waits for the buyer. Time passes and it is only a week or 10 days to Christmas. The local market is full and other buyers have all they need.

Then two men show up, look at the trees and ask if they are for sale. The owner states the case and the two chaps, while convincing him that the original buyer will never return, offer \$75 or even \$100 for the trees. The owner is glad to get almost anything for his trees, and the two men, part of a gang, buy trees for about half price.

Unless the buyer has established good credit rating locally, he never should be allowed to cut or haul away one tree without full payment; no tree should be cut in advance without money laid on the table for full price. Racketeers who note the higher prices paid for lumber, stumpage and Christmas trees, are starting to invade these markets. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

*Mr. Pond is also a director of New York Christmas Tree Growers' Association.



Take a Quarter of MY Wages?

Our colonial fathers fought a war to rid themselves of oppressive taxation.

One hundred and seventy-five years later we are paying one quarter of our income in taxes, a far larger portion than our ancestors fought over!

How did it happen?

Every year we have let Uncle Sam do a little more for us, take over a few more of the things we should do ourselves. Each year sees bigger government, more regulation.

Who pays?

You do! Nobody gets something for nothing. The only money the government can spend on you comes from you (with not-so-slight deductions). And you not only lose money, but worse, you lose a measure of your freedom every time you say "Let Sam do it."

Socialist planners would like to see the Government take over the electric business. They say it would be "cheaper". But remember, the so-called "cheap power" the government produces is subsidized by YOUR taxes!

You can help stop the constant encroachment of big government. Write your Congressmen, tell them how you feel about Government spending and Government in business.

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation

Principal Offices South Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"Serving the Mid-Hudson Valley"



"THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS"

Most everyone is familiar with this remark, with, of course, the addition, "are the hardest."

But in "The Borden Story" it reads this way:

On January 1st, 1957, The Borden Company will start to celebrate its One Hundredth Anniversary. From a pushcart guided through the streets by Gail Borden it has grown to be one of the most respected names in American business.

Through these years one of the finest associations we have had has been with the Dairy Farmer. It is a pleasure to do business with him . . . a business partner we are most proud to salute.

BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS

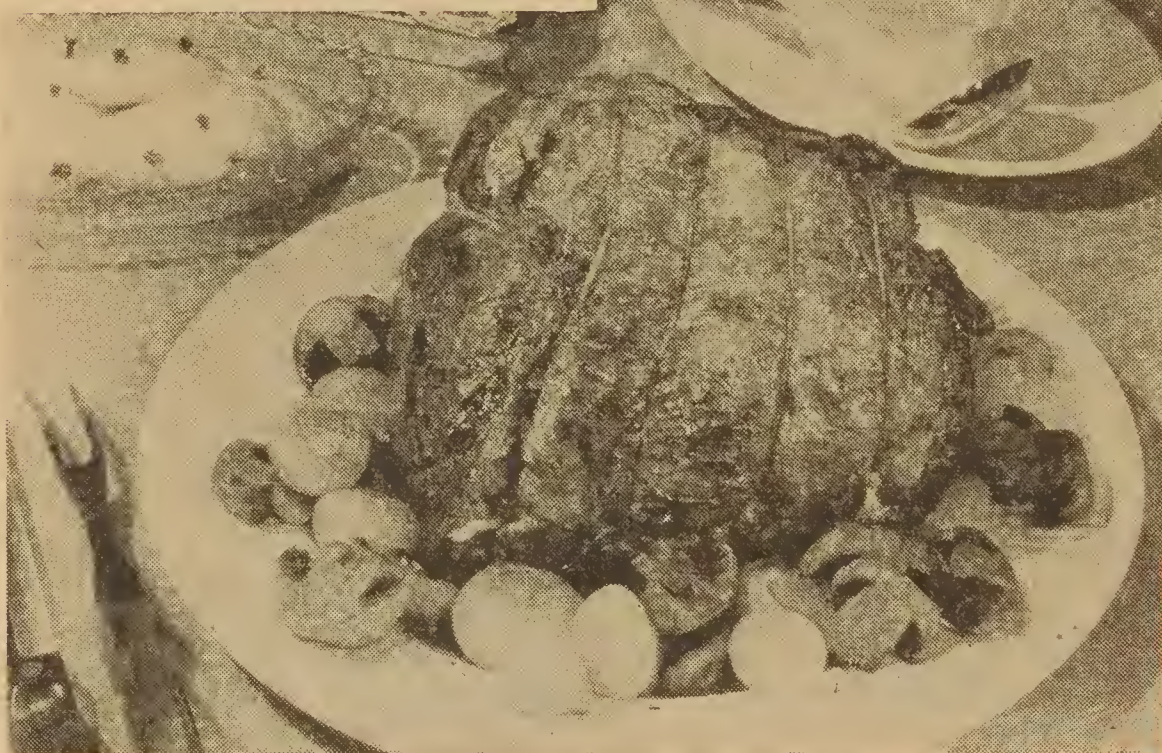
Division of The Borden Company

110 Hudson Street

New York 13, N. Y.

Thrifty Ways With Meat

By
ALBERTA SHACKELTON



HERE ARE suggestions and tested recipes that will help you get the most for your meat dollar and at the same time provide your family with satisfying, appetizing meat dishes. First of all, get acquainted with the less expensive and less well known cuts of meat, and also with the "variety" meats (heart, kidney, liver, etc.). Take time to look over the packaged cuts of meat at the meat counter and ask your meat man about them. Second, learn the best methods of cooking them for tenderness and flavor, and also how to stretch the more expensive cuts.

All kinds and cuts of meat have the same food value: good quality protein, minerals and vitamins. Variety meats furnish the same protein and even more minerals and vitamins. Of course, the more fat and bone in any cut, the less protein there will be and the fewer servings per pound. One pound of meat with bone serves 2; without the bone from 3 to 4; or in a stew, casserole or in gravy or sauce serves 4 to 6 persons.

Learn to recognize signs of good quality in meat. Your meat man will be glad to point out some of these signs. You'll find U. S. government quality grades applied with a long roller stamp on many meats. Familiarity with brand names of packers and what they stand for will help you identify quality. The round blue stamp indicates only that the meat has come from healthy animals. It has nothing to do with quality.

One Basic Rule

There is just one basic rule for cooking meat: **low temperature**, regardless of whether you are cooking stew, pot roast, or oven roast. With adequate time allowed and the proper method of cooking, it is possible to cook almost any cut of meat so it will be juicy and tender. You can not hurry the process.

To Roast Tender Cuts

A meat thermometer is a handy kitchen tool to test for doneness when roasting meats and will give you meat just as you want it. Follow these steps in roasting tender cuts of meats if you want them to slice economically and be juicy, tender, and evenly cooked:

Place meat, fat side up on a rack in a shallow roasting pan. Season as desired. And here are four important "don'ts": **Don't sear, don't add water; don't cover, and don't baste!** Roast as in the guide at right. Notice that pork is roasted at a higher temperature and always well done. If you have a meat thermometer, insert it in the meat so that bulb is in center of thickest part of meat and not resting on fat or bone.

Not So Tender Cuts

Less tender cuts of meat require cooking in moist heat, and some of the tender cuts of pork and veal may also be cooked with moist heat. **Braising**, a combination of browning and simmering, is a good method to use. To braise follow these steps:

1. Brown the meat (whole chunk, or cut up, or sliced, depending on type of dish being prepared) very slowly in a heavy utensil in its own or a small amount of additional fat. If you wish, coat in seasoned flour (1/4 cup flour, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 1/4 to 1/2 teaspoon salt, and 1/4 teaspoon paprika) before browning.

2. Add seasonings as desired.

3. After browning, add some kind of liquid (water, broth, bouillon, tomato juice, vegetable juice, diluted canned soup, barbecue sauce), keeping it 1/2 to 1 inch around meat as it cooks.

4. Tightly cover utensil to retain

steam and moisture and simmer (not boil) either on top of stove on low heat or in a low oven (300° to 325°) the required length of time.

5. Test for doneness by pricking gently with a fork.

6. For variations, you may place a combination of vegetables either over or under meat before covering pan or you might use different seasonings.

Beef

Among the less expensive cuts of beef which can be cooked tender and juicy with braising are chuck, round, and rump roasts; round, flank, or chuck steaks for Swiss steaks; short ribs and beef liver. Especially good for braising is the cheaper, leaner beef which is sometimes available and may be U. S. government graded Good or Standard. One large supermarket offers this beef under the name of "Economy Grade."

You will find stuffed flank steak, braised short ribs, and braised liver good dishes to save pennies, and good eating too! Try these excellent recipes:

ROASTED STUFFED FLANK STEAK

- 1 flank steak (1 1/2 to 2 pounds)
- 2 to 3 cups soft bread crumbs
- Desired seasonings

If the steak has not been scored by the butcher, cut criss-cross diamond shaped cuts on both sides of steak with a sharp knife (helps to tenderize it as well). Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Using the bread crumbs, make your favorite well seasoned dressing and spread evenly on the steak. Roll up the steak, starting at the narrow end and tie with a string or fasten with small skewers. Dredge with seasoned flour (or don't dredge, if you prefer not to) and brown on all sides in hot fat. A Dutch oven is the perfect utensil for this, or you can use a roasting pan with a tight cover. Cooking time can be shortened with a pressure cooker.

ROASTING TENDER CUTS

Time and Temperature Chart

Meat	Doneness	Oven Temp.	Thermometer Reading	Minutes per Pound
Roast Beef	Rare	300°	140°	18 to 20
Roast Beef	Medium	300°	160°	22 to 25
Roast Beef	Well Done	300°	170°	27 to 30
Roast Lamb	Well Done	300°	180°	30 to 35
Roast Veal	Well Done	300°	170°	25 to 30
Roast Pork	Well Done	325-350°	185°	35 to 45
Roast Smoked Ham	Well Done	300°	160°	20 to 25

(For boned and rolled roast beef, allow 10 to 15 minutes more per pound.)
(If smoked ham is partly cooked, follow directions on wrapper.)

Place the browned meat on a rack. Add 1/2 to 1 cup water or other liquid. Cover tightly and cook over low heat or in a moderate oven (350°) about 2 hours until meat is fork tender. Remove to platter and make gravy with any remaining liquid. Serves about 6.

Note: I think it is a good idea to stuff and cook 2 flanks at a time. The left-over portion may be reheated or sliced and served cold. Instead of rolling steak, you may have your meat man cut a slit in the steak. Then stuff the cavity with dressing and cook as above. Flank steak may be used also for the popular **London Broil**: Do not stuff but broil well seasoned meat close to heat on both sides. When serving, cut very thin slanting slices and top with mushroom sauce or gravy.

BRAISED BEEF SHORT RIBS

- 4 pounds meaty short ribs
- Seasonings and hot fat
- 1 medium onion, sliced, if desired

Cut short ribs (allow 1 pound per person) into individual servings and sprinkle with seasoned flour and brown with the onion on all sides in hot fat in heavy skillet with cover. Add 1/2 to 1 cup water, cover tightly, and bake in a slow to moderate oven (300° to 350°) about 2 hours. Or cook meat on top of stove over low heat, adding water as necessary. Vegetables may be added during the last half hour of cooking as for a stew. Serves 4.

BRAISED BEEF LIVER WITH VEGETABLES

- 1 pound beef liver cut in 1/2-inch slices
- Seasoned flour
- 1/2 cup cut celery
- 1/2 cup chopped onion
- 1 cup bouillon (1 cube and 1 cup water)
- 4 to 6 carrots, sliced
- 4 to 5 potatoes, sliced

Dredge liver slices with seasoned flour. Brown liver, celery, and onion in hot fat in heavy frying pan. Transfer to a 1 1/2 to 2-quart greased casserole. Add bouillon. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 1/2 hour. Add vegetables, cover, and cook about 3/4 hour longer or until vegetables are tender. Remove to platter and make gravy with any liquid left in pan. Serves about 5.

Pork

A good buy in pork is the fresh pork shoulder. On the meat counter, you will find two shoulder cuts:

The **Boston Butt** is the triangular shaped upper part of the shoulder with the so-called blade bone. This can be roasted with or without bone or cut

A pot roast can be just as tender, juicy and flavorful as any other roast when

it is properly cooked by braising, either on top of the stove or in the oven.

into pork steaks (sometimes labeled blade pork steaks).

The lower part of the shoulder with its arm and shank sections is called the **Fresh Picnic**. This can also be roasted with or without the bone. It is sometimes cut into steaks. Or the whole fresh shoulder may be boned and rolled for roasting.

You might find it economical to buy the large Boston Butt of pork. If so, have about 1/4 of smaller end cut off and cubed for Sweet-and-Sour Pork or Pork Chow Mein. Have the next quarter sliced into four 1/2- to 3/4-inch pork steaks without bone, and use the remaining half for a pork roast.

If choosing a **loin roast** of pork, you may find it economical to buy a full loin and either divide it in half, cooking one portion and freezing the other, or cut a smaller roast off either end and then cut the center section into center pork chops (which bring a premium price when sold separately).

No matter how you cook pork, be sure it is cooked at moderate temperature and to the **well done** stage. Braising or baking are the best methods for cooking pork chops or pork steaks. It is hard to cook a pork chop or steak thoroughly by broiling.

Braised Pork Chops

For Braised Rib, Loin, or Shoulder Pork Chops or Pork Steaks, allow chop cut 1/2-inch thick per person. Brown chops or steaks slowly in either their own or small amount of added fat until golden brown on both sides, in heavy skillet with cover. Season. Add 1/4 cup desired liquid (see suggestion above). Cover tightly and simmer slowly until tender (about 45 minutes). If you like, have the chops cut extra thick with a slit. Fill opening with well seasoned dressing and proceed as above. Cooking may be completed in oven instead of on top of stove.

SWEET-SOUR-PORK

(Cornell Recipe)

- 2 pounds cubed pork
 - 1 1/4 cups chicken bouillon
 - 3/4 cup green peppers, cut in small cubes
 - 1/2 cup pineapple cubes
 - 3 tablespoons soy sauce
- (Continued on Page 50)

We're Just As Busy . . .

By ELIZABETH TOWNSEND

WITH all of today's wonderful labor-saving equipment, we women are supposed to have more leisure time than home-owners of years gone by. Of course we do gain it, but when I ask my friends about it, they fairly hoot in confusion and say: "My leisure time! What do you mean? I hardly have a moment to breathe!"

It is hard to judge from my own experience, for, slowing down with the years, I find the amount of work I can accomplish in my late fifties, even with adequate labor-saving equipment, is not to be compared with what I could do in my twenties without it.

When our children were little, I cared for our big farmhouse with only a broom and a carpet sweeper. I had a refrigerator and cooked on a wood range for threshers, hay pressers and fillers, gangs of from 10 to 20 men for days at a time. There was no running water in the house, there were kerosene lamps to fill and clean, and of course much canning of meats, vegetables, and fruit.

Even so, I found time to enjoy with my children, the birds, the farm animals, the stars, the sunsets, the trees and flowers. There were walks in the woods and along the brook, little picnics and doll's tea parties. After supper the whole family played games before the bedtime story reading. We all went regularly to church and Sunday School, and in winter there were leisurely all-day visits with relatives and friends.

In the years before our time, labor was cheap and there was either a strong hired girl to do the heavier housework or there were maiden aunts or cousins to help. In spite of this, many young wives were worn out with their work, for stones in old graveyards reveal the country squire with two or more wives lying beside him. Since then the burden of the work must have shifted, for now in our country it is the farm widows greatly outnumber the men.

Today's farm woman cannot afford to be idle, and her unattached relatives are following careers of their own. So she knows her work must be

done with her own two hands, with only the help of her labor-saving equipment.

While grandmother surely did look well "to the ways of her household," her community spirit seldom extended very far. Today's farm and city women are more public-minded. They not only carry on their home and church work, but also act as leaders in 4-H, Girl Scouts, Home Bureau, and Grange. They give many hours to committee work in P.T.A., Community Council, mothers' groups, and their cooperatives. They do much canvassing in various health organizations and work as Nurses Aids and Gray Ladies in nearby hospitals. Many of them have helped with immense numbers of packages sent to the needy in Europe and Korea. These women, even when not politically minded, will give much effort to fighting for causes that immediately concern their families.

Besides using their time and energy to help to bring about a better world for their children and grandchildren, women today also manage to do some of the things they really want to do for themselves. This may be carrying on a business of their own to add to the family income. In our community, a number of women are finding satisfaction in painting.

A young neighbor tells me her mangle and automatic washer give her one extra day a week to do what she most likes to do—to sew and to do things with her children. Another spare time joy is that hobby dearest to all farm women—gardening. Today's gardener goes about it more strenuously than did her grandmother, who was content to set a lilac in the yard, a weigela under the parlor window and keep the same bed of perennials all her life. The modern young woman seems to tear up and rearrange and re-landscape her borders and gardens every year or so, obtaining lovely results and much pleasure in the process.

So more power to the deep freezers, automatic washers, dish washers and other labor-savers that enable women to find time and energy for the extra things, especially those things which make us happier.

CARIBBEAN CRUISE Jan. 23-Feb. 7

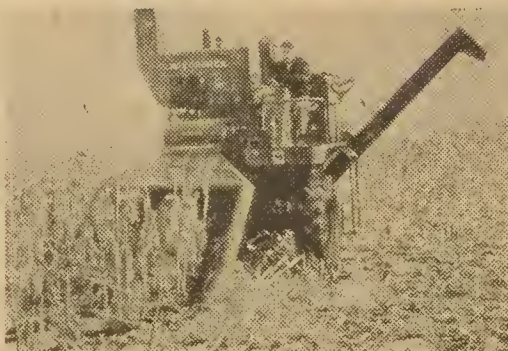
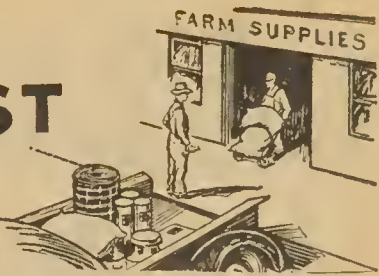


GOOD FIT FOR A KING is served three times a day in this spacious dining room on the S. S. Homeric, the luxury ship that will take our Caribbean Cruise party to those sunny southern isles January 23 to February 7. Don't plan to lose any weight on this trip, as you'll find the food irresistible! Come along with us and enjoy it all the lazy life aboard ship, the warm sunshine, the glistening blue waters, the novelty of strange lands, the newly-

made friends, the buffet lunches on the sun deck, the gay evening entertainments. We'll visit Haiti, Jamaica, Curacao, St. Thomas in the Virgin Isles, St. Kitts, and fabulous Caracas in Venezuela. When the cruise is over you'll say, "Thanks for the memory!"

Write today for a free copy of the cruise itinerary. Send your request to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-C, Ithaca, N. Y. Don't put it off, as reservations are coming in fast.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



This new two-row corn unit, attached to the McCormick No. 141 self-propelled combine, can shell 200 bushels of corn an hour and greatly broadens the working field for the combine. Ears are snapped from the stalks and carried up the elevators. Combine action cleans the corn before it is elevated to the grain storage tank behind the operator.

"Keep Your Weather Eye Open" is the title of a new 16-page booklet you can get from the NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY, Box 17, New Holland, Pa. When you write for it why not ask for information about their new corn drier, their Super 66 baler, or one of their several models of manure spreaders.

MAYRATH, with factories at Dodge City, Kansas, and Compton, Illinois, has announced a new sprayer to fit on most tractors and which can be attached in 2 minutes with 2 bolts and 2 chains.

Efficient and economical strawberry weed prevention with CRAG Herbicide-1 is described in a new folder. CRAG Herbicide-1 kills weed seeds as they sprout, and will keep out most broad-leaved and grass weeds for three to six weeks. Late summer applications help to prevent early fall and winter weeds.

Copies of it (Form 40013) are available from CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS COMPANY, 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.

The Bakelite Co., a Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., 260 Madison Ave., New York City, is offering a new 10 in. square wall tile. It is called Lam-O-Tile and is particularly useful for interior walls where durability and maintenance, as well as beauty, are important. The specially prepared adhesive bonds the tile to almost any clean, dry surface, and the decorated tile is easily washed with warm water and a detergent.

Opening of an Eastern Division by VAN DALE FARM MACHINES, INC., manufacturers of silo unloaders and automatic feeding equipment, has been announced by John M. McCann, president of the Wayzata, Minnesota firm.

Fred J. Howes has been appointed Eastern States Manager for the newly created division. He will maintain a warehouse and parts depot at Ionia, New York, where he is president of the Howes Distributing Company.

Many of the new model tractors can be made exceptionally comfortable for fall and winter work with a Comfort Heater featuring a convenient side door. All heater models feature a new Climatized design that permits the operator to adjust the warmth and protection around the tractor seat. Additional details are available from COMFORT EQUIPMENT COMPANY, 2609 Walnut, Kansas City, Missouri.

A new, low priced jet-type water system, which features high resistance to corrosion and wear and high performance, was recently placed on the market by THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO., 952 So. Orange Street, Ashland, Ohio.

Features of ALLIS-CHALMERS new "CA" Tractor are illustrated in a "CA" catalog that may be had by writing Allis-Chalmers Tractor Promotion, Box 512, Milwaukee, Wisc. The "CA" has Snap-Coupler Hitch, traction-booster, power-shift wheels and two-clutch power control.

Boasting three husky new V-8 engines coupled with advances in safety, durability and performance, CHEVROLET'S 1957 trucks, displayed at dealer showrooms, Friday, October 19, rank as the most powerful and versatile the company has ever built. The line ranges from pickups and sedan deliveries to giant tandems capable of performing on or off the highway, and has been expanded to an all-time high of 88 models on 22 different wheelbases.

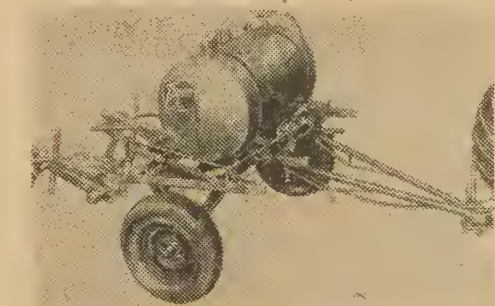
If you have home grown grain and are faced with balancing rations, drop a post card to BEACON MILLING CO., Cayuga, New York, and ask for a copy of "Beacon Balanced Home Grown Dairy Rations."

An authoritative new 1957 Edition of "Blatchford's Calf Manual and Guide to Raising Young Animals" has just been published by the BLATCHFORD CALF MEAL CO., of Waukegan, Illinois. This new book is available without charge and may be obtained by individuals, 4-H, F.F.A., and other farm groups as well as Vo. Ag. Instructors for classroom use.

Bulletin GED-2020B, 16 pages, gives up-to-the-minute information on how to choose the correct General Electric fractional horsepower motor for farm, home, and shop jobs. Various types of motors are illustrated, as well as the accessory cord and plug sets. Available from the GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, Schenectady 5, New York.

NEW IDEA has announced its brand new corn snapper—the company's first mounted 2-row model. The snapper will fit 18 different tractor models. Without leaving his seat, a farmer with this model can adjust the snapping rolls; adjust the ear deflector for even loading in wagon; raise and lower snapping unit hydraulically, and operate the clutch to disengage the wagon elevator when turning. For information on No. 321 snapper, write New Idea Equipment, Coldwater, Ohio.

At its 450 acre experimental farm, HESS AND CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, seeks effective means of reducing diseases and parasites of livestock and poultry. Much work has been done recently on the nitrofurans, a new group of germ-killing chemicals. One product is Pen-FZ, a combination of nitrafurazone and penicillin for the treatment of mastitis.



A light piece of equipment for applying nitrogen solution has been announced by the TRYCO MANUFACTURING CO. to meet the demand for an economical piece of equipment for use by farmers. Tryco Company also makes heavy-duty custom applicators. For more information, write Tryco, 1600 North Calhoun Street, Decatur, Ill. and ask for literature on Model NST-3E.

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In the thick of a political fray - -

many times we depart from good sound common sense. We would all do well to remember . . .

. . . . "Today, the greatest issue in America and to all mankind is the encroachment of government in an attempt to master the lives of mine. . . .

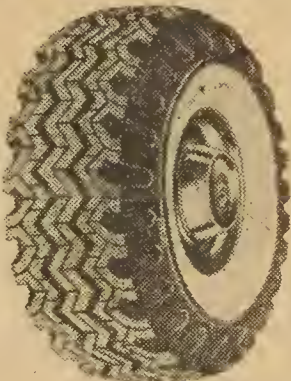
. . . . "Our social and economic system is based upon free enterprise, regulated to prevent monopoly and unfair competition. The state should only undertake business or public-improvement enterprises where they are greater than the people can undertake for themselves". . .

Herbert Hoover

30 LODGE STREET
Albany 7, New York

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"I NEVER HAD SO MUCH FUN"



AVE YOU ever tried to express yourself using paints, clay, wire, or various textured materials as corrugated board, pipe cleaners, colored straws, sponges, beads, fabrics, paper, cardboard, etc.? Try it and have some fun!

A group of 12 homemakers met with me in an extension class at Kingston, New York, to experiment with these materials. None of these people had had training in art before. They were not certain what they were going to do, as the lesson was called "Creative Expression," and that leaves much for the imagination.

Everyone was very curious when they saw four large tables with various materials. Each person was to choose whatever she wished to work with, but first I gave a demonstration of combining different textured materials to make a pleasing unit or composition. Then I told them to go ahead and have fun, relax and enjoy working with the materials they liked to feel or touch.

Slowly they seated themselves at the tables—all except two women who



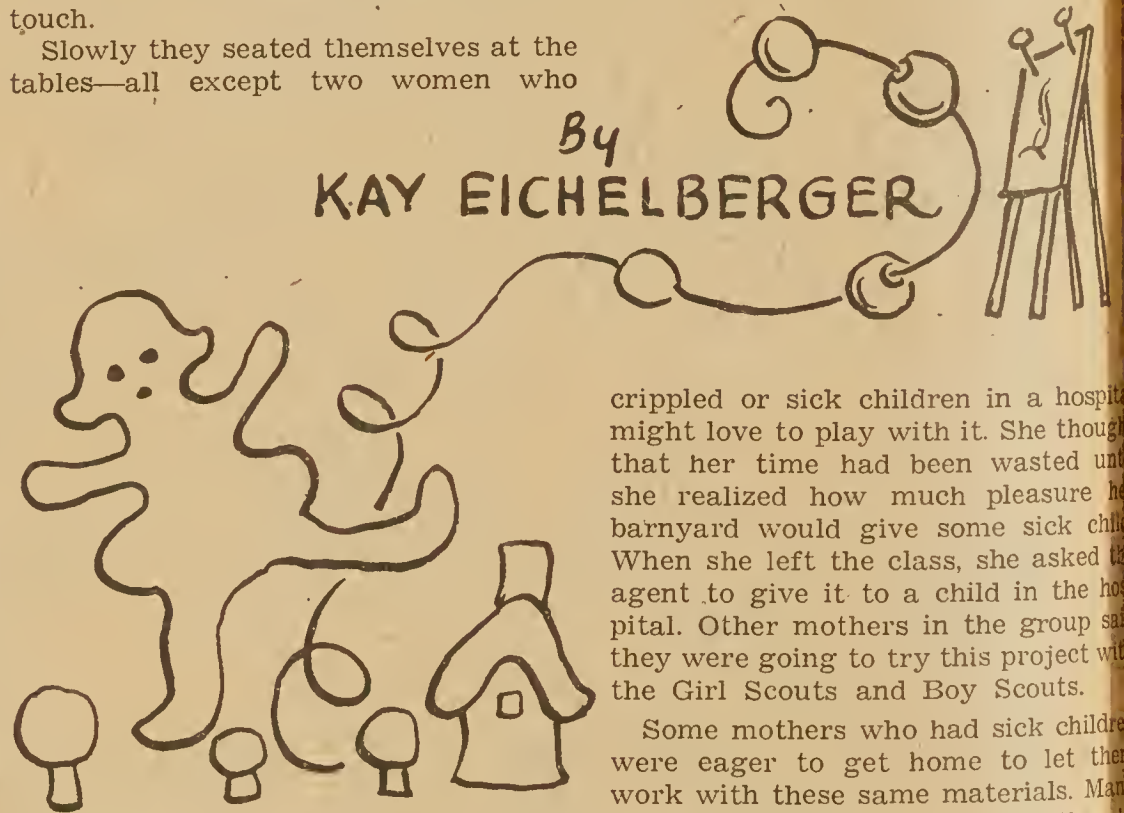
and now she was satisfied, for this was a figure of herself as a dancer.

Another woman was so absorbed in her painting and having so much fun using a large brush and paints that she didn't hear me say, "That's a lovely landscape painting!" When it was finished, everyone admired it and said it should be framed and hung in her home. She was happy and satisfied for she had never painted before.

By this time the two people who had been walking around the room and watching others work were now so absorbed in their own creations, they did not have time to talk. One had started to build a miniature farmyard with a barn and animals.

After her barnyard was finished, she asked who might enjoy it or of what use it could be. Someone suggested that

By
KAY EICHELBERGER



walked around and watched the others start. I asked them why they didn't try it, too, but they said they thought it was a waste of time and they would have nothing practical to take home. Soon, however, they too became interested and followed the others.

It was fun watching these twelve women create things that gave them pleasure. In a short time one had made a dancing figure from clay. She said she'd always wanted to be a dancer

crippled or sick children in a hospital might love to play with it. She thought that her time had been wasted until she realized how much pleasure her barnyard would give some sick children. When she left the class, she asked the agent to give it to a child in the hospital. Other mothers in the group said they were going to try this project with the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts.

Some mothers who had sick children were eager to get home to let their work with these same materials. Many women said that at first they thought they should be home scrubbing floors but that now they realized what their work in Creative Expression had done for them.

"I've never had so much fun," she said, "nor felt so relaxed."

Wouldn't you like to try creating imaginative objects with these materials? You'll surprise yourself with the results you get—and you will have fun and relax as never before!

THRIFTY WAYS WITH MEAT

(Continued from Page 48)

3 tablespoons cornstarch
3/4 teaspoon Accent
1/2 cup vinegar
1/2 cup pineapple juice
1/2 cup sugar

Brown pork and remove from pan. Pour off all but 2 tablespoons fat, add bouillon, green pepper, and pineapple cubes. Cover and cook 15 minutes. Blend all other ingredients and add to pan, stirring constantly until mixture boils and thickens. Add browned pork and serve with fluffy white rice. Serves 6.

Lamb

Lamb is available most of the year, but is cheaper at certain times. Most all cuts are tender and can be roasted.

Loin, rib, and shoulder chops may be broiled, panbroiled, fried or braised.

Less tender cuts, as shanks, neck slices, and riblets (breast) are good braised. Shoulder, breast, shanks, and neck make good stews.

A leg of lamb can be a good buy for a family of 4 to 5. You can have 4 to 5 sirloin chops cut from the end and broil them for one meal. Have the shank cut off and cut up, and use it for lamb stew with vegetables or ground for patties for another meal. The remaining part of the leg makes a good oven roast for one meal, with some le to be cut up in gravy or lamb pie for another meal.

For a less expensive lamb cut have your butcher bone and roll a 5-pound shoulder, or have it boned and fill the opening with dressing. Roast as for leg of lamb.

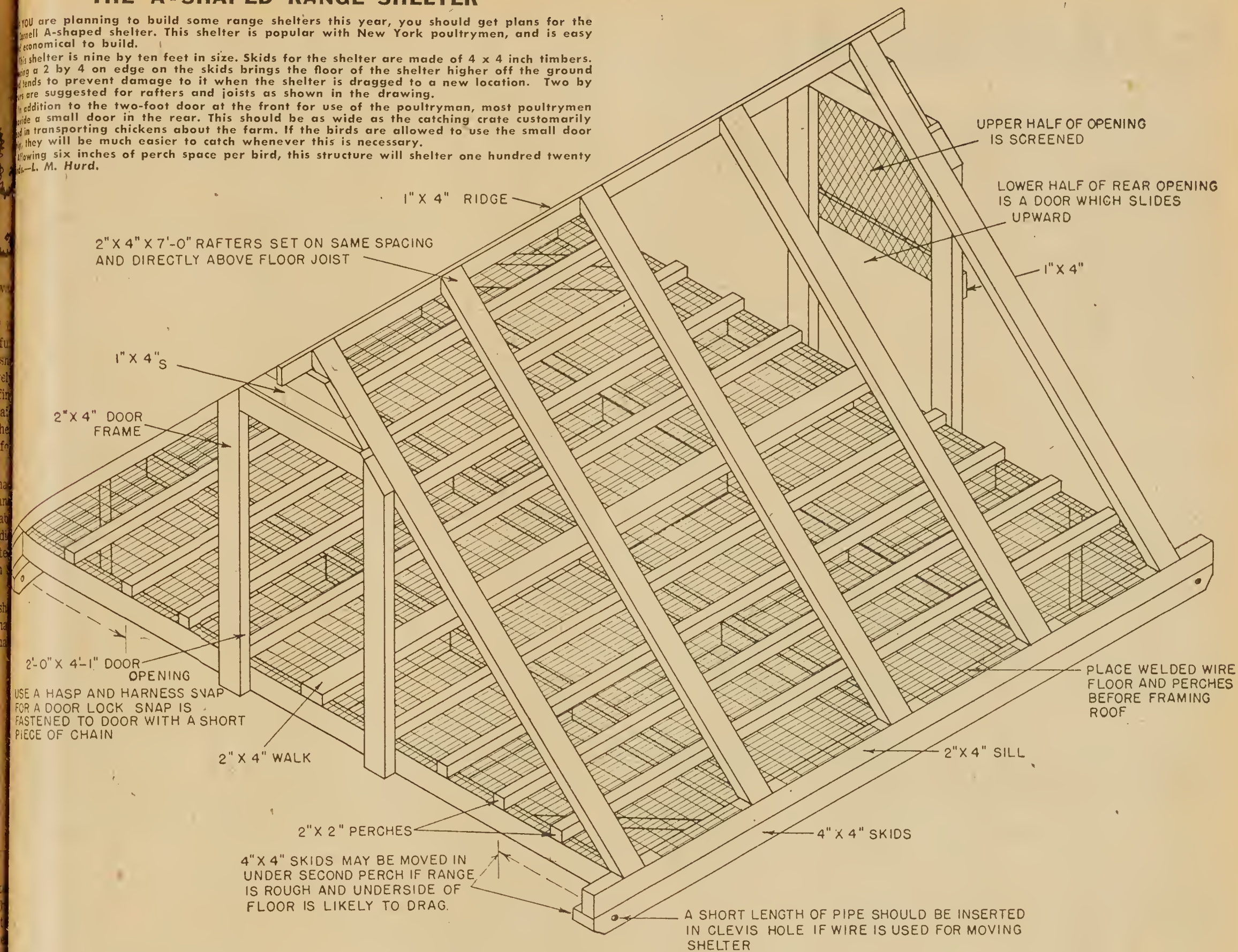
THE A-SHAPED RANGE SHELTER

IF YOU are planning to build some range shelters this year, you should get plans for the Cornell A-shaped shelter. This shelter is popular with New York poultrymen, and is easy and economical to build.

This shelter is nine by ten feet in size. Skids for the shelter are made of 4 x 4 inch timbers. A 2 by 4 on edge on the skids brings the floor of the shelter higher off the ground and tends to prevent damage to it when the shelter is dragged to a new location. Two by fours are suggested for rafters and joists as shown in the drawing.

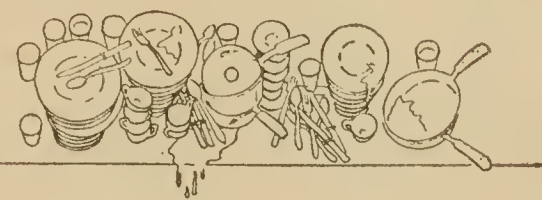
In addition to the two-foot door at the front for use of the poultryman, most poultrymen provide a small door in the rear. This should be as wide as the catching crate customarily used in transporting chickens about the farm. If the birds are allowed to use the small door, they will be much easier to catch whenever this is necessary.

Allowing six inches of perch space per bird, this structure will shelter one hundred twenty birds—L. M. Hurd.



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NIAGARA MOHAWK



The Dairy Outlook



GRAIN SUPPLY—Grain production in 1956 will be somewhat smaller than in 1955 (which was second largest in history). It will, nevertheless, be more than was actually consumed last year. In addition to the 1956 production there are vast supplies of feed grains and wheat owned by the government as a result of the price support program. When, and how much of this huge stock will be released for domestic use is unpredictable.

CORN—Growing conditions for corn have been generally excellent with September 1 indications of a 3,265,000,000 bushel crop, 5% above 1955 and considerably above the 10-year average. Even if this U.S.D.A. estimate is high, almost nothing — assuming normal weather—can cut the corn supply drastically. However, the larger crop is not expected to have the normal influence on price (see Price Prospects).

OATS—Prospects are down 25% from record-high 1955 to 1,225,000,000 bushels. Quality of domestic oats is not equal to last year's.

OTHER GRAINS — Barley production is only slightly smaller than last year's, which means a crop close to 1954's record high. Grain sorghums in the primary producing area of the Southwest are substantially lower than a year ago.

Proteins

SOYBEANS—As corn is the backbone of grain supplies in animal feeding, soybeans are the key to protein oil supplies. By far the largest soybean crop in the country's history is expected this year. The latest estimate of 462 million bushels is 24% larger than last year's record crop of 388 million bushels.

LINSEED MEAL production will probably be slightly above last year's. **COTTONSEED MEAL** prospects are down 10%, but will be more than made up by increased soybean meal. Domestic supplies of soya meal are expected to be a full million tons greater than in 1955. However, any large participation of soybean producers in the price support program could change this outlook.

Home-Grown Feed

Except for oats, total supplies of home-grown grains and roughages in New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania are much the same as in 1955. However, both quantity and quality vary considerably in different sections.

HAY—Production is up 10%, but at least 50% of the hay is lower in quality.

OATS—20% under 1955. Quality varied from excellent to not worth harvesting. Over half the oats are of lower quality than last year.

CORN FOR GRAIN—Expected total production less than for silage corn, but again wide variations. Farmers everywhere except New Jersey are concerned about danger to quality if

early frosts in this slow-maturing season. If frost holds off, higher than expected quality of both grain corn and silage corn will help compensate for low quality of hay.

CORN FOR SILAGE—Expected production and quality in New York and Northern Pennsylvania about the same as 1955; New Jersey has double last year's production, but 1955 was an abnormal crop failure.

REGIONAL — Production of hay, oats, silage and grain corn are expected to be less in Southwestern New York and adjoining counties of Pennsylvania due to prolonged excessive rain; also in Capital District and northward to Canadian border due to drought.

Bumper crops of corn in New Jersey and Southeastern New York, but rest of New York and Northern Pennsylvania face possible frost damage.

Feeding Demand

LIVESTOCK POPULATION —Total animal units in the United States increased 3% in 1954 and another 3% in 1955. This year the number has dropped 2% under 1955. **TOTAL CATTLE** numbers are about steady. **MILK COWS** in mid-1956 were down 1% and the lowest on records which started in 1930. 1956 **HOGS** are estimated at 88 million, compared with 95.5 million last year.

By mid-winter, **LAYING FLOCKS** are expected to be about the same size as a year earlier. Culling of old hens is likely to offset the small increase in pullets raised this season. The rate of lay continues at a record high level. The stepped-up broiler industry will produce about 20% more broilers this year. A 16% larger **TURKEY** crop is in prospect.

Total production of **MEAT, MILK** and **EGGS** during the year ahead is expected to decline about 5% from the record high level of 1955-56. Most of the decline is in pork.

FEEDING RATES —Grain feeding is the highest on record.

LIVESTOCK FEED BALANCE —With moderately large feed crop production in 1956 and a record large carryover of feed grains, particularly corn, feed supplies are fully ample for the somewhat smaller livestock production in prospect during the coming feeding year.

Price Prospects

It appears that moderately higher grain prices will be partly offset by lower oil meal prices, with other feed ingredients closely following the 1955-56 pattern.

In spite of adequate supplies, corn prices are expected to range somewhat above last year's level during the first half of the feeding season. For the second six months, prices are likely to be similar to the same period in 1955. The reason: for the first time all corn producers are eligible for price support—national average of \$1.50 to acreage-complying growers, and \$1.25 to non-complying farmers in the commercial corn area.

The smaller oat crop will command prices above last year's level. Soybean meal should be substantially lower. The supply of high proteins appears adequate to keep medium proteins in line.

Other Factors

FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION —The demand for fluid milk continues strong. Except for cool July, each of the first seven months of 1956 showed gains over 1955 in fluid sales in the New York market—total up 1½%.

MILK PRODUCTION —Production per cow is at an all-time high. Total deliveries to the New York market

were up 4.3% for January-July 1956 over the same period in 1955, but this rate of increase is not expected to continue in the coming months.

The number of dairy cows in New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania is approximately the same as a year ago. The outlook is for a moderate decline in cow numbers if recent culling rates prevail.

Since 1952, heifer numbers have shown a downward trend. An upward turn might take place as a result of higher milk prices. If so, the decline in cow numbers will subsequently be reversed.

COSTS—The increase in costs of production items in recent months (June-August 1956 up 2% over a year ago) has been somewhat less than the increase in milk prices. This, and the fact that the volume of milk per farm has increased, have resulted in higher net incomes. The upward trend in the cost of production items is likely to continue in coming months although it is not expected to equal the anticipated increase in milk prices.

PRICES—Prices received by farmers for milk during the first seven months of 1956 were down slightly from 1955 (super pool premiums were paid last year), but during the last three months of this period were above. The October-March outlook is for blend prices up 25-25¢ over a year ago. The squeeze is still present, but noticeably less severe.

Conclusion

The picture of higher milk prices, higher production per cow, continuing mechanization, and a favorable milk-feed ratio adds up to better demand for dairy feed this winter than last. Due to irregular hay quality, dairymen may be interested in looking at higher protein formulas while still placing the major emphasis in TDN.

— A. A. —

EXAMS FOR STATE TROOPER CANDIDATES

On Saturday November 3, 1956 an Open Competitive Examination of Candidates for Trooper, Executive Department, Division of State Police, will be held at Albany, Bay Shore, Binghamton, Buffalo, Elmira, Glens Falls, Hudson, Jamestown, Kingston, Malone, Newburgh, Plattsburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Watertown, Yonkers, and at such other places as may be designated.

Salary range \$2900.00 to \$4700.00 per annum, plus food or an allowance in lieu thereof amounting to approximately \$1218.50; in addition, lodging, all service clothing and equipment, together with retirement provisions after 20 years or 25 years service in the Division of State Police, medical, surgical and disability benefits, State Police School instructions and training and opportunities for advancement.

All applicants must possess the following requirements:

1. United States citizen.
2. Between the ages of 21 and 29 years (candidates must have reached their 21st birthday and must not have passed their 29th birthday on the date of the written examination).
3. Sound constitution.
4. Not less than 5 feet, 10 inches in height measured in bare feet.
5. Free from all physical defects.
6. Physically strong, active and well proportioned.
7. Weight in proportion to general build.
8. No disease of mouth or tongue. No dental caries, unless corrected; no missing incisor teeth. Reject of more than three teeth are missing, unless they could be replaced.
9. Satisfactory hearing.
10. Color perception and satisfactory eyesight (20/20) without glasses; no ocular disease.
11. Good moral character and habits.

12. Mental alertness and soundness of mind.

13. Minimum education, attainment of graduation from a senior high school or possess a high school equivalency diploma.

14. License to operate motor vehicle on the highways of this State.

15. No conviction for crime within this State or elsewhere.

Application must be submitted on blanks provided by the Superintendent and may be obtained in person or mail from the Division of State Police, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Application filed by mail bearing a postmark later than midnight of November 1st, 1956 may not be accepted. Applications filed in person in the office of the Division of State Police later than midnight of November 2nd, 1956 may not be accepted.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



Let's Face the Facts on Price Supports and Controls

By KENNETH NOBLE
Livingston County, N. Y., Farmer

I HAVE farmed for the last 32 years on the same farm my great-grandfather started on back in 1816. I am not in favor of high fixed price supports or rigid acreage controls.

However, I do believe we are going to have some such sort of a program for a great many years, because farmers in the rest of the country want them and because it is politically expedient that they have them. So if farm programs are a necessary evil, let's see how best we can live with them. We have several other programs we dislike but have to get along with. I might mention income taxes, as an example.

I myself believe that any program to be workable must be variable and adaptable to the different areas of the country, similar to the program we now have for corn. The higher the support, the more rigid the control. No controls—no support, no marketing agreements or quotas, so you can go in or stay out. You don't hear too much complaint about corn except when the wheat farmers suggest disposing of some of their surplus wheat for feeding purposes. Then the corn farmers will raise—well, more corn.

In the case of wheat, when the law was written in 1939, it was voted in at that time by Congress that the acreage could not be reduced below 55 million acres, for that acreage times the yield we then were producing would give us our yearly consumption plus a safe reserve. However, in Washington (about a month ago) I heard one of the men from CCC say that at the present time, 18 million acres would do the job. So we have tremendous carryovers, requiring an increased storage program costing on all commodities over a million dollars a day, and another million dollars a year rental of bookkeeping machines just to keep tabs on it.

These examples and others I might cite just prove to me that the programs we have been working under are nothing more than temporary shots in the arm or perhaps like taking a couple of aspirin pills every time you have a headache, trying to relieve the pain when you really need glasses to correct the cause and trouble.

I heard Earl Hughes of Commodity Credit say that for every dollar's worth of commodities that the CCC has been able to dispose of—that is, sell, give away, etc—they have received 1½ dollars' worth of new surpluses in return from us generous farmers.

I think we all had better be honest with ourselves and face the facts. They may be hard and cold, hard to accept, and sound unreasonable to some. We all like to travel with the Joneses, but it

might be better for us all if the Joneses traveled with us.

I think we still have too many farmers who are not willing to accept new practices.

Maybe some of you folks will call this a social problem. Perhaps it is. Then let us not try to solve it by farm legislation. Let's be honest with ourselves and those we are trying to help. In the past, the prevalent thought has been that if a man couldn't be successful at a job in town, was not capable of handling a machine in a shop, then he was satisfactory for a job on the farm. Is that true at present?

Today, 13% of our population lives on farms. Of these, there are about 8½ million farm workers. Fifty per cent of these farmers account for 82% of our farm production, and their efficiency, the experts tell us, is increasing at the rate of 4½% per year. In another 10 years at this rate, this 50% (or approximately four million farmers) will be able to produce all the food that is necessary for our nation. The question is: What will happen to the other 50%?

1. The ones who are too small to mechanize and adopt labor-saving ideas

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

When you buy something for a song, look out for the accompaniment. —Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

must seek other employment off the farm. It will be to their advantage for they will be better able to support a higher standard of living for themselves and their families.

2. Another group will work part-time in industry and become members of that group that lives in the country and works in town; the ideal for a vast group of our people today who now live in town.

3. The 50% who are left will continue to improve their methods by further mechanization, further use of hormones in feeds, antibiotics, etc. Thus, they will produce a better and cheaper product which will be more economical for the housewife to purchase and use.

There is one thing I am sure of. If my sons and grandsons continue to farm the land that our family has farmed for over 140 years, even if the land is better today and will produce higher yields, they have got to be better machinists, better livestock men, better financiers, better market analysts, making fewer mistakes about when to buy and sell. In plain language, they have got to be a sight smarter than the generations who have farmed before them, or they won't be on the farm very long, in spite of government programs, price supports, or whatever else our politicians may come up with.

Yes, there is reason for gloom, especially if one looks to the government to solve his problems. And that's just the trouble—whether a farmer agrees it is a good thing or not, the government is in the farming business up to its ears and probably will remain for some time to come. But one thing about farming is that not even government can kill it off. Farming survives in spite of government interference. When all is said and done, it is the farmer himself who will solve agriculture's problems, keep going, and make farming a desirable way of life.



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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

Dairymen Choose to Be Free

By **GEORGE D. AIKEN**
U. S. Senator from Vermont

LESS THAN three years ago, there was profound pessimism in the great American dairy industry. Prices were falling in spite of the fact that they were theoretically being supported at a high, fixed level.

Heavy surpluses of butter, cheese and powder were being acquired by government and were clogging our warehouses. Many dairy cooperatives were precariously balanced on steadily weakening financial bases.

And, worst of all, the per capita consumption of dairy products was lessening. It had gone down 14% already and was steadily dropping month by month.

Although the price of dairy products was supposedly supported at 90% of parity, there were sections of the United States where producers were actually getting less than 75%.

The dairy industry had faced crises before. In fact, one might say that the life of a dairyman was one of continuous crisis broken only occasionally by cold and bloody war.

Many undoubtedly recall the days of early 1937 when the farmers of New England and New York were receiving from 85¢ to \$1.35 per hundred for milk and the only fully employed people were the auctioneers selling out those who were falling by the wayside.

We dragged ourselves out of that crisis and by late 1939, the dairy farm operator was getting 15¢ an hour for his own time, if that can be considered getting out of a crisis.

Then came war, post-war recovery, two years of slump, more war, and, finally, the winter of late 1953 and early 1954 when because of conditions which I have enumerated a momentous decision had to be made.

The decision which had to be made at that time was one which would determine the way the dairy industry of America would go.

Would it cease permanently to be an independent, farmer-directed enterprise; would it remain dependent upon government largesse and the whim of the Congress for its future welfare; or, would we have that courage necessary to break away from government apron strings and dependency upon government as our market?

To adopt the latter course would bring about a sharp drop in prices and income immediately, but it could lead to more independence and better incomes. That is, it could if we guessed right.

Two Kinds of Fear

There was plenty of pressure from both sides.

As Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee at that time, I received over 125 telegrams in one week from managers and directors of cooperative creameries urging a continuance of the government market—even though they must have known that to continue this course would inevitably mean permanent government controls and a compulsory rationing of production.

They were afraid—afraid they could not find new markets and afraid of what might happen when the price drop came, as it was bound to do. Like persons who have been sick a long time, they were afraid to try to walk alone.

Fortunately, however, there were many, many people connected with the dairy industry who believed that further

delay in meeting our problem head on was dangerous. I think they too were afraid—afraid of what a continued and growing dependency upon government would do to the individual spirit—to the industry—and, eventually, to the Nation itself.

They let the Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture—and even the President know in no uncertain terms that they wanted the American dairy industry to stand and progress on its own feet, and were ready to accept painful, temporary losses to accomplish this end.

Otherwise, with over a billion and a half pounds of government-owned dairy products already bearing down on the market, the inevitable next step would have been restriction of production and farm allotments. That compulsory reduction would have come out of the efficient producers.

You know what the decision was; you helped make it. Many of our friends predicted a huge increase in production and they were right.

Consumption Jumped

What they did not figure on was an pounds from 1953 to 1956, consumption—Official government figures show that while production increased 6¼ billion pounds from 1953 to 1956, consumption increased 12.2 billion pounds over the same period.

We are disposing of 127 billion pounds of milk this year to better advantage than we disposed of 120.2 billion pounds in 1953.

The value of all milk produced in the United States this year will reach the all-time record high of \$4,600,000,000 and will be produced by 700,000 less cows than we milked in 1953.

Except for cheese, our mountain of government-owned surpluses is gone; our cooperatives are almost all in fine financial condition; the per capita consumption of dairy products has already increased from 682 pounds in 1953 to an estimated 712 pounds this year. Best of all, the American public has become milk conscious.

The American Dairy Association has played a major role in the redevelopment of the dairy industry.

Without this great organization now operating in 45 states, the future of dairying would not be nearly as bright as it is today.

(Editor's Note—The National Dairy Council has worked side by side with ADA in promoting milk.)

The outstanding improvement in the dairy business over the past three years may be credited to—

- Better production methods
- Better cows
- Better milk
- New and better products
- Better markets
- Better promotion methods

What a change there has been in production methods. It seems almost impossible that the farms you pass can carry the number of cows you see—but they do. And, I know first-hand that the revolution in production methods taking place in Vermont is also taking place in all the dairy states between here and California.

And, what a change in the cows themselves.

The average production per cow has been lifted just about one-third since World War II began and will exceed 6000 pounds this year.

Artificial breeding practices have spread like wildfire and production of milk per cow is still going up.

Not only are we producing more milk, we are producing infinitely better milk—no more garlic—no more foot-in-the-pail taste—no more milk from tubercular animals—and brucellosis on the way out.

The fact that the consumption of milk has increased 12.2 billion pounds since 1953 is not due to population increase alone. True, every increase of three million people means an increased consumption of two billion pounds of milk but sales of fluid milk and dairy products have increased because we have gone out and sold them.

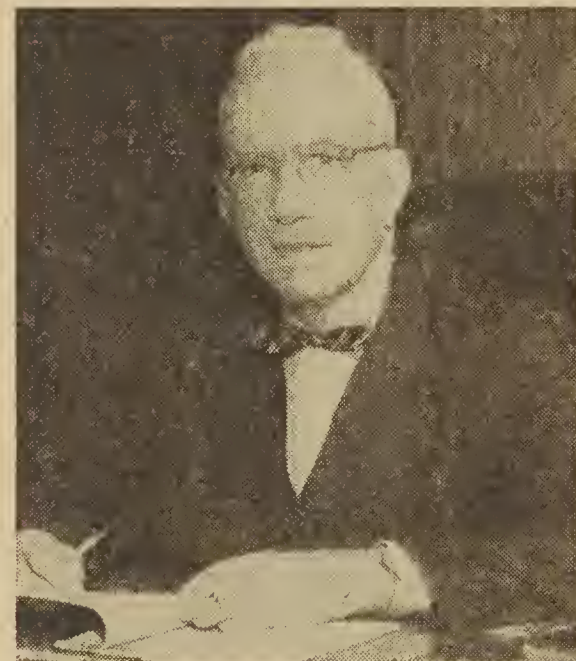
We could do this because we have the best product in the world to sell.

Obsolete advertising of milk has been mostly thrown out the window. You can't sell milk just by saying it's good for babies. Who doesn't already know that milk is good for babies?

But, just let the world know that milk helped make Yogi Berra what he is today—or that Arthur Murray's dancing classes had a milk break—or that King Solomon made milk drinking a regular habit, and you get public interest walking right up to the front door with pocket-book in hand.

I cannot leave the subject of milk promotion without giving the dispensing machine a pat on the can or saying a good word for the vending machine.

These fellows have introduced good, cold milk to millions who never really appreciated what it was before. But



Senator George D. Aiken

the use of machines for selling has really just begun. We must keep at work until milk vending machines are as readily accessible as the "you know what" machines.

We have still far to go, but we have stopped going in the wrong direction and are headed right once more.

Still Have Problems

There are very real problems ahead besides getting the dairyman his share of the National income.

For instance—

1. How are we going to get more money for the dairyman without charging the consumer so much she will cut her purchases?

2. How are we going to meet the labor shortage if we can't get help at any price now?

3. How can the farmer who wants to keep on being a dairyman but can only keep ten cows keep on going?

These are three mighty important questions and I don't have conclusive answers to them. But, I do know this—if a thing is worth doing, there is a way to do it.

If I had to hazard a crude answer to each of the three problems, I have posed, I would guess—

I. We are right on the verge of a revolution in the handling, processing and marketing of milk. The spread between farmer and consumer can be cut to the benefit of both.

II. The dairy herd will be handled

almost exclusively by family labor—on milk will be produced in herds large enough to require two shifts of help as industry does now.

Modernization of buildings and equipment will go on making production of more milk per man hour possible.

III. If the ten-cow farmer is to make a decent living, he will have to have better cows and probably a sideline of some sort.

I know a farmer who milks ten cows. Last year, they gave over 14,000 pounds of milk apiece. He makes a living, but his ten cows give as much milk as twenty-three average cows.

Better cows can obviate the necessity for more land.

Working Together

Now, just a word about working together.

You have heard people who never owned a cow or "pulled a teat" say that if farmers would only work together they would get along all right.

There is some truth in that statement. However, the dairyman is by nature an individualist. He likes to do his own thinking.

When milk hit a dollar a hundred in 1937, there was the best-working in multiple harness by producers I ever saw. They had to work together that time.

But, when I see one cooperative giving another a jab in the ribs or one distributor out trying to steal the other fellow's producers, in a way I feel encouraged. It is a sure sign that sales are good.

We must not let controversy within the ranks discourage us or slow up the good work. Where there is no difference of opinion, there is no progress. Haven't you noticed that close harmonizers sing only the old songs?

Why, the whole United States is engaged in controversy right now, but I predict that after November 6th, the cows will still give milk, the sun will continue to rise in the East, half the members of Congress will depart for Europe, and President Eisenhower will settle down to preparing his message to the 85th Congress.

Investment in milk promotion is of the gilt-edge variety. The effect is cumulative. If we slow up, we lose part of that which we have gained.

The dairymen of Vermont will contribute some \$300,000 to milk promotion of all kinds this year. The total income of the State for dairy products will be about \$6 million more this year than it was for 1954. This increased income is due largely to milk promotion.

Where else can one get dividends like this on an investment?

When we invest in milk promotion programs, we are not investing for cash returns alone. We are making a down payment on the future of American agriculture.

Keep Freedom of Choice

Government operations do affect everybody's business. In these times of interlocking interests of all people and with state lines annihilated in many respects, it is inevitable that government should play an increasingly important role in the lives of all.

It is the proper function of government, both state and National, to lay down the rules by which we play the game. It is not the proper function in a democracy for government to play the game itself.

Freedom of choice is the most precious possession of the American farmer. Freedom of choice for the dairy farmer is almost a matter of life or death for his operations.

It can be done.

In time of war, we necessarily surrender a portion of our liberties to government. We are not at war now. We do not anticipate another general war in the years ahead.

We are at last planning programs for peace and pray God we will not have to change those plans.

Thank You, Uncle Sam . . .

(We've Come A Long Way Together Since 1886)

BACK IN 1886 when we were "born," Grover Cleveland was our president of these adolescent United States . . .

Grandpa and Grandma called them "The Good Old Days" . . . and why not? Grandpa could buy a good overcoat for the outrageous price of \$6.00 . . . a linen collar for only a nickel . . .

And Grandma—she thought twice before spending 35c on a bustle—(and since bustles were all the "rage" by then she guessed it was alright to wear one of the contraptions after all) . . .

But she complained about paying \$1 for a three and a half pound supply of coffee for Grandpa's breakfast which she brewed on her wood burning range . . .

For amusement, there were strawberry and ice cream socials and church suppers to attend—or an evening spent with the forerunner of television, the stereoptican, featuring such popular panoramas as "The Battle of Shiloh."

If you were "uptown" folk you could catch Richard Mansfield trodding the boards at the Bijou—or maybe take in a minstrel show . . . If you were high-toned you probably wanted to attend the lecture that evening by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Yes, those were the good old days when a good five cent cigar seemed to be the cure for what ailed us—the times and era when the North American Insurance Company first saw the light of day as a business infant . . . starting capital: \$100,000.

Uncle Sam and North American were teen-agers together, you might say . . . He was to go on to become a colossus among nations . . . we to become one of the oldest and strongest Life and Accident and Health companies in the land with surplus capital today of over one million and assets valued at 33 million . . .

One thing for sure—without Uncle Sam's encouragement we just couldn't have made the grade because his way of life gave us the security and freedom in which to grow strong and serve our neighbors' insurance needs for the past 70 years . . .

He taught us an important lesson, too: it's fun to look back and remember your dreams and triumphs—but it's more important to look ahead—to think big — That's how Sam got where he is today — and that's why North American is still a "growing boy" for all our 70 years . . .

We are looking forward to the future with the same confidence and vigor as the day we first opened our doors in Chicago . . . And we're proud of the part we've played in the growth and development of the American way . . .

We plan to be around a long, long time to continue to serve our fellow Americans and their children — and their children's children . . .

in honesty . . . fidelity . . . and integrity.



NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

209 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois

"Pioneers in Personal Protection Since 1886"

Jacob Logan Fox, Chairman of the Board

H. E. Boostrom, Secretary



Andrei Shevchenko, a member of the recent visiting Russian farm group, inspects a husky American hybrid

Take a good look, Andrei . . . you'll never guess the secret!

THAT's a mighty hunk of hybrid you've got there, Andrei. Bet you and your fellow Russian farmers never saw anything like that back home.

What's the secret—the *real* secret?

It is the same thing that's made America the greatest food-basket in history. And American farmers the richest, most productive farmers on all the earth.

No, it's not the hopped-up hybrid strains that make them so. Nor the mighty machinery. Nor the fantastic fertilizers and pesticides. They're a result—not the cause.

The real secret? Hold onto your party card now. The real secret lies in the *hearts* and the *minds* of the men who developed them . . . and the men who use them.

You see they are free hearts and free minds, Andrei. Free to choose their own life . . . and to live it! Free to own . . . to plan . . . to compete . . . and to prosper.

They're a product of what we call the American way of life.

Go ahead and look, Andrei. Sure, you can copy the machinery, techniques and chemicals, but you can't match our production *until you can copy these hearts and minds*.

How do we know? Because we've played some part in this ourselves. We've worked hand in hand with the American farmer. And are looking forward to helping him even more. We're mighty proud of the opportunity to serve him.

Gulf Oil Corporation • Gulf Refining Company



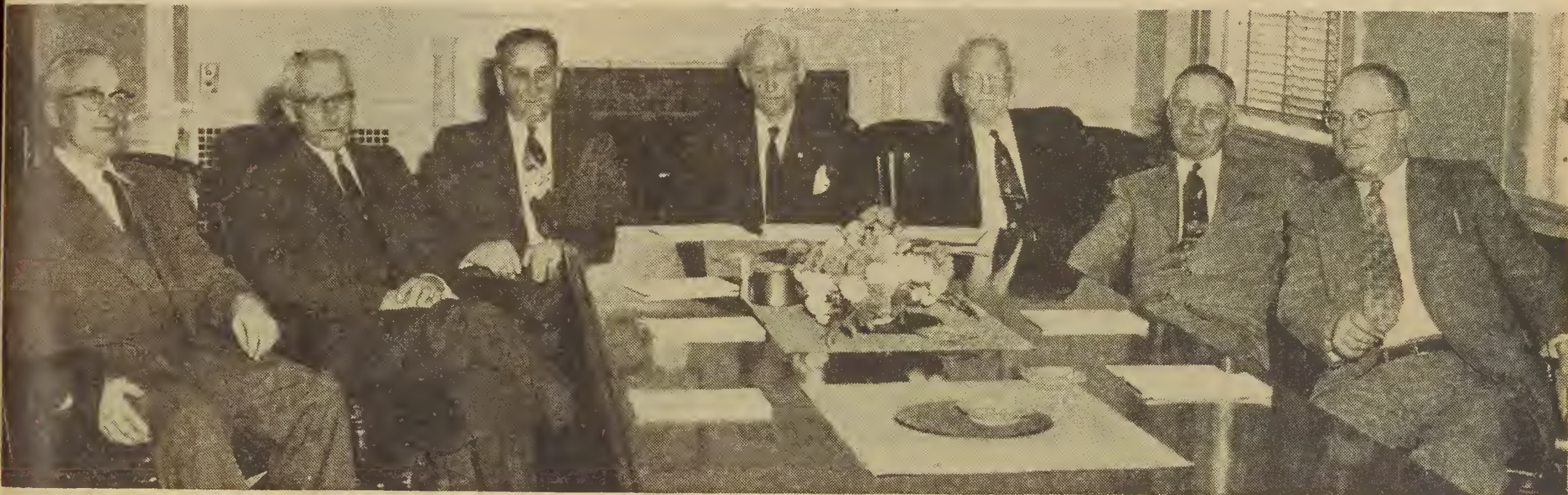
IN THIS ISSUE

	PAGE
Grain for Cows	8
Promoted Strawberries	14
Protective Paint	16
Started In Farming	28
Get Cows Bred	30

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



The Farm Credit Board for District No. 1—the New England States, New York and New Jersey. From left to right: J. Carlton Corwith, Water Mill, N. Y.; Julian B. Thayer, Vice-chairman, Rockfall, Conn.; Park H. Newton, St. Albans,

Vt.; Warren W. Hawley, Jr., Chairman, Batavia, N. Y.; J. Ralph Graham, Boscawen, N. H.; George S. Davis, Sterling Junction, Mass.; and Harold J. Shaw, Sanford, Me.

A 40TH ANNIVERSARY

Federal Land Bank Marks Long Service to Northeast Farmers

By E. R. Eastman

ONE evening in the late 20's, I came home from the office to find a tall, elderly, very distinguished-looking gentleman waiting to see me. He introduced himself as Wilfred W. Porter, a director of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield.

Mr. Porter said that Dr. George Warren of Cornell University, who represented the national farm loan associations on the board of directors, had just resigned, and that he and some other members of the Board thought that the farm loan associations in the Northeast would be glad to nominate and elect me as their director if I would accept.

That suggestion carried me back to 1917, when I was still a farm bureau agent in Delaware County, where I had helped to organize one of the early farm loan associations in the new Land Bank System. I accepted Mr. Porter's suggestion, was nominated and elected by the farm loan associations, and served as a director on the Springfield Board for 17 years.

This year of 1956 marks the completion of 40 years of work for farmers by the Federal Land Banks. The Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., District No. 1, comprising the northeastern states, will soon be celebrating this truly great event.

Let's think for a moment why the Farm

Loan Act, passed almost unanimously by Congress in 1916, was needed.

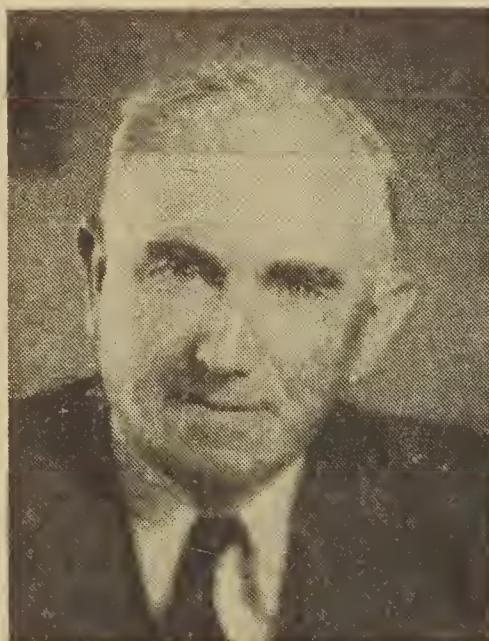
The first 10 or 12 years of this century were pretty good years in the world, in America, and with farmers. The farmer's income was not high, but neither were his expenses. His needs were far less than they are today. The world was at peace. In fact, as I

look back, that period of 1910 to 1914 might well be called the golden years, especially here in America.

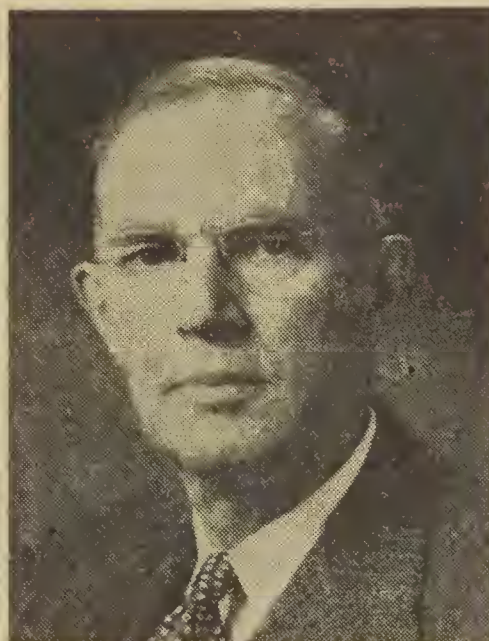
Suddenly all was changed. Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany plunged the world into a great catastrophe. Things have never been the same since the German armies began to march on that fatal day in 1914. One immediate result of that World War was that farm costs began to skyrocket, while farm income, as always, lagged far, far behind. The economic conditions of farmers grew steadily worse. It was difficult for dairy and poultry farmers to get good quality feed at a reasonable price. Milk prices were starvation low, and farming had suddenly changed from just a way of life to a way of business.

The farmers rebelled. Milk strikes started in many of the milk

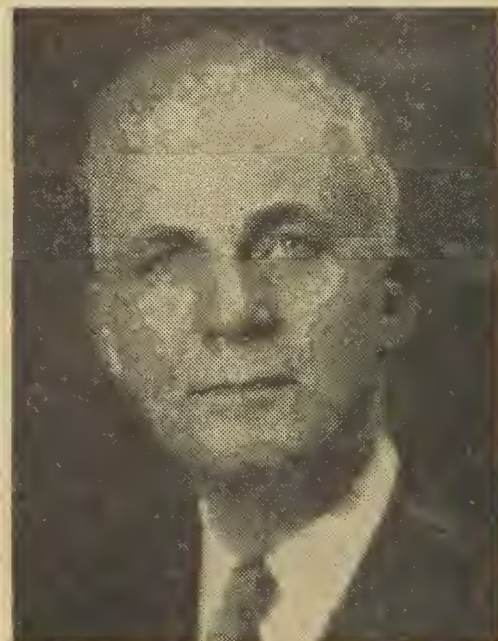
(Continued on Page 19)



Edward H. Thomson, (left) from 1919 to 1947 president of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield. H. B. "Hi" Munger, (center) who, shortly after E. H. Thomson's retirement, became presi-

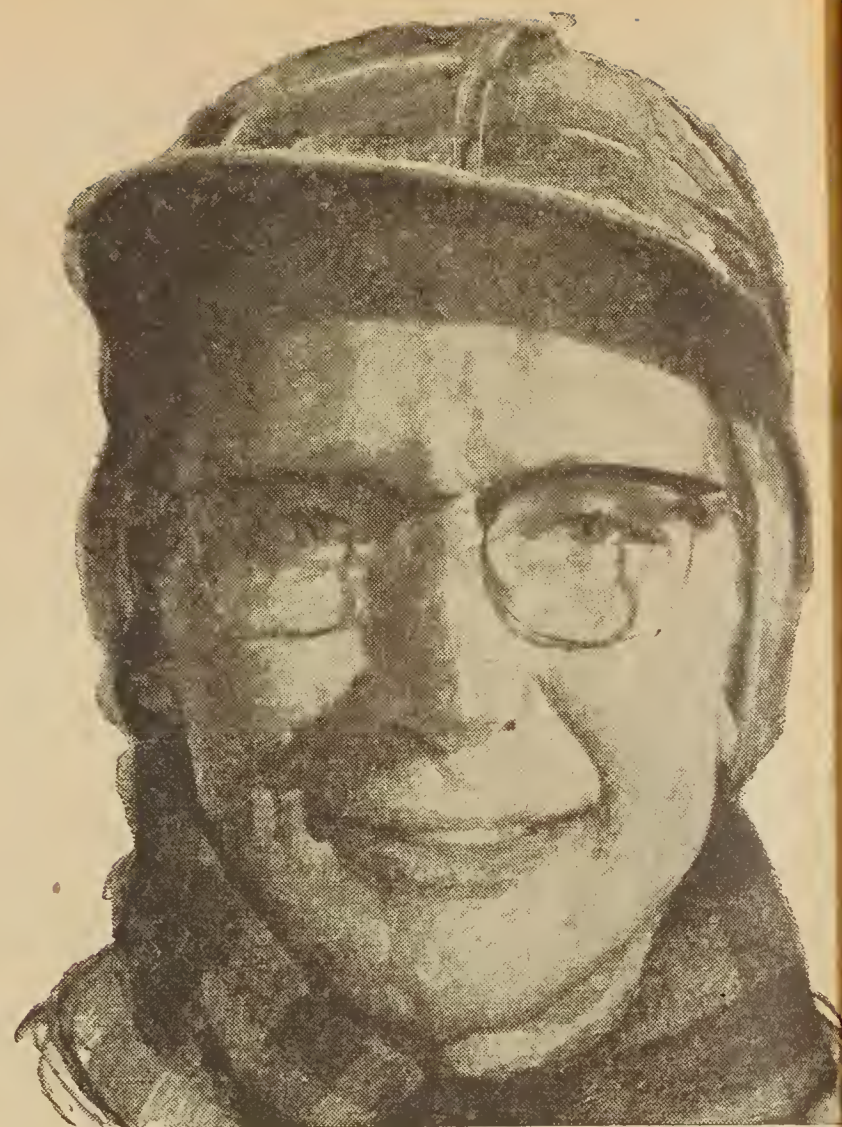


dent of all the Springfield Farm Credit units. Mr. Munger is now a member of the National Federal Farm Credit Board. Myron C. Peabody, (right) president, Farm Credit District No. 1.



See Page 6 for Announcement of Tour to Mexico

"When it comes to real Rough Territory—my Mail Route is it!"



so that's why I always use

G.L.F. REDI-GRIPS™

says Floyd Schriber, Walton, N. Y.



G.L.F. REDI-GRIP TIRES

Floyd Schriber must drive in all kinds of weather, every day of the year. Delivering the mail, he travels over some pretty rough country roads, and here are some of the reasons Redi-Grips get him through better than any winter tread he's had.

One of the things you need in a winter tire is good tread depth. Redi-Grip treads are .57 of an inch deep—deeper than 4 of the indus-

try's best known winter tires. Another thing that keeps a tire from skidding is a wide tread—a lot of rubber touching the wet macadam, or ice. Redi-Grips have more tread width than 3 of the tires mentioned above.

You can see in the picture a third Redi-Grip feature—the big, tough shoulder bars that "dig in" and get you started in deep snow and mud.

FOR WET OR DRY DRIVING

A Redi-Grip does not "hum" on dry pavement; there is no annoying "thump." It is an all-year-round tire. Let your G.L.F. man give you some of their other fine features, then go out and compare Redi-Grip quality and price with other winter tires. You'll find you can't buy more tire for your money anywhere.

G.L.F. ANTI-FREEZE

G.L.F. permanent Anti-Freeze is not harmful to a car's engine, does not evaporate, and has inhibitors to stop rust. It is made of the same chemicals—Ethylene Glycol—BUT, G.L.F. permanent anti-freeze is sold at a lower price than others. Get permanent, or the economical Methanol at your G.L.F.



G.L.F. BATTERIES

All types of automotive batteries, in both 6 and 12-volt sizes, are available at your G.L.F. Service Agency. All G.L.F. batteries are manufactured with Durok separators which add life to the battery by preventing excessive "shedding" of plates.



G.L.F. AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES

Quality that pays off on the Farm...



From the Editor's

MAILBAG

RIGHT ARREST HIMSELF

HAVE A small church at Odesa, N. Y., and am now pastor there but it is necessary for me to work at the Chuyler County sheriff's office in Watkins Glen four days a week.

We read with great appreciation your article on "Child Labor Laws Need Revision." I have three boys and a small three year old girl. My 16 year old boy is working before and after school. He works hard, but is happy and has his much-needed spending money. When I'm in the garden or working on our new church annex, my 14 year-old boy is helping me. I am afraid if I were approached by authorities about my younger boy working, I could express a God-given feeling that my boy must be taught to work before he is 14 years of age. Today we are cursed with delinquency and why—is it not because of idle hands in many homes?

If, as a sheriff's assistant, I have to lock myself in jail some day, I'm fearful I'll not be able to manipulate the key in the door after I'm behind the bars.

More power to you in your good down-to-earth articles. I can't remember when I first read my AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—Rev. C. B. Newbury, Odesa, N. Y.

FLOWED AT THIRTEEN

BEGAN to take a man's place in haying by riding the "dump by hand" horse rake and riding the mowing machine at 11 years old. My Dad got disappointed in hiring a man, and told a good neighbor about it.

He said "you and John help me with my haying and I will help put your hay in." So we did without the cost of a cent, but of course we worked more hours for him than he did for us, but we didn't care about that. He was a good neighbor.

I began to plow at 13 years. I enjoyed going to school, but after gathering the crops, I would begin to fall plow. Our farm was about 50 rods off the school house, so I could look right on the playground. They had an autumn term then, as they do now. (How I longed to be there), but I had to finish the fall plowing or wait until it froze up so I couldn't plow.

What little education I have, I got in the little red school house at Coss Corners until I was nearly 19 years of age.

COUNTRY STORIES

Economy

By GLADYS GREENE

BOB OLSON, a fruit grower, who owns fifty acres of orchards in a city area was rejoicing because of a fairly heavy rain when his hired man came into the house. "Don't you know enough to come in out of the rain," Bob asked.

"Oh I don't mind a little sprinkle like this," replied the helper. "In fact, I enjoy working in the rain."

"Be that as it may," said Bob, "the next time it rains, come into the house. I need every drop of water on the land."

That fall, we, Mason, Thomas, my brother, and I, put up our telegraph line. Mason was our school teacher in the winter of 1885, and he would call up Thomas at 5 o'clock a.m. I slept in the next room, and could read all they said.

In the winter of 1886, I was visiting some of my relation in Little Falls, New York. One day as I stepped in a store, a message went through the Western Union and I could read it very easily.—John P. Klock, Bath, New York

HUNTERS CAN'T SUE

I READ Jim Pond's comment that a recent New York State Law relieves land owners from a damage suit from hunters and fishermen who might get injured. I have heard nothing about this law and have been unable to get any information. What do you know about it?

EDITOR'S NOTE—The New York State Legislature did pass a law last year—Article 4, Section 370 of the Conservation Law. In effect it says that where a farmer has posted his land according to the Conservation Law he cannot be successfully sued if a trespasser gets hurt.

According to the Conservation Law, a farmer can post his entire farm with signs at least 11 in. square, putting one at each corner, and other signs at distances not greater than 40 rods. Illegible and destroyed signs must be replaced during the months of March, July, August, or September.

This will be welcome news to farmers, some of whom were worrying about being sued by an injured hunter or fisherman on grounds that the farmer was allowing some dangerous situation to continue.

MORE ABOUT OLD COWS

I READ with interest the account of John Peterson's long-lived cows in Kernels, Screenings and Chaff. I think we have an interesting group of cows on our farm. They are all paternal sisters.

Cow No. 1 is 12 years old. In 8 years of testing, she produced 109,861 lbs. of milk.

Cow No. 2 is 12 years old, and in 8 years, 5 months of testing, produced 109,483 lbs. of milk, with one lactation not included.

Cow No. 3 is 10 years old, and in 8 years produced 100,565 lbs. of milk. As a heifer she produced 117,644 lbs. in 360 days.

Cow No. 4 is 11 years old. In 8 years, 5 months of testing, she made 117,644 lbs. of milk, with 6 months of her first lactation not included.

Cow No. 5 is 11 years old and in 8 years 5 months gave 103,705 lbs. of milk.

Three other younger paternal sisters have life-time records of between 93,000 lbs. and 111,000 lbs. of milk.

—Wm. L. Houghtaling, Schenevus, New York.

NEED MONEY?

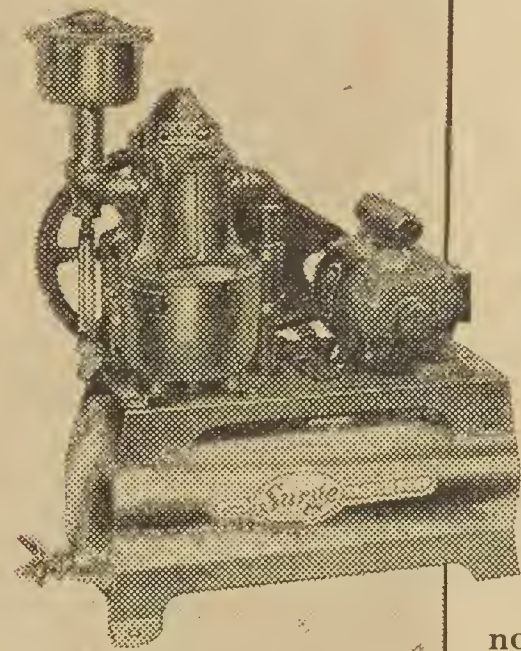
This is a good time for organizations, or individuals, for that matter, to gather up and sell scrap metal from around the farm. Scrap prices have been mounting so it may pay to shop around with scrap dealers to get the best price.

You Can MILK FASTER AND GET MORE MILK WITH A BETTER PUMP

as little as

\$750
DOWN

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Thousands of very busy dairy farmers are getting slow milking because—while the vacuum pump is still clunking along after a fashion—it is just not big enough or moving enough air.

Maybe you'd like to add another Surge milk-unit and milk a few more cows—or milk your present herd faster.

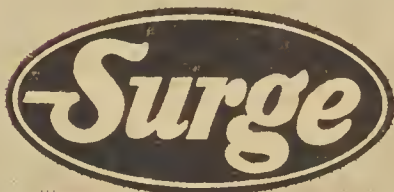
The right pump will help you do it and pay for itself in man-hours saved. The Surge Plan makes it easy to buy a new pump.

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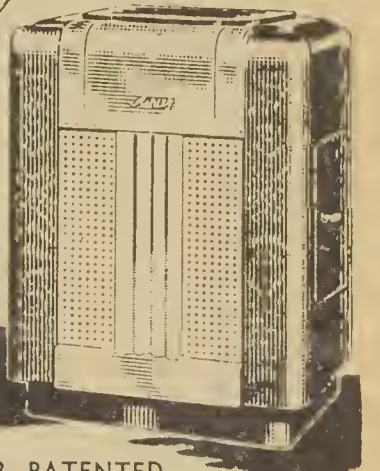
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Time tested and proven in coldest states. You should build but one fire a season, refuel on average every 12 hours, remove ashes 3 times monthly. Tremendous heating capacity, many heating entire homes, schools, stores. Wood burns clean—less soot and grime. Users say Ashley heats from floor up, gives safe 24-hour heat. Burns all types wood successfully. See your Ashley dealer today. If none is near you, write us. WE will ship from nearest warehouse and PAY FREIGHT. Print name and address plainly. Over 3,000 retailed from one city. 15 models—15 prices.

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DEHORNING
PASTE**

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

DEFEAT THIS PROPOSITION

IN OUR October 20 issue I wrote an editorial entitled "I Am Tired of Paying Taxes." Some taxes are necessary; some are decidedly not.

New York State voters will be asked on Election Day to approve or disapprove an additional \$100,000,000 State debt for government low-cost housing. The housing would be built for families with incomes from \$3,750 to \$8,000 a year or more. If you don't go to the polls for any other reason, I hope you will certainly go with determination to kill this unnecessary and unfair proposition that would add more to our ruinous taxes.

Another proposition on the New York State ballot would provide for a \$500,000,000 bond issue to pay for highways. If approved, this will probably bring a gas tax increase. I voted against this proposition the last time it was up. I'll reluctantly support it this time, because if we drive cars we must have roads.

LOOK AT YOUR ELECTRIC WIRING

I HAVE just paid my fire insurance bill to a cooperative insurance company. In my district my company paid \$37,000 in general fire losses during its fiscal year, and another \$22,000 for fires caused by lightning.

The sad part of it is that many of these fires could have been prevented, first by a good lightning rod system properly grounded, second, by more caution in the use of cigarettes around farm buildings, and third, by better electric wiring. The use of electricity is rapidly increasing, and rightly so. But it is exceedingly dangerous if you have not kept your wiring capacity in line with your increased use of electrical power and light.

BETTER FARM MEETINGS

GOOD MEETINGS don't "just happen." The more planning and work that is done in preparation for a meeting, the better the meeting will be.

Farm leaders are learning this. The annual meetings of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and of the G.L.F., which have been held recently, are good examples. Both meetings were planned and conducted in a fully democratic way. Of course in a meeting attended by 2,000 to 3,000 people it is impossible for every man to talk from the floor, but in either the League or G.L.F. meetings, if a delegate really had something important on his mind he could express it in the large meeting, or to an appropriate committee.

The panel discussion held by the G.L.F. on the Friday morning, October 19, of its two-day annual meeting, came the closest I have ever seen to this goal of giving every delegate a chance to speak. Lined up in a panel on the great stage in the Memorial Auditorium at Syracuse were many of the G.L.F. officers and department heads. Any delegate could either ask his question from a portable microphone from the floor, or write the question out and send it by messenger to the platform. The question was then assigned to a member of the panel. Every question was answered frankly, concisely, and to the point.

Soon annual meetings of the other statewide farm organizations and cooperatives will be

By E. R. Eastman

coming up. As I go to these great gatherings and compare them with those that I attended years ago, I realize the great progress that farmers have made in working together and making wishes known to their officers and to the state and national governments.

WE'RE GOING TO MEXICO

I KNOW that many of our readers have been waiting for years for an opportunity to travel to Mexico with an American Agriculturist party, and we are happy to be able at last to offer you an outstanding Mexican Tour. Besides visiting Mexico, we will have two days in New Orleans, and a glimpse of Texas too.

Our party will leave from New York City on March 11—and from the moment you get on our train until we bring you home again, you'll have the time of your life! You'll see one of the most interesting countries in the world; you'll travel with a fine, friendly group of people; and you'll have no travel worries. We take care of everything!

When you finish reading this, turn to page 6 for some of the highlights of the tour. I think you'll agree that this is a trip you won't want to miss.

LET'S EAT MORE APPLES

THROUGH the New York-New England Apple Institute, growers have been smart in carrying on a real campaign to tell consumers what good eating apples are. In our family we eat apples every day during the entire season, which is now prolonged because of refrigeration. From experience, I can recommend the practice.

WHAT ABOUT PLOW-PLANTING?

L. B. SKEFFINGTON said recently that the Cleveland Plain-Dealer referred to "plow planting" as "a new era for agriculture."

"It is an era," said the newspaper, "that will save Ohio farmers millions of man- and tractor-hours every summer, when disk and cultivator for the corn field will be as obsolete as hand-picking and husking."

More and more farmers are trying this planting on the furrow, some with good results, some with not so good. If you have had experience either way, let us hear from you. The best education comes from practical experience of growers themselves.

FIRST BUTTER FACTORY

CAMPBELL HALL, in Orange County, celebrated on October 26 the founding of the first butter factory in the United States. It was in 1856. Our friend and long time contributor to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., made the speech of the occasion.

That reminds me of a visit I had with Mr. Lawrence Friend, a lifelong dairyman near Malone, New York, who told me of some of the changes that have taken place in dairying in the North Country since he was a boy. "Cows always freshened in the spring," said Mr. Friend, "the milk was made into butter or

cheese, and no one milked any cows in the wintertime."

I don't know that life on the farm was any easier or pleasanter than it is now, but it certainly was simpler.

LET YOUR CONSCIENCE TELL YOU

IN RUSSIA practically every citizen votes, even though he has no choice on how he votes. Only about 60% of our citizens vote.

When we know how much this privilege of voting cost our forefathers, it is hard to understand how so many American citizens fail to appreciate this great privilege. Except for severe sickness, death, or accident in the family, there is nothing so important on Election Day, coming this year on Tuesday, November 6, as going to the polls and voting for the candidates of your choice and what they stand for.

In these columns year after year I have appealed to you in every way I know how, to vote. This year I'll just leave it with your consciences.

FARM MOTHERS GET MY VOTE

THE LETTERS VIP have come to mean "very important person," usually someone high up in government. But my vote for VIP goes to farm wives and mothers.

I got that idea early in life when I began to think about how Mother raised a family of four boys, and raised them well. In addition, she found time to take an active part in much of the outside farm work. How she and millions of other farm mothers did it, and still do it, I don't know.

MAYBE A BETTER COW

ON THE "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" page this time Tom Milliman cites examples showing that the life production of a cow can be higher and more important than her annual production. If a cow is a high producer for only a short time, a little reflection will show that she is not as good as another cow who stands beside her whose annual production may not be so high but who maintains a good record over a long term of years.

We of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have long believed that more attention should be given to lifetime records, and to breeding long-lived cows.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

THE FOLLOWING old chestnut fits in very well with all the present political excitement. You can tell it either on Republicans or Democrats, whichever you prefer.

The story goes that down in a community in Mississippi there was just one Republican vote that cropped up election after election. Everybody knew it was cast by an old former Union soldier who had been wounded and left behind during the War Between the States. When the old-timer died, the town gave him a fine funeral, then heaved a civic sigh of relief that its one Republican vote—that great black mark against its Democratic honor—had been eliminated.

But that fall, when votes in the presidential race between Wilson and Hughes were being counted, a sudden commotion arose.

"That Republican vote has showed up again," yelled one of the tabulators. "We buried the wrong man!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

RECORD FOOD PRODUCTION: Despite acreage controls on several crops, total 1956 food production may be an all time high. Most advocates of high rigid price supports agree that production control must inevitably follow them but no method of control has yet been devised which is effective for more than a short time. Crop production is about the same as last year, but milk production for the first nine months was 3% above the same period last year and egg production was up 2%. Beef cattle, turkeys and chickens are also up, but hog production down. Potato crop is also up, fall estimate jumping 6% during September, the new forecast being about 11% above last year.

Government potato diversion program took care of 308,000 cwt. in the first two weeks of operation. Increase in estimated crop brought a change in requirements for subsidy. States and areas exceeding acreage recommended by U.S.D.A. must withhold culls plus 20% (instead of 15%) of potatoes meeting U. S. Grade Standards. Areas not exceeding recommended acreage must withhold culls plus 15% (instead of 10% as generally required).

U. S. soy bean crop is estimated at 470,000,000 bu., 25% above last year's record crop and nearly double average.

WHEAT: Winter wheat prospects are being hurt by dry weather. The Soil Bank will take from 12 to 14 million acres (23%) out of production, enough to reduce 1957 production by 10% to 15% in a normal growing year.

As of October 12, \$68.5 million had been paid to farmers participating in the Soil Bank. The maximum payable under agreements signed so far for 1957 winter wheat is \$170 million.

SURPLUS BUYING: Government buying program of surplus non-price-supported products as announced on September 14th has resulted in purchases totaling \$16.5 million. Up to October 22nd, total purchases were 25,926,000 lbs. of hamburger, 10,340,000 lbs. of turkey, 164,772 cases of eggs, and 8,918,000 lbs. of lard. Announcement has been made that cabbage will be purchased in New York and Wisconsin. New York's Commissioner Carey has requested purchase of onions. Money comes from import duties. Purchases will be used in school lunches and for eligible non-profit institutions.

While volume of purchases seem big, it is an exceedingly small percent of total production. However, purchases are consumed and not stored to depress prices later.

EXPORTS: Biggest hope of whittling down the \$8 billion government-owned surplus of farm products is by export. Although exports on farm products are moving at a rate 11% higher than last year, most of them are sold by barter, for foreign currency which later must be spent in the country that bought it, or at cut rate prices.

One result of this is ill-will from foreign countries. For example countries that produce butter (like Denmark) dislike competition from subsidized U. S. butter.

POULTRY: Outlook for egg prices is poorer than last year at this time. In September U. S. flocks laid 4% more eggs than in September 1955, and the output was 20% above average for the month.

Production per hen is 2% above last year and 25% above the 1945-'54 average. The size of flocks is not up much but percent of pullets is higher than it was a year ago.

APPLES: During September, estimate of the nation's commercial apple crop was increased 1½ million bu. as a result of favorable weather for sizing of the fruit. The U. S. crop is estimated at just under 95 million bu., 11% below last year. In the Northeast the crop is 31% below last year, south Atlantic states 51% larger, in the central states 34% larger, and in the west and northwest states 25% smaller.—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IN ALL my life I've never seen a character so downright mean as my disgusting neighbor is, he really makes me stew and fizz. Again he's got me on his neck, from me he's really catching heck because of how he stirs up strife 'tween me and my slave-driving wife. I ain't complaining 'bout the way he starts his work at break of day, or even 'cause he's at it yet until the sun begins to set; the scheming trick that makes me boil is how that guy will plan his toil so that from early morn 'til night, from here he's always in plain sight.

I don't think that guy gives a darn bout any side of his old barn except the one that faces me, he's always fixing that, by gee. The only place he hauls manure is where he can be seen for sure; he even pasture-feeds his stock as close as I can throw a rock. Whene'er Mirandy looks, therefore, she sees him working at some chore, and then she wakes me up to shout

that I am just a lazy lout. Because of that one evil man, it's mighty seldom that I can get any peace around this place and not have him thrown in my face.

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The condition of your car and equipment comes first at the sign of the "Flying A". There's where you find famous "FLYING A" ETHYL and VEEDOL 10-30 Motor Oil, today's top power pair. There's where you find everything fine for your car, truck or tractor. Order VEEDOL, the 150-hour tractor oil that prolongs tractor life...get "FLYING A" TIRES with their greater margin of safety, longer wear. Look for the big new red-and-white sign that says "FLYING A" SERVICE. More are going up every day!

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SPRING VACATION TOUR

MARCH 11-30



BEAUTIFUL sunny Mexico, the land that has been called "the perfect setting for an everlasting vacation"—that's the destination of the Spring Vacation Tour we are planning for next March. Just when winter seems to drag on forever, we will board our train in New York City and head happily southward to meet the spring!

The dates are March 11 to March 30, and our tour directors will again be the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Mass., the folks who do such a marvelous job of directing our Caribbean and European tours. Like all American Agriculturist tours, this is an "all expense" trip, with everything included in the price of the ticket—all transportation, scheduled sightseeing, hotels, meals, and all tips. And you will have absolutely no travel worries—nothing to do but to follow our tour leader and enjoy yourself!

The itinerary reads like a trip to fairyland, so filled is it with glamorous and mysterious names, like Xochimilco, Puebla, Cholula, Patzcuaro, Taxco, and Cuernavaca. And before we get to Mexico, we have another treat in store for us—a two day visit to the fascinating city of New Orleans, often called the "Paris of America" because of its French background. From New Orleans we will go to Houston, Texas, and then on to Mexico City, arriving there toward evening.

The next day we will have a sight-seeing tour of this famous city that will make history come alive for us. One of the buildings we will see was begun in 1525 on the site of the ancient pagan temple of the Aztec Indians. There is much to see and do in this colorful city, one of the loveliest and most exciting

in the world. The famous "floating gardens" of Xochimilco will enchant us as we ride through the canals in native "gondolas." The beauty of the flowers, the singing of the gondoliers, the air of festivity, and the delight of floating on these great winding streams will always be part of our memories of Mexico.

After Mexico City we will visit some of the most interesting places in Mexico, including:

Puebla — typical Spanish colonial city, founded in 1531. Truly Mexican, it upholds the old traditions of its Spanish ancestors, conserving a great number of buildings and monuments of priceless value and extraordinary beauty.

Orizaba and Fortin—a tropical paradise, land of orchids, gardenias, and old haciendas. Overnight here at the luxurious Hotel Ruiz Galindo. Towering above the flowering gardens that bloom throughout the year is mighty, snow-capped Mt. Orizaba, a striking contrast of snow and tropical foliage. Mt. Orizaba is the second highest peak in the New World.

Patzcuaro—While here we will have a launch trip to the romantic, unspoiled Island of Janitzio.

Taxco—famous 16th century colonial city. Its silver mines were worked by the Aztecs for many centuries, and you'll want to shop here for some of the lovely silver articles made by modern Mexican craftsmen.

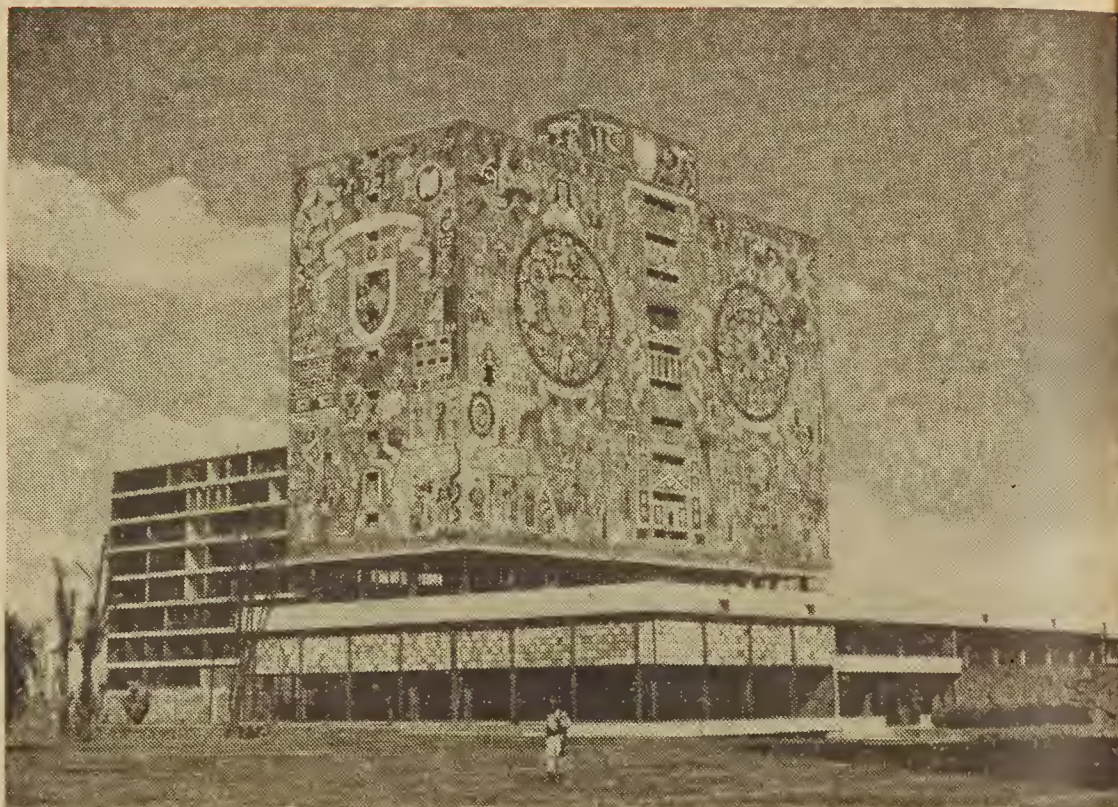
Cuernavaca — the "Versailles" of Mexico, an enchanting resort town since the days of Cortez and Maximilian.

Mexico is a shopping paradise and you will find many alluring things to buy — pottery, lacker work, wooden carvings, Mexican blouses, Mexican table cloths, huaraches, tropical skirts, silver jewelry, silver tea and breakfast sets, hand tooled leather, alligator hand bags and shoes, sarapes, and of course Mexican onyx. One of the pleasures of visiting Mexico is the opportunity to bring home some of these lovely things.

These are just a few of the highlights of the tour. We can't begin to tell you in this brief space all the thrills we will have when we travel "South of the Border." If you would like to go with us, you can get full details by filling out the coupon on this page and sending it to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-M, Ithaca, N. Y. It will bring you a free copy of our Mexican Tour itinerary, with the exact cost of the all-expense ticket.

If you have never traveled with American Agriculturist, you can't possibly know how much fun we have, how completely we take care of you, how perfect the experience is, and what good friends you make. We know that no other tours can compare with ours — and this one will be a reunion for many of you who have traveled with us before. This is the Mexican trip you have been waiting for—and we urge you to get your reservation in early. This is bound to be one of our most popular tours!

High above this pair of sturdy Mexican burros and their master loom the church towers of Taxco, the quaint sixteenth-century city built high in the hills and famous for its silver.



In Mexico City, erected by the Spanish conquerors on the site of the ancient capital of Aztec Indians, we will see relics of the past and also daring modern architecture like the mosaic-decorated library above.



—Photos: Ewing Galloway

Xochimilco's famous "floating gardens" will enchant us as we ride in gaily decorated native boats through picturesque canals.



E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-M, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me as soon as possible, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Mexican Spring Vacation Tour, March 11-30.

Name _____

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You owe it to yourself to try the IH Big Farm-Easy 5: Hook-up seconds-quick with Fast-Hitch! Completely control *big* implements with a flick of the Hydra-Touch levers. Barrel ahead *nonstop* with Torque Amplifier, when others shift or stall. Power-steer heavy front-mounted loaders and cultivators with a light touch. Hold rated speed of pto machines with *completely* independent pto while varying tractor speed with TA. Do more—easier—with a Farmall 300 or 400, or an International® 300 Utility—that has these 5 great features...

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... teams with TA to let you slow travel speed one-third while increasing pull-power up to 45% and holding rated pto speed. Stop pto for sharp, non-stop turns ... start or stop pto even with tractor in motion.

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... instantly increases drawbar pull up to 45% on-the-go! You gain time with a shift-free choice of two speeds in each gear—10 speeds forward! You can slow down for full-power turns—without shifting!

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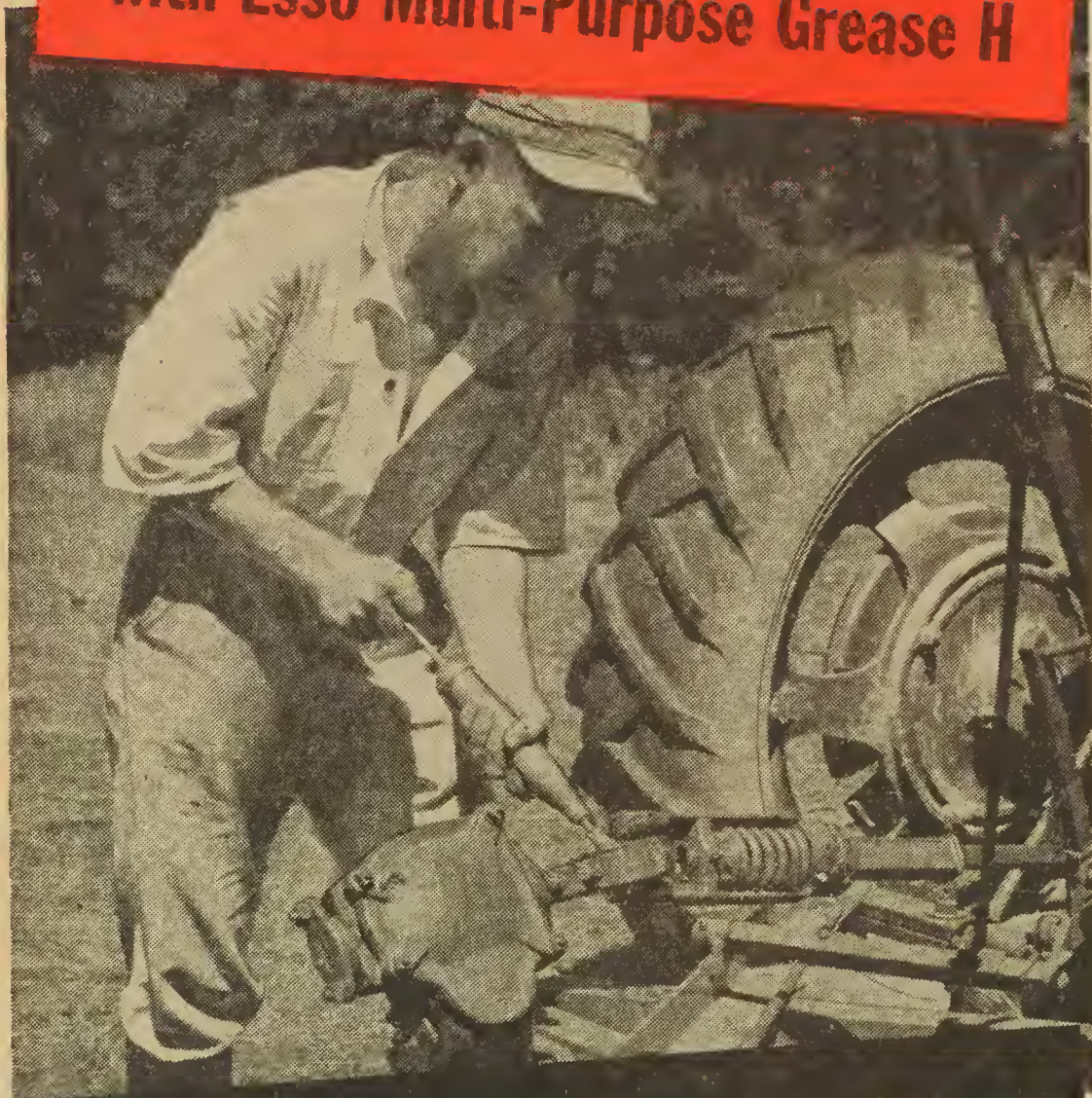
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Now, keep your equipment in top shape the year 'round with only *one* grease, Esso Multi-Purpose Grease H. It's recommended for complete grease jobs on *all* types of equipment — cars, tractors, trucks. You'll save time and money *three ways* with Esso Multi-Purpose Grease H.

1. Eliminates need for variety of greases. Esso Multi-Purpose Grease H has proved its versatility in the full range of farm equipment with outstanding results.

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3. Reduces storage and handling problems. It is easier to protect a single container of Esso Multi-Purpose Grease H against contamination than several partially empty special purpose drums.

Use Esso Multi-Purpose Grease H as a rust retardant too! A thin coating will help protect all your farm machinery, its various metal parts, and your metal hand tools from rust during winter storage. See your Esso Farm Distributor for Multi-Purpose Grease H and the complete line of dependable Esso Farm Products.

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County Agent Jim Preston (left) and Harry Leaton looking over some corn for grain. Picture was taken on August 16.

This New York Dairy Farm Grows Grain for Cows

ALFRD LEATON and his two sons, Harry and Warren, of Byron, Genesee Co., New York, raise all the grain for 60 milkers, with the exception of some high protein supplement. That's quite a contrast to the practice on Ralph Culver's farm at Laceyville, Pa., where no grain is grown and every pound of grain fed to the cows is purchased.

The Leatons grow about 60 acres of oats and 40 of corn, 24 of which is for grain and the rest for silage.

A corn picker and a combine are owned for harvesting, and oats and corn on the cob are ground with a high protein supplement.

"The last batch," said Harry, "was 3,500 lbs. of corn and oats, 500 lbs. of linseed meal, and 500 lbs. of soybean meal. We feed this at the rate of 1 lb. of grain to 4 lbs. of milk."

"What do you consider the essentials of growing a good crop of corn for grain?" I asked.

"We usually plow ground in the fall," was the reply. "Of course, you must grow a variety that will mature, and this year we grew DeKalb 236 and Robson 320. We topdress the sod with manure before plowing and put on 300 lbs. of 5-10-10 fertilizer with the planter. Weeds are sprayed with 2,4-D when the corn is about knee high."

The rotation on the Leaton farm is alfalfa 4 years, corn, oats, and wheat, the latter being a cash crop. Pastures are rotated and for the past 3 years sudan grass has been grown for summer pasture.

The fact that last year's herd record was 11,122 lbs. of milk and 400 lbs. of butterfat is good evidence that the rotation is a good one.—H.L.C.



Plans to Sell at Retail

AT Schuylerville, Saratoga County, New York, one of the largest fruit and vegetable farms in the State is operated by Ken Bullard. The roadside stand shown above is just across the road from the big packing plant which packs the fruit grown on the farm. This stand is one of three, the second being located West of Schuylerville on Route 29, the third being near Schoharie, New York.

Ken is planning to build two stands each year, all within a radius of 45 miles, until he has a total of 10. Then he plans to sell all the products of the farm at these stands.

"To do this," he said, "will mean some changes in the crops we grow. We will plan to grow the volume of crops suited to this area that consumers are

willing to buy. In other words, we will do our best to meet the demand."

"If you don't mind," I said, "how much business did you do at this stand last year?"

"I don't mind at all," he said. "It was about \$30,000."

"Why are you changing from wholesale to retail?" was my next question.

"It seems to me that profits, especially in vegetable growing, have been getting smaller and smaller each year when we sell at wholesale. We think that we will be better off by selling direct to consumers. There are 1½ million people within a 45 mile radius of Schuylerville and many vacationers come to the area during the summer months.—H.L.C.

FREE



ONE TUBE OF **TARGOT**[®] MASTITIS OINTMENT with each five purchased

Right now your dealer is making a *special offer* that will help you blast mastitis—and save you money at the same time!

He will give you one free tube of TARGOT with each five tubes you purchase.

This offer is limited so get your supply of TARGOT today to have on hand for immediate use when your strip cup says "Mastitis."

Most mastitis "flare-ups" occur from now on when cows are freshening and are back in the stanchions for the winter months.

Many good dairymen who have one or two cows with a tendency toward mastitis infuse each quarter with TARGOT while the cow is dry as a valuable precaution.

This special FREE TARGOT offer is being featured by your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer *right now*. Get yours today.

TARGOT contains 4 powerful antibiotics to fight mastitis-causing organisms — wonder-working **AUREOMYCIN**[®] Chlortetracycline, Penicillin, Neomycin and Dihydrostreptomycin.

TARGOT is stronger — but gentle.

TARGOT helps save udder tissue and gets the cow back on the milking line faster.

Get yours and save while this limited offer is in effect!

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“Quality” Was the Theme at the 36th Annual GLF Meeting

THE EXHIBITS shown in connection with the 36th annual meeting of the Grange League Federation Exchange at Syracuse highlighted the changes that have taken place since 1920. The first efforts of the new cooperative 36 years ago were focused on car door delivery of feed, seed, and fertilizer to members. That required very few facilities and a minimum of manpower.

But over the years farmer members have asked for more services, that more products be handled, and that some products grown by them be marketed by GLF.

For example, one of the interesting exhibits in the War Memorial Building at Syracuse showed supplies for the gardener, including seeds, weed killers, chemical sprays, lawn mowers, and garden tractors.

For the dairyman, there was a bulk milk tank in operation, as well as a tank cut apart to show the inner workings. Feed is still the most important

The man who grows crops could see a miniature seed cleaner in operation, built on a scale of 3/8 inch to one foot. There were irrigation pumps and pipes, fertilizer, and an exhibit showing growing crops that had been sprayed with various chemicals for weed control.

General Manager C. N. Silcox reported 120,000 members. “During the last fiscal year,” he said, “wholesale tonnage was up 3.5% to 2,610,000 tons. GLF has led the field in bulk handling, with 403,000 tons of lime and fertilizer, 153,000 tons of formula feed, and 240,000 tons of grain and ingredients.

“Both political parties are promising the world to farmers. The government has nothing to give you and me except what it takes from you and me. Individual farmers and farmers working together can help themselves. Using GLF is one way to do this.”

The wholesale report showed increased tonnage in the feed, petroleum and farm supplies division. Feed dollar volume slipped five millions to 85 millions, but earnings were three million dollars, up from two million dollars last year. Farm supplies dollar volume reached a record high of 16 million dollars, and earnings were up 15%, to \$667,000.

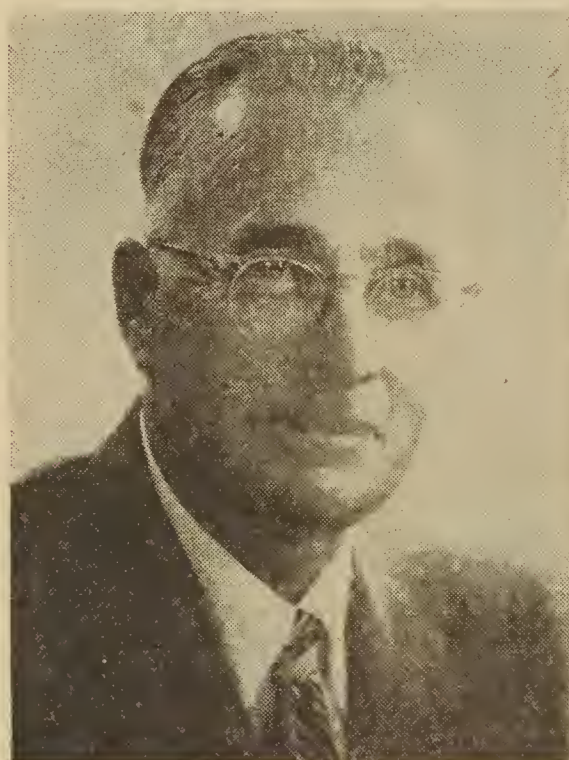
The Grange League Federation Exchange is still growing, said J. C. (Pete) Corwith of Water Mill, Long Island. He told the members that new facilities recently approved by the board of directors include new bulk feed loading facilities at Bordentown, N. J., improvements in loading tracks and truck loading at the Buffalo feed mill, new equipment for making granulated fertilizer at the Albany plant, and a pilot plant at Bridgetown, N. J. to make a liquid complete fertilizer.

One of the reasons for organizing the GLF was to improve the quality of feed, seeds, and fertilizer used by farmers in the area served. Earl Clarke of N. Norwich, N. Y. reported that the cost of quality control was \$250,000 last year and that it took 45 employees to check the quality of GLF commodities.

Ralph Culver, chairman of the Budget Committee of the Board explained that the Board for the coming year predicted a 7% increase in volume which in turn will call for 43 new employees and a budget increase of 6.4%. The

Feed Division generally calls for a 6% increase.

“Budgeted net margins are only 3% of each sales dollar. “GLF,” said Mr. Culver, “is dedicated to a policy of narrow margins. If market conditions build up greater margins, the increase is re-



J. C. Corwith of Water Mill, Long Island, President of GLF.

turned to members as patronage refunds and membership discounts.”

On the theory that work should be tempered with recreation, members attending the meetings were royally entertained on Thursday evening by singing groups known as the Syracuse Liederkrantz. German immigrants formed the men's chorus 101 years ago, and the women's chorus in 1935. The choruses now total 60 women and 108 men, under the leadership of Max Grah.

Friday's meeting was set up to provide for ample membership participation. There was a general panel discussion with GLF heads of departments to answer questions, and following this members and delegates broke up into four discussion groups under the headings of dairy, poultry, agronomy, and farm supplies, including petroleum.

At the institutional round table chaired by S. C. Tarbell, director of member relations, there were a number of questions about GLF policies

This beautiful exhibit of fruit and vegetables greeted visitors who attended the GLF “Show” on the lower floor of the War Memorial Building at Syracuse.

and finances. The program is to increase volume by 7% and if this volume is reached, GLF will handle supplies worth \$176 million in the next fiscal year.

Chairman for the dairy round table was Garland Clarke, northeast area manager. The two subjects receiving the most discussion were the handling of bulk feed and problems connected with bulk milk tanks.

At the poultry conference, diseases held the spot-light with emphasis on medication and vaccination. Chairman for this group was Nelson Houck, southeast area manager.

Charles Riley, western area manager, was chairman of the agronomy group. The two subjects discussed most were Garry oats and granular fertilizer.

One of the most popular spots on the exhibit floor was the food bar. Consumed were 50 gallons of sweet cider, 12 cases of eggs, 4500 one-half pints

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If we dedicate ourselves anew to making in America a demonstration of a free, just and unafraid society at work, we can show all the world that a government of the people and by the people can do more for the people than any other kind of government on earth.—Paul G. Hoffman

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

of milk, 2500 ice cream cups, 750 doz. doughnuts, 100 doz. cup cakes, and a number of bushels of apples.

Directors re-elected were Earl B. Clark of North Norwich, nominated by the New York State Grange; Morris Johnson of Batavia, nominated by the New York State Farm Bureau; Harold Giles of Union Springs, Orrin F. Ross of Lowville, Wallace H. Rich of Hobart, Ralph L. Culver of Laceyville, Pa., and Henry W. Bibus, Jr., of Wrightstown, N. J., nominated by GLF committee caucuses.

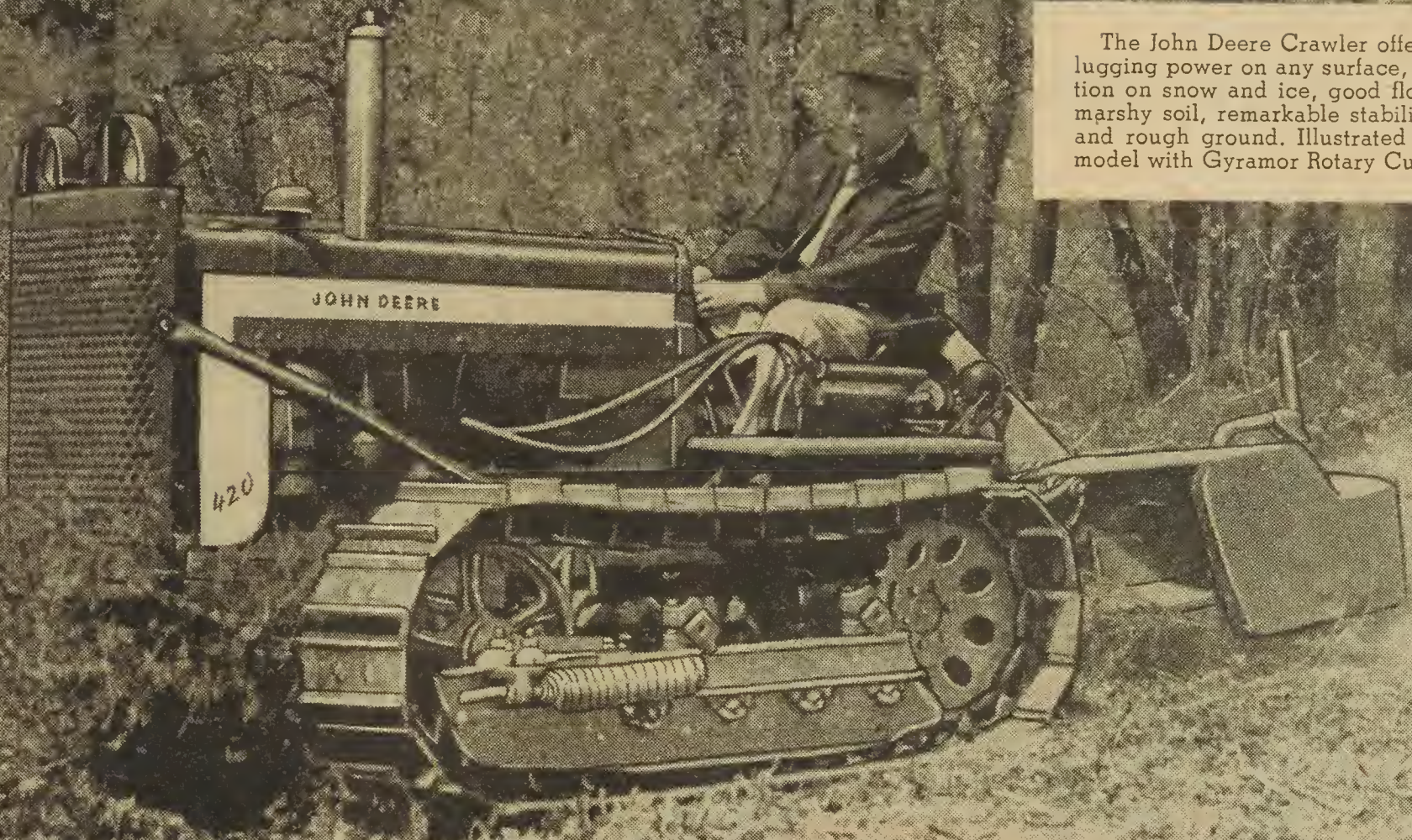
The organization meeting of the Board will be held around the middle of November. Present officers are J. C. Corwith, President; Clifford Snyder, Vice President; W. J. Fields, Treasurer; M. E. Campbell, Secretary; and C. N. Silcox, General Manager.

Attendance at the meeting was around 4,000. Next year's annual meeting will be held in the War Memorial Building at Syracuse the third week in October.



C. N. Silcox, of Ithaca, GLF General Manager.

item handled. In one corner were some cows, and a pen of hens to give realism to the show. But in addition there were water systems, ventilating systems, paint, roofing, and petroleum products to operate the tractor.



The John Deere Crawler offers tremendous lugging power on any surface, excellent traction on snow and ice, good flotation on soft, marshy soil, remarkable stability on hillsides and rough ground. Illustrated is the 5-roller model with Gyramor Rotary Cutter.

You'll Boost Your Earnings and Savings with a New JOHN DEERE 420

You'll boost your earning power and make exceptional savings in operating and fuel costs when you own a modern, labor-saving John Deere "420" Crawler or Wheel Tractor. You'll get the benefits of traditional John Deere simplicity, plus the convenience, versatility, and stepped-up power of today's most advanced tractors.

Crawler Has Many New Features

The famous 3-4 plow "420" Crawler is the dependable, easy-handling, low-cost, all-weather worker for field, orchard, vineyard, and logging jobs. These brand-new optional features now make the Crawler even more widely useful: *Heavy-Duty 3-Point Hitch*—takes a full line of "pick up and go" tools . . . *5-Speed Transmission*—provides an extra fourth-gear speed of 3-7/8 mph, with fifth gear, 5-3/4 mph . . . *Direction Reverser*—provides each speed in forward or reverse travel without shifting transmission gears . . . *Auxiliary Foot Throttle*—increases engine speed as much as 25 per cent at any hand-throttle setting.

Several Row-Crop Models

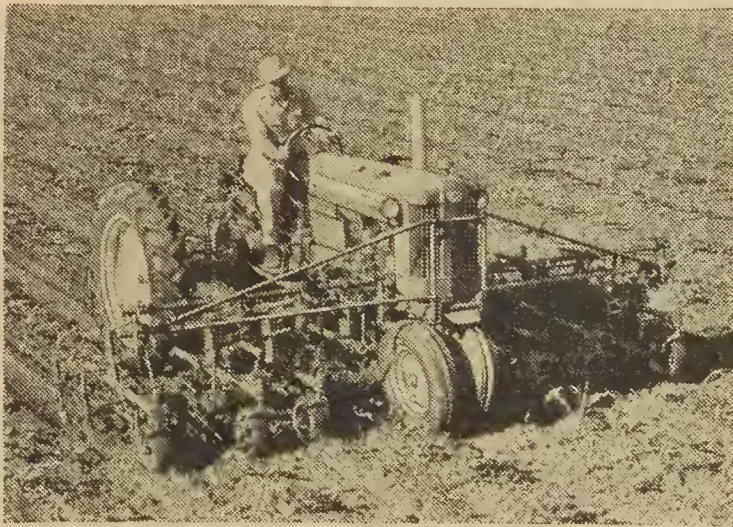
The 2-3 plow "420" Tricycle, Row-Crop Utility, and Standard Models handle 3-bottom plows or operate big-capacity PTO machines under most conditions, and match the work

output of larger tractors on many other jobs. Regular features include "live" Touch-o-matic hydraulic system with 3-point hitch and Load-and-Depth Control . . . deep-cushion adjustable seat . . . independent disk-type brakes . . . smooth steering and clutching. A new 5-speed transmission (providing an extra speed of 6-1/4 mph), with or without continuous-running PTO, is optional.

See your John Deere dealer. Ask about the John Deere Credit Plan that makes it possible for you to pay for one of these new tractors while it's earning higher profits for you.



The "420" Standard is ideal for one-row planting, cultivating, and other jobs. Shown here with 3-bottom John Deere Truss-Frame Plow.



The "420" Tricycle furnishes complete power the year around for row-crop farms. Pictured here with 4-Row Quik-Tatch Cultivator.



The "420" Row-Crop Utility—handy, low-built, versatile. Handles 2- or 4-row cultivator. Shown here with No. 214-A Rotary Hoe.

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SIZES
30
BASIC
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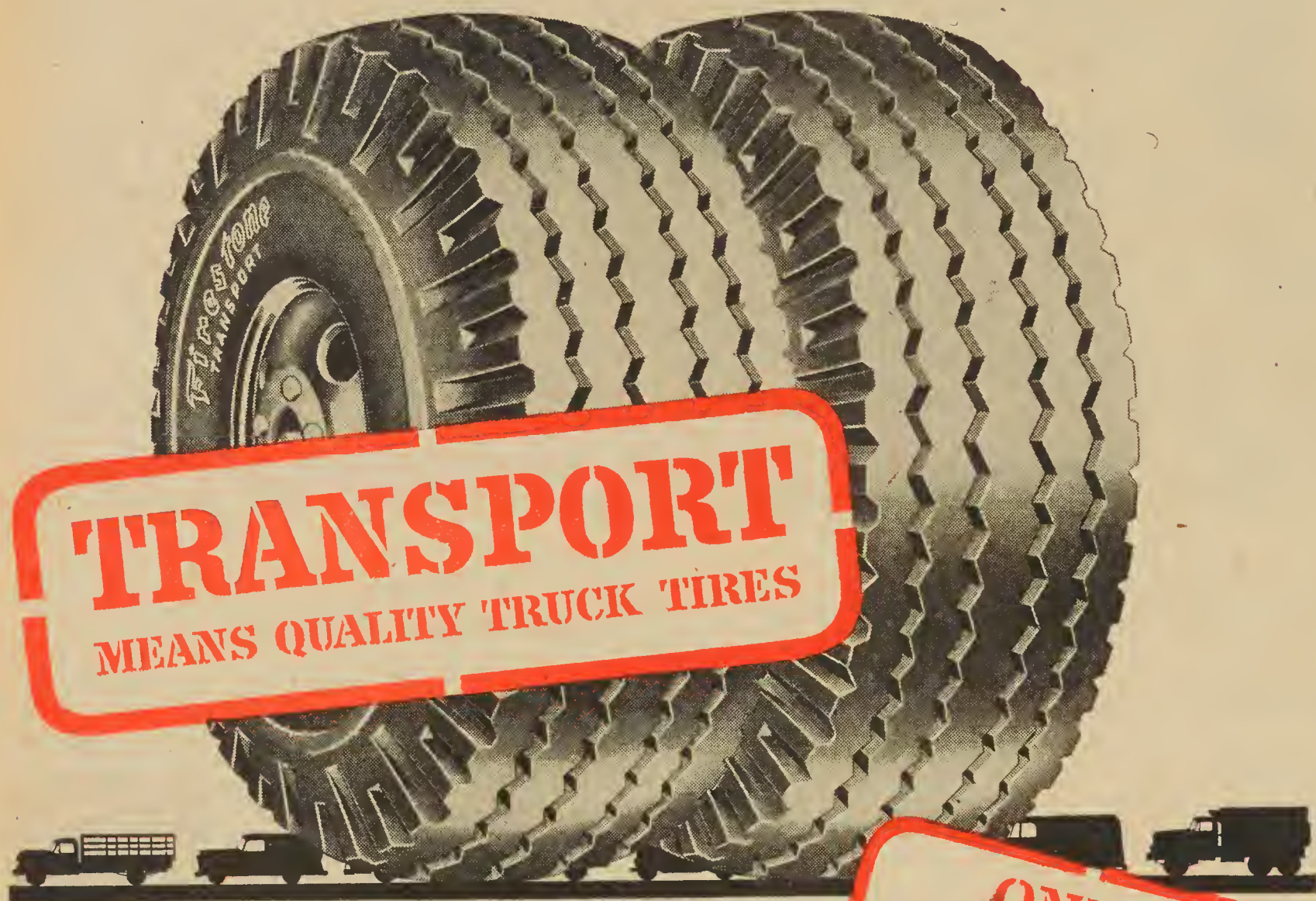
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Get longer tread mileage! Firestone Transports are lowest cost-per-mile truck tires in their class. Their extra deep treads wear down slowly under severest working conditions on paving, gravel or dirt.

More retreads for extra low-cost mileage! The Firestone Transport is made with an improved high-tensile rayon cord, Safety-Tensioned Gum-Dipped by the exclusive Firestone process that eliminates stretch and

body-growth problems. Makes more retreads possible for extra low-cost mileage.

All in all—you can't beat this mighty truck tire value from Firestone. For less than you'd expect to pay for an ordinary six-ply passenger tire you get this heavy-duty Firestone Tire that matches or surpasses the quality of most other makes of "first line" tires. Firestone Transports are great for front wheels and drive wheels—*where they'll save you money at every turn!*

Your Firestone Dealer or Store is featuring Transport truck tires now. See them soon! Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over ABC.

Firestone

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Avoid Overloading Electric Circuits

EVERYONE of us has seen the time, especially in the barn, when there is a constant flickering of the lights. This is usually caused from long runs or insufficient size wire. This flickering is caused by heavy drain on these circuits. Of course you have no control of line voltage drop or a variation in the supply from your utility company. However, it is necessary to have adequate sized wires feeding each motor.

For example, the cord you use to provide power to small home appliances is usually No. 16 or No. 18 awg. You cannot expect such cord to supply power to larger electric motors. Many of you do, and never realize why you are not getting full benefit from your motor.

The result of trying to run electric current through an incorrectly sized wire is like trying to get the same amount of water through a half-inch pipe, at the same pressure, as you can get through a three quarter inch pipe. You just can't do it. Like the water

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Doing easily what others find difficult is talent; doing what is impossible is genius.—Amiel

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pipe, the electric wire you are using must be of the correct size to do the job or you will experience trouble.

How can you detect line voltage drop?

Well, there are several ways. First, there is the constant flickering we just mentioned. Second, the sluggish start of your electric motor is a good indication of line voltage drop.

And what happens when the line voltage drops?

Several things can happen. A drop in line voltage has the same end result on your motor as an overload—namely, a burned out winding. When the line voltage drops, there is a considerable loss in motor torque and horsepower and you would experience a loss in speed. This is actually a slip in speed. In a capacitor type motor this would result in a burned out capacitor, a burned out starting winding or a complete burnout. It also has ill effects on the governor contacts.—Paul Stultz

— A. A. —

SHADE OUTSIDE GAS TANKS TO CUT EVAPORATION

SHADING outside gasoline storage tanks with a shed or putting them under the shade of trees cuts down evaporation losses materially, reports Guy W. Gienger, of the University of Maryland.

Gas losses by evaporation can run as high as 10 per cent in a month's time when tanks are exposed to hot summer sun. Also overheating and evaporation of gasoline may change the fuel's characteristics and result in poor tractor and truck operation. The gas may even gum up valves and rings.

Shading has proved more effective than painting with reflective paints, tests have shown. Pressure valves for replacing the vent cap are now available and tend to reduce evaporation losses. These valves permit the pressure to build up to 2-3 pounds before they are released.

The best place for gas storage tanks is underground, but extra precautions must be taken. The tank must be of high quality and thoroughly coated with waterproofing materials to prevent leaks. The underground tank must be located away from wells and sewer lines to prevent contamination of well water or backing-up of gas fumes into the sewer line.

Drivers Won't Stop For Cows

HALF OF my farm lies on each side of the State highway, and I have to run 40 head of cows across the highway to pasture. I have cattle crossing signs on each side of the crossing. When putting cattle across the road. I have my three girls, ages 6, 7, and 9, drive them across, while I stand in the middle of this road with a red flag, 2 feet by 3 feet.

The approach to these crossings is straight for 3/4 of a mile, but I cannot make cars stop and they go off the road onto the shoulder of the road and around me. Tonight my dog got killed when he followed me. Will I be next, or a cow, or one of my girls?

Can I make the State put in an overpass? Please tell me what to do. Can I take the license number of the cars who don't stop and turn them in?

—R. B., New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We can find nothing in the law requiring signs, but the general law and customs on negligence would apply.

In other words, anyone driving cows across the highway must take adequate precautions to warn drivers either by a person or by signs far enough up the road so a driver can stop and avoid hitting animals. This is particularly important where hills or curves prevent a driver from seeing the road.

Signs can be made in a farm shop. Several commercial concerns furnish metal signs reading "Cattle Pass", and in New York the State will put up cattle crossing signs on State highways on request.

When cows are being driven across the road, it is best to have two persons to warn motorists approaching from each direction. Motorists are required to use adequate care, and if they hit cows or a person when exceeding the speed limit, it is likely to go hard with them. They are required to slow down, and stop, if signalled to do so by the person warning them. You are within your rights to take the license number of a car whose driver ignores signals and report it to the State Troopers.

I doubt that anyone could get an underpass built under an old road. But it is my understanding that where there is new construction and conditions warrant it, you can get an underpass by paying part of the costs.

The whole matter of responsibility for accidents boils down to a question of adequate caution, or negligence. If a motorist runs into unattended cows, he stands a good chance of collecting from the cow's owner. If the cows cross the road where there is insufficient warning given, it is possible he can recover. If a motorist injures animals crossing the road either by too much speed, improper brakes, or failure to heed warnings, a farmer should be able to collect from him if there is insurance, but you may run up against a blank wall if there is no insurance and the driver is financially irresponsible.

—H. L. C.



Brigadier Treadwell with Sugar Hill Sir Bess Lorena, whose best record is 16,620 lbs. of milk and 651 lbs. of fat in 305 days. Herdsman Larose is at right.

FOUR COWS NOW DOING WORK OF FIVE AT WESTPORT'S BESSBORO FARM

Although Bessboro Farm has been in the family of Brigadier John W. F. Treadwell's wife for many years, only recently has it been made into a profitable and outstanding dairy.

Together, Brigadier Treadwell and Herdsman Emile Larose have done a splendid job with the help of the Purina Dairy Program. When Emile took over, the herd averaged 239 lbs. of butterfat. With the help of the Purina Program and Emile's knowledge of breeding, growing heifers, dry and milk cow feeding and management, the record now reads like this:

Year	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	Cows on test
1953	10,626	369	25.5
1954	12,100	426	29
1955	13,080	454	30.5

(All records DHIA)

This year the herd is expected to reach the 500-lb. butterfat average.

Milkers are fed Purina Cow Chow 16% on a 1:4 basis. Emile feels it is an excellent feed for keeping heavy milkers in condition and firmly believes it adds about one point in butterfat test for every cow. Hay is fed three times daily and silage is offered at milking time.

Emile likes his heifers to freshen at 24 months. Says he, "My 24-month-old fresh heifers are bigger than some in the area are when they freshen at up to three years." The Treadwell heifers are grown on Purina Nursing Chow, Calf Startena and D & F Chow. Twenty heifers will be added to the herd this year, giving them about 50 milkers.

More milk per cow...NOT more cows to milk...is their goal

Grains and Concentrate Make Good Purina Check-R-Mix Rations. Kenneth Winter has 60 milkers near Perry, N. Y., and regularly produces about 1,000 lbs. of milk per cow per month. An excellent dairyman, Mr. Winter feeds a 16% Check-R-Mix ration made of corn, corncob meal, oats, Purina Cow Chow Concentrate and Bulky-Las.



Mr. Winter, a Purina feeder for 10 years, believes good, growthy heifers freshening at about two years, and well-conditioned dry cows, are necessary to make milk. He uses Purina Bulky-Las and oats to do both jobs. By using home grains, Mr. Winter cuts his feed bill without sacrificing quality, thanks to Purina approved and researched Check-R-Mix formulas.

Most Cows Fill Milking Machine Pail Twice. C. Lawrence Hurst, another Perry-area dairyman, has the reputation of taking longer to milk than any other dairyman in the county.

"That's because I have to change milking machines on every cow, since most of them fill the containers twice," says Mr. Hurst.



Milkers are fed Purina Cow Chow 18% straight from the bag on a 1:3 basis. His cows regularly produce well over a 1,000-lbs.-of-milk-per-cow-per-month average, including all dry cows. Mr. Hurst believes his Purina-grown heifers and conditioned dry cows make a strong contribution to his herd's outstanding production. He uses his grain and Bulky-Las for these important jobs.

Ask about the Purina Dairy Program

It's researched and tested to help you make more milk per cow whether you have lots of grain, some grain or none. FREE SERVICE available now to help you grow big, early-freshening heifers, condition dry cows, properly feed milkers, for maximum profits. Stop at or call "the Store with the Checkerboard Sign," the home of FREE SERVICE.

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Buffalo, New York



"Anniversaries! All I've got is wedding anniversaries!"



MODERN RAILROADS HELP MAKE MODERN FARMS

Agriculture as it is known in America, with its specialized production of high-quality crops and its highly organized system of marketing, dates from the time when railroads made it possible to reach the nationwide markets upon which that kind of agriculture depends.

And today, modern railroads are *basic* in modern agriculture — basic in the gigantic job of moving your crops to market — basic in bringing you the variety and abundance of supplies and equipment which enable you to produce more and live better.

That's why it is important to you — and to all America — that our public policies should give equal treatment and opportunity to all forms of transportation. Then each form can do for you the things which it can do best, and your modern railroads will be able to serve you even better and more economically!



Association of American Railroads
Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C.



Penny Marrano, Queen of New York State's first strawberry festival, is seen here with her court of honor cutting the huge strawberry shortcake that was on display during the event.

How New York State - - PROMOTED STRAWBERRIES

MORE THAN 20,000 people turned out for New York State's first Strawberry Festival held last June, in the Town of Brant, located in Western New York.

Behind the festival is a story of processors, canners, growers and allied industry men working together to promote a product. This first effort was such a success that it will be repeated yearly.

The idea for a strawberry festival started in January, at a meeting of the Small Fruits Commodity Committee of the Erie County, N. Y. Extension Service, where someone suggested that the berry growers in the county quit hiding their light under a bushel and go in for a little promotion of their famous crop.

The Town of Brant and North Collins, in Erie County, about 25 miles West of Buffalo is one of the better known strawberry growing areas in the Northeastern portion of the U. S.

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... When a man understands how to govern men, he will then understand how to govern nations and empires.—Confucius

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The growers took up the idea enthusiastically and envisioned a small affair with strawberry shortcake and whipped cream to show the general public how strawberry shortcake tastes.

By this time, the idea was beginning to snowball. In recent years berry growing has extended over into the Chautauqua County, N. Y., area, so it was decided at first to make it a Western New York strawberry festival. This temporary designation was dropped at once, in favor of calling it the New York State Strawberry Festival, in as much as the vast bulk of the state's strawberry production is confined to the two counties.

Plans expanded. The festival would have the world's largest strawberry shortcake. There would be more than 50 floats; a strawberry queen and a royal court of four attendants; a broiler

barbecue and all kinds of amusement and entertainment.

Joseph S. Gugino, Manager of the Lawtons Canning Company, Lawtons, N. Y. was put in charge of the shortcake committee; Michael E. Regan, Manager of the North Collins Growers and Packers Canning Co., Inc., headed promotion and advertising.

Two Brant growers, J. Walden Krull and Charles J. Winters were put in charge of floats and the selection of the festival queen, as well as exhibits and sales. Fred W. Winters, also a Brant grower was in charge of the parade, while Peter L. Mecca, North Collins, of Mecca Brothers, dealers in implements, was in charge of finances, and Fred Feltz, North Collins grower, was chairman of the education committee.

Carl S. Chiavetta, Brant Postmaster, was picked as chairman of the affair. Many meetings, some running into the early morning hours, were held. Cooperation between all groups was excellent.

Sunday, June 24th came and the efforts of canners, growers and others was not in vain. Twenty thousand people turned out to see the parade with a mile and a half march and then taste the world's largest strawberry shortcake.

Educational exhibits showed new strawberry varieties and the latest containers. Prizes, running into thousands of dollars were awarded for winning floats and to the exhibitors of berries. A festival queen and her court were chosen from among the riders on the floats by a panel of judges. The state strawberry queen will reign until the 1957 festival.

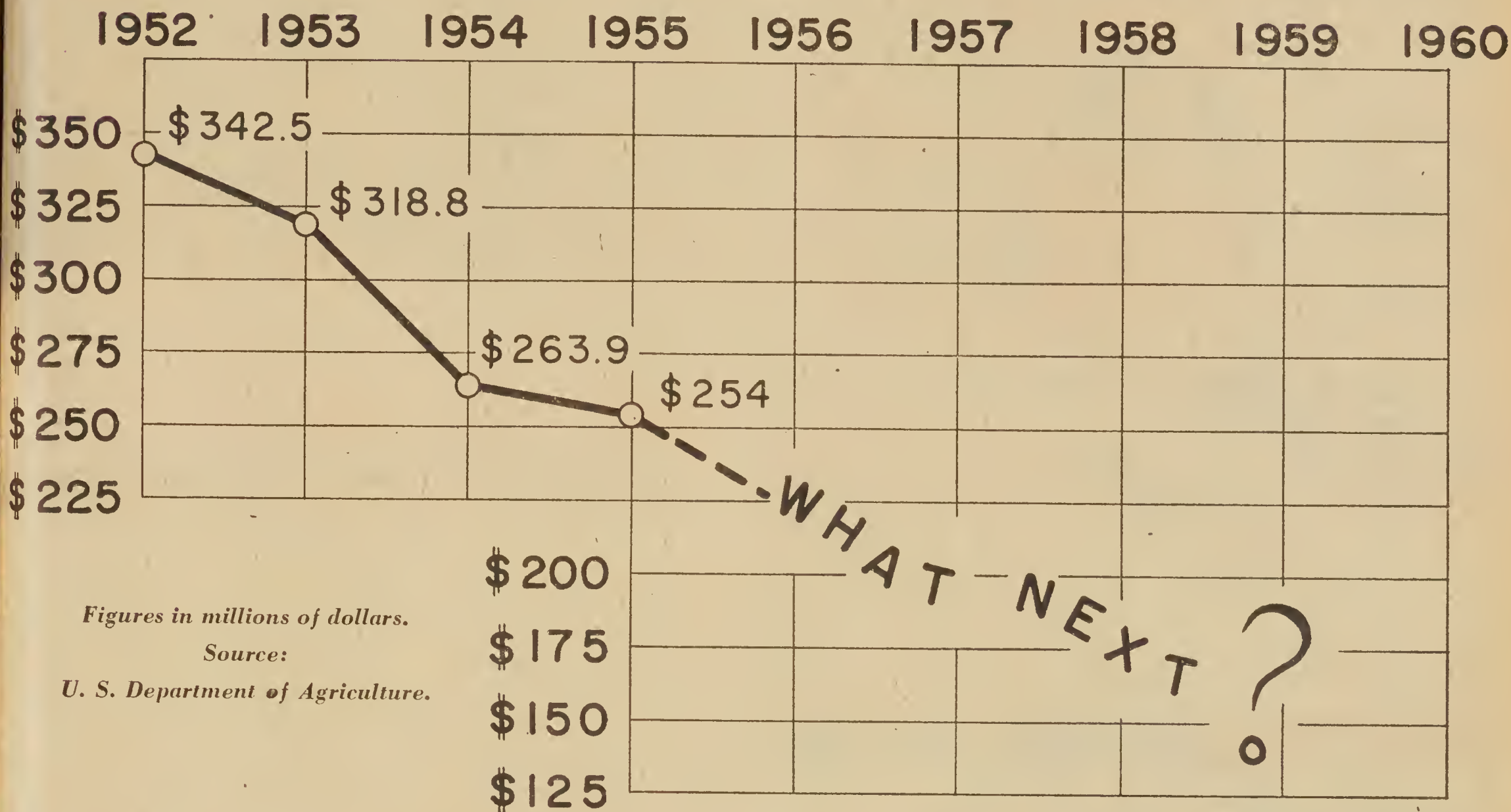
Daniel J. Carey, state Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets was chosen as the main speaker, opening the first such festival held in the state.

Proceeds from the festival, after expenses, are being used for research on strawberry culture, consisting of testing new varieties and experiments for the purpose of improving strawberry growing in New York State.

New York States' strawberries are better known because of the aggressiveness of canners, growers and allied men, working together as a team. Almost any area with a major crop could run a similar program to promote and educate the general public to what they have to offer. It worked here, and it can work elsewhere.—Robert Dymont

Want Another 25% Income Cut?

This chart shows the Eisenhower-Benson drop in net farm income for New York:



Prosperity for the Few — Not for You

MR. AND MRS. DAIRYMAN: You know how much you've lost on every can of milk under Eisenhower and Benson. You know how much you've lost on every veal calf, every beef cow—while your costs have gone up!

MR. AND MRS. POULTRYMAN: You know how much you've lost on every broiler, every chicken, every crate of eggs under Eisenhower and Benson—while your costs have gone up!

MR. AND MRS. CROP PRODUCER: You know how much you've lost on every sack of potatoes, every bag of onions, every head of cabbage under Eisenhower and Benson—while your costs have gone up!

MR. AND MRS. CONSUMER: You are paying more for the food that farmers get less for. This is what the Eisenhower-Benson team calls Prosperity and Progress.

In three years of GOProsperity the net income of New York State farmers fell \$88,500,000 or exactly 25.8%, according to Benson's own figures. It's prosperity for the middleman and big business—but it's not prosperity for the farmer. No wonder farm mortgage debt increased 36% between 1953 and 1955!

Javits Voted Against the Farmer

As a Republican Congressman, Jacob K. Javits —

1. Sponsored a bill to reduce dairy price supports to 75% of parity.
2. Voted against price supports every time he could: June 21, 1950, April 10, 1951, June 30, 1952, January 27, 1954, July 29, 1954.
3. Voted for oleomargarine at three separate sessions of Congress.

Wagner Supports the Farmer

Robert F. Wagner, the Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator, has —

1. Worked steadily to increase fluid milk consumption in New York City.
2. Refused to saddle dairy farmers with additional health inspection costs.
3. Pledged himself to boost the income of all farmers, and to preserve the family size-farm.

BE SURE TO VOTE ON NOVEMBER 6, RAIN, SNOW, SLEET OR SUN!

VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC STARS — VOTE FOR THIS ALL-STAR TEAM:

Stevenson — Kefauver — Wagner

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR ROBERT F. WAGNER, NEW YORK 17

ROW B ★ BEST FOR YOU ★ NOT JUST THE FEW

LOOK
for this
NEW label

2¢
a day



or Replacement Cost

How much to replace a cow? Would you spend 2¢ per cow per day for KOW-KARE to offset sluggish milkers, aid overworked organs of heavily fed producers? KOW-KARE means better feed-to-milk conversion; builds against freshening strains, helps assure stronger calves, continued high production.

New Vitamins A, D and E!

KOW-KARE contains 4,000 units of powerful Vitamin A per ounce, Vitamins D, E, minerals, tonic drugs. Used by successful dairymen. 3 sizes at all stores. Get it today.

WRITE: FREE Cow Book

Useful, easy-to-understand, illustrated, 24 pages, "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle", written by a Dairy Authority. Send postal to:

DAIRY ASSOCIATION
COMPANY
Lyndonville 12, Vermont

SAVE 33%... buy 50 lb. Drum



\$1,120 Cash from Woodlot HOMELITE CHAIN SAW

Harvests big cash crop in 8 weeks of part time cutting. Mr. Nicholas Perry of Holmesville, Ohio owned what he termed "an idle woodlot". But with the help of a fast-cutting Homelite Chain Saw he was able to turn that woodlot into a crop full of profit.

In eight weeks of part time cutting, Mr. Perry harvested 160 cords of pulpwood which he sold at the mill for \$1,120. After deducting all costs — hauling, loading, maintenance and depreciation on his saw — Mr. Perry realized a net profit of \$855.60... which he used as a down payment on a brand new tractor.

CASH IN ON YOUR WOODLOT — THE HOMELITE WAY

It means extra money in the bank, or improvements for your home or farm. And when you use a Homelite Chain Saw you cut more in less time with less effort.

For instance, the Homelite EZ

packs more power into less weight than any other direct drive chain saw. It does every cutting job around farms, ranches, estates, and camps. 5 horsepower 19 pounds. Get a free demonstration today.

Homelite builds and sells more chain saws than any other company in the world.

4 models
to choose from
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☐ Please send me name of nearest Homelite Dealer.

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Address.....
Town.....County.....State.....



It is best to paint when the roof shows slight rusting. Regular maintenance has kept this roof in good condition. This is the third coat of metallic zinc paint on this roof in 16 years. Application of roof paints by spraying is also practical.

PROTECTIVE PAINT For Farm Buildings

By H. V. WALTON and N. A. NORTON *

WELL-PAINTED buildings in a farmstead are a source of pride for the owner and an impressive sight for the passerby. This appearance feature is secondary, however, from a dollar and cents point of view. Paint is applied for the protection it gives to the surface covered. If paint is to provide this economic advantage, it is important that it be used correctly. Exposure studies conducted at this station have given helpful information in this connection.

Paint Galvanized Steel Roof When Rusting Begins — Observation of general practice shows that galvanized steel roofs are either painted when they are new or after they have become quite rusty. To paint them when new seems foolish; we do not take advantage of the protective zinc coating which had to be paid for. Not to paint them until they are quite rusty is equally foolish, for paint performs much better on a relatively rust-free surface. The recommended time to paint galvanized steel roofing is when the zinc coating is just gone and rusting is beginning. This takes full advantage of the zinc coating and provides a painting surface for maximum paint performance.

What About Surface Preparation — If painting is done at the corrosion stage recommended, no surface preparation is needed. Rusty surfaces should be brushed free of loose particles and foreign matter, but no wire brushing is required.

Metallic Zinc Paint Good — The best choice of paint for galvanized steel roofing is a Type I metallic paint. It is a top performer under all steel sheet surface conditions. It is especially important to choose this paint for rusty surfaces where other roof paints do a rather poor job. Aluminum paint does a very poor job on rusty surfaces. It is unwise to use aluminum paint on steel sheets unless the steel has been primed. The above mentioned Type I metallic zinc paint makes a good primer for aluminum paint.

Number of Coats — A single coat of paint is preferred over a 2-coat application, assuming a second coat of paint will be applied when the original coat shows about 10 per cent failure. Two coats of paint applied in this fashion will outperform an original 2-coat application to a considerable extent.

Painting Exterior Wood—Paint performance is affected by wood properties such as density, and texture, resins and oils, moisture content, and knots and other defects. Boards with narrow bands of summerwood are better for painting than boards with wide areas of summerwood. Paints last longest on wood which has been well seasoned and which has a moisture content about equal to that expected to prevail during service. In green lumber the effects of resins and oils may be serious. Knots in wood produce serious blemishes in paint films. An application of shellac over knots before painting will help.

Where wood is to be kept well painted, costs can be reduced by selecting kinds of wood which hold paint coatings well. Recommended species in this connection are cedar and redwood. Highest grade edge-grain boards should be purchased, however.

Regular Primers Recommended — The first coat of paint on exterior wood should be a primer. Such paints are designed especially for the purpose and are available in the color wanted. By using such primer paints followed by the regular paint selected, it is generally unnecessary for the painter to thin the paint. Thus, one potential source of paint failure has been removed.

Tinted Paints Good—Tinted paints such as yellows and grays are superior to white paints and may be used profitably where their appearance satisfies. The familiar red barn paint which gets its color from iron oxide in its pigment can also outperform white paint. White paint is almost universally desired, however.

Whereas white lead and oil was once accepted as the best exterior white paint, it is now a very poor choice. In fact, it is now hard to find. High quality exterior white paints are now made with zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, and lead oxide plus some extenders such as magnesium silicate comprising the pigment.

Regardless of the color of paint selected, it will pay to choose the top quality. The labor cost is too big a part of the total cost to justify the use of a low grade paint.

*Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering and Head, Department of Wood Utilization, respectively.

New germ-starving drug controls stubborn mastitis

Nitrofurazone in Pen-FZ, plus good management, prevents losses even where "wonder drugs" have lost their punch

If mastitis is a problem in your herd, there's new help at hand...even for stubborn cases.

It's Dr. Hess Pen-FZ — a new treatment that controls mastitis quickly — and gets your cows back in the milking line fast — for full, profitable milk production.

Pen-FZ combines a revolutionary new drug and low-level penicillin. This new drug is nitrofurazone...a member of the powerful nitrofurazone family...a proven germ killer.

Nitrofurazone is a man-made chemical that's friendly to udder tissue, but upsets a germ's life cycle. Makes germs *starve* themselves to death...fast. It *kills* the four kinds of bacteria which most commonly



cause mastitis today. No resistant strains to cause trouble.

Low-level penicillin teams up with nitrofurazone for a *synergistic* effect. That means the two drugs together provide more total germ killing power than the sum of both when used separately.

Because mastitis is caused by several kinds of germs, Pen-FZ can be doubly effective in controlling a broad range of cases. This includes stubborn cases where bacteria...like flies...may have developed resistance to old-style treatments.

The reason: Most old-style treatments do their job by merely holding down growth of bacteria. This leaves the real clean-up job to the cow's own body defenses, which are not always adequate.

But now, with Pen-FZ, nitrofurazone takes over this germ-killing chore...does its mastitis-fighting job by forcing bacteria to starve themselves to death. That's why scientists have found no significant resistance to nitrofurazone in over 10 years' testing...why Pen-FZ is guaranteed to give effective results when used as recommended.



SPECIAL EARLY-SEASON OFFER

Your Dr. Hess dealer is offering for a limited time 2 full-size tubes of Pen-FZ free with your purchase of 10 at the regular price. See for yourself the benefits of this revolutionary combination of mastitis-fighters in Pen-FZ.

those lifesaving...

nitrofurans

germ killers that last...from



HESS & CLARK Inc.

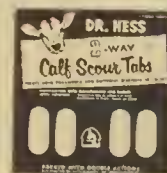
Ashland, Ohio

Look to Dr. Hess products for animal health



Warfarat with new APL proves a deadly temptation to rats

Now even bait-shy rats are attracted to Dr. Hess Warfarat with the new APL (Animal Protein Lure). Warfarat's a ready-to-use bait with time-tested warfarin guaranteed to control rats when used as directed.



Dr. Hess Calf Scour Tabs

An easy-to-use treatment that does 2 jobs — knocks out scours and guards against pneumonia. Contains streptomycin and sulfathiazole for 2-way effectiveness. Helps head off complications. Gives more results for less money.



Dr. Hess Udder Ointment

A healing, soothing ointment with softening lanolin base. Speeds the healing of scratches, cuts, sores and bruises. Stays soft and easy to apply...even in coldest weather.



Dr. Hess POL dehorn's painlessly

A safe, easy-to-use liquid. Forms a tough, pliable coating over horn buttons...stops their growth forever. One bottle treats 10 to 12 calves...costs just 10 cents a head.



Dr. Hess SKP fights scours

SKP is a fast-acting treatment that stops calf scours. Given as a drench mixed with water...at a time when calves need extra liquids. One pint usually saves a calf.

LOCATE YOUR DR. HESS DEALER

Albany, Moore Brothers Corp. of Albany
Albion, Sayles Pharmacy
Allegany, Karl S. Dornow
Altamont, Altamont Pharmacy
Amsterdam, Lindsay-Lindsay & Palmer
Andover, Var's Pharmacy
Angola, Angola Milling Co.
Antwerp, George L. Rogers
Arcade, Corliss Pharmacy
Atlanta, Atlanta Hardware
Avoca, Hubbard Mills
Avon, T & C Supply Co.
Avon, Welch Dairy Supply
Bainbridge, Charles H. Eldred Co., Inc.
Bangor, F. M. Johnson Co.
Barneveld, Alker & Barker
Basom, Alabama Produce Co.
Batavia, Salway's Hardware
Bath, Fuller's Drug Store
Bellefonte, Northeast Feeds, Inc.
Blakesley Corners, Wm. S. Benning
Boonville, Sanford Pharmacy
Bouckville, Bouckville Mills
Bovina Center, C. B. Russell
Branchport, Fitzwater's Hardware
Brier Hill, James R. Covell
Broadalbin, Broadalbin Drug Co.
Brooktondale, Excelsior Mills
Burke, W. S. Cooper
Buskirk, C. D. Herrington
Caledonia, Lee Cut Rate Drugs
Caledonia, O'Brien's Pharmacy
Calloon Center, Fred Hessinger
Cambridge, Le Grys Pharmacy

Canajoharie, Barton's Pharmacy
Canandaigua, Minckler Drug Co.
Canandaigua, Winship Pharmacy
Canandaigua, Wayne Pharmacy
Canaseraga, Paul R. Petter's
Canastota, T. H. Perin & Co.
Candor, Ward & Van Scoy
Canisteo, J. H. Strait Milling Co.
Canton, Canton Farm Service
Canton, Walter E. Russell, Inc.
Canton, Wight & Patterson
Carmel, Carmel Farm Supply Co.
Cassadaga, Gritman's Variety Store
Castile, The Cummings Pharmacy
Castleton-on-Hudson, Schodack Valley Mills
Cato, Pooler Hardware Co.
Cattaraugus, James H. Gray Milling Co.
Cazenovia, Cazenovia Pharmacy
Central Square, Central Square Drug Co.
Central Square, Community Feed Mill
Chatham, Chatham G.L.F. Farm Store
Chemung, John I. Ford & Son
Cherry Creek, Frank Mansfield, Jr.
Cherry Valley, Lipe Feed Company, Inc.
Churchville, Churchville Pharmacy, Inc.
Cincinnati, A. B. Brown Co.
Clarence Center, C. A. Bratt
Clintondale, Clintondale Supply Co.
Cobleskill, Pierce's Pharmacy
Coehecton, Coehecton Mills
Cohocton, Mill's Store
Conewango, Conewango Valley Mills
Copake, Copake Pharmacy

Cormand, Homer H. Jones Feed Mills
Corning, V. B. Pratt
Cottletown, Harry Snyder
Cowlesville, Phelps Brothers
Croghan, A. Ver Schneider
Cuba, Hunter & Johnston
Dalton, Harold L. Baker
Dansville, Dansville Farm Supply
Delmar, Schurr & Wood
Deposit, Smith's Pharmacy
Dewittville, Dewittville Feed & Supply
Dundee, Dundee Pharmacy
Eagle Mills, John C. Dixon
Earlville, Stewart E. Young
East Aurora, Larwood's Pharmacy
East Berne, Pitcher Mill
East Bethany, Louis D. Allen
East Meredith, Pizza Brothers
East Worcester, L. J. Kemp
Eaton, Eaton Co-op. G.L.F. Service, Inc.
Edmeston, A. C. Lundington, Pharmacist
Elba, Guy H. Smith
Ellensburg Depot, McGregor Lumber Co.
Fairport, Carl H. Maier
Fernwood, C. F. Goodsell
Feura Bush, Raymond J. Vadney
Findley Lake, Findley Lake Farm Supply
Florida, Roe Brothers
Forestville, Crolle's G.L.F. Service
Forestville, Shadle Milling Co.
Fort Plain, Fort Plain Pharmacy
Fredonia, Fredonia Feed & Poultry
Freedom, N. A. Phillippi & Co.
Freehold, L. W. Wood
Frewsburg, Frewsburg Pharmacy
Friendship, Friendship Farmers Co-op. Assn.
Friendship, Friendship Pharmacy

Gardiner, Central Co-op Assn.
Gasport, Fay Lembach
Geneseo, Minckler Drug Co. of Geneseo
Gouverneur, B. O. Kinney Inc.
Gouverneur, J. E. McAllister & Sons
Grand Gorge, Grand Gorge
Granville, Race Milling Co.
Great Bend, D. K. Briggs Inc.
Greene, Badger & Snow, Pharmacists
Greenville, Greenville Pharmacy
Greenwich, Donohue Pharmacy
Groveland, George Richmond
Hamilton, Richardson Milling Co., Inc.
Hamilton, College Pharmacy
Hancock, Wheelock's Pharmacy
Hankins, P. S. Gottschalk & Son
Hannibal, Maynard E. Gardner
Harpersfield, Anderson Feed & Supply Co.
Herkimer, Keans Cut Rate Drugs
Heuvelton, Brandy's Drug Store
Hilton, Hilton Pharmacy
Hobart, E. T. Van Buren & Sons, Inc.
Holland, Holland Pharmacy
Holland Patent, Carboneau Brothers
Holley, Hatch Wilson
Honeoye Falls, Lash-Grievson
Hosick Falls, Thorpes Pharmacy
Horseheads, Marshall's Feed Mill
Hudson, P. E. Engel Co.
Interlaken, Storath's
Ithaca, Brooks Pharmacy
Irona, D. A. Bodah & Co.
Jasper, A. B. Craig, Jr.
Johnson, Clark Co.
Johnsonburg, Sal Virgiano
Johnsonville, W. S. Becker
Kendall, Gordon Lofthouse

Kinderhook, A. W. Lilledahl—
Kinderhook Pharmacy
Kingston, L. C. Dixon & Son
Lawtons, Schindler Brothers
LeRoy, Lake St. Mill of LeRoy Inc.
Liberty, Clark Krum & Sons
Lima, Swartz Pharmacy
Little Falls, Rock City Co-op. G.L.F.
Little Valley, Easton's Variety Store
Livingston Manor, Central Pharmacy
Livonia, Richardson's Pharmacy
Locke, Hewitt Brothers
Lowville, Louis Bush & Sons
Lyons, Henry Killick & Sons
Machias, Harry S. Hawks
Mallory, Emmett Groner
Marcellus, Guernsey Pharmacy
Marion, L. A. Shoales
Montour Falls, Montour Pharmacy Corp.
Moores Forks, F. R. Goodrich
Moravia, R. W. Hawley & Co.
Mount Upton, H. B. Curtis & Son
Munnsville, David J. Mahoney
Munnsville, Arthur S. March
McClure, Clarence M. Nolan
McGraw, Van's
Newark, Wayne Pharmacy, Inc.
New Valley, R. B. Genting Pharmacy
New Bremen, Moser Feed & Supply Co.
Newfane, Roycraft's Feeds Inc.
Newport, McLean Pharmacy
New Woodstock, New Woodstock Milling
North Branch, J. M. Schmidt & Sons Co.
North Chili, Hightie Farm Supplies Inc.
North Clymer, North Clymer G.L.F.
Service
North Creek, Chas H. Teakle

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



THE KIDS are all singing "You Won-der Where The Yell-o Went. . . !" It's a catchy little ditty. But as for you, if you're a dairyman, you should be wondering where the green went. (Because when the green goes, the white (milk) is not far behind.)

So there you are with fresh cows. Probably your milk flow is near the top, and from now on through the winter it will drop. Just how fast and how far it drops is the \$64,000 question.

Now I'm not gonna sit here and tell you that Watkins has a product that will hold peak output up until your cows are ready to calve again. There just ain't no such animal. But I do tell you this. You can slow down that drop, and hold a relatively high output right through the winter if you watch your feeding and management.

Y'see, one of the most important causes of a fast decline in milk flow is Vitamin "A." And when the green goes, the Vitamin "A" goes.

Here's a little cud to chew on. (1) Dehydrated hay loses almost half of its Vitamin "A" potency in six months. (2) Silage in conventional silos loses 80% of its Vitamin "A" from the time it's made until it's used. (3) Sun cured hay loses much of its "A" in the curing process and up to 90% of it in six months. (Not to mention fish liver feeding oil which loses as much as 80% of its "A" in one month and very little is left by the end of six months.)

Contrast this with the Vitamin "A" in Watkins Min-Vite for Dairy and Stock. It's stabilized and loses less than 3% of its potency in six months . . . and because there are bonus amounts in Min-Vite, it has more than required even after two years.

(I sometimes think they should make Min-Vite for Dairy and Stock green . . . because one of the important things it does is put the green back in winter feed.)

Of course, this isn't the only advantage, but since I'm short of space, I'll just mention some points and hope you'll ask your Watkins Dealer for the full story.

1. The Watkins Min-Vite dairy supplement will save feed for you by helping the rumen bacteria "digest" roughage more completely. You can usually pay for the supplement out of feed savings . . . AND YOU POCKET WHAT YOU NOW PAY FOR SUPPLEMENT.
2. You get healthier cows that hold their peak production LONGER because Watkins Min-Vite for Dairy and Stock is highly fortified with MINerals and VITamins so often lacking in winter feed.

It will be worth your while to talk it over with your Watkins Dealer . . . ask him for the whole story.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

The ? ? ? ? ? QUESTION BOX

I am troubled with ice that forms on the edge of the roof, also the water breaks up and comes through the plaster. Is it possible to keep the ice off with electric heating cable?

Quite a few people have satisfactorily used lead heating cable on roofs for just the purpose you mention. I would use lead cable for this purpose rather than plastic tape. It normally comes in 60 foot lengths and the full amount should be used for each 120 volt circuit. On water pipes a thermostat is advocated, but for use on a roof edge a simple snap switch would be the only practical control. You would turn on the electricity only when needed — a pilot light in a conspicuous place would serve to remind you that it is on.

The cable would need to be laid in loops from the roof edge to beyond the point where the ice forms. The cable will thus melt the ice in channels and prevent water backing up under the shingles. The ice dam usually forms directly above the wall of the house and the width of loop will thus depend on the amount of roof overhang.—E.W. Foss

Is it worthwhile to get a health certificate on a cow to be sold or would we be farther ahead to sell it for beef?

It depends on the cow. If she is a good dairy cow and can be sold as a replacement in a dairy herd, it has been estimated you can get \$30-\$40 more by getting a health certificate if she is eligible and selling her for a dairy replacement rather than for beef.

Dairy cows are eligible for health certificates if they:

1. Originate in "Certified" herds, or
2. Are officially vaccinated and come from "Once Clean" herds, or
3. Are under 30 months old and are officially vaccinated, or
4. Have passed a negative blood test within 30 days of sale or transfer.

Calves under 6 months old do not need a health certificate; neither do other cattle to be sold for immediate slaughter.

Should strawberries be mulched before or after the ground freezes?

It's a good idea to wait until after the ground freezes. The mulch serves three purposes: to prevent alternate thawing and freezing in the spring, to smother weeds, and to help retain the moisture in the soil.

Sawdust is a good mulch as it contains no weed seed. If you use straw, be sure it is free of weed and grass seed.

Can annual bearing of apples be encouraged by thinning?

To some extent. It is true that a tree which bears heavily tends to have a small crop the next year. However, thinning apples after the June drop has little effect on next year's crop, but where trees have borne every other year and are thinned heavily within four weeks after bloom, crops the following year have been more satisfactory.

"Is it feasible to straighten a wood stave silo without rebuilding?"

We referred this question to a man who has had some experience and he replies as follows:

"I have been in the business of repairing wood silos since 1928 and sometimes straighten as many as 5 silos in one day. Although this is relatively simple, one must know where to tie onto the silo and the direction from which to pull. Also, the hoops have to be of a certain tension so the silo won't

cave in during the drawing. We definitely do not recommend the use of power tools, such as a tractor or truck. Also, we never use a rope because of the possibility of the rope breaking.

"After the silo is straight we recommend anchors to hold it, preferably 1/4" galvanized cable, which should be about on a 45 angle from the top of the silo."

We have bought a small farm in the country. The family will live there, but I plan to work in the city. What can we do to use the land and take in some income?

One source of income often used is to buy good heifer calves and raise them until they are ready to freshen. This uses barn space and roughage, but requires little work. If they are well-bred, you will have little difficulty in finding a market.

How much commercial fertilizer should we apply to a lawn?

It is unlikely that many people will spend enough money on fertilizer to do any harm. If you really want a luxuriant lawn, it is a good idea to add fertilizer in September or October and again in early spring, and if you wish, put on another application around July 1st.

The amount will vary somewhat according to the fertility of the soil, but a good starter is 20 lbs. of 5-10-5 for each 1,000 square feet of lawn. If you put this on three times a year, you will have added fertilizer at a little over a ton per acre per year.

If the results warrant it, you can cut the amount down, but too many people try to renew their lawns by scattering grass seed when the real need is for fertilizer.

NEW YORK 4-H YOUTH WINS EASTERN U. S. TRACTOR TITLE



John White, (left), 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth White of Penn Yan, N. Y., New York's 1954 4-H tractor driving champion, is shown receiving trophy from Governor Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia after winning first place in the Eastern U. S. 4-H Tractor Operators' Contest held September 25 at the Atlantic Rural Exposition in Richmond, Va. John finished on top in competition against winners from other east coast, southern and midwestern states who participated in the contest sponsored by the agricultural extension services, American Oil Company and the Virginia Farm Equipment Association.

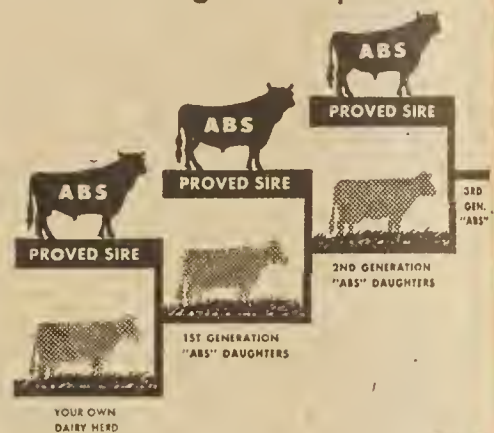
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Finger Lakes Proved Sire Service, Ithaca, N. Y., 9208, Ed Vickerman.

Northern Vermont Proved Sire Service, 25 Lakeview Terrace, St. Albans, Vermont, 886, A. Raymond Benson; Wolcott, Vermont, phone Tucker 87564, Shirley Benson; Garden St., Charlestown, N. H., phone Valley 6-3959, John R. Baker; Bridgewater Corners, Vermont, phone Orchard 2-2182, Ernest Earle; R. 3, St. Albans, Vermont, 839W5, Raymond Teague.

Seneca Co-op Cattle Breeders' Assoc., Inc., Interlaken, N. Y., 117; Seneca Falls, N. Y., 572.
Sullivan Proved Sire Service, Jeffersonville, N. Y., 111.

Upstate Proved Sire Service, Pulaski, N. Y., 355; Ellisburg, N. Y., phone Belleville 4-2931; Durhamville, N. Y., 1494; Central Square, N. Y., phone Normandy 8420; Rensselaer Falls, N. Y., phone Canton 3041; Chaumont, N. Y., 24; Constable, N. Y., phone Malone 548; North Bangor, N. Y., phone Malone 2030.

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AMERICA'S LARGEST AND FASTEST GROWING ARTIFICIAL BREEDING SERVICE . . . BEST BY EVERY TEST

A 40TH ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from Page 1)

needs of the country. Because the farmers were so determined, many of those strikes resulted in better prices. The dairy and poultry feed situation began to improve because farmers demanded more and because they backed their demands with cooperative purchasing organizations.

All of these changes increased the need for better farm credit. Up to 1916 or thereabouts, when John and Mary started farming all they needed was a little furniture, often contributed by their parents, a team of horses, a plow, a drag, mowing machine, and a lumber wagon with a buggy thrown in for good measure.

The young couple usually rented a farm, and the landlord often furnished the stock. But with the coming of a new day in agriculture these economics were changed. For generations it had been difficult, often impossible, for the farmers of America to get on fair terms with the credit and finances necessary to carry on their business. For example, interest rates ranged anywhere from 6 per cent to more than twice that. This credit need grew more and more acute as farmers went out of the horse and buggy days into the use of power and equipment that their grandfathers never dreamed of.

Because farming had become a business, capital was needed. But capital was not easily had. With many exceptions the commercial banks were slow to recognize the need. Too many farmers were made to feel that to get a loan

every cent of government debt, and are completely farmer-owned.

The Federal Land Bank of Springfield was one of the first of the twelve land banks in the United States to begin making farm mortgage loans. The system by which a farmer can obtain a land bank loan is fairly simple. He makes an application to the local farm loan association in his community, giving full information as to his credit and financial situation. Knowing the borrower, naturally the local association is far better able to pass on a loan than can someone at a distance. Not only does the local board of directors indicate what they think of each applicant, but if the loan is finally closed, the association has to back its judgment by agreeing that any loss will be shared equally by the association and the Land Bank.

Each farmer who obtains a loan buys stock of the local farm loan association to the extent of \$5 a share for each \$100 borrowed. The association buys an equal amount of stock in the Land Bank. As a stockholder, the farmer borrower is a member of his association, has voting rights in election of directors and other matters, and if there are any, he receives dividends on his stock. In the last 11 years, Springfield Land Bank has paid \$2,634,000 in dividends to associations in the eight states. Holding some for reserves, associations passed the rest on to member-stockholders.

The Land Bank does not loan government money. Funds for loans are obtained by sale of Land Bank bonds to private investors on regular investment markets. These bonds are backed by mortgage loans pledged by the Land Bank. The Land Bank System pays its own way, and the need for it is shown by its tremendous growth both nationally and in District No. 1 here in the Northeast. Nationally farmers obtained 60,600 land bank loans for \$513,000,000 through their local farm loan associations during the year. This was 3,600 more loans and 27½% more money than in the previous year. The latest figures I have (for June, 1956) show that there are 47 national farm loan associations in District No. 1—New England, New York, and New Jersey. At the beginning of this year there were 22,862 farm mortgages, for a total of \$74,481,000. In the year 1955 alone, 2,251 loans were made, totaling in round numbers \$13,000,000.

Now get this: loans made in our own Northeast by the Federal Land Bank from 1917 through 1955 totaled \$251,500,000 on 72,703 northeastern farms.

These figures tell the story. Farmers have up to 33 years to pay their loans, and the interest rate is only 4½%. Use your imagination for a moment and think of the peace and happiness that came to these more than 72,000 farmers who obtained long-time mortgage loans from the Federal Land Bank. And most of these farmers have paid back their loans and own their farms. Multiply the number of farm families and the money involved by all the twelve Land Bank districts and you will get some idea of what the Federal Land Bank has meant to American farmers.

Of course the Federal Land Bank is only part of the farm credit story. Tremendous services have been rendered also—under later Acts of Congress—by the Production Credit Corporation and associations, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, and the Bank for Cooperatives. But that is another story.

No organization, institution or cooperative is greater than its leadership. Early in the history of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, in 1919 to be exact, a young farmer from Delhi, New York, 32 years old, E. H. Thom-

(Continued on Page 23)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
People need work almost as badly as they need food; without it they're devoured by restlessness and discontent.—John Luther

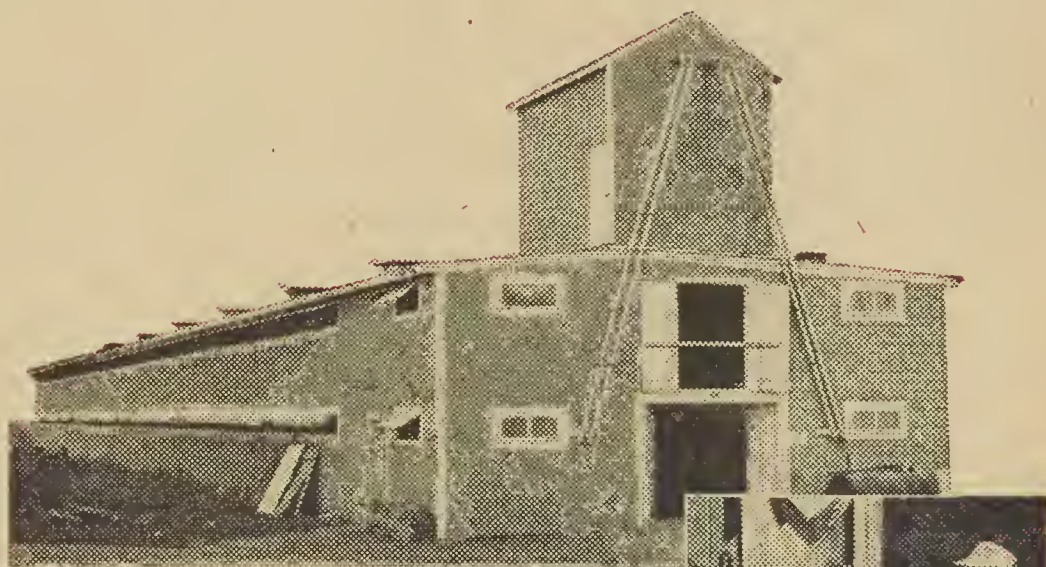
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
They had to enter a commercial bank with cap in hand and practically on knended knee. Much of the time they didn't get the loans, either. Bank officials were not too much to blame for this situation, because most of them then had little knowledge of agriculture and of the changes that were taking place in farming. They did not understand that farming is a long time business, and that farm mortgages have to be amortized or paid off over a long period of years. No farmer can be expected to pay for a farm on the same short-time credit situation that a bank-uses in making loans to other people. In a few short years the capital needs of a farmer jumped from a few hundred dollars to thousands of dollars. Today it takes an investment of from \$20,000 to \$25,000 just to mechanize and stock a farm. For example, to get a crop of potatoes into the ground on a commercial scale now takes hundreds and even thousands of dollars. It requires an investment in seed, fertilizer, equipment and labor, all of which require credit on a scale our fathers couldn't imagine.

As a result of this changing situation in farm finances, the Farm Loan Act was passed by Congress in 1916. Under its provisions, the United States was divided into twelve farm credit districts, with a federal land bank in each district.

Probably the most important provision of the Farm Loan Act was for a national farm loan association in most of the farm communities in the country, with local offices and representatives. This made it possible for the farmers themselves eventually to own and dictate most of the policies concerning their own credit needs.

Although the farm loan associations were government-financed to get them started, the farm loan associations of the entire country have now paid off

300,000 WIRTHMORE-FED BROILERS Pay Off for Ivan Roy



Broiler house at Fairfield, Me.

Five years ago, Ivan Roy switched from another feed to Wirthmore. Today, 20 flocks and 300,000 birds later, Ivan has proved to himself that the combination of good management and Wirthmore's top quality feeds pays off in better profits.

He knows that Wirthmore research gives him constantly better feeding results — proved by his most recent 16,000 bird lot at 3.79 lbs. average weight and 2.59 conversion.

He knows that Wirthmore service can help him get healthy flocks and save labor — proved by livability averaging better than 98% on his last 4 flocks and the convenience of his Wirthmore bulk feed delivery service.

Throughout the entire Northeast, poultrymen who use Wirthmore feeds and take advantage of Wirthmore service are getting results like Ivan Roy's.

What are you waiting for?



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BABCOCK'S

Healthy Chick News

NOVEMBER 1956



**Babcock—
Poor Economist:**

Last winter at a Syracuse, N. Y. poultry meeting I predicted the price of large nearby whites at New York at 72¢ by September 15, 1956. Well they were 56¢! I guess I better go back to cleaning dropping boards!

Timely Hen House Tips: Clean water troughs and fountains at least once a day. This is not to prevent disease. It is to encourage water consumption. Sure, a chicken will drink out of a mud-puddle. That tastes good. But water out of a slimy, stinking fountain doesn't taste good. I've seen clean fountains jump production 20% in three weeks time. If you debeak your birds be sure the water is at least two or three inches deep in the fountain and easy to get at.

Babcock Bessies
America's Really Fine Strain Cross Market Egg Producer.
Babcock Bessies Will Do These Three Things for You:

1. Produce Fancy Table Eggs at Low Cost. Many of our Bessie customers are housing more layers than they paid for as day-old chicks. We pack 104 pullets to the box and sexing accuracy averages over 99%. This cuts your chick costs per dozen eggs laid. Babcock Bessies produce at a high rate of lay for 12 to 15 months and are good second year layers. High rate of lay cuts feed cost, labor cost, chick cost and overhead cost per dozen eggs produced.

2. Produce Large Fancy Chalk White Eggs That Top the Market. Babcock Bessies come into large eggs fast. A pullet might just as well lay a large egg that tops the market while she's at it. Since these Bessies lay at such a high rate of speed they don't eventually get into those over-large eggs that you don't get paid for.

3. Bessies Will Average About 4.3 to 4.5 lbs. When You Sell Them as Fowls. This is just the right size Leghorn. She can lay a lot of large eggs for a long time without going to pieces. She is small enough to give you good feed efficiency and yet she's not a pony type bird that meat buyers won't buy when you finally sell her off as an old hen.

I really feel the Babcock Bessie is the layer for you and we sure would like to sell you Babcock Bessies. Please send for our catalog and prices today.

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Maurice C. Babcock

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650-16	9.95	760-15	11.95
670-15	9.95	800-15	12.95

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KEEPING UP -- EGG PRODUCTION

By LOUIS M. HURD

AS THE days grow shorter and the weather cooler, some poultrymen have difficulty in maintaining a high level of egg production, particularly if the pullet flock has been laying for some months. Sometimes a slump occurs for no apparent reason. The smart caretaker always keeps a watchful eye on the flock and checks all the practices that might be responsible for it, at the first sign of a slump, using a procedure much the same as a good mechanic follows in hunting down the trouble in a car. He checks off the various things one by one.

One of the things that needs watching is the feeding program. Have there been any important changes in feeding, such as kind of mash or grain fed, time of feeding, quantity of feed or caretaker? Is there enough mash feeding space? The minimum allowance where both mash and grain are fed is 3 five-foot trough mash feeders for each 100 birds. If automatic feeders are used, from 16 to 20 linear feet of trough space should be allowed. To avoid wastage, the individual mash feeders should not be filled more than two-thirds full. Allow 1 foot of trough space for grit and 2 feet for oyster shell or calcium grit.

Should Gain Weight

It is well to remember that after pullets begin to lay, it is normal for them to gain weight during the next six or eight months after they start laying if the feeding program is right. Leghorns should gain about three-fourths to one pound and heavy breeds from one to one and a half pounds. If they do not take on this additional weight, it usually means a drop in production and a partial molt. Checking the weight of a few banded birds is one way to keep track of their condition.

Of course, size of bird, rate of production, energy content of the feed and weather conditions have a bearing on the amount of feed the birds will eat. It is well to remember that whatever method of feeding is followed, a sufficient daily intake of feed is more important than the exact proportion of grain and mash consumed. The experienced feeder knows that a drop of only 1/4 of an ounce of feed per bird a day, if continued, will result in a drop in egg production within a few days. The feeder in such a situation must try to speed up the intake with extra pellets or other means.

The following table gives the approximate amounts of a well balanced feed 100 layers should eat to maintain a certain level of production when there is no loss of feed due to wastage and no feed is consumed by rats.

Feed Consumption Guide			
Pounds Feed Per 100 Hens Daily			
Per Cent Production	Meat Strains Heavies	Production Strains Heavies	Leghorns
0	27	24	21
10	28	25	22
20	29	26	23
30	30	27	24
40	31	28	25
50	32	29	26
60	33	30	27
70	34	31	28
80	35	32	29
90	36	33	30

The feeding of pellets may help in maintaining production when it approaches a high level.

An adequate supply of water is a necessary item in a feeding program. Egg production is affected rapidly in 24

hours or less, if the supply fails. Where water is not supplied automatically, it is necessary to provide two 14 quart water pails, or two 5 gallon reservoir type fountains for each 100 birds and see that the supply is not used up. With an automatic supply, provide one 15 inch pan and float for each 200 birds, or one Johnson cup, or one foot of water trough for each 100 birds.

The regular and maximum use of artificial illumination is very important in controlling production. Fourteen hours of artificial light is maximum! Light is just as important with the modern flock as it was some years ago, but be sure to keep the bulbs dusted off and be regular in its use.

Control Parasites

It is a good practice to examine birds for lice. A heavy infestation can be a drag on production. Work at the Alabama Exp. Station in 1949 showed that hens raised free of lice averaged to lay 11% better than those having lice. One of the best control measures for lice is a mixture of one part 20%

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

No one has yet been able to perform the feat of keeping the mouth and the mind open at the same time.

—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

lindane emulsion to 79 parts of water sprayed on the roosting areas two times, 10 days apart. Mites are another pest, worse than lice. If you find them, spray all parts of the house with a mixture of 6 1/2 pints of 25% D.D.T. emulsion to 5 gallons of water.

Cannibalism may start in the laying flock following cases of prolapsus, or when the vent of a normal hen is red and prominent just after laying. Once started, it spreads through the flock. Many birds may be lost and production interfered with. Some poultrymen do not wait for it to develop if they have had this trouble in other years, but debeak their birds as they are housed for the winter. This is done by removing 1/4 to 1/3 of the upper beak, usually with a special electrically heated knife which cauterizes the cut. Debeaking has proved to be the most satisfactory way of controlling this vice. Tests at Cornell University have shown that debeaking does not interfere with their eating grain too much, especially if it is fed on top of the mash. Debeaking does not check production if it is done when the birds are in full lay.

Poor ventilation which makes the pen damp, cold, and uncomfortable may help to check egg production. Make sure your ventilating system works. A good system will help to keep the litter dry. A built-up litter makes the floor more comfortable.

Frequently diseases such as Newcastle, bronchitis, worms, cholera, and others may be responsible for lowered production. The best plan when production is not satisfactory and you are suspicious that something is wrong is to take 4 or 5 typical specimens to a reliable laboratory for diagnosis. Don't wait. Find out what the trouble is and the way to control it before it becomes serious. Most States have free diagnostic service.

With the small margin of profit per bird today it is very important to be constantly on the alert to avoid troubles as much as possible if a poultryman is to make any money.

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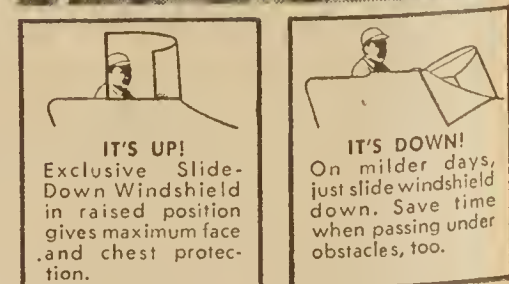
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On milder days, just slide windshield down. Save time when passing under obstacles, too.

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The Candor School Fair

THE ANNUAL Candor, N. Y. school fair held on the school grounds on Friday, September 28, 1956 was highly successful. Even though an early frost had damaged many gardens and a "bug" had depleted the school population, the fair must be considered one of the best.

One hundred eighty-nine boys and girls exhibited three hundred eighty-three articles in the six departments of the fair. Each winner was awarded a ribbon for each of the four places and later, the prize winners will receive cash awards based on a point system. The money is donated by local merchants.

In the dairy department, Rose Marie Goodrich, a junior "vo-ag" student won the Grand Champion Holstein Trophy with her three year old heifer. Robert Barden, a senior "ag" student was runner-up. Donald Strong repeated for the second year in winning the FFA showmanship trophy. Bob Barden was also awarded the NYABC Trophy for the best artificially sired animal. Other dairy winners were: Senior calf, James Bolton; Two Year Old Heifer, Jack Andrews.

In the poultry department, a brother and sister, James and Elaine Bolton won Best Hen and Best Rooster honors respectively. This is the second year James had won this honor.

In the vegetable department, Lila Mae Roberts was top winner with five firsts, three seconds, and two fourths. Following closely behind were Dawn Guggenheim, Donna Roberts and Regina Zamoiski.

In the homemaking department Patricia Hover was the top winner with seven firsts and three seconds. Other winners were Sandra Haag, 4 firsts, 4 seconds; Lila Mae Roberts, 6 firsts, 1 second; Donna Roberts, 5 firsts, 1 second; and Gail Austin, 3 firsts, 3 seconds.

Winners in the flower show, Lila Mae Roberts, 7 firsts, 3 seconds, 3 thirds; Nancy Strong, 1 first, 4 seconds, 1

third; Duane Wolfe, 4 firsts; Patricia Hover, 3 firsts, 1 fourth.

In the handicraft competition, Ken Luciani was the big winner with 2 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third and 1 fourth. Following Ken were, Betty Jane Wilcox, three firsts; Lila Mae Roberts, 1 first, three seconds and James Lord with a first, second and third place ribbon.

In the tractor operators contest were the following winners, 14-16 years of age, Wayne Pruitt and William Barton, tie for first; Ralph Van Etten, second; Anfinn Aagaard, third; James Blow, fourth; 17-19 years of age, Emil Schumacker and Donald Strong, tie for first; Mervin Hammond, second; La Verne Smith, third.

Lila Mae Roberts, Donald Strong and Robert Barden were judged the Grand Champion showmen of the fair and each will be awarded a trip to summer camp, donated by the Candor Future Farmer Chapter.

— A. A. —

COOPERATIVE COUNCIL MEETS

DELEGATES from all parts of New York State attended the 8th Annual Meeting of the New York State Council of Farmer Cooperatives, Inc., held Friday and Saturday, October 5-6, at Bibbins Hall in Ithaca.

At a business meeting held Friday morning, members of the Council approved new by-laws providing for membership from four groups: milk marketing cooperatives, purchasing cooperatives, general marketing cooperatives; and other purpose cooperatives.

They re-elected for three year terms Fred Snyder, Churchville, Genesee Valley Cooperatives; B. J. H. Rikert, Syracuse, New York State Guernsey Breeders' Co-op; Paul Taber, Ithaca, G.L.F.; Harold A. Merrell, Finger Lakes Honey Producers, Groton; Charles Riley, Farmers' Production Credit Association of Syracuse; Harold L. Creal, Homer, New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative; and Edward L. Kent, Andover, New York Certified Seed Growers' Cooperative Association.

Newly elected to the board for a three year term was R. V. Hemming of Ithaca, General Manager of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative; and for a two year term George Lamb, Westfield, National Grape Cooperative.

Meeting for an early morning breakfast Saturday, directors elected Rikert as President; Creal, vice-president; Taber, treasurer; and Dr. Kendall S. Carpenter of Ithaca as Secretary.

— A. A. —

STATE FARM BUREAU MEETS NOVEMBER 11-13

A panel discussion on the future of the dairy industry in New York State promises to be a highlight of the 47th annual convention of the New York Farm Bureau at Syracuse Nov. 11-13. Dr. Everett Case, president of Colgate University and chairman of the "Case Committee," will be moderator and the panel will be composed of the heads of the four major milk cooperatives in the state.

Panel members will be: Stanley Benham, president, Dairymen's League; J. T. Cribbs, president, Eastern Milk Producers; James Young, president, Metropolitan Bargaining Agency. The Mutual Federation will be represented, probably by Dr. K. A. Shaul, president. The panel discussion will be at 8 p.m., Nov. 12, with a question and answer period following.

Important issues expected to be discussed during the three-day session include: Sales taxes; Should farmers spend more for milk promotion? Control of trespassing; Quotas on farm-fed wheat; Child labor; Equal assessment of farm and non-farm rural homes; and weight limits for farm truck licenses.



Morton T-M Salt puts extra "gold" in your milk check

TRACE Morton MINERALIZED Salt for more milk, husky calf crop

ONLY a few extra hundredweights of milk per year will bring in enough to pay for about a ton of T-M Salt. Therefore, it is livestock insurance that costs you *practically nothing!*

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The cost of Morton Trace Mineralized Salt over ordinary salt is less than 1¢ per animal per week. Feed it free choice, even if you feed a major mineral supplement. *You know they need it. They know how much.*

Always order Morton T-M Salt. It is the only kind you should use.



Less than ¾¢ more



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Less than 1¢ more



Less than ¼¢ more

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At your feed dealer's—bags or blocks.

CAKE CONTEST FINALS

AS WE GO to press, the big chocolate cake contest sponsored jointly by American Agriculturist and the New York State Grange is drawing to an exciting close. At State Grange annual session in Buffalo this week, county winners are competing for a lot of valuable prizes and the title of champion chocolate cake maker. The story of who wins the contest will be published in our December 1 issue, with pictures of winners and their prizes.

In the meantime, here are seven more county winners. They include one Grange brother, Charles Edwards, RFD, Mayfield, of whom his Pomona Service & Hospitality Committee chairman, Mrs. Lena Ortell, writes: "He is our County Deputy and very interested in all Grange projects. He enjoys getting into games and is a good sport." These seven Pomona winners complete the list of 53 county champions who are taking part in the finals this week:

POMONA WINNERS

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNERS
Chautauqua	South Harmony	Mrs. Bertil Lundgren
Chenango	Otsenango	Miss Hazel Haight
Fulton	Mayfield	Charles Edwards
Ontario	Bristol Valley	Mrs. Harry M. Wright
Orleans	Transit	Mrs. Ruth Kast
Rensselaer	Taconic Valley	Mrs. Clement Farnik
Steuben	North Urbana	Mrs. Eldora Decker



Mrs. Margaret Karl
Cattaraugus County
winner



Mrs. Harry M. Wright
Ontario County winner

with AA Advertisers



Dr. Kendall L. Dolge, formerly on the staff of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Connecticut, has joined the research staff of Wirthmore Feeds.

There must be some reason for the increased use of aluminum roofing and siding on farm buildings. If you would like to know the reason, write for a copy of the booklet giving the merits and benefits. Address your postcard to ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, Agricultural Section, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

G. L. F. calf starter is now available in 50 lb. paper bags as well as in 100 lb. burlap bags. G. L. F. starter contains aureomycin to prevent scours and increase efficiency.

If you have wood on your farm and are considering burning it, pick up your October 20 issue of American Agriculturist. On page 30 you will find an advertisement of ASHLEY WOOD HEATERS; on page 44 an advertisement of SAM DANIELS COMPANY of Hartford, Vermont; and on page 45 the Duo-therm, made by MOTOR WHEEL CORP., Lansing, Michigan.

It is well-known that thousands of farmers like to hunt. For 25¢ you can get a valuable booklet from the ITHACA GUN COMPANY, Dept. 14, Ithaca, N. Y. The booklet gives information on shooting and the Ithaca Featherweight Repeater.

The NEW IDEA FARM EQUIPMENT CO., at Coldwater, Ohio reports that in 1955 official contests, New Idea corn pickers averaged 17% less corn loss than the average loss of other pickers.

Interest in wood burning stoves and furnaces have increased. This is partly due to the speed of cutting wood with chain saws, many of which are advertised in American Agriculturist, and partly to the improvements in wood burning stoves and furnaces. Chain saws advertised in American Agriculturist are: HOME; LITE, MC CULLOUGH, AND LOMBARD GOVERNOR.

A new bulletin, "Automation comes to the Dairy Farm" is yours for the asking from the PERFECTION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 136-A S. State St., Belvidere, Ill. It gives information on a new milking machine lid that automatically shuts off milking in each quarter when the milk flow stops.

HESS & CLARK, INC., Ashland, Ohio, has recently announced a new remedy for coccidiosis called bifuran. This is a special combination of two nitrofurans and is not only effective in treating coccidiosis, but has also improved feed conversion and maintained broiler growth while fighting off secondary infection.

An economical, pre-cut farm building has been developed by the ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, 1501 Alcoa Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa. Designed originally as a poultry house, it is adaptable to many uses. For further information, write BOND BROTHERS, INC., 590 Starks Bldg., Louisville 2, Ky.

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 count as 12 words. Minimum \$1.50. Blind Box Number \$1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514 ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in earload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative has top markets for Dairy Replacements. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers. Regular sales at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Tuesdays; Bulville, Greene, Wednesdays; Bath, Oneonta, Thursdays.

REGISTERED Ayrshire Heifer calves, sired by Greenrange 5th Extra polled bull, \$25.00—up. Also Border Collie Pups. Leslie Day, Fly Creek, New York.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE: 15 large, registered Holsteins, due September and October with first calves. One of the best producing herds in County. Certified, accredited, classified. Loneragan Brothers, Homer, New York.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers Write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

IMMEDIATE Dispersal of entire herd of registered Aberdeen Angus Cattle with calves by side. Also many heifers and steers. Don't miss this unusual opportunity to purchase this select going herd. Priced to sell quickly! Phone Fort Ann, New York, 4910. Mr. Fayette Evans. Come and see them!

FOR SALE: Purebred Angus cows, some with calves at side, a few at beef prices. Fan Ling Farms, Hamilton, New York

HEREFORDS

THIS IS an ideal time to start a beef cattle herd. A good way to start is to purchase Registered Hereford heifer calves, either polled or horned, from members of the New York Hereford Breeders' Association. Write for Directory and information: Hereford Association, 21 Wing Hall, Ithaca, New York.

REDUCING Hereford Herd. Two horned cows, balance polled. With or without calves. Will Perry, Sup't Cantitoe Corners, Katonah, New York.

WANTED: Purebred, polled, Hereford service bull. Paul Ott, Smithville Flats, New York.

FOR SALE: Fifteen purebred Hereford cows, two to six years old. C. W. Skeele, DeRuyter, N. Y. SEVEN grade Hereford cows. One polled purebred. All Dominos. Five calves included. Registered polled bull. Grandson Trumode Domino 100th. Gentle. All in excellent condition. Francis H. Bucher, Little Genesee, New York.

SHEEP

10 REGISTERED Shropshire ewes, one and two years. \$30.00. Bred free. Russell Luce, Grotón, New York. 408M2.

BREEDING Flock—registered Karakuls. Limited number. Priced to sell. J-K Stock Farm, Boscawen, New Hampshire.

CORRIEDALE Sheep — Increase your incentive payments with Corriedales. Assure your future profits now. Buy New York State Corriedales. Rams and ewes available. For list write Fred C. Tilton, Secretary, New York State Corriedale Ass'n., Holcomb, New York.

FOR SALE: One Columbia Ram and twenty Corriedale Ewes. C. W. Skeele, DeRuyter, N. Y. REGISTERED Suffolk rams for breeding. Yvonne Vanderhoff, Elmira, New York. RD1. Phone 2-1048.

SWINE

REGISTERED or unregistered Yorkshire pigs. Glenn Giffin, Russell New York.

WANTED: Suckling pigs, \$5 up. Casale Bros., Slaughterers, 1660 Taylor Ave., Utica, New York. Phones—Utica 2-1091—27609.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS

MARKET your livestock through Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top markets for all livestock. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers for Dairy Replacements. Stockyards at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Bulville, Greene, Bath, Oneonta. Ask your neighbor about Empire: it's a good place to do business

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherds: Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York.

GERMAN Shepherds. No white breeding. Champion bloodlines. Protect your children with a guard and companion. The dog of today. E. A. Foote, Unionville, New York. Phone Port Jervis 33861

AIREDALE pups. A.K.C. litter registered, males \$25.00, females \$20.00. Stanley Smith, Monmouth, Maine.

COLLIE Puppies, registered, excellent quality. Friendly, affectionate, reasonable. Carlu Collies, South Vernon, Mass.

COLLIE Shepherd crossbred pups. 2 months old. Sire purebred Collie. Dam, purebred English Shepherd. Stock dog strain. Worth \$25.00, reduced to \$10.00. Black, white, tan males and females. Tan and white males and females. Ship anywhere. Ralph H. Carver, West Leyden, New York.

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SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm, Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281

BABY Chicks \$5.75—100 C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at Hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4, Penna

BABY CHICKS all heavies \$7.00 per 100 \$13.00 per 200. Plus postage. Will ship COD at once. Kline's Poultry, Strausstown Pennsylvania.

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POULTRY RAISERS—Bargain rates for America's leading poultry magazine, 48 months only \$1.00. Trial offer 9 months 25c. Every issue packed with raising helps. Problems answered. Subscribe Today! Poultry Tribune, Dept. 10, Mount Morris, Illinois.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Poultry ecan. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms Wallace H Rich & Son, Hobart New York.

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WELDERS 110 Volts—1/4" metal \$6.95 plus 50c postage. 1/2" metal \$21.95 F. O. B. Complete ready to use. Essay Mfg. Co., Dept. H, Quincy 69, Mass.

CANVAS COVERS—Tarpaulins . . . Save—Direct from Factory to you. Double stitched, reinforced with leather. Finished size 6-9 x 8-8, \$5.04; 7-9 x 11-8, \$7.78; 11-8 x 13-8, \$13.44 FOB Factory. Write for complete list of Sizes and Samples. Our 60th year. Eureka Tent & Awning Co., Inc. Binghamton, New York.

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GUARANTEED Silo-Matie silo unloaders—also auger bunk feeders—feeds up to 300 head in 20 minutes automatically. Wet, hard packed or frozen silage no problem. 30 days free trial. Low cost. Write Railco Co., Inc., Plainfield, Illinois

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LOOKING For a Real Bargain? Check these used equipment buys from Casellini-Venable Corp., your Caterpillar Dealer! Cat D7 Tractor, 3T series w/LPC Hyd. straight dozer and canopy top. Certified Buy, Cat D6-60" Tractor, 8U series, 1952 w/Hyd. bulldozer, special as is price. Cat D2-50" Tractor with Hyster winch only. A very good Certified Buy at \$3350. Cat D4-44" Tractor, 5T series w/La Plante Choate bulldozer and Hyster winch. As is, \$2500. International TD-14 with Isaacson Hyd. bulldozer, good condition. Buy & Try, only \$4500. Terratrac GT-25 tractor only, new 1951, very good condition, ready to go. Reduced as is price, \$800. Cat D318 power unit with extended base, outboard bearing, new 1954, excellent condition. Bonded Buy, Caterpillar D8800 power unit, outboard bearing, base, very good, \$2900. Many other good buys in motor graders, power units, electric sets, etc. Contact us for your needs! Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vermont. Tel. GR6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.

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PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Nov. 17 Issue.....Closes Nov. 2
Dec. 1 Issue.....Closes Nov. 16
Dec. 15 Issue.....Closes Nov. 30
Jan. 5 Issue.....Closes Dec. 21

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GENERAL farmer (married man) for barn and field work. Good pay, modern house and farm produce offered. Crystal Springs Farm, Pleasant Grove, New Jersey. Prescott 7-4737.

MEN WANTED For Large Dairy Farm. Steady year-round employment. Furnished houses for married men and boarding house for single men. Top wages paid. Automatic increases. Garelick Brothers Farms, Inc., Franklin, Mass. Telephone Franklin 419, after 5:30 P. M. Woonsocket, R. Poplar 9-7996.

BIG MONEY Daily: Two minute demonstration makes easy sale. Demonstrate and sell Campbell's Gro-Green with Dietene Fertilizer and all frozen solutions. Only company manufacturing all formulas for all fertilizer needs. Est. 1928. Free sample and demonstrating kit free. Full or part time. Campbell Company, Rochelle 220, Ill.

MARRIED MAN—Dependable, all around farmhand, willing to milk fluctuating dairy in a dealer herd in Central New York. Other help have been with us five years. Prefer man who desires permanence and security. Write stating experience, age, size family, when available. B. J. Edinger & Sons, c/o Murlyn Edinger, Tully, N. Y., RD 1.

CLEAN Windows without mess. Strange "dry cleaning-cloth. Replaces liquids. Windows gleam. Samples sent on trial. Kristee Co., Dept. 104, Akron 8, Ohio.

WANTED, single poultryman Permanent job care layers. Room and board. State age, experience. A Gessner, Hampton Bays, L. I., N. Y.

MARRIED man for general dairy farm located central New York. Opportunity for advancement. References required. Partridge Hill, Farm, Box AA, Barneveld, New York.

HOUSEMOTHER'S assistant and a dietitian to teach teen-age girls housekeeping and cooking. School is located outside Philadelphia. Resident positions with social security and other benefits. Sleighton Farm School, Darling, Pennsylvania.

SEVERAL nationally advertised farm equipment lines available as supplement to your present lines if you call upon New England Dealers. Write Box 514-GH, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York, giving particulars and when available for interview.

ECONOMIST to do farm labor market analysis in Rochester Area. Must have bachelor's degree and four years experience in economic research or socio-economic research, or similar combination of education and experience. Immediate opening. Starting salary \$5,390. Five annual raises to \$6,620. Write Recruitment Office, State Department of Civil Service, Albany, New York.

CEDAR POSTS

50,000 CEDAR POSTS and rails, best quality, price list on application. Deliver anywhere W. Martin, Plainfield, Vermont.

CEDAR POLES for pole barns. Penta treated for durability, 5 ft. electric fence stakes pointed for driving 15 cents each at yard. Truck load deliveries. Telephone 683121 or write for prices of posts and poles. Murray Snell, Northeast Town line Road, Marcellus, New York.

WANTED TO BUY

HORSETAIL Hair Wanted: Will pay cash, small or large quantities. Handy Trading Company of America 1010 1/2 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

HIGHER prices paid for United States coins. Dr. Stewart Gay Monticello, New York.
\$4,000.00 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel. Uncirculated Dollars 1804 to 1839, 1s93-S, 1895-P, 1903-O pay \$100.00—\$5,000.00 (certain dates)—small cents before 1915,—\$325.00; dimes before 1917,—\$2,000.00; quarters before 1924,—\$1,000.00; half dollars before 1905,—\$1,000.00; 2c pieces,—\$70.00; 3c pieces,—\$90.00; half dimes—\$500.00. Hundreds of others worth \$10.00—\$1,000.00. Canadian coins,—1921—5c silver—\$50.00, 1889—dimes,—\$25.00, 1875 quarters—\$50.00, 1921—50c—\$200.00. Wanted—20c pieces, gold coins, paper money, etc. Our large illustrated guarantee buying—selling catalogue, giving complete all coin information—send \$1.00 Purchase catalogue before sending coins. Worthycoin Corporation, leaders Numismatic Quotations (K-217-C) Boston 8, Massachusetts.

WOMEN'S INTEREST

WHOLESALE name brand gift, appliance catalogue. Big discounts, free delivery, and double S&H Green Stamps with all purchases. Send \$1 refundable. Akron Distributors, 12 Cedar, Akron, New York.

PSORIASIS Sufferers: Discouraged? Write for free important information today! Pixael Co. Box 3583RA, Cleveland 18, Ohio.

SELL LADIES' hand loomed 100% nylon bags for church and grange projects. Fast seller—good commission. Write: Josephine E. Garreau, P. O. Box 514, Gallinburg, Tennessee.

QUIET PIECES! Beautiful Colors! 1 1/2 lbs., \$1.00; 3 1/2 lbs., \$2.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Ward, 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Mass.

TAKE LARKIN Orders. Generous rewards. Free gifts. Write for catalog. Larkin Co., Dept. P, Buffalo 10, New York

LADIES don't climb on chairs and stools to reach those articles on your high pantry shelves. Get my easy reach item, only 50 cents postpaid. Benj M. Lincoln, Columbia Connecticut.

SELL LADIES' fancy leather mittens. Zipper purse attached. Five pairs—five dollars. Retail \$1.50. Return mittens within ten days—money refunded. Hartin's Mittens, Gloversville, New York

SELL NYLONS, neckties, socks, rugs, handbags. Money-makers Simms, Warwick, N. Y.

FREE—Big new wholesale catalog! Up to 50% saving for you, family, friends on national known gifts, jewelry, toys, appliances, Christmas cards, etc. Also make money selling part time. Write: Evergreen Studios, Box 846-AY, Chicago 42, Illinois.

UNION LOOMS for profitable weaving. Weave rugs at home for neighbors on \$69.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Crafts Co., Adams St., Boonville, New York.

HOME MADE Aprons, bib aprons, SML, \$1.4 each. Half aprons, \$1.00 each. Dolls' dresses, clothespin bags, \$1.25. Money back guaranteed. Betty K. Gifts, 177 New Britain Ave., Hartford Connecticut.

Modern farm living takes
more
water



Jacuzzi

"AUTOMATIC
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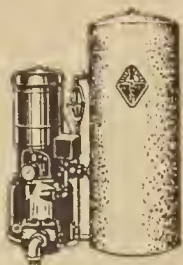
If you're putting
up with an in-
efficient, unde-
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completely auto-
matic Jacuzzi jet water system.

Jacuzzi's rugged new jets are
designed to modernize your liv-
ing by delivering up to 35%
more pressure and 20% more
water than other pumps their
size.

And what's more, a new Ja-
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right away. Won't pump air
while power bills soar. Won't
lose prime even on wells to
400 feet. No moving parts be-
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Don't settle for less!

FREE bulletins

Mail coupon for full details.



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BUY JACUZZI

JACUZZI Bros. Inc.

Upper Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Please send free bulletins and name of my nearest
Jacuzzi dealer. Depth to water level at my place is
about _____ feet.

Name _____

Address _____

WOMEN'S INTEREST

RIBBON Remnants, Xmas or pastel, assorted
lengths, widths, 100 yards \$1.00 postpaid. Ribbon
Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

50% PROFIT Baking New Greaseless Doughnuts
in kitchen. Grocers buy daily. Free plans. George
Ray, 3605 South 15th, Minneapolis 7, Minnesota.

SWITCHES \$2—Baby Booties 50c. Eva Mack,
Union Springs, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUSINESS Cards \$2.98 per thousand, postpaid.
Inquiries invited. John C. McGrath, Feely Road,
Caledonia, New York.

LEATHER jackets renovated expertly, reason-
ably. Free circular. Dept. 64. Berlew Mfg. Co.,
Freeport, New York.

NO TRESPASSING. Hunting and Fishing Pro-
hibited, etc. Eight signs 9 x 12 weatherproofed
cloth, \$2.00. Thure Holm, Duxbury, Mass.

NO TRESPASSING Signs. Samples, Prices, Free.
Cassel, 65 Cottage Middletown, New York.

STEWART Clippers repaired. Large parts stock
assures prompt return. Blades sharpened, enclose
pic. Satisfaction guaranteed. James E. Wetter-
bahn, LaFargeville, New York.

CYPRESS stock tanks, round or rectangular.
Last a lifetime. Any size. Ideal storage for
water, molasses, brewers' grains, or what have
you. Shipped assembled or knocked down. We
manufacture here. Lawrence B. DuMond, Wal-
ton, New York.

CLIPPER Blades Sharpened. 24 hour service,
work guaranteed. Enclose \$1.00 per set. Clippers,
new blades and parts. Clippers repaired. Law-
rence B. DuMond, Walton, New York.

SAVE UP TO \$12. Yearly per cow on feed costs
with Chow-Chart! Durable plastic frame 9" x 5"
has aluminum clamp to fit any size stanchion
type; front holds changeable printed card for
production, breeding data. Back, facing feed al-
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Developed and tested by dairyman. You need
one Chow-Chart for each cow. Low as 75c each
postpaid, 21 or more. Free folder. Write Chow-
Chart, Box 742A, Bath, New York.

SEND TODAY for your boxed, all occasion or
your Christmas (21) cards. From \$1.45 and up.
Plus 30 cents postage. Send orders at once to
George Booker, 1335 John Street, Cincinnati 14,
Ohio.

MORE MONEY from farming? Write for the
Growmore Manual—a guide to better farming.
No obligation. Also ask about the Growmore
Sales Franchise, if interested in field seed sales
work. Gardner Seed Company, Inc., 51 Spencer
Street, Rochester 3, New York.

CHRISTMAS Special: Buiova, Benrus, Welbros
watches, etc. Save 25 to 50%. Box 521AA, Pea-
body, Mass.

CLUBS, Churches, Organizations. We mimeo-
graph programs, newsletters, announcements, etc.
dependable quick service. Complete price list on
request. Blatchley's, Monson, Mass.

BIG PROFITS raising earthworms. Complete
raising and marketing instructions 35c postpaid.
Also breeding stock. Elgan Enterprises, Box 127,
Berkimer, New York.

CATTLE BREEDERS' MEETINGS

DESIGNED to bring to interested
dairymen information and material
not available from usual sources is the
series of meetings known as the New
York Breeders' Institute, sponsored by
the New York Holstein-Friesian Assn.,
Inc., Ithaca. The 1956 Institute meet-
ings will be held in various locations
across the state the last week in No-
vember, with each meeting starting at
10:30 a.m.

Meetings are open to all dairymen,
regardless of breed affiliation. Two of
the three scheduled members are Mr.
Jack Fraser, owner of the famous Can-
adian Holstein breeding establishment,
Spring Farm, and breeder of such noted
animals as Spring Farm Juliette and
Spring Farm Fond Hope; and Prof.
J. G. (Jim) Hays, former dairy exten-
sion specialist at Michigan State Col-
lege. Mr. Fraser's topic is "Experience
and Advice to Young Breeders in De-
veloping a Purebred Herd." Prof. Hays
is expected to give his famous talk on
purebred breeding practices, illustrated
with his special True Type model cow.

The 1956 meetings are scheduled as
follows: Nov. 26 at Wyoming County
Community Center, Arcade; Nov. 27 at
Monroe County Agricultural Center,
Rochester; Nov. 28 at Belleville Central
School, Belleville, Jefferson County;
Nov. 29 at the Madison County Agri-
cultural Center, Morrisville; and Nov.
30 at New Paltz, Ulster County, Hu-
guenot Grange Hall.

Each meeting starts at 10:30 a.m.
and continues until 3:30 p.m., with an
hour for lunch. Final event of each day
is a panel discussion with the panel
consisting of the speakers and two or
three prominent dairymen from the
area in which the meeting is held.

Prof. Ray Albrectsen, Cornell Uni-
versity, is chairman of the Institute
Committee and is also chairman and
moderator of the meetings. Further
information may be obtained from

Prof. Albrectsen or from W. D. Brown,
Secy., New York Holstein-Friesian
Assn., Inc., Ithaca.

There is a registration charge of
\$1.00 per person to help defray the cost
of the meetings. All interested dairy-
men are cordially invited to attend the
meeting most convenient for them.

— A. A. —

COMING MEETINGS

Nov. 11-13 New York Farm Bureau
at Syracuse.

Nov. 14-21 National Grange at
Rochester.

Nov. 27 Annual meeting New York
State Dairy Boosters, Powers Hotel,
Rochester.

Nov. 27-28 Annual meeting New York
State Milk Distributors, Powers Hotel,
Rochester.

Nov. 22-30 Vegetable Growers Asso-
ciation of America 48th Annual meet-
ing at Grand Rapids, Mich.

(This advertisement is a correction of the date
appearing in the October 6, 1956 American Agri-
culturist, Page 23.)

Annual New York State

**Beef Cattle Breeders and
Feeders Improvement Project**

Caledonia, New York

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10th
(500 head)

Empire Market Stockyards, Caledonia,
New York

Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn steers and
heifers.

Carefully selected last spring's calves. All
calves inoculated against shipping fever.
Graded according to quality the day prior
to the sale. Inspection of cattle and grad-
ing demonstrations during the morning
of each sale day.

FOR FREE CATALOG WRITE TO SALE MGR.

Bob Watson, Clyde, N. Y.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE AND
FARM MACHINERY DISPERSAL

Monday, Nov. 5th — 10:30 A.M.

Sale at the farm, 1 mile north of Centerfield, N. Y. on
McCann Rd., (Just off Routes 5 & 20) 4 miles west of
Canandaigua, N. Y.

50 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 50

T.B. Accredited—Calfhood Vaccinated—Bangs Certified
Dispersing one of Ontario County's top DHIA Herds.
A herd founded on the blood of Prince Rupert Posch.
Featuring six daughters of Liberty Hill Carnation Ted
with records to 700 fat—2x. Several other 500-600 lb.
cows. This is a Fall freshening herd, all remaining
springers carrying service to NYABC bulls. Farm ma-
chinery to be sold at 10:30 A.M.

Cattle Sold in Tent—Catalogs at Ringside — Lunch
Available. — Edward W. Finnerty, Owner, Canandaigua,
New York.

HARRIS WILCOX, Sale Mgr. & Auct.
Bergen, N. Y. Phone: 146

Last Call! — Don't Miss!

Heaven Hill Reduction Sale

NOVEMBER 24, 1956

Pavilion Sales Barn, Lancaster,
Pennsylvania. 6 Miles East on
U. S. Route 30.

Selling 57 Registered Jerseys

Many Fresh Or Close Up

WESTERN NEW YORK REGIONAL
HOLSTEIN SALE

(Western New York-Livingston-Monroe-
Wyoming Co. Clubs)

Thursday, Nov. 8, 1956 — 12:30 P.M.

At the Erie Co. Fairgrounds — Hamburg, N. Y.

70 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 70

This is a consignment of Western New York's finest
fresh or close-up dairy cows and heifers; cows with
records up to 700 lbs. Fat on 2x daughters of such
top sires as Lauxmont Admiral Lucifer, Sir Bess
Ormsby Fobes Dean, Rosafe Centurian, Council Rock
Worthy Aristocrat and many others. Most of the cattle
are eligible for shipment into any state; mail bids
acceptable. Sale in Tent—Catalogs at Ringside—Lunch
Available. Glenn Lawrence, Chairman, Corfu, N. Y.

HARRIS WILCOX, Sale Mgr. & Auct.
Bergen, New York

At Your Herd's Service - - -
... FOR THE HEAVY BREEDING SEASON

- 200 technicians (one near your farm)
- headquarters staff of 60
- nearly 100 sires in active service
- service to all five dairy breeds and Angus

When you're making your plans for future herd produc-
tion, count on the convenience and proven service of sires
of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, through regu-
lar or Planned Mating Service. As the heavy breeding
season in most herds approaches, now's the time to be
sure you have the latest facts about NYABC service.

Today, call your local NYABC technician or write:

Box 528-A



ITHACA, N. Y.

Serving Dairy Cattle Herds in New York and Western Vermont Since 1940.

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

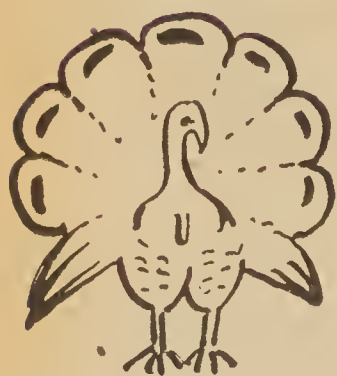
(Continued from Page 19)

son, was called to Springfield by the
board of directors to become the presi-
dent of the Federal Land Bank. "E.H.",
as he is affectionately known not only
in his own Northeast but throughout
America, was one of the great pioneers
of the new Farm Credit service. As
many a farmer will remember, the
years following the first world war
through the 20's, and especially through
the great depression of the 30's, were
turbulent ones. If farmers think they
have hard times now, they should re-
member the 30's. All of that time, under
the leadership of Ed Thomson, his able
assistants, and his board of directors,
the Land Bank was a Rock of Gibraltar
to thousands of northeastern farmers
facing financial disaster. During those
bad years, many and many a man had
reason to thank God for the sympat-
hetic understanding and actual help he
received from the Federal Land Bank
of Springfield and his own neighbors,
officers and directors of his national
farm loan association. Shortly after
"E.H.'s" retirement, "Hi" Munger be-
came president of all the Springfield
Farm Credit units. When "Hi" retired,
he was followed by the present presi-
dent, Myron Peabody.

Both nationally and in District No. 1
farmers have been fortunate in their
leadership. Our own Bill Myers, Dean
of the New York State College of Agri-
culture, became famous throughout the
United States as a national Governor
of the Farm Credit Administration. Al-
most without exception from the be-
ginning right down to now, in ability,
leadership and sincerity, administrators
and directors have left no stone un-
turned to make the Federal Land Bank
what its founders intended it to be, a
great service institution to agriculture.

Your Thanksgiving Dinner

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



Tangy shrimp cocktail, oyster stew, seafood bisque, hot spiced tomato juice, or hot tomato and clam juice.

WHAT is your family pattern for Thanksgiving dinner? Ten to one it is probably not too different from that first Thanksgiving feast when the Pilgrims gathered to enjoy the freshly reaped products of their harvest after months of deprivation . . . but this year why not give a new slant to your menu by using some of the traditional foods in different ways? Here are ideas for you to try when you prepare for this first gala holiday meal of the season:

For a fine start to the meal, you might serve one of these with an assortment of cocktail crackers:

better proportion of light and dark meat than one large one.

Bread stuffing may be a favorite with your family, so do make some of it and heat it in a separate casserole, but try this Rice and Sausage Stuffing for filling the bird:

ROAST TURKEY

(with Rice and Sausage Stuffing)
10-pound turkey cleaned and ready for oven (keep refrigerated at all times)

$\frac{1}{2}$ pound sausage meat
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cup chopped onion

ate oven (325°) for 4 to 4½ hours, or until thermometer registers 190 to 195°. When bird is about half done, cut strings to release legs for better cooking and looks.

To test for doneness if you do not use a thermometer: leg joints will move easily and flesh of leg will be soft and pliable. Do not test with a fork. Allow a rest period after roasting to make meat more juicy and easier to carve and also to allow time for making gravy.

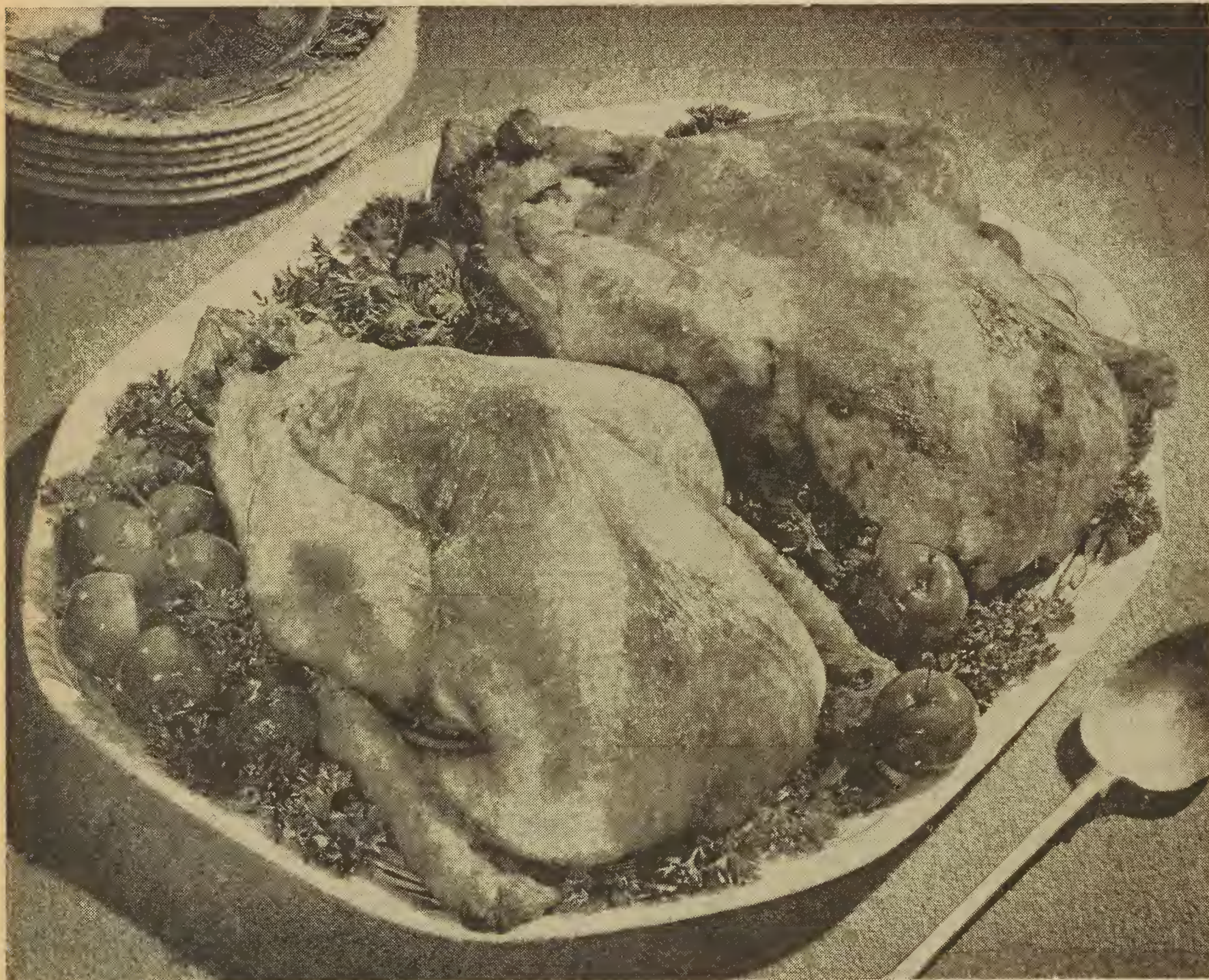
Garnishes. At serving time, remove turkey or turkeys to platter and garnish with spiced crabapples, frosted grapes or glazed cranberries.

To make frosted grapes, wash large bunches of grapes, dip in a thin mixture of white corn sirup and water, drain, dip in granulated sugar, drain, and dry.

To glaze cranberries, wash and dry 1 cup fresh berries and prick each berry several times with a needle. Boil 1 cup sugar and 1 cup water until it spins a thread (230°), add berries and cook gently until sirup jells and berries begin to pop open. Remove from fire, remove berries and spread separately on wax paper. Cool and dry and roll each berry in coarse granulated sugar.

Trimmings With The Bird

Corn pudding, scalloped oysters, mashed potatoes with turnip, green vegetable medley, sauerkraut if you



The star of your Thanksgiving Day dinner might be a pair of 10-pound turkeys roasted to a golden brown and garnished with bright red crabapples and green sprigs of parsley.

—Photo: Poultry & Egg National Board

live in certain areas, turnip souffle, Hubbard or butternut squash; creamed onions and peas or raw grated carrots or mushrooms; glazed onions, broccoli, and Brussels sprouts, are just a few of the possible choices for accompaniments to the meat course. A relish tray with radish roses, celery curls or stuffed celery, huge, ripe and green olives, pickled pears or peaches, etc., will add interest and color.

Gala Desserts

Pumpkin or cranberry chiffon pie or tarts; old-fashioned custard pie, mince pie, cranberry pie, steamed pudding, or Thanksgiving Ribbon Cake (if you don't serve the cake for dinner, have it with a "serve-yourself" fruit salad platter for the evening snack) — one of these desserts, along with nuts in the shell and fruits of the season, will finish up your dinner in grand style.

The following recipe for White House Pumpkin Chiffon Pie was contributed by Mrs. Eisenhower to a 50th Anniversary Cook Book of the Women's Club of State College, Pennsylvania, and was given to me by a friend, a former member of the club:

WHITE HOUSE PUMPKIN CHIFFON PIE

3 egg yolks
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar
1½ cups cooked pumpkin
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg
1 envelope gelatin

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Shrimp Cocktail

Cooked, cleaned, and deveined shrimp, either frozen or in cans, are time-savers. If you prefer to cook fresh raw shrimps the day before, this is how to do it:

Allow about 1 pound of fresh raw shrimp for 3 to 4 servings. Depending on their size, shrimp vary anywhere from 15 to 40 shrimp per pound. Peel off the shells and remove the black vein by cutting about $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch deep along the outside curve of the shrimp, and then wash in running water. (A gadget for shelling and deveining shrimp is now available in houseware departments.)

Drop shrimp into boiling water to cover, to which has been added salt, a slice of onion, and paprika. Cover and simmer about 5 minutes or just until shrimps are pink and tender. Overcooking toughens them. Drain, cool and refrigerate until used.

At serving time, place a few small lettuce leaves in bottom of low sherbet glasses. Arrange 4 to 6 shrimps on top, pour over them $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon Tangy Sauce (recipe follows) and garnish with a sprig of mint or parsley.

TANGY SEAFOOD COCKTAIL SAUCE

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup catsup
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chili sauce
4 tablespoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon horseradish sauce
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon finely minced celery
1 teaspoon grated onion, if desired

Mix all ingredients and chill. Serves about 6.

SEAFOOD BISQUE

1 can frozen cream of shrimp soup
1 can frozen oyster stew
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans milk

Follow directions on cans for removing contents. Combine contents with milk and simmer 5 minutes. Serve hot in small cups and sprinkle with finely minced parsley or dash of paprika. Serves 6 to 8.

The Meat Course. If you choose turkey, duck or chicken for your Thanksgiving dinner, why not try something different this year and roast two birds—a brace—instead of a large one? Placed side by side on a large platter and garnished with frosted grapes, or glazed cranberries, or spiced crabapples, they will make a festive and impressive entrance to the dinner table! And also the two birds will provide a

2 cups diced celery
8 cups cooked white, brown, or wild rice
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoon sage or poultry seasoning (depending on seasoning of sausage)
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper
 $\frac{1}{3}$ cup water

Cook sausage meat until lightly browned, breaking into small pieces as it cooks. Add onion and celery and continue to cook until onions turn slightly yellow. Add cooked rice and other ingredients and blend well. Sprinkle water over dressing. Chill. Just before roasting, fill cavity of bird lightly with the stuffing to allow expansion and prevent a compact stuffing. If you have to stuff bird ahead of time, thoroughly chill stuffing and bird and do not hold stuffed bird more than 4 hours.

Roasting. Place stuffed and trussed turkey on a rack in a shallow pan. Do not seal, do not add water, do not cover, and it is not necessary to baste. If you use a thermometer, insert it in the center of the inside of the thigh muscle. Brush tops and sides of bird with melted fat and cover loosely with a cap of aluminum foil or cheesecloth moistened with fat. Roast in a moder-

Our Thanksgiving Dinner

(Continued from Opposite Page)

- 1/4 cup cold water
- 3 egg whites
- 1/4 cup sugar
- 1 9-inch baked pie shell or 8 tart shells

Combine egg yolks, brown sugar, pumpkin, milk, salt, and spices in top of double boiler. Cook over hot water until thick, stirring constantly. Soak gelatin in the cold water and stir into the hot mixture. Chill until partly set. Beat egg whites until stiff, beat in the sugar, and fold into the pumpkin mixture. Pour into shell or tarts and chill until set. Garnish with sweetened whipped cream. Serves 7 to 8.

THANKSGIVING RIBBON CAKE

- 7/8 cup shortening
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 4 egg yolks
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 3 cups sifted cake flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 3/4 teaspoon salt
- 3/4 cup milk
- 4 egg whites, beaten stiff
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/4 teaspoon cloves
- 1/8 teaspoon baking soda
- 2 tablespoons cocoa
- 2 tablespoons water

Easy to Make



TREE TRIMS—Bring out paste and scissors and let the whole family get into the Christmas spirit by making colorful, glittering ornaments. Pattern 419 gives actual-size cutting guides, shows trick folds, and suggests fascinating materials to use. Price, 25 cents.



CRECHE—Build the little stable and cut the figures out of cardboard. Paint them in glowing colors and place under the tree or on the mantel to tell the Christmas story. Pattern 418 gives actual-size cutting and painting guides. Price, 25 cents.

Write to: **Make-It-Yourself Patterns**, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Bedford Hills, N. Y. Enclose 25 cents in coin for EACH pattern, and write plainly your name, address, and name and number of each pattern wanted. If you would like to get these by first class mail, add two cents for each pattern, or five cents by air mail.

- 3 9-inch cake tins, greased, or paperlined

Cream together the shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add yolks, one at a time beating after each addition. Add vanilla. Sift flour, baking powder, and salt together and add alternately with the milk to the shortening mixture. Blend well. Fold in beaten egg whites. Remove 1/3 of the cake batter to a separate bowl. Divide the re-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

There is no beautifier of complexion, or form, or behavior, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us.
—Ralph Waldo Emerson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

maining mixture between two of the cake pans. To the reserved portion of batter, blend in the cinnamon, cloves, soda, cocoa, and water and pour into the 3rd cake pan. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) for about 20 to 25 minutes or until done. Cool pans on wire rack, remove layers, and fill and frost with Harvest Frosting as directed below:

HARVEST FROSTING

- 2 egg whites
- 1 1/3 cups sugar
- 1/2 cup light corn sirup
- 6 tablespoons water
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon cream tartar
- 1 teaspoon almond flavoring
- 1/2 cup finely cut SEEDED raisins
- 1/4 cup chopped figs
- 1/2 cup finely chopped nuts

Combine egg whites, sugar, sirup, water, salt, and cream tartar in top of double boiler and mix well. Place

over boiling water and beat with rotary egg beater until frosting is light and fluffy and it will stand up in peaks. Add almond flavoring. Remove about 1/2 of frosting to a small bowl and fold in the raisins, figs, and nuts, and use this to fill layers, placing dark layer

in the middle. Use remainder of frosting to frost top and sides of cake. If you wish, decorate top of cake with sprays of the cluster raisins available around holiday time and with sprays made with toasted almonds. Serves 10 to 12.



cheap WATER

Want abundant cheap water for your farm and home? Want to know how you can cut your power bills . . . get more water and pressure . . . more dependable water service? It's all possible with a rugged new high quality but low cost UNIVERSAL jet water system. Just mail the coupon. We'll send full details.

- Only one moving part—no working mechanism in well to cause trouble.
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UNIVERSAL PUMPS

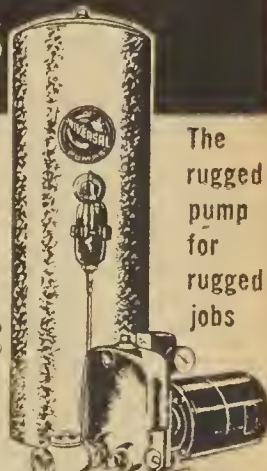
FREE!

Act now. Send for illustrated bulletins.

UNIVERSAL Mfg. Co.

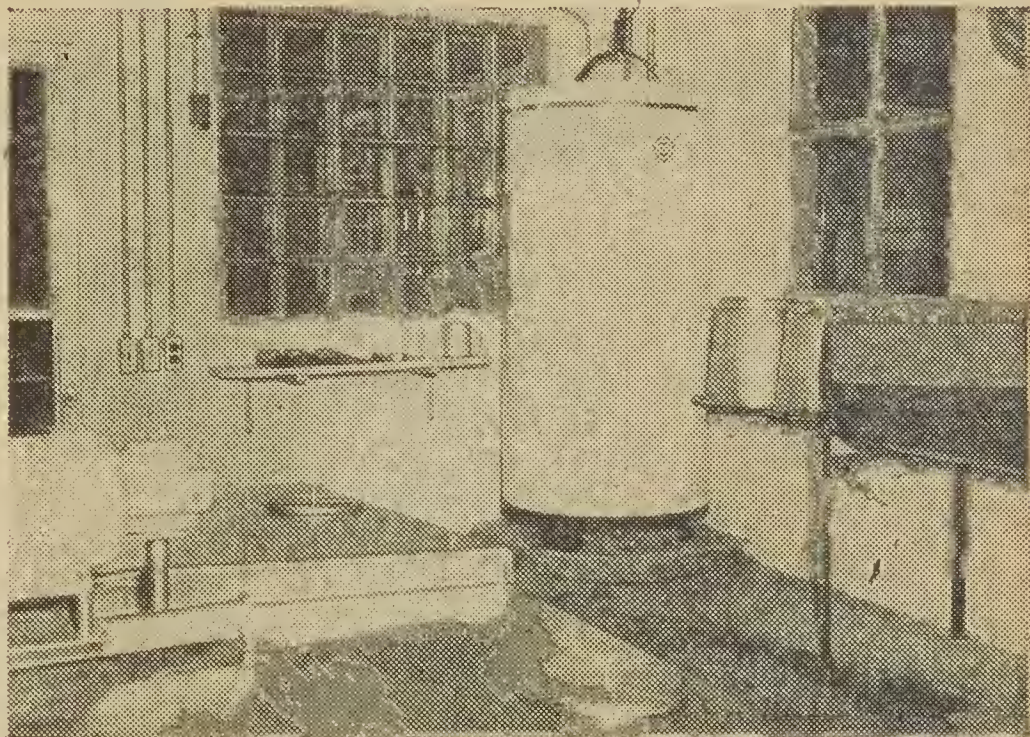
Upper Court Street, Binghamton, New York. Please send free bulletins and name of nearest Universal dealer. Depth of my well is _____ feet.

Name _____ Address _____



The rugged pump for rugged jobs

Another reason why electric power use on the farm is growing

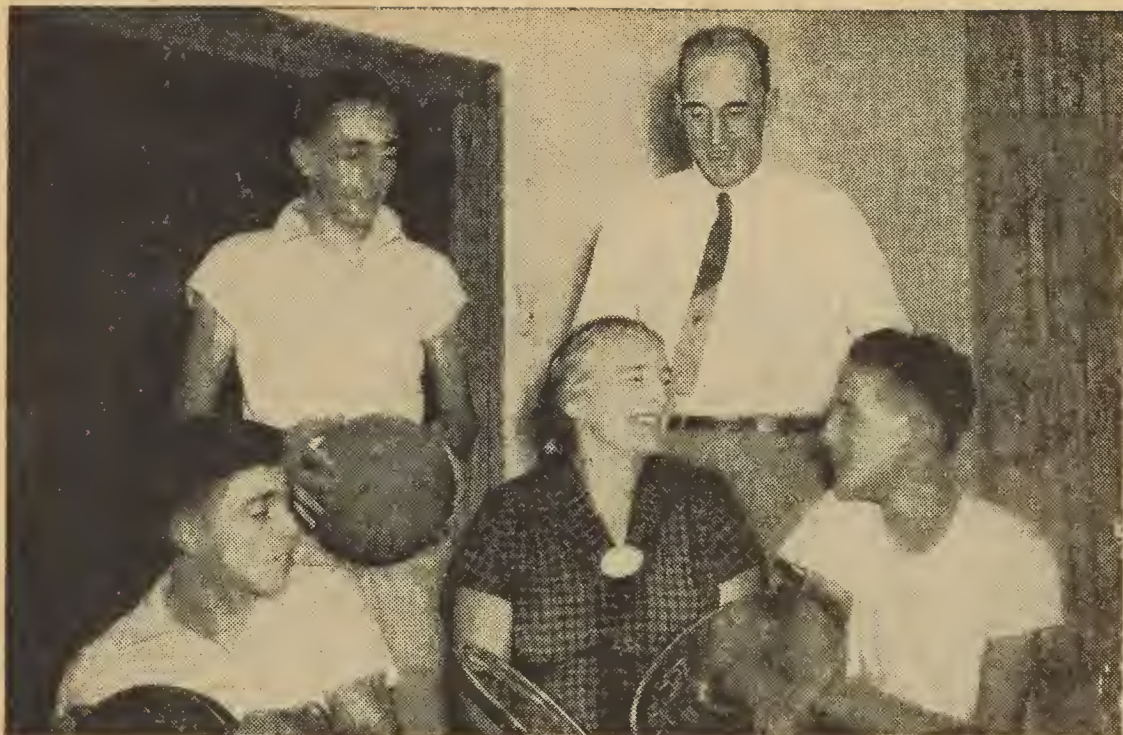


Electricity is the favorite farm hand in this picture.

Each year brings new uses of electricity to the fore. This year, for example, growing interest in bulk milk coolers and pipe line milkers calls for LOTS OF HOT WATER where these installations are going in and the automatic electric water heater, sized right for your present and future needs, is the most economical way to supply all your hot water needs. You not only can take advantage of the low night rate available to you for water heating, but you get the benefit of the night rate for all electricity used during the night rate period. Another example of how you save when you GO ALL ELECTRIC.

Our Farm Service Representative at your nearest NYSE&G office can help you get the most from our service

NEW YORK STATE  ELECTRIC & GAS



Family admires her cooking awards

Busy Mother from Fredonia, New York Wins 55 Cooking Awards

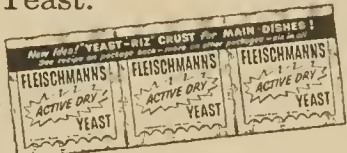
The sports-minded Wood brothers show what they are interested in most—besides their mother's good cooking! And while Mr. Nelson Wood is proud of all his family, he's especially pleased with Mrs. Wood's success in cooking contests. Here she holds 2 of her valuable prizes—and she's won 200 ribbons, too—55 last year at the Chautauqua County Fair.

Expert cook Mrs. Wood is busy with Girl Scouts and church work as well as cooking contests. Naturally, she uses the fastest, most convenient yeast—Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's so dependable, too," she says. "Gives me prize-

winning results every single time."

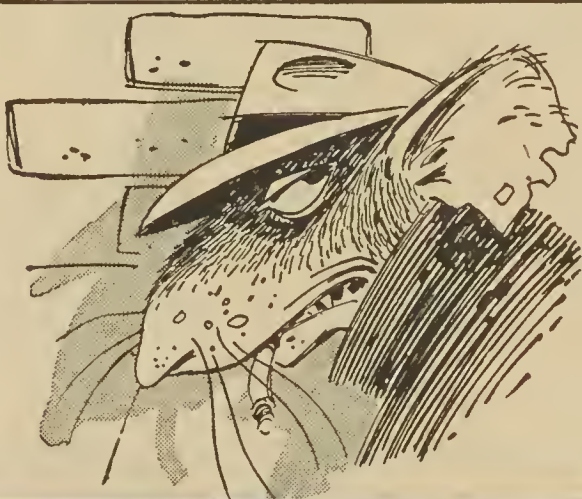
Prize-winning cooks are enthusiastic about Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast and the new "Yeast-Riz" Main Dishes (there's a recipe on every "Thrifty Three"). You'll like Fleischmann's, too—it keeps for months on your shelf, always handy when you bake at home. And it's fast rising, easy to use. For Thanksgiving treats, all yeast-raised dishes—use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast.

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Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—
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astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

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by Kay Eichelberger

New York State College of
Home Economics

Corn-husk Rugs

Please send me information about making heavy braided mats from corn husks.

—Mrs. E.C.P., Connecticut

Corn-husk rugs are tough, inexpensive, and easy to make. They can have smooth or rough surfaces; the smooth ones are used for the floor inside the house or as cushions for the porch; the rough, coarse ones are used at the kitchen door to keep mud and sand from being tracked into the house.

A bushel or more of dried, brittle corn husks are needed, plus strong pliable twine, a sacking needle, a strong darning needle and sharp shears.

Use any husks except green ones, dry them and dampen just before they are braided. Very wet husks will mildew before they dry. Discard the coarse outside husks and use the inner, soft pliable ones. Use the ones two inches in width and cut wider ones down to same width. Cut off coarse thick ends. Fold three of the husks together

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The secret of success is constancy to purpose.—Benjamin Disraeli

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

lengthwise and tie them through the middle with a wrapping cord. Bend them double at the tied place and divide the three groups of two husks each and begin to braid using two husks as one strand.

New husks are then folded over the short ends, overlapping them about two inches on the left-hand strand each time they are braided in. The braid is made in one continuous piece; the final end is tapered and tied to keep it from unbraiding.

The braids may be sewed together flat as for fabric rugs, or they may stand upright on their edges.

When the braid is used flat to make a round or oval rug, follow the plan for making centers and sewing braids together as for fabric rugs (Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 462, "Braided Rugs." This bulletin is now out of print, but you may be able to find a copy of it in your local public library or home demonstration agent's office.)

Make the slip stitch about one inch apart, or use the overcast stitch on the underside to join the edges of the braids. To finish the rug, sew the tapered final end in place securely, making it as inconspicuous as possible.

A rug with the braid standing on edge is made in the same way. A long slip-stitch is always used between the braids to sew them together.

House Trim

My house is a ranch style house painted gray with a black roof. What color can I use for shutters, doors and flower box to harmonize with gray and black? Or what would be a second color scheme for the outside?—Mrs. A.L., Mass.

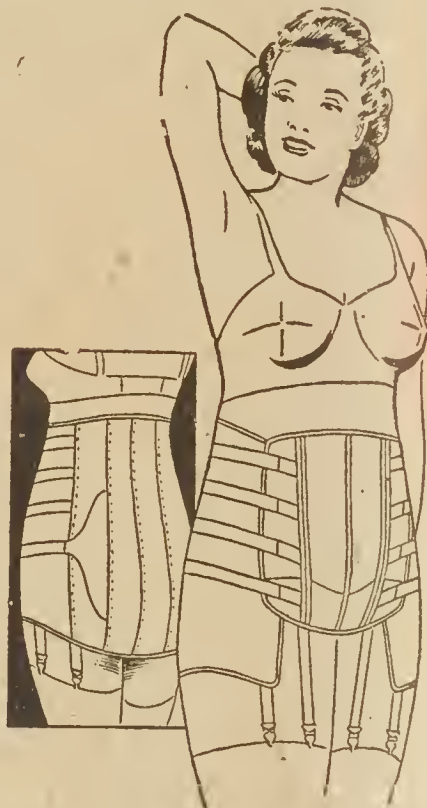
A house painted gray with a black roof will harmonize with almost any color. You might use a grayed medium green, grayed medium blue, or salmon for shutters, door and flower box.

For another color harmony, the house could be painted a light grayed green with darker shutters, doors and flower box.

WHEN... ORDINARY CORSETS WILL NOT DO

FOR THE SMALL, MEDIUM,
LARGE OR HEAVY FIGURE HERE
ARE SOME IMPORTANT FACTS.

Some women realize—others do not—that there is a vast difference in the purpose and design, between "an ordinary corset" and a Protective Supporting Garment with "built in" figure control. Many women FEEL that their particular "figure problem" is so difficult, that in order to obtain proper protection—they must necessarily sacrifice style. If you are one who believes in this fallacy, may I suggest that you write me at once and



W. S. Rice, Inc., Women's Division, Dept. 1012 F, Adams, N. Y., for revealing descriptive literature, showing also our Corsets and Bras on live models.

Model 351, shown above, with special front development and corset back, trims your figure by gentle "uplifting" pressure that "holds up" excessive fat or heavy sagging abdominal muscles, that "ordinary corsets" can hardly be expected to control. Request for illustrations and full information on this and the other Garments plus full details of our new installment plan will be sent you free. Write W. S. Rice, Inc., Women's Division, Dept. 1012 F, Adams, N. Y., without delay.

Agnes S. Rice,
(DIRECTOR OF DESIGN)

Plagued Day And Night with Bladder Discomfort?

Such a common thing as unwise eating or drinking may be a source of mild, but annoying bladder irritations—making you feel restless, tense, and uncomfortable. And if restless nights, with nagging backache, headache or muscular aches and pains due to over-exertion, strain or emotional upset, are adding to your misery—don't wait—try Doan's Pills.

Doan's Pills have three outstanding advantages—act in three ways for your speedy return to comfort. 1—They have an easing soothing effect on bladder irritations. 2—A fast pain-relieving action on nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 3—A wonderfully mild diuretic action thru the kidneys, tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. So, get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!



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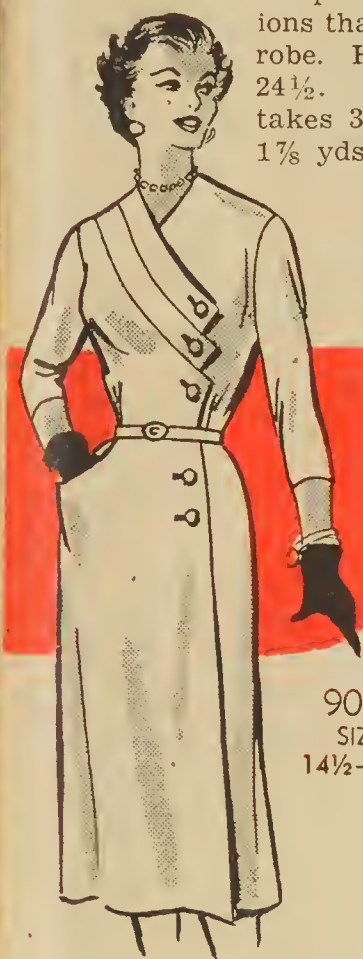
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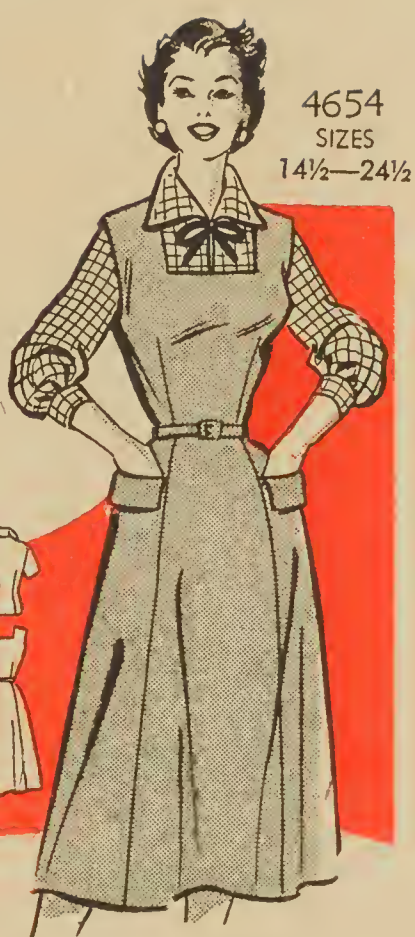
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072. A slim, trim fashion for the half-size figure. Note novel side buttoning, smart side skirt. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ takes 3 yds. 39-in. 35 cents

54. Our new Printed Pattern designed especially for the half-size figure. The jumper and companion blouse are fashions that double your wardrobe. Half sizes 14½ to 24½. Size 16½ jumper takes 3 yds. 39-in.; blouse, 1½ yds. 35 cents



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SIZES
14½-24½



4654
SIZES
14½-24½



4880
SIZES
S-10-12
M-14-16
L-18-20



100 lb. feed bag

4898
SIZES
10-20



4880. Use a 100-pound feed bag or gay remnant to make this handy cover-up apron. Misses' sizes, Small (10-12); Medium (14-16); Large (18-20). All sizes require 1¼ yds. 39-in. 35 cents

4898. Two-piece dress with accent on nipped-in waist. Note smart trim of buttons and bow. Misses' sizes 10 to 20. Size 16 takes 2½ yds. 45-in.; ¼ yd. 35-in. contrast. 35 cents

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

Be Kind to Your Body

IF YOU'RE getting on in years, and don't feel quite as limber and alert as you used to, here is a little booklet that is bound to take some of the kinks out of your joints and mind: "Be Kind To Your Body," by Anne Winter. It has a second title, "Movement and Relaxation—Age Unlimited," and there are drawings by Julie Edmonson which make it easy to follow Mrs. Winter's suggestions.

Mrs. Winter wrote the booklet for the Senior Citizens Council of Ithaca, N. Y., and it is used by their Health and Happiness Class. Besides telling how to relax easily and enjoyably, Mrs. Winter gives a series of light exercises that help to take the stiffness out of joints by keeping them "lubricated" through gentle, careful movement.

"Our joints need to be lubricated just as the parts of the automobile do," says Mrs. Winter, and she adds that in early

stages of arthritis you may be able to cure yourself through careful movements. She has a very easy-to-read style of writing, and her booklet makes you feel better just to read it. You find

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

There is the greatest practical benefit in making a few failures early in life.—Thomas Henry Huxley

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

yourself relaxing even before you start doing the exercises.

"Be Kind to Your Body," was published by the Ithaca Senior Citizens Council and costs 50 cents. I will be glad to mail you a copy of it if you send your order to me at this address: Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Please enclose 50 cents in coins, and a 3 cent stamp.—Mabel Hebel.

B.F. Goodrich "Litentufs"

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Money!



Farmers who know from experience agree there's no better buy than B. F. Goodrich "Litentuf" Farm Footwear. They're made to take the heaviest kind of punishment and at the same time give you miles of extra service.

They're light, they're tough, they're stretchable, they're comfortable. And here's their biggest advantage: *They save you money because tests prove they give you more wear per dollar.* Run of the mill farm footwear might "get you by," but for greater value you can't beat B. F. Goodrich "Litentufs".



NEW! LITENTUF CHORE KING
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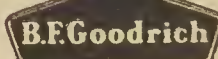
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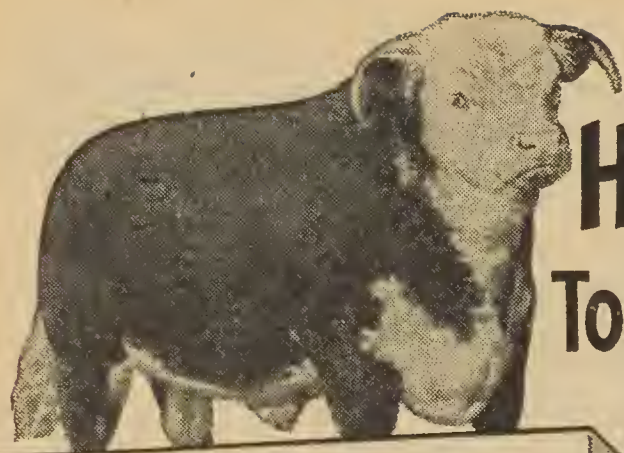
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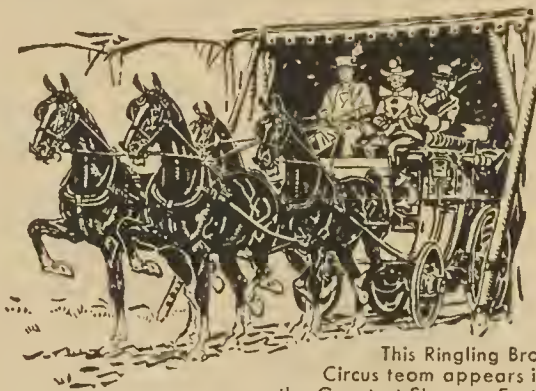
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CHIC PRESS, MONTICELLO, NEW YORK

How We Got Started In Farming

PEACE AND CONTENTMENT

First Prize Letter

BACK IN the spring of 1920, a young man of twenty was discharged from the United States Army. He immediately went to the girl (me) who had waited three years while he was doing his part on the battlefields of France and Germany. A week later we were married and both knew that we wanted a "farm" — any old farm — but a farm of our own.

But with no money, he hired out on a large farm, working with three other hired men. He never missed a milking nor a day's work for fifteen months. A baby boy came and took a large part of our savings, but we still kept our aim in view, and as we were very much in love, enjoyed what we had.

One day a man, who had heard my husband was a steady and dependable worker, came along and hired him to oversee a large farm quite a distance from where we were. We could save more here because we had more furnished.

Eighteen months passed on this farm, gaining much experience and putting more away each month. Another job, as a hired man for a doctor who was farming as a past-time, was offered and we stayed among blooded dogs and

A WIFE'S VIEWPOINT

I WAS BORN and brought up on a farm, but when I was only three years old, my father died so that I did the work for my two older brothers and my mother. We had to hire help doing haying and spring work, until we children got big enough to do the work. I was about twelve years old when I had to get into the harness, as they used to say in those days.

I helped all I could. Some of the jobs were piling the woodshed full of wood as it was thrown in, weeding the garden, feeding the calves, and every day chores. When I was fourteen, I went to live with an older sister so I could go to high school. Now there were several years that I didn't do any farm work. I said I'm never marry a farmer as I didn't want to work that hard all my life.

To make this story short, I met a tall, good-looking fellow who loved to dance, as I did, too, in those days. He was a guide in the woods; also a paper maker by trade.

We were soon married, and lived in a small town where my husband worked in a pulp mill. This went on almost four years and we made only a small living.

One day my husband came home and said, "Do you want to go live on a farm?" I was astonished, as it was

WHO HANDLES THE MONEY ON YOUR FARM?

ON a farm there are two kinds of bills, business and personal. To further complicate the situation, the wife, on many farms, does the bookkeeping. Under those conditions, who pays the bills, the wife or the husband?

How does the wife get money for groceries and for personal items like clothes and the beauty parlor? Must she ask her husband for every nickel she spends, does she have a regular allowance, or does she earn it with a flock of chickens or by baby sitting?

For the best answer to the question "Who Should Carry the Family Pocketbook" we will pay \$5.00, and \$1.00 for every other letter we print. Keep the letters short (not over 600 words), and send the letter by November 13 to Department F. P., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

pure-bred cows for another year and a half. Need I say there are many incidents among my memories of those days as a hired man's wife?

Then one day my husband came home with a team of horses, harness and fur robe for the amazing price of \$125.00! We were in business! Within a week we had rented a farm with cows and we furnished horses and tools. Another era had begun.

Two years of very hard work went by but they were very precious years, for two more baby boys were born and grew lustily even though they were lugged to the woods and to the barn in all kinds of weather so that their mother could give a hand with the saw and the milking.

After two years we rented a larger farm where we could keep a hired man, but that was really not so good because the hired man took most of the profits. That was why when we bought we decided on something smaller which we could work ourselves. So looking calmly into a future that was rumbling with the stock market crash, we bought a farm in the hills and took our three boys there.

Even with the depression that hit us just after we had bought on a high market, we fed, clothed, and sheltered our boys and had fun doing it all along the way. Church parties, visiting with friends, and just reading among ourselves were our principal past-times, and with peace and contentment, who could ask for more?—Mrs. I. S., New York

so sudden, for we hadn't talked about anything different from what we were doing. We talked it over and went to see the owner as his tenant was moving to a larger farm.

We moved on the first of October, 1929. They had 30 nice cows, but an old barn that was very unhandy in those days. We worked here for four years very hard. We bought a few new tools and lived pretty well. The owner wouldn't fix up the old barn. The roof leaked, we didn't have any electricity, no running water in the house or the barn.

We looked for another farm, but couldn't find anything, so we moved into another small village. One day my prayers were heard, I figured, as my husband met a man that was looking for someone to do a haying job on a farm ten miles from where we were living. There was a nice house and nice shade trees in front, but a poor barn and two garages that weren't too bad. There were nice large level meadows which I liked very much. The people were moving out, so we could live in the house while doing the haying.

In the meantime, we heard this farm was for sale so we went to the owner to see what we could do about buying it. A deal was made. We put cows on it and fixed up the old barn. We have built a new barn since and fixed it up so you wouldn't know it to be the same farm. We raised eight children and paid for the farm. We love it here and still live on the same farm, but the work

getting rather hard now as we aren't too young any more. We are planning to have one of our sons take over as soon as they get out of service. We have two sons in Korea now, but will be getting home next year. We never regretted that we went farming.

—Mrs. P. G., New York

— A. A. —

NEIGHBOR HELPED

STARTED farming by buying two Jersey cows and milking them for a while. Then I talked with another farmer and told him I would like to start a farm, but didn't have the money to buy cattle. So, being an understanding farmer, let me milk 19 of his best cows, and told me I could keep every other calf for myself.

He helped me get machinery, and horses. (We didn't have very many tractors those days.)

He let me run the farm on shares

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The dreamer laughs at the worker, and the worker laughs at the dreamer, neither realizing that the one is useless without the other. The practical would have nothing to do if it were not for the idealist, and dreams would never come true if it were not for the worker . . . Author unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

and pay so much a month like rent, only what I paid every month went toward paying for the farm. We raised five boys and two girls, and got the farm paid for, not counting all the bad luck we had.

Then I bought a neighbor's farm, and ran two farms for some time. Then my health got poor, so I had to sell one of the farms. Two boys got married and went farming on their own. Two were in the service, and one is in public work. So we have one farm now.

—R.B.H., New York

— A. A. —

STARTED SMALL

A NEW JEEP and three inexpensive first calf heifers bought by the 1800 I had saved in the army was my contribution toward a partnership with my brother when I left the army in 1916. He already owned the farm and the rest of the stock and equipment, though I did buy some additional equipment after we had started operation. Having sold our car for \$1000 to make down payment on a small place near by, the jeep also took care of most of our family transportation.

We received half of the net income after all expenses, including taxes and insurance, were paid. In addition my brother gave us half of all the heifer calves started after we went into business. In the meantime, we watched the farm sales and planned to buy when we had accumulated enough capital.

In 1949 we improvised a barn and milkhouse on our three acre place for the seven cows and several heifers that we now owned. We rented some meadow and pasture land in return for milk and cash. Since expenses were low and milk and bob veal were bringing a good price, we made a go of it for two years when we decided we might swing a G. I. loan. Having found a place that suited us, as to soil and buildings, we went to a local bank with our credit statement.

The banker, who had loaned all the money he could on G. I. loans at that time, agreed that we had enough security for a G. I. loan, but not for a regular loan on the place we wanted. Through his efforts we were referred to the county office of the Farmers Home Administration where we were found eligible for a farm ownership and operating loan, but the place we

had picked out required repairs that would have brought the price above their loan limit.

After looking at two more places, we found they had repossessed a farm that was available. The main house had burned, knocking down the price of the farm. The barns and tenant house were in good condition and it was set to do business. We were sold on the good dairy barn and the location, and moved our limited machinery and our dairy herd of 13 cows and four heifers on the first of June, 1951. We sold our equity in the small place and used the money to buy more machinery.

In August, I was called to active service in the army again, leaving the place in possession of a tenant. Regular payments on the place and six additional cows were kept up by rent money until I returned in January, 1953. We now hope to stay here without more interruptions.

More than one-third of the total mortgage has been paid, in addition to the interest. We have some sizeable outside bills still unpaid. However, though still under equipped, we have about enough machinery to do most of our own work, including a tractor with mounted plows and cultivators, and a pick-up hay baler. We have about 27 cows and 14 heifers of all ages. Some of the stock is pure-bred, and nearly all of them are from artificial Holstein breeding. We could sell out for several times our original investment after meeting all bills, and believe we're well enough started to make a go of it.

—H. I. J., Pennsylvania

— A. A. —

HIRED MAN—TENANT —OWNER

IN 1900 I had worked out four summers and had a rented farm for three years.

I had less than \$500 in cash, and by borrowing \$30, I bought stock and tools enough to get along with. I milked eight cows. I bought two horses, \$80. I bought a new truck and the rest of the equipment was second-hand.

For two years I worked a farm on shares, then in 1905 I moved on my farm that cost \$4,500. In 1911, the house burned down but I built a new one, and in 1913, I finished paying for the farm.—F.D.P., New York

— A. A. —

FROM FISHING TO FARMING

THIS IS how we got started on our farm.

We lived on or near the coast all our lives until my husband and I became engaged.

My husband used to be a deep sea fisherman and could not swim a stroke and had been over-board several times, but always managed to be rescued about the third time he went down.

Needless to say, his folks became very worried over him, and his father finally induced me to help get him interested in a farm miles from the sea coast. I did that.

At first we kept dairy cattle, separated our milk, and sold cream and butter.

But, for several years, we have kept laying hens and we ship our eggs to Boston.

Now we are getting old. The farm is going back, and we have not raised a farmer in our four living children; one died at birth.

We have lived here almost forty-five years away from my beloved sea coast. I never did become a good farmer, although I have my flower gardens, and in earlier years I helped with any and all of the farm work.

I believe farmers are born that way, and a fisherman seldom is born a farmer.—M. M. B., Maine



IT TAKES AN *Expert* TO READ A FAX WEATHER MAP

Fax weather maps are used by the U. S. Weather Bureau to tell in advance what the weather will be. These maps plotting weather elements pass continuously between offices of the Bureau by means of electronic tele-facsimile transmission. The Bureau hits an average accuracy of 85.7% in forecasting weather conditions.

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By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields

Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

GET 'EM BRED

THIS PIECE is written out of direct experience, and has to do with the high cost of delayed calving of heifers and infrequent calving of cows.

Let's take two cows. One freshened at 24 months. She had six additional calvings at yearly intervals. But her average production was only 8000 lbs. in 7 lactations for a total lifetime production of 56,000 lbs. She was disposed of at 9 years. Her production was 17.04 lbs. for each day of her life from birth to disposal.

The other cow, through neglect or from physical causes, didn't calve the first time until she was 36 months old. There are many such. Thereafter she freshened at intervals of 18 months until she too had to go at 9 years. But she was a really good milker and could be pointed to with pride. Her average was 12,000 lbs. per lactation. The infrequent calvings reduced her lactations to 4 for a total production to age 9 of 48,000 lbs., and a yield of 14.6 lbs. for each day of life from birth to disposal. The difference in daily production was in favor of the 8000 lb. cow by 2.4 lbs. per day for 3285 days, or 8000 lbs. more milk in the same length of life.

Fewer Cattle Needed

Still another factor turns up in favor of the regular breeding cow. The measuring rods of production per man, per stanchion and per acre, are probably as important as the production of the individual cows. If then, the cows in a herd of 30 milkers were all like the 12,000 lb. "good" cow mentioned above, to obtain the same income, 34 of the "good" 12,000 lb. cows would have to be milked to equal the production of 30 of the 8000 lb. cows. Such a situation demands somewhat more land, buildings, labor, feed, fertilizer, machinery, fencing and taxes.

The emphasis here is upon getting cows in calf and not upon 8000 lb. cows. Nevertheless it takes a tremendous producer of the slow breeding kind to equal the returns to the farm of an ordinary early settling cow.

Appearing here last month was Dr. C. D. Kearl's statement that it costs more than \$200 to carry a non milking cow for a year. Further contact with him has produced a figure of \$240 as an estimate based on actual cost accounts on many New York dairy farms. That's \$20 a month. So the cow that takes 18 months between calves must overcome a 6 months handicap of \$120 if she is to equal the one dropping a calf each year.

Per Day of Life

Dr. E. G. Misner, veteran Professor of Farm Management at Cornell, is himself a Holstein breeder and keen analyst of production. Both Dr. Kearl and I support the following statement of Dr. Misner as being a sounder way to measure the production of a cow than those we are now using.

"It is my hope that some day production will be computed on the basis of the days of life from birth to disposal of the animal. This eliminates the misrepresentation for cows that occurs with high lactations where annual production is obtained on animals that do not carry a calf for any considerable part of the period.

"An average of the lactation or yearly production when the calv-

ing interval is 500 or 600 days, as it may well be with some cows, is not an indication of what a cow is capable of doing per day of life should she freshen regularly and complete a lactation once each year or even shorter period."

—E. G. Misner

Now let's take the 12,000 lb. cow that freshened at 3 years and 3 more times thereafter to age 9, and made 14.6 lbs. milk per day of life. Have her calve first at 24 months and thereafter at yearly intervals. On a 12,000 lbs. standard lactation she would have produced 84,000 lbs. of milk to age 9 years for an average of 25.5 lbs. milk per day of life. Such cows now exist among several, if not all, breeds. Many factors contribute here, yet none of them is effective unless we "Get 'Em Bred". Let us remember that the cost of raising a heifer to 2 year freshening is close to \$300.

In this article I've been talking mostly to myself, to Spinky of Hayfields, and to Norman Cook of Merida, Quebec. If veterinarians are used more as a result of it, they will have performed a useful service when cattle breed early and regularly.

A WATERSPOUT, TOO!

AT THE annual meeting of New York State Soil Conservation Society, I was asked to restate the 5 reasons set forth on this page, in the July issue, for ryegrass cover crop in corn. After I'd done so, George Moore, with farms in Ontario County, N. Y., and the State of Vermont, got up and contributed a 6th and very important reason.

George said, "Tom's 5 reasons have my backing, but he should have added a 6th. Ryegrass comes on with a rush in early spring, having established deep roots the preceding summer and fall. It grows rapidly in springtime when we have excess moisture in our heavier soils, and in doing so takes up a lot of water. It is the water we can't use, and in pumping it out ryegrass acts as a waterspout in making our soils ready for earlier plowing."

On the strength of George's reasoning, Spinky and I are this fall leaving unplowed a low lying corn stubble field with ryegrass cover. There will be more time to dress it with manure for corn again in 1957. Thanks, George.

SCREENINGS

Everyone knows that timely application of nitrate to wheat in spring makes a profit from greater yield. But does nitrate also raise protein content of wheat as it does in corn? Sending a sample of nitrated wheat to Buffalo, feed chemists Hessel and Randall reported 10.7% crude protein, and called it average for 1956 Genesee wheat. We'll try again in 1957.

* * *

The very idea of sauerkraut with turkey invariably created a shudder when I saw it offered on Baltimore menus. Then a Maryland friend served turkey with sauerkraut at his home, and as his guest I rudely asked for a third helping of kraut. That was 15 years ago and ever since then turkey seems really incomplete without sauerkraut, plain or fortified with a ham-bone. The canned kraut will do nicely.

* * *

When we buy cranberries or sauerkraut or yellow onions or Greening cooking apples or natural cheddar

cheese (rat trap type), or canned or frozen red cherries, it's ten to one that we are supporting northeastern agriculture and trade. Pleasant indeed is the thought that when buying these products we are obtaining the very best at a modest price, while helping our neighbors.

* * *

Deer are so plentiful in the hills near the grape town of Naples, N. Y. that Merle Hale, now retired, built a tremendously high fence to keep them out of his garden. In this neighborhood of marginal land for farming, Mr. Hale told me that deer have largely destroyed his plantings of white pine, while certain other plantings of conifers seem to be deer proof. Around Naples and many other localities in the Northeast, the involuntary feeding of deer by farmers has reached the point of measurable loss. Is this conservation?

* * *

The Cornell M4 corn for grain, earlier mentioned as receiving no nitrate sidedressing, isn't harvested on this day of writing, Oct. 18, but is about ready. Disinterested authorities will determine yield and will estimate to what extent, if any, the crop suffered from lack of sidedressed nitrogen. We've another field of M4, on poorer land, which was sidedressed. Yield figures on both fields will be reported a month hence. A view, probably dim, will be expressed on the thick planting for which I was responsible.

* * *

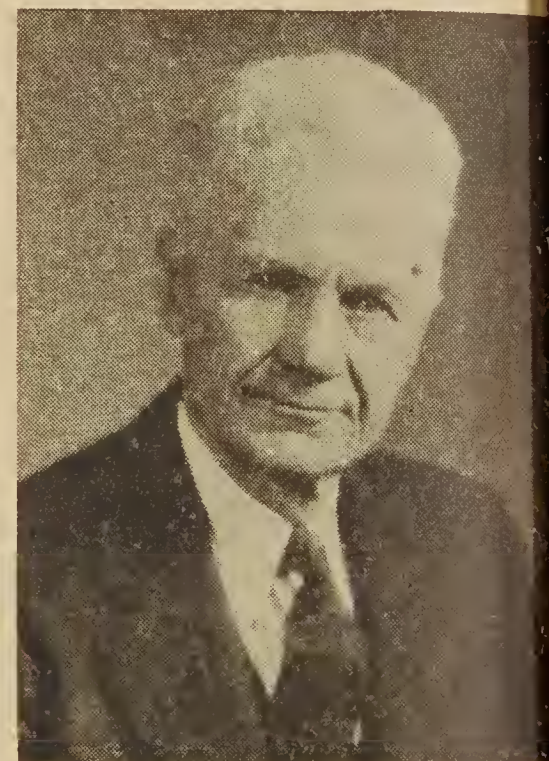
Curing cheese the new way without a big rind is a boon to the cheese industry, which is now offering natural cheddar cheese in small packages, and finding wide acceptance among middle aged and elderly people, with an increasing number of converts away from process cheese among the young. Nowhere in U. S. A., certainly not in Wisconsin, can such good cheddar cheese be made as in Northern New York, meaning East, West and North of the Adirondacks, and South as far as the Mohawk River. The quality factor also includes Province of Quebec. Would the reason be soil?

* * *

Dwell not upon the rain-damaged hay when Thanksgiving Day comes, and

think instead of the bountiful pastures we enjoyed in most of the Northeast. Green and verdant the whole summer, northeastern pastures put milk in the pail, bloom and substance upon heifers and dry cows, steers and beef animals, and upon big calves of all breeds. The fertilized pastures containing legume justified all their care and expense while the neglected pastures under the encouragement of cool weather and rain remained green enough to be grazed periodically throughout the season.

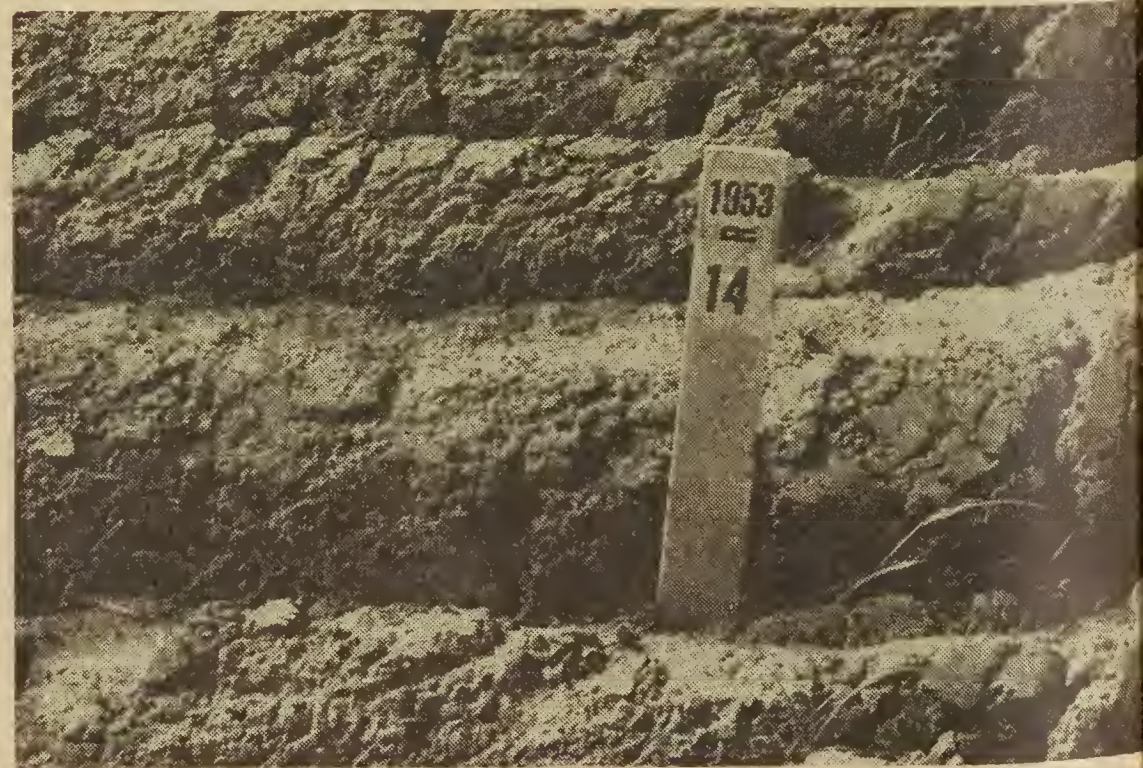
DADDY OF COVER CROPS



HERE'S THE man who transferred cover crops out of college books to the light soils of Southern New Jersey and made the practice pay. He is Dr. Frank App of Seabrook Farms, who also has directed the Seabrook soil testing program while establishing fertilized cover crops as a standard practice on 21,000 acres of Seabrook's own farming, as well as on the many farms of independent contract growers.

Now the contract growers are using cover crops on land generally, including field corn and other crops not grown for Seabrook. Dr. App's work has changed the very appearance of the landscape of the region. In winter it is now green, to the benefit of everybody, including future generations.

COVER CROP TURNED UNDER



A TEST OF ryegrass cover crop plowed down in early spring of 1953, at Seabrook Farms. Note the crumbly or granular condition of the soil, made so by the enormous root system of ryegrass.

Cover crops raise water holding capacity of soil while at the same time increasing aeration and providing a marked rise in fertility. In 20 years, using fertilized cover crops as one of the key practices, Seabrook Farms raised pea yields from 1100 to 2500 lbs., lima beans from 1100 to 1400, snap

beans from 2700 to 5000, Fordhook lima beans from 1200 to 1650 and spinach from 3¼ tons to 5½ tons, all per acre.

Other crops than ryegrass are also sometimes used for cover, including crimson clover, vetch, wheat and rye. The practice of using cover crops is beginning to spread through the Northeast. Best time to size it all up in most areas is November and again in early spring after snow is gone and before plowing. Little Hayfields has 50 acres of ryegrass in corn stubble.

SERVICE BUREAU

TOO HASTY

"Over a year ago my daughter signed for a correspondence course in order to get her high school diploma. The agent who called on us told her that, if at any time she did not complete her course, she would get her money back and could keep the books; he also said if she needed help to write him and he would call. However, when she wrote him he did not come. She has paid \$24.00 and is unable to finish the course, but the school is demanding an additional \$37.50 to cancel the contract. We can't pay this and wonder if you can help."

We wrote the school and they advised that last summer, when they realized that she was not studying, they had an audit of her account made to see what their expense had been to date, and they agreed to cancel the contract and settle for a payment of \$37.50. Regarding the agent's promise to come back and help and that she would get her money back at any time, the school reminded us that the contract states:

"I have read this agreement and understand it is not subject to cancellation and I certify that I have been promised no special terms or privileges other than those mentioned above and on back page."

They told us they wanted to be fair but the best they could do would be to settle for \$25.00.

Practically all contracts carry a clause similar to the above, which is why we urge our readers to consider very carefully before they sign up for a correspondence course to be sure they have the perseverance to carry it out, the previous knowledge necessary to profit from it and the money to pay for it. Of course, in addition to that, they should check on the reliability of the school.

— A. A. —

IMAGINARY BARGAINS

Letters from readers ask our advice about the purchase of mail order articles, claimed to be greatly reduced in price. In many cases the article is first marked way above its real value and then marked down to give prospective customers the idea that they are getting a huge bargain.

As a matter of fact, the practice is not restricted to mail order houses but is sometimes used by local stores. If it is continued, it is going to undermine the confidence of the public in the honesty of retailers.

An occasional bargain is available but we urge readers to compare values on these "marked down articles" with

those available at other stores in the community. In many cases such a check will convince you that the so-called bargain is entirely imaginary.

— A. A. —

VERBAL PROMISES IGNORED

A subscriber writes that she bought a vacuum cleaner from an agent who called. She was told that she would have 15 days' trial, so she gave him \$10.00 and her old machine. She was not at all satisfied but could not get the company to take back the machine.

We wrote them and they replied as follows: "Regarding your letter concerning the vacuum cleaner, we can only say that the contract states 'All Sales Final'."

It is unfortunately true that it is what the contract states and not what the agent promises that holds.

— A. A. —

ROOF STILL LEAKS

"My attention has been drawn to the article on 'Roof Spray Painters' in your Service Bureau.

"A man came to my farm in a pickup truck spraying roofs and I gave him \$45.00 to spray mine. He guaranteed it would stop the leaks. That was July 24. The roof still leaks. He gave me a receipt with the name of a company in New York on it, but the truck bore on Ohio license plate.

This is typical of a great many letters we are getting. We urge caution; particularly where the truck bears out of state licenses. Verbal guarantees mean nothing.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Relatives or descendants of Ephraim Flint and Cynthia Warren Flint, living at Canaan, New York in 1790?

* * *

Any relatives of John Martin, who was last known to have lived as a tenant on the property of Louis Rasha, Stone Road, Town of Greece, Monroe County, N. Y.?

* * *

Augusta Caywood, who lived in Bath, N. Y. years ago? A very dear friend would like to hear from her or her relatives.

* * *

Herbert A. Smith, formerly Justice of Peace at Liverpool, N. Y. He worked at one time on the Herald Tribune in New York. His mother was Addie Wright and his father, Arthur Smith.

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August 3 1956

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E. R. Eastman
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Pennsylvania Sheep Rustlers Caught

SEVERAL months ago, our subscriber, Mr. John Walsh of Little Meadows, Pennsylvania, had five sheep stolen. He notified the State Police and was able to give them information which led to the arrest of two young men from Newark Valley, New York.

The young men admitted the theft and that they had butchered the sheep and sold the meat to a restaurant and meat dealer in Endicott. They had serv-

ed 92 days in jail before their trial when they were sentenced by Judge Francis J. Clohessy to four months each in Tioga County jail for petit larceny and for transporting the sheep from Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania to New York state.

We congratulate Mr. Walsh for helping to catch these young offenders and we are happy to send him our \$25.00 Service Bureau reward.



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If you need help get in touch with a local concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer. Send coupon for free booklet on concrete poultry houses. For information on other farm improvements, fill in blanks below.

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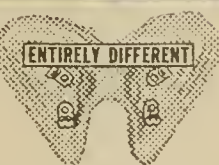
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IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Surpluses Down	5
Ten Seconds To Live	7
Soil Samples	12
Poultry Ventilation	16
One Man Dairy	26

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Autumn

By E. R. Eastman

THE seasons have rolled and Autumn is with us again.

It's a lonesome time. The young folks are away to school or college, leaving a lump in our throats and a lonesome place in our hearts. The flowers are dead, the leaves fallen after their final great blaze of glory. The chill wind in the long evening hurries the clouds across the harvest moon, while the noisy crickets and katydids remind us of other Autumns and of loved ones long since gone.

But fall is a good time, too. It is the time of harvest. If we have sown well, so shall we reap. It is a time for thanksgiving.

It is natural and God's will that the boys and girls go forth from home to live their own lives. If we have taught them by right precept and example, they will never leave us in spirit, and they will be back time and again. The flowers and the grass and the trees are not really dead. Through the miracle of seed they will live and bloom again.

So will it be with us and our loved ones lost awhile. Just as spring, following Nature's long sleep brings life anew on earth, so shall we all stand together again in the final and great Resurrection.



When Hay is Poor...



that's when Feed Quality really pays off

From now until grass, about half the cows in the Northeast are going to be fed low quality hay—the result of a haymaking season that just wouldn't let dairy farmers get hay to the barn in top quality condition.

Since high quality roughage is so important for high milk production, every dairyman with low quality hay in his mow will have to make some adjustments in winter feeding plans.

Replacing Hay Quality

If you're in the half with low quality hay, you can replace lost feeding value by:

- 1) Increased use of good silage
- 2) Feeding more grain per cow

Extra grain, of the same protein level you normally feed, will do the job. However, with

protein ingredients relatively cheap, an 18% feed may cost less than one of lower protein. Compare prices before you decide. *But this is important:* if you do not increase total TDN intake with silage or grain, you most certainly should feed more protein, even up to 20%.

TDN is the Key

Total digestible nutrients for the least cost is your goal—from hay, silage and grain. That's why it pays to insist on G.L.F. Dairy Feeds. You are sure of what's in a G.L.F. bag . . . you can see the TDN content . . . it's printed right on the tag.

And G.L.F. means *quality*—that gives you the most milk per feed dollar. All ingredients are carefully chosen, laboratory tested, mixed with

precision machinery. In any bag of G.L.F. mill-mixed formula feed you will never find feed screenings—or off-grade ingredients of any kind.

This winter . . . when hay is poor, that's when top quality feed really pays off. See your local G.L.F. Service Agency for the right feed to fit your special situation.

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CALF STARTER

G.L.F. Calf Starter—the herd builder that leaves you a bigger milk check—is now available in new 50-pound paper bags, as well as 100-pound burlap. Contains aureomycin to prevent scours and increase feed efficiency.

This Winter be sure you are getting

Quality that pays off on the Farm

G.L.F. DAIRY FEEDS



From the Editor's MAILBAG

HE IS RIGHT!

CONGRATULATIONS for fostering citizenship education by printing Anna Denny's "Citizenship Quiz" (October 20, 1956 issue). However, I take issue with the final question's answer. The President can be impeached," it states, and asks "How many have been?" to which the answer is given as "none".

Now, my understanding of the term "impeachment" is that it means "accusation" only i.e. the bringing of the charges not the trial or its verdict.

The Constitution provides (Article I, Section 2, paragraph 5) that "The House of Representatives—shall have the sole power of impeachment". On February 28, 1868, the House passed a resolution impeaching President Andrew Johnson on eleven separate counts, which included violation of the Tenure of Office Act, misuse of the veto, et al.

The Constitution also provides (Article I, Section 3, paragraph 6) that "The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments". The Senate did try President Johnson, beginning March 5, 1868 and lasting until May 26, 1868. When the vote was taken, it stood 35 guilty and 19 not guilty. As the vote was lacking to make up the required 2/3 majority stipulated by the Constitution, the President was acquitted.

However, the fact remains that Andrew Johnson was impeached, that is, accused, even though he was not found guilty.

As a former political science major, now turned homemaker and mother

of three), I couldn't resist pointing out this fact through you to Miss Denny and the *New York Times*. Perhaps it will raise my score on the Quiz, too!

—Helen D. McCord, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

— A. A. —

WANTS SONG

I would like to have the words of the song "Sucking Cider From a Straw" if you can find it, please. I heard it 25 or more years ago. Some of it goes like this:

*Sucking cider through a straw
That's how I got my mother-in-law
Sucking cider through a straw,
If by chance the straw did slip,
I would suck some cider from Sue's lip.*

Benjamin M. Baylor
P. O. Box 12
Colts Neck, N. J.

— A. A. —



YOUNG MILKER

I KNOW, Ed, that you have seen fellows milk that were young, but bet you never saw a younger one than shown above. He is Donald Pierce of Hollister Hill, Delhi, N. Y. He is three years old, and while it doesn't show too clearly in the picture above, there is actually a stream of milk going into the pail. The Jersey he is milking is owned by Lloyd Johnson and stands very quietly. Over in Delaware County we start them very young. — Stub Davis, an A.A. fieldman at Delhi, N. Y.

— A. A. —

A NIGHT LIGHT FOR COWS

Mr. Charles VanNort, a dairy farmer near Unadilla tells why he used a 100 watt night light in his dairy barn and why he considers it as important as the ventilating fan in keeping his cows comfortable and contented during winter stabling.

Here are his reasons:

1. There are fewer injuries to bags and teats. When I go into the barn at night there is no scrambling to get up as there always is when lights are turned on suddenly. Also cows will not step on each other if they can see what they are doing.

2. Since there is no great change between night and day they do not all lie down at once. They stagger their resting periods.

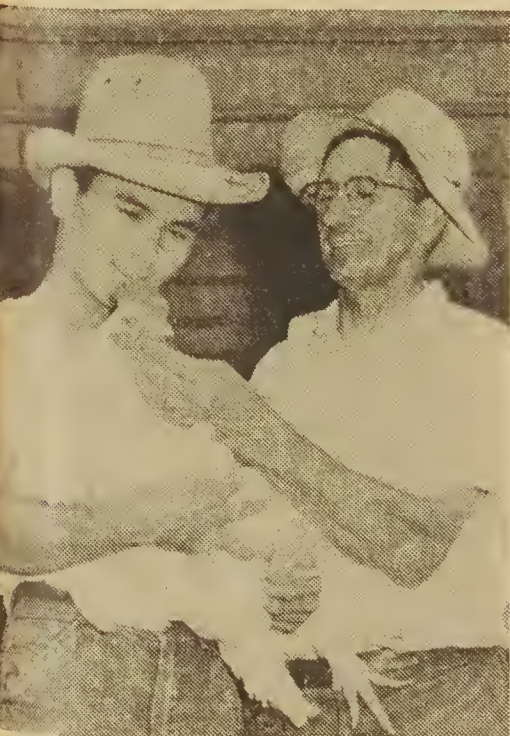
3. The cows drink more water, use the salt blocks more, and clean up the hay better.

4. The cows are more contented. Storms, high winds and outside noises bother them much less. Since this helps to reduce the nervousness of the cows they are easier to doctor and to handle.

5. In case of an animal getting loose during the night she will invariably take care of herself without frightening the others.

6. I also find that they use less bedding and stay cleaner.—L. H. Hammond

FORMOSA YOUTH STUDYING POULTRY



FIFTEEN-year-old Augustine Young of Formosa is receiving actual on-farm training on dairy and poultry farms in New Jersey under the sponsorship of the N. J. Farm Bureau. Arriving in this country last January, he started learning the "know-how" on a dairy farm. His next stop was with Percy Hardenburg of Hunterdon County, Flemington, N. J., who has a general farm with 3500 birds and around 30 cows.

Augustine, who can understand and speak some English, says: "Poultry is a sideline at home. Every farmer raises a few."

He will stay with the Hardenburg family until November, and Mr. Hardenburg says, "He's a long ways from home and a nice kid."



EASIER . . . FASTER . . . COSTS LESS

NEW 4-SHOT SELECTA

(U.S. Pat. No. 2,764,981)

HANFORD'S HIGH-POTENCY MASTITIS TREATMENT



A separate, uncontaminated tip, individually packed, for every teat . . . no cross-infection.



Precisely measured 6 c.c. shot for every quarter . . . metered by 4 snap-off tabs. Additional dosage may be applied if necessary.



24 c.c.'s—enough for an entire udder—oil in a single disposable syringe-container.

- EASIER — disposable syringe-container automatically measures out a precise 6 c.c. shot—normal dose for every quarter.
- FASTER — Treat all four quarters in less than 15 seconds.
- COSTS LESS — Only one container to fill, label, pack and ship.
- HIGHLY EFFECTIVE — Available in two strengths, each in liquid form with excellent penetrating and spreading properties. Each combines high-potency antibiotics that are medically-proved specifics for the bacteria that ordinarily cause mastitis.

Each 24 c.c. Syringe contains:

Each 6 c.c. dosage contains:

Selecta 40	Selecta 50	Selecta 40	Selecta 50
600,000 units	2,000,000 units	Procaine Penicillin 150,000 units	500,000 units
400 mg.	1,000 mg.	Dihydrostreptomycin	100 mg.
400 mg.	1,000 mg.	Sulfathiazole	100 mg.
400 mg.	1,000 mg.	Sulfanilamide	100 mg.
400 mg.	200 mg.	Papain	50 mg.
200 mg.	20 mg.	Colbalt Sulphate	5 mg.

ANTISEPTIC BALSAM OF MYRRH — External dressing for treating bruises and cuts that might infect udders with mastitis-causing bacteria. An excellent, preventative treatment.

Order Hanford's Selecta and Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh from your dealer or write

G. C. HANFORD Mfg. Co. DEPT. AA SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Mfr. of Proprietary Medicines for 110 years



"We feel more secure doing business with a farmer-owned organization"

say Robert and Ernest Simpkins, Yardville, New Jersey

Robert and Ernest Simpkins operate 430 acres at Yardville, N. J., and have 130 head of Holsteins and Guernseys. They also raise about 1400 turkeys yearly, many of which are sold retail at their farm.

Bob and Ernie say "We have been NFLA members for many years. The local association and the Land Bank have helped us weather a TB outbreak in our herd and a fire which destroyed 17 heifers and a barn."

For full information on Cooperative Farm Credit Loans — see your local association or write: Dept. A-92, 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

FEDERAL LAND BANK MORTGAGE LOANS
thru your local National Farm Loan Association

REPAYMENT PERIOD IS LONG

— up to 33 years to repay

INTEREST RATE IS LOW



Cooperative Farm Credit

FEDERAL LAND BANK LOANS

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

IT'S THANKSGIVING

WHENEVER I SEE that old picture of the Pilgrims wending their way up the hill to their church to celebrate Thanksgiving, I think how little they or any of the other early settlers of this country really had to be thankful for. Yet they were truly thankful, which is more than too many of us are today.

The so-called good old times that some older people talk about so much were bad old times. It's a trick of memory to remember only the good things of the past, not the bad ones. The problems, troubles, and sacrifices were there just the same. The settlers in New England contended with the Indians most of the time for over a hundred years. A farmer hoed his crops with a musket leaning against a nearby stump, all of the time expecting that he might get an arrow through his back, or turn around to see his cabin in flames. The food those settlers lived on was coarse and unappetizing. The clothes they wore were of homespun. They worked from daylight to dark. And yet they were thankful.

In contrast, look what we have today! Sometimes when I am feeling low I force myself to list with paper and pencil my personal blessings. Every time I come out feeling better. Try it now. It's Thanksgiving time.

DIET FOR OLDER PEOPLE

THERE IS a rapidly increasing number of older people in our population. But there is not much point in living to be old if one is sick or half sick most of the time.

One reason for much ill health among the aged is poor nutrition. Many older persons have to get along on slim budgets, so they cut out meat, fruits and vegetables, which they think are too expensive. Instead, they eat the cheaper starches which are easier to obtain, prepare, and eat.

Furthermore, most old people eat too much. Time and again I have seen them clean up their plates at picnics and farm meetings and wondered how they did it. An aged man requires 600 calories a day less than the 2,400 to 3,000 he needed at age 25. According to the doctors, an aged woman needs 500 less than the former 1,500 to 1,900 daily which she needed.

Absolutely necessary for everybody, and particularly for older people, are foods containing calcium. Another requirement is plenty of protein. Milk is a very valuable source of both protein and calcium or lime. The diet should also contain green or yellow vegetables, potatoes, whole grain cereal, eggs, and enriched or whole grain bread. Meat, poultry, or seafood are good supplies of protein energy.

To keep well, eat well, but not too much.

TIME TO MIND OUR OWN BUSINESS

AS I WRITE this, the armed forces of several countries are on the march again. Israel definitely became an aggressor by marching into Egypt. Contrary to the expressed wishes of President Eisenhower and the American government, England and France have also become aggressors. Russia is destroying the rising forces of liberty in Hungary.

All of this is contrary to everything the American government and the United Nations have tried to do to keep the peace. Not all of the issues are clear at this time, but one thing defi-

By E. R. Eastman

nately is: our government has given away billions of dollars to foreign countries and without doubt much of this money, yours and mine, has been used by some of these nations to arm themselves and to become aggressors.

The time has come, in fact it was here a long time ago, when America should stop bleeding itself white by giving away money to foreign countries. If you loaned me money and I was unable to pay it back, I would likely become your enemy. I would go down a side street when I saw you coming. Nations are no different from individuals. They are a collection of individuals. The basic principles are the same. If you give away money, or loan money that cannot be repaid, sooner or later the nation that gets it becomes your enemy.

That is just what is happening in the countries around the world into which we have poured billions. George Washington had it right. So did James Monroe. George Washington said in effect: "Americans must stay home and attend to their own business." James Monroe, in the Monroe Doctrine, said: "We will expect other countries to stay home and out of the Americas and attend to their own business."

The way to use our billions is not to arm other countries but to make our own America bristle with defense, and then use the rest of the money we are now giving away to reduce our own taxes.

LATE FALL SUGGESTIONS

THERE IS a sense of satisfaction in being ready for winter when it comes. A little time spent now in small repairs that you haven't had a chance to get to all summer will save time, steps, and minor annoyances all winter.

It is surprising and pleasing how a little planning and work to make shortcuts can save steps both in the house and in the barn. Take a pencil and paper and go over the place and think about it. Labor, whether your own or hired, is your highest cost. Maybe some additional equipment will pay for itself the first year. Electricity is much cheaper than hired help, and it can shorten your own steps and work.

A broken window, replaced, cuts drafts and may save a rotting floor later. Machinery well housed will be better ready for work next year.

Last but not least, you will enjoy the winter more—and so will the womenfolk—if you slick up a little around the place before the snow comes.

WOOD AS A FUEL

WHEN I was young one of the signs of a good countryman was a big woodpile. Then followed some years of turning to coal or oil for fuel, and wood became less important.

We have a buzz saw and small tractor on the farm, with plenty of woods, so for years we have cut our fuel costs by burning wood fall and spring in the kitchen range and in the fireplace. For comfort there is nothing to equal a good wood fire.

It is interesting how customs come and go. Sawing wood by hand is hard work, so wood went out as a fuel, even on the farm, with the larger use of central heating, coal and oil. But now, strange to say, wood as a fuel is coming

back again, mostly due to the use of chain saws. Fortunately, also, realizing that trees are a profitable crop, more and more farmers are giving more attention to reforestation and to good forestry practices.

IT'S YOUR MONEY AND MINE

NEWSPAPERS report that legislative leaders have agreed to advance \$350,000 to the New York State Power Authority for preliminary work on the project to develop the additional power from the Niagara River.

These leaders of both parties have sold the people of New York State and America down the river by adopting the most socialistic enterprise that has ever been attempted in American history. That \$350,000 is just a taste of the millions of dollars in taxes, your money and mine, that will go into the development of this power, from which only a part of the people will benefit, certainly not the people of the entire state who will pay the taxes.

Robert Moses, chairman of the State Power Authority, told newspaper men recently that the Authority must sell bonds to finance its operations, and declared that the bonds would be hard to sell if the Authority were required to pay local taxes.

The political leadership is going ahead with this project in spite of the opposition of every statewide farm organization, practically every business organization, and the New York State Federation of Labor, all of whom were in favor of Niagara power being developed and distributed by private enterprise. The electric power and light companies were willing and able to invest funds to develop and distribute this power and to pay the taxes on the business while doing it. Never yet has any business enterprise been conducted under state or federal ownership as efficiently and cheaply as it could be conducted by private enterprise.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

JIM HALL brings back from a recent trip to Vermont one of the best stories I have heard in a long time, told by Elmer Towne, the genial and highly efficient Commissioner of Agriculture for Vermont.

It seems that two gentlemen were on their way to a city. After visiting several bars along the way they arrived at their hotel and told the clerk that they wanted two rooms with a bed. It took considerable discussion and argument on the clerk's part finally to get them straightened out with one room with two beds.

In their room, still a little mixed up, both climbed into the same bed. After muttering to himself, one of the men said to the other:

"There must be something the matter with this hotel. There's a man in the bed with me."

"That's strange," said the other. "There's a man in bed with me, too, and I don't like it. Let's kick them out."

Whereupon after an extended tussle, one of the men landed with a crash out on the floor.

"Good!" said the other fellow. "I got rid of that son of a gun that was in bed with me. How about you?"

To which the other replied sadly:

"No. I didn't. He kicked me out."

"Well, that's all right now," said the first man. "Climb in bed here with me. There's plenty of room for both of us."

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

REDUCED SURPLUSES: As of Oct. 23, the following was the situation on government owned farm products:

There was no butter uncommitted—at the peak there were 467 million pounds. Cheese stocks were less than 200 million pounds—at the peak stocks were 463 million. Milk, nonfat dry, is sold or moved into use as rapidly as received—at the peak there were 656 million pounds on hand.

Tung oil—38.5 million pounds sold down to 9.4 million. Cottonseed oil—all sold—the peak stocks were over a billion pounds. Cottonseed meal—all sold. Cottonlinters—all sold but 200,000 pounds—at the peak the government owned over 226 million pounds. Flaxseed and oil—all sold.

Seeds—all sold—the peak owned was over 455 million lbs.

INTERSTATE REGULATIONS: Effective Jan. 1, Federal Government will control the interstate movement of animals shipped for dairy purposes or slaughter. Only dairy animals negative to the blood test within 30 days can be moved from one state to another. Others, if moved across state lines, must go to a Federal stock yard or to a packing plant with Federal meat inspection.

CORN: Fifty-three counties have been added by the USDA to the country's Commercial Corn-Producing area for 1957. Five are in the Northeast—Monroe and Delaware in Pennsylvania, and Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean in New Jersey.

HOGS: Total pigs on U. S. farms is 11% below a year ago. USDA says number will be below year previous for at least 9 months. Farmers indicate farrowings for last 3 mos. of 1956 will be down 7% and for the first 3 mos. of 1957 down 4%.

MEASURING STICK: One way to measure the size of your farm business is to add up the number of "produce units" you have. A produce unit is seven thousand pounds of milk sold, or its labor equivalent in other produce. Each of the following represents one "produce unit."

7,000 lbs. of milk sold	70 tons of corn silage
1,300 dozen of eggs sold	550 bushels of oats
450 pullets raised	450 bushels of corn
22 tons of hay	400 bushels of wheat

Farm management studies show that on the average at least 20 "produce units" per man are necessary to yield a labor return per man equal to the cost of paying an average hired man (which is about \$2,000 per year).

Fifteen average cows, plus raising replacements and hay and silage to feed them, equals 20 "produce units." The average operator, whose entire business consists of less than 15 average cows, works harder and worries more about it than the average hired man—and gets less pay for doing it.


—Dr. Van Hart and Stanley Munro

LONG ISLAND POTATOES: Following the submission of a special diversion program by a six member committee of the Long Island Joint Potato Council, the USDA has given an o.k. making Long Island eligible for potato diversion payments. The program is subject to an agreement to be signed by a substantial majority of growers and shippers. The committee must guarantee a 15% diversion of potatoes to starch or feed, and weekly reports must be sent to the Department of Agriculture. News of the action increased potato prices 25¢ per cwt. above those prevailing 90 days previously.

POOR HAY: Due to poor weather a considerable amount of low quality hay was put up last summer and extra care must be used when it is fed if milk production is to be maintained. There are several things you can do: 1. Feed liberally so the cows can pick it over and use what they leave for bedding. 2. Sprinkle it with diluted molasses when you feed it. 3. Feed more grain.

If you have some other practice which has been found successful drop us a line so we can pass the information along.—Hugh L. Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR thinks that I'm a fool because my wife ain't teaching school or toiling in some other way to earn a little extra pay. What with the cost-price squeeze we're in, says neighbor, I could not begin to pay off all my bills and notes by raising crops like corn and oats, my mortgage wouldn't shrink a bit with only livestock lifting it. So neighbor put his wife to work in town, where she's a grocery clerk; she earns no great big salary but it is steady as can be, and neighbor says, with happy grin, that weekly cash has saved his skin.

But I would not be overjoyed if my Mirandy were employed; 'twould have advantages, that's true, but there would be some drawbacks, too. A steady income, I'll admit, would not hurt us a single bit, and having her away would be a mighty welcome change for me. The trouble is, there'd be no way for her to work in town each day and still have time to plant and plow, to feed the pigs and milk the cow. So if she got a job, I fear I'd have to do the labor here; and worst of all, I've got a hunch I'd even have to fix her lunch.



Don't let "Shrinking Horsepower" slice your tractor's performance

The picture above gives you an idea of what it's like when "shrinking horsepower" slices your tractor's pulling power.

The cause of "shrinking horsepower" is a build-up of harmful deposits inside the combustion chambers. They gradually steal away your engine's horsepower.

That's why you need New Gulfpride H.D. Select. It's the world's only motor oil super-refined by the exclusive Alchlor Process to help prevent these deposits.

This oil not only controls the carbon build-up that causes "shrinking horsepower," pre-ignition, knock and over-heating—but also guards against acids and corrosion, and provides the toughest protective film ever developed in a motor oil. It assures minimum oil consumption for the life of your tractor.

Get Gulfpride H.D. Select in reusable 5-gal. cans. Available in the exact grade recommended by the manufacturer of your tractor for every season of the year.

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Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease—one grease takes the place of several, saves time, money and bother.

Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant—perfect for all conventional transmissions and differentials.

Thrifty Farmers Go Gulf

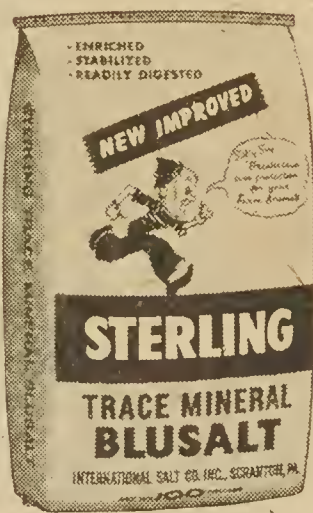
HEARD AROUND THE FARM...



"Yooooooooo—ooooooooo, girls!
Here's some new Sterling Blusalt!"

"Look! They just put out a new load of Blusalt for our feedbox. The boss really wants to be sure we get the most out of our feed!"

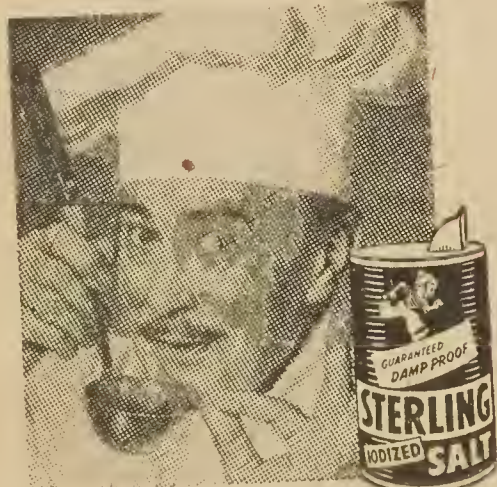
Right you are, Martha! Sterling Blusalt provides the quality salt needed to aid in the digestion of home-grown feeds. And it also helps protect livestock against the hidden danger of trace-mineral deficiencies. Blusalt contains calcium iodate (a completely stable source of nutritionally available iodine) in readily digestible forms, as well as cobalt, copper, iron, manganese and zinc. What's more, these trace minerals are evenly distributed throughout the Blusalt. Yet Sterling Blusalt costs only pennies more than ordinary salt!



- To control internal parasites in swine, sheep, goats, beef cattle and calves... feed Sterling GREEN'SALT — one part phenothiazine, nine parts salt plus trace minerals.

Feed Blusalt free choice and mixed in feed—for health, efficiency and profit in all your livestock. Mix it in poultry feed, too. In 50- and 100-lb. bags, 50-lb. blocks, 4-lb. tins.

Note to housewives:



**STERLING
TABLE SALT**
brings out
the best in food!

Sterling Salt's snow-white, extra-pure "sparks of flavor" add extra zest and sparkle to any dish. At your grocer's. Plain or Iodized. Look for the box with the premium offer on the back.

STERLING BLUSALT, GREEN'SALT and STERLING TABLE SALT
are products of International Salt Co., Inc.



No Cultivating; No Weed Killer

WHEN a breakdown in equipment slowed up corn planting, Bill Van Norden of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, New York, decided to plant corn on the furrow without cultivating. He didn't have a planter which could be attached to the tractor and plant as he plowed so he did the next best thing and planted on top of the field after it had been plowed but not harrowed.

"The planter sank into the dirt so far I was afraid the corn wouldn't come up," said Bill, "but it did. I never cultivated the field and didn't use a chemical weed killer. Even so the field has fewer weeds than many corn fields in this area and is much cleaner than it was when I harrowed it thoroughly before I planted corn a few years ago."

Bill is right. The field was remarkably free of weeds when I saw it on September 13th. Bill agreed that the stand was a little too thick, which he attributed to the variety, which had smaller kernels than the one he planted

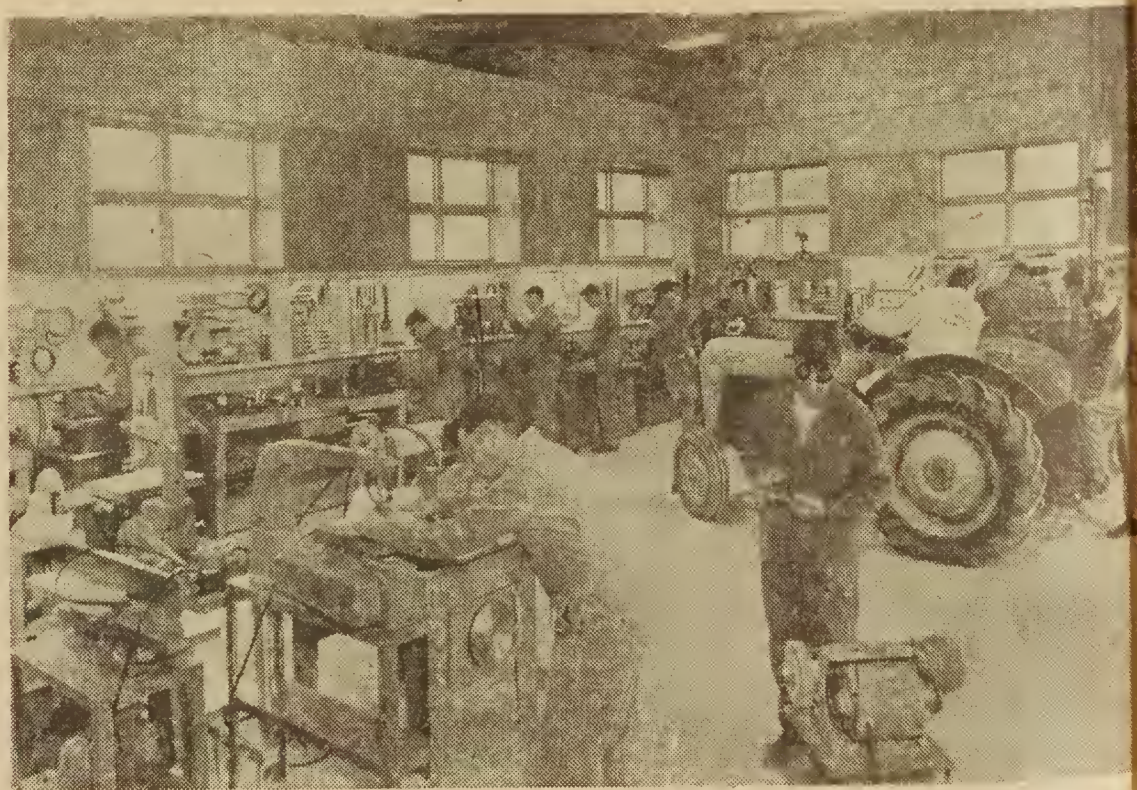
the previous year. Another criticism which might be made is that the color of the corn showed some lack of nitrogen, a condition which seemed to be quite general this fall.

"I used 200 lbs. of 6-12-6 fertilizer per acre," said Bill. "Another year I will use at least double this amount."

Bill is a bachelor and has a bachelor brother who lives with him. Bill works the farm. His brother works in a steel mill, mostly on the night shift, but helps a lot on the farm, too.

Bill was a native of this area, but he went to New York City and worked for years as a driller and blaster for a company that maintained and improved the New York City harbor.

"When I got out of the Army after the last war," he said, "I didn't get steady work. I was laid off several times. I got tired of that and decided to buy a farm, and after looking for some time I found this one which just suited me."



Open Equipment Maintenance Research Center

WHAT HAS been called the "World's Finest Farm Shop" was viewed by more than 3,000 farmers, educators, and industrialists when the Thor Research Center was dedicated by Secretary of Agriculture Benson at Huntley, Ill. last month. In the above picture, vo-ag students from Woodstock, Ill. are shown trying out some of the shop's 2,000 tools and accessories for the first time, testing methods to be used later in maintaining the nation's \$18 billion investment in farm machinery equipment.

"The non-profit research center, working with agricultural colleges and

established farm agencies, will spearhead a research and educational program to help farmers take greater advantage of their modern mechanization," said Neil C. Hurley, Jr., president of Thor Power Tool Company and founder of the Center.

The nation-wide program will seek to develop new solutions to farm maintenance problems; to provide guidance to the farm families in making use of modern tools, and to conduct research and give out information to help farmers in all sections of the country plan, equip, and make the best use of their own home farm shops.

10 SECONDS TO LIVE

By ROBERT BURNETTE

New Farm Equipment Dealers' Assoc., Skaneateles, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We found this startling presentation, which we are reprinting, in the mimeographed publication Bob Burnette, Secretary of the New York State Farm Equipment Dealers' Association sends to members.

We asked Bob for permission to reprint it, which he gave, but he admitted he stole the idea from a mid-west farm equipment paper and cannot remember which one. Read it and slow down.

HE PUSHED his sleeve back and squinted at his wrist watch in the light of the dash lamp. A little after nine. Five, ten minutes after. Ought to be home in half an hour.

10 Seconds to Live

He massaged his eyes trying determinedly to rub out some of the sand his sleepiness was putting in them.

9 Seconds to Live

He had driven almost eight hours since lunch and he was tired, nerves numbed from the vibration of the steering wheel. How much gas was there left? Enough to get home on he guessed.

8 Seconds to Live

Lousy driving in the rain. The constant drumming on the roof. The constant swish-swish of the wipers. Light from the headlights just seemed to melt into the steady downpour.

7 Seconds to Live

Probably need a new wiper blade. Old one just seems to spread the water around instead of wiping it clean. He'd get one tomorrow when he had time to go down to the garage.

6 Seconds to Live

Somebody threw a cigarette out of an oncoming car. The red glow was washed out by the rain almost before the cigarette hit the pavement.

5 Seconds to Live

He pushed hard on the floorboards and squirmed up in the seat to get a little more comfort. His back was kind of achy from the long drive.

4 Seconds to Live

At 60 miles an hour, a car covers 88 feet of pavement every second. Four seconds, 352 feet.

3 Seconds to Live

Something looked wrong through the blurry windshield. A tentative dab at the brake stiffened into desperate pres-

sure as he made out an old, unlighted, slow-moving truck ahead.

2 Seconds to Live

Panic moved in. Turn to the left? No, car coming. Can't make it. Turn to the right.

1 Second to Live

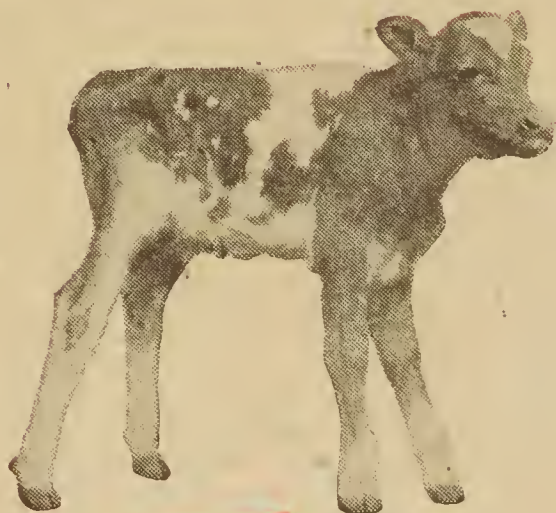
Horror numbed everything into slow motion. He was floating right into the near corner of the truck bed. He opened his mouth to scream.

No Seconds to Live

It's happened to lots of people. Maybe not exactly that way but quite like that. Drive too long. Drive too steady. Eyes get tired. Reactions slow down. Rain. Darkness relieved only by a white path of light from blurred lights seen through a blurred windshield. Driving too fast for the conditions. Something big ahead that you can't see until too late at the existing speed and slipperiness. It's happened to lots of folks.

IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU.

Are Calf Scours Reducing Profits? Bolus KAO-STREP[®] WITH VITAMIN A (Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate with Kaolin, Pectin, Alumina and Vitamin A) cuts loss



Calf scours, the primary killer of young calves, can wipe out profits! Bolus KAO-STREP with Vitamin A will control loss. Its safe, effective formula is specific against the disease:

STREPTOMYCIN—to kill the germ (E. coli) responsible for infectious calf scours

KAOLIN
PECTIN
ALUMINA
VITAMIN A

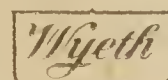
to coat, soothe and protect
the irritated intestinal lining

SUPPLIED:

Package of 2
(single treatment)
Package of 10
(multiple-dose)

SIMPLE TO USE, PROVED IN PRACTICE!

Also recommended for treatment of enteritis in
sheep, enteritis in swine, swine dysentery and
pig scours.



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Protect your profit with Wyeth products!

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DRUGGIST OR OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER

UNDER THE WINGS OF THE
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**You're sure of
work well done!**

Whether it's part of the day's work, or the day's pleasure, you drive in confidence when you make a habit of stopping at the sign of the "Flying A".

There's where you find famous "FLYING A" ETHYL and VEEDOL 10-30 Motor Oil, today's top power pair. There's where you find everything fine for your car, truck or tractor. Order VEEDOL, the 150-hour tractor oil that prolongs tractor life...get "FLYING A" TIRES with their greater margin of safety, longer wear.

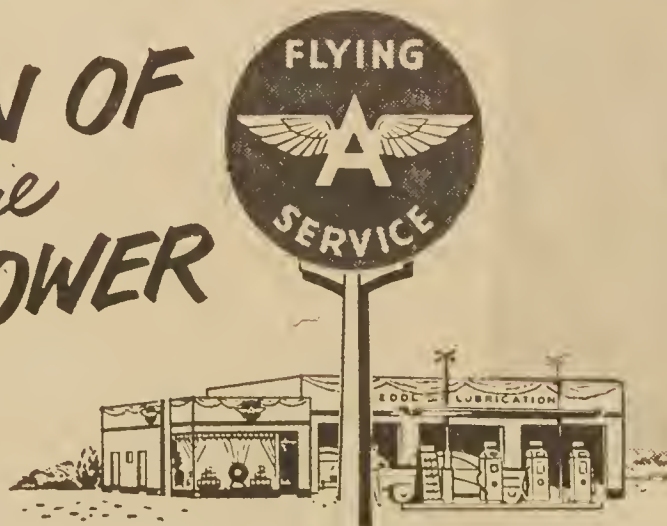
Look for the big new red-and-white sign that says "FLYING A" SERVICE. More are going up every day!

**NEW SIGN OF
Gasoline
FARM, POWER**

"FLYING A" ETHYL
VEEDOL TRACTOR OIL

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VEEDOL 10-30 MOTOR OIL



TIDEWATER OIL COMPANY
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New York State Grange Favors Fewer Government Controls

AMONG the resolutions passed at the 84th annual meeting of the New York State Grange were the following:

Favoring price supports as the best way to solve the farm problem until the law of supply and demand can become effective;

Opposing Federal Aid for the construction and maintenance of schools;

Favoring uniform highway signs and signals for the entire Country;

Condemning restrictions on wheat acreage where wheat is fed on farms;

Favoring the private development of electric power at Niagara Falls;

Favoring the removal of age restrictions in the child labor law;

Requesting laws to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor to persons under 21 years of age, of the sale of liquor on all public vehicles, and closing all taverns at 1 a.m.;

Favoring a change in the migrant labor law to provide sanitary living quarters, but at a cost farmers can afford;

Favoring a requirement that dog owners show a vaccination certificate in order to license their dogs.

Requesting the inclusion of beef cattle in the brucellosis control program;

Favoring a longer deer hunting season, plus a short season for does to reduce the size of the deer herd.

In his annual address State Master Leland Smith said,

"Some people say that we have gone so far that we cannot turn back now to the workings of a free enterprise system that has made this country great but I believe that it can be done. The managerial ability of the folk on farms, their 'know how' plus what information they can obtain from research in production and marketing from our Experiment Stations and colleges will bring us through.

"In my mind the basic solution of farm problems is progress. There is no quick and easy way out, but the direction in which we must proceed is clear. The consumer who is interested in efficient production of food and fiber, the tax payer who has to pay the cost of losses due to high support policies, the farmer who wants to earn a higher and more stable income will all benefit from solution of Agriculture's problems on a basis consistent with the fullest development of a free enterprise economy under which all elements contribute to the most effective use of human and material resources. It is a National responsibility to help Agriculture reach such a solution."

"I recommend to the delegates assembled here for this session of New York State Grange that our program for next year include these things:

"1. An all out endeavor to increase our membership in all age groups of those who believe in our American heritage.

"2. Definite recommendations for substantial appropriations in the research field to find new uses for established crops and products, to find new crops that will adapt themselves to our State Agriculture and to assist in the promotion of the sale of all products by the most up to date methods possible.

"3. The support of an adequate fundamental education policy in the State.

"4. The support of the conservation of our natural resources as a part of a permanent farm program based upon proper land use and upstream flood water controls.

"5. A statement of our position as regards the Free Enterprise System in

the field of solving our present farm problem.

"6. A close scrutinization of the expenditure of public funds in all levels of government so that they may come within the taxpayers ability to meet these expenditures."

Contest Winners

Winners of the Community Service Contest in the State were announced with the first prize going to Mohican Grange 1300 of Warren County. Second place went to Lowville Grange 71 of Lewis County, and third place to Nowadaga Grange 1298 of Herkimer County.

Winners in the American Agriculturist baking contest will be announced in the next issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

One of the principal addresses at the session was given by former Master Louis Taber.

"Too many people want ease and comfort," said he, "But the law of life requires a struggle. The glory of America has come from the bold aggressive spirit of the pioneer, the pilgrim, the patriot and the saint... On this foundation we commenced to grow and unite."

Mr. Taber said that taking part in community activities including church and grange attendance are the bulwarks of freedom.

"The first great challenge is to preserve the political and religious freedoms first bought with blood and sacrifice," the former national master said. "If they are lost, it will be through laziness, intellectual and spiritual indifference."

One of the outstanding evening sessions was devoted to the young people under the direction of Mrs. Florence Pickett. The State Fair Grange Queen was presented and was seated on the stage during the program. She was Miss Julia Earls of Middleburg, a member of Franklinton Grange in Schoharie County.

Mrs. Eileen Moody of Little Falls, New York, of Nowadaga Grange in Herkimer County, state winner of this year's state prize speaking contest gave her prize winning talk, and Miss Wixum Lec McMaster of Dansville, a member of the West Sparta Grange in Livingston County gave her prize winning essay in the state in the National Grange Highway Safety Contest.

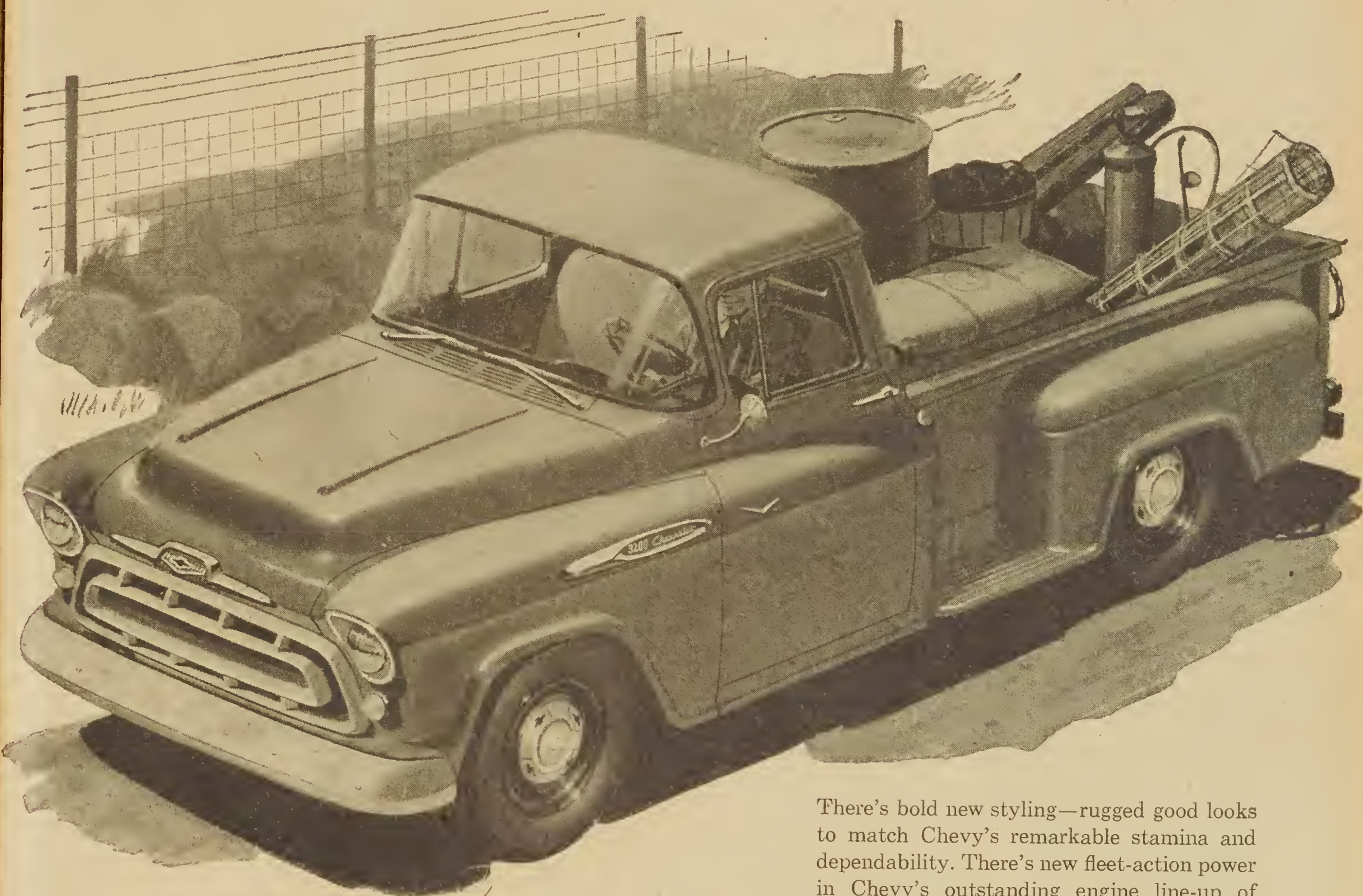
State Secretary Harold Stanley reported loans during the year of \$3,312.00 to students from the Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund. Over the years loans have been made to over 3,000 young grangers, totaling over \$170,000.00, with practically no failures to pay back loans to the fund.



"It was only a splinter in the finger, but he says his wife is starting house cleaning this weekend!"

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There's bold new styling—rugged good looks to match Chevy's remarkable stamina and dependability. There's new fleet-action power in Chevy's outstanding engine line-up of modern short-stroke V8's and economy-leader 6's! And you get a cabful of modern conveniences—concealed Safety Steps, High-Level ventilation, locking dispatch box and new deep hub steering wheel are all standard. Important Pickup model features include a grain-tight tailgate and flat-ledge side panels. Get the full story from your Chevy dealer. . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

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We're Going to Mexico!

THERE'S something absolutely irresistible about a trip to Mexico ... the seeing with your own eyes a fascinating land so close to our own but so utterly different. Everywhere you turn, you see evidences of the days when Spain ruled that part of the New World, and on all sides you hear a foreign tongue. This is a part of the world where instead of saying "How do you do?" and "Goodbye," the people say, "Como esta usted?" and "Adios!"

In our last issue, we announced our own American Agriculturist tour to Mexico. The dates are March 11 to March 30, and we are thrilled to be able to offer you the opportunity to take this wonderful trip with a friendly American Agriculturist party, under the leadership of our tour directors, the Travel Service Bureau of Needham, Mass. The tour includes not only the most famous sights in Mexico but also two days in New Orleans and a visit to Houston, Texas.

Our first stop in Mexico will be in Mexico City, considered by many world travelers the most interesting and delightful city in the world. Among the famous buildings we will visit there are the National Palace built in 1692 by the order of the King of Spain, and the National Cathedral which was begun in 1525 on the site of the ancient pagan temple of the Aztec Indians.

On Sunday, March 17, we will have the fun of going to the famous "floating gardens" of Xochimilco and, aboard boats decorated with flowers, wind our way through the canals in this fascinating spot. When we leave Mexico City, we will travel by limousine to Puebla, a tile-encrusted gem of a city, and the next day to a part of Mexico that is a tropical paradise—a region of orchids and camellias, orchards, old haciendas, and sugar and pineapple plantations.

We will stay in such lovely and luxurious hotels as Spa Penafiel in Tehuacan, and in the Hotel Ruiz Galindo, our headquarters for the night when we visit Orizaba and Fortin de las Flores. Our itinerary includes of course the picturesque mountain town of Taxco, whose old-world beauty and 18th century quaintness make every tourist fall in love with it.

Space is too short here to list all of the interesting places we will visit, but our printed itinerary will give you full information. Just fill out the coupon below and we will be glad to send you a free copy of it.

Like all American Agriculturist tours, this is an "all-expense" trip, with everything included in the price of the ticket. From the moment you board our train in New York, you won't need to put your hand in your pocket, except when you want to buy souvenirs. All transportation, baggage transfer, scheduled sightseeing, meals, hotels, escort service, and all tips are included.

If you have never before traveled with us, you will have a new experience on this trip. We look after you from start to finish, and we go all out to make your vacation the best you ever had. You will enjoy the folks who go on our tours, and you will make lifelong friends. Hardly a day goes by that we don't have a nice letter from one of our AA tourists, telling about a happy visit with friends made on our tours.

Why not come along and see for yourself what a wonderful time we provide for you? The cost is very reasonable for all that is included, and



Two pretty Mexican Senoritas, dressed in native costume for a gay fiesta.

when you come back, you'll say as hundreds of other AA tourists have said: "I wouldn't have missed it for the world!"

Caribbean Cruise Still Open

Since we announced our Mexican tour, we have received many letters and phone calls asking if it is too late to make reservations for our Caribbean Cruise, scheduled for January 23 to February 7. The answer is, No, it is not too late! We can still take you, and we want to say it again: If it's a delightful 15-day cruise to the sunny Caribbean isles that you want, you can't do better than to come with us on our Caribbean Cruise.

Our home on the Caribbean Cruise will be the luxury liner S.S. Homeric, and six land stops include some of the most glamorous places you could ever

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A room hung with pictures is a room hung with thoughts.

—Sir Joshua Reynolds

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

visit—fabulous Caracas in South America; beautiful Haiti and Jamaica; St. Thomas in Virgin Isles, St. Kitt, and the quaint Dutch island of Curacao.

The cost of the all-expense ticket for the Caribbean Cruise begins at \$515.00, the exact price depending on the stateroom you select. Everything is included in the all-expense ticket except \$3.00 in land tips, which have to be given personally to the taxi drivers. But all else is included—your stateroom, transportation to and from New York; three marvelous meals a day (plus morning bouillon, afternoon tea, and a midnight supper if you don't care anything about your waistline!); also, all tips except the \$3 mentioned; all sightseeing and entertainment, and the services of our competent Cruise leader.

Whichever one of the American Agriculturist trips you decide to take—to the Caribbean in January, or to Mexico in March—we can promise you a wonderful time.

E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-M, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me as soon as possible, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Mexican Spring Vacation Tour, March 11-30.

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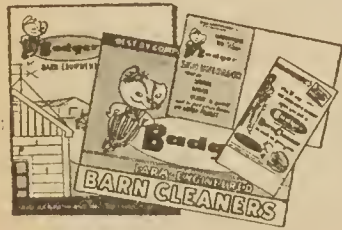
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Out Around the Brooder House

By BILL COOLIDGE
Growing Old

LET me get my pipe a'going here. Now, you know there was a fellow out there in the brooder house for a visit the other day, and we got to talking about how about every magazine you pick up nowadays contains an article on retiring, growing old, how to grow old gracefully, or something like that.

Well, back when I was a boy up in my home town, Lockes Mills, Maine, that is, amongst the loafers that used to hang around the old box stove down at the general store and Post Office, we had a couple of fellows that got to be kind of old, and they didn't have anyone to tell 'em how to do it either. But, of course, they did spend a lot of time at it.

Now you take old Newt. When he got to be a hundred, some newsman from way off somewhere came there to Lockes Mills to interview him. Newt, who was still hale and hearty, said, "I attribute my vigor to living a hygienic life. I use no liquor or tobacco, and I have been in bed by nine every evening of my life."

"Remarkable" said the newsman. "But do you know that I once had an uncle who kept up those very same habits, and yet he died at sixty. How would you account for that?"

To which Newt replied, "Well, yer see, it must be that he just didn't keep up them habits long enough."

"But what is that clatter out there on the back porch?" said the newsman.

Newt says, "Well now, I guess that must be my father just coming home."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

He that won't be counseled can't be helped.—Franklin

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Yer see smelts are running good now, and he has probably been out drinking hard cider and smelting all night."

But about this retiring business. You know how some men retire at sixty or so, build a bungalow somewhere, and do nothing forever afterward but sit on the porch and listen to their arteries hardening. Now, that's a bad thing to do. Once you take to that old arm chair, then you are over the hill.

Then, a worse thing is to join one of these "retirement colonies" they call 'em. There, everyone after a while gets to be some kind of a "crank." I know of one fellow that got to be a golf crank. Then his wife got to going to all of the auctions she could find and after a while she became an auction crank. Yer know, I stayed at their house one night and I hardly got a wink of sleep all night long. My room was near theirs, and all night long the golf crank husband would keep yelling out in his dreams, "Fore, Fore." And right away his auction crank wife would yell out, "Four and a half," and that's the way it went all night.

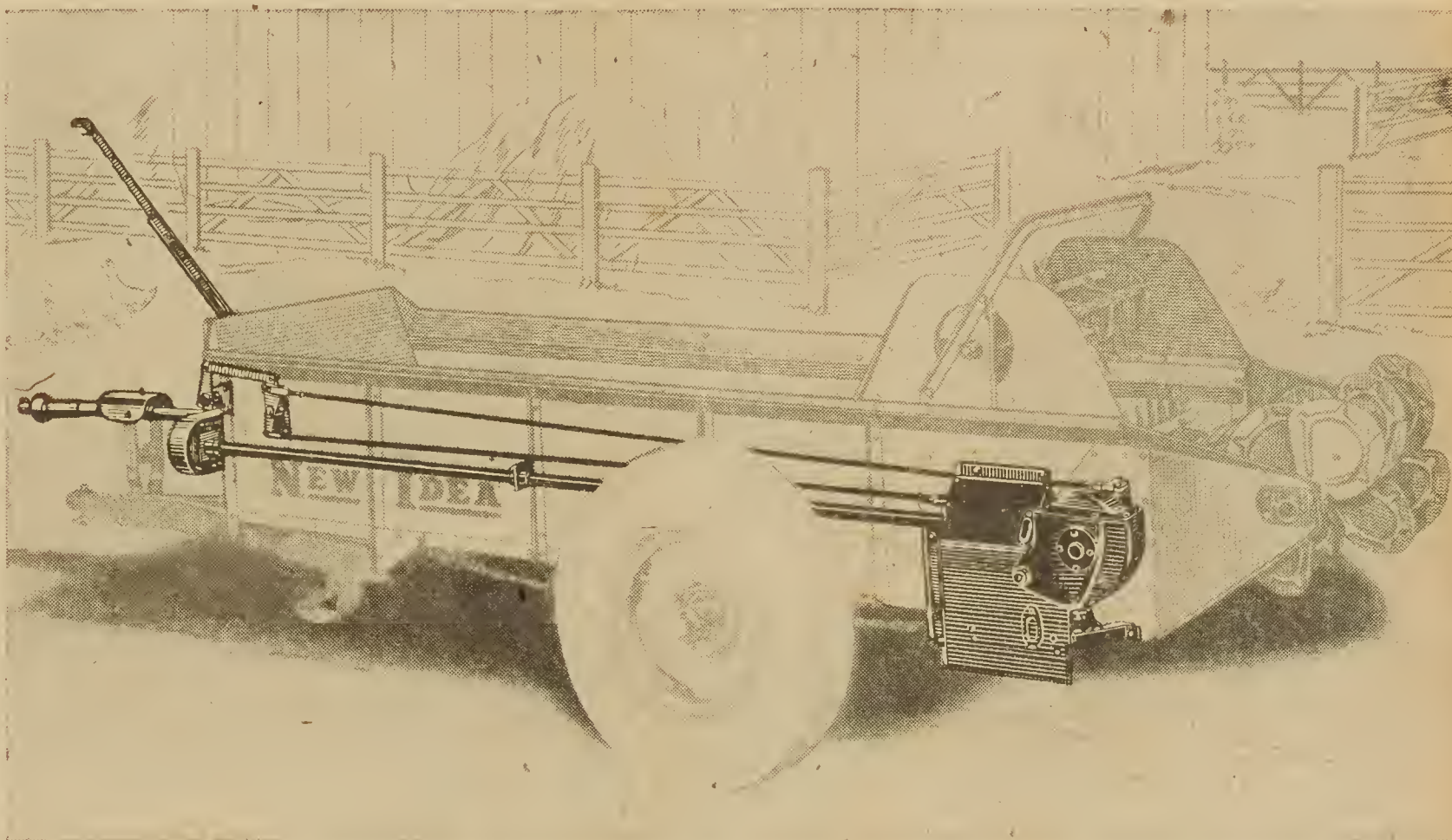
But you know what I think. The best way to grow old is to just not pay any attention to it. You'll grow old all right. Sometimes you will hear folks say that they just "hate" to grow old. Now, I don't agree with that at all. I like to grow old. In fact I don't want to stop growing old. Yer know, when you stop growing old, you just stop. Period.

But just because you have been around quite a while don't necessarily mean that you are old. Yer know:

Age is a quality of mind.
If you have left your dreams behind,
If hope is cold,
If you no longer look ahead,
If your ambition has gone dead,
Then, my friend, you are old.

Well folks, my pipe has gone out, so join us again sometime for another visit, out around the brooder house.

Here's the New Idea spreader farmers have been asking for...



Ask about this popular size with PTO. NEW IDEA No. 200, 95-bu., also has new clutch, at right, for easy cleanout. Choice of five unloading rates.

Brand New... PTO-driven, with clutch for easy cleanout

*Newest New Idea spreads it best... built tough
for longest life... easy to hitch, load, clean out*

Now, you can get the popular 95-bu. NEW IDEA spreader with PTO and clutch for easy cleanout—plus many other features only available before in the giant 125-bu. model. Remember—this popular size spreader is now available in either PTO-driven or ground-driven models.

Rough on manure to spread it best. The new No. 200 has many of the features of the No. 17 and No. 19 to give you the finest shredding and spreading. The U-shaped, blade-like, triple staggered teeth on both cylinders give the No. 200 extremely fine shredding. 10 widespread replaceable paddles with involute curve fling the manure evenly. Slanted upper arch makes loading easier. There's a choice of five unloading rates.

Built tough for longest life. The new No. 200 is guaranteed a full year by NEW IDEA. Yellow pine box is water repellent penta-treated, and hot painted. Full length steel flares and steel endgate take the hard knocks of mechanical loading. Tubular distributor shaft, phenolic bearings for lower cylinder and distributor shaft, and neoprene grease lines are additional reasons why you can depend on the new No. 200

for a long, dependable life. And greater value at trade-in time.

Easy and safe to handle. Like the new giant No. 19, the No. 200 has many new safety and convenience features. There's a quick latch PTO connection; and PTO shaft is completely shielded. Footed parking stand is adjustable to drawbar height. Feed mechanism is fully shielded for safety and longer life. And the new throw-out clutch makes cleanout a cinch.

See the new No. 200 NEW IDEA spreader at your NEW IDEA dealer's. Or write today for new literature. Be sure to mark the coupon to get the new free booklet on manure handling.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> 95-bu. Spreader | <input type="checkbox"/> Manure Handling Booklet |

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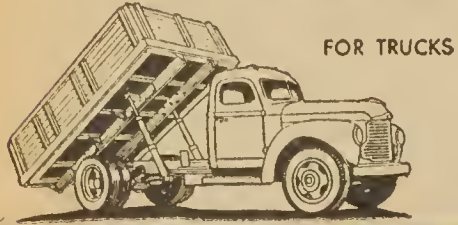
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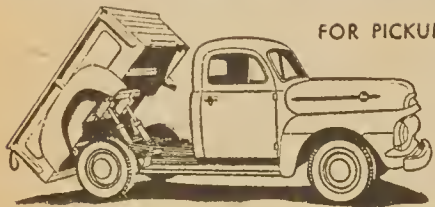
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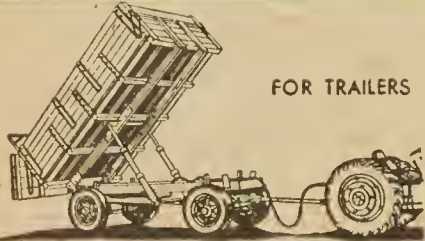
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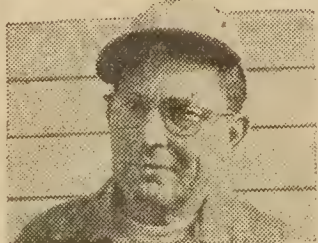
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Elmer E. Tyree maintains a herd of 60 Holstein cows on a 220 acre farm in Bourbon, Mo. Like thousands of other dairy farmers he has switched to the new Kendall non-gauze milk filter. "Filters more milk faster while removing sediment... fits easily in the strainer", says Mr. Tyree. "Best pad of many brands I've tried". Ask your local merchant for Kendall, and you'll switch, too. THE KENDALL COMPANY, Kendall Mills Division, Walpole, Mass.

How to Take Soil Samples

A SOIL test is only as good as the samples that are taken from a field. The greatest error occurs when samples are neither accurate nor representative of the area that is being tested.

How can you tell if your soil lacks nutrients that are essential for healthy plant growth?

If you're a student of agronomy, mineral deficiency may be detected by observing plant foliage. In corn, for example, a reddish purple edge on green leaves indicate phosphorus starvation; yellowing starting at the leaf tips and proceeding down the midrib means lack of nitrogen; potassium starvation is evidenced when yellowing starts at the tip and moves down leaf edges, leaving the midrib area green.

Farmers having no special knowledge

of agronomy, however, still can detect mineral deficiency with reasonable accuracy merely by observing crop yields. If you didn't get as many bushels of corn per acre in 1956 as you did in 1955, or as many bales of hay, you can suspect that your soil lacks one or more minerals essential for plant growth. But only a soil test can help you decide how much of what kind of fertilizer to add.

These suggestions will help you take accurate soil samples:

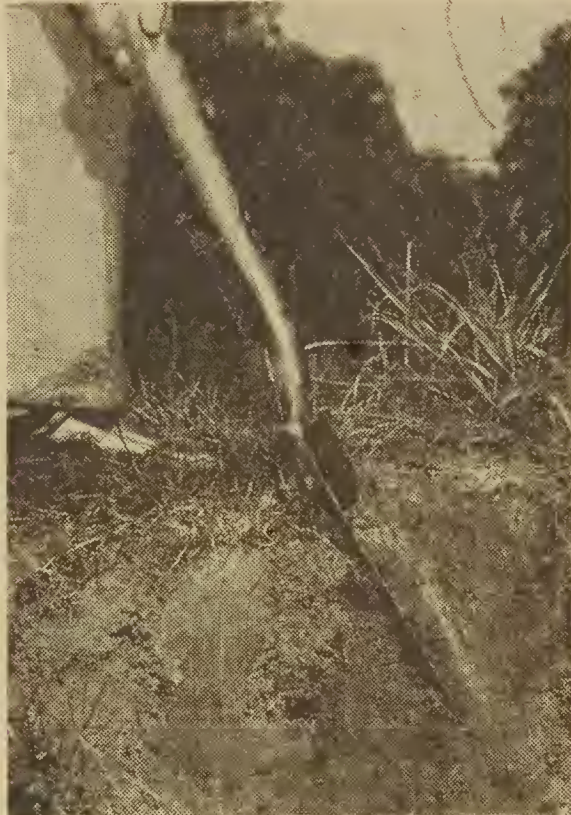
1. Select an area that is uniform in color and soil texture and which has had similar cropping and fertilizer treatment.
2. Use a soil auger, sampling tube, brace and bit or spade to remove a small composite sample—about seven inches—from the plow layer.
3. Stay away from fertilizer bands in row crops, farm lanes, feeding areas, field borders, sand ridges and areas near gravel roads.
4. The entire amount of soil taken with an auger, sampling tube or brace and bit can be put into the composite; however, if a spade is used, keep a uniform one-inch vertical strip from each slice.
5. If there are soil differences due to



A one-inch auger bit, seven inches long, works best when using a brace and bit to take your soil samples.



Put the entire amount of soil removed by the soil auger into the composite sample.



A V-shaped hole, seven inches deep, is desirable when digging samples with a spade.

erosion, drainage, or soil type, take a composite sample representing each different kind of soil.

6. If in doubt as to the recommended soil testing procedure in your area, consult your county agent or soil conservationist.

From each of the soil samples brought to the testing laboratory, only a thimbleful is used in determining tests. This makes it doubly important that each sample be taken carefully.

Generally speaking, it is recommend-



If you use a spade, select a uniform, one-inch vertical sample strip from each slice as shown in photograph.

ed that 11 samples be selected from a 40 acre field and 7 samples from a 20 acre field. On larger areas or irregular fields, one sample should represent about four acres.

Upon arriving at the location of sample number one, it is suggested that five samples or small handfuls of soil within a square rod be collected and mixed together to make up one sample. The accompanying charts show how this can be done quickly and effectively.

All five of the samples are put in the sack or cup marked Sample No. 1 and then the sampler proceeds to the location of number two, repeating this procedure throughout the field.

The value of the returns any farmer receives from testing his soil depends upon the test and recommendations given by a trained agent. These depend a great deal upon the history of the field prior to testing. Consult your county agent before testing your soil. —From "The Quonset Farmstead News"

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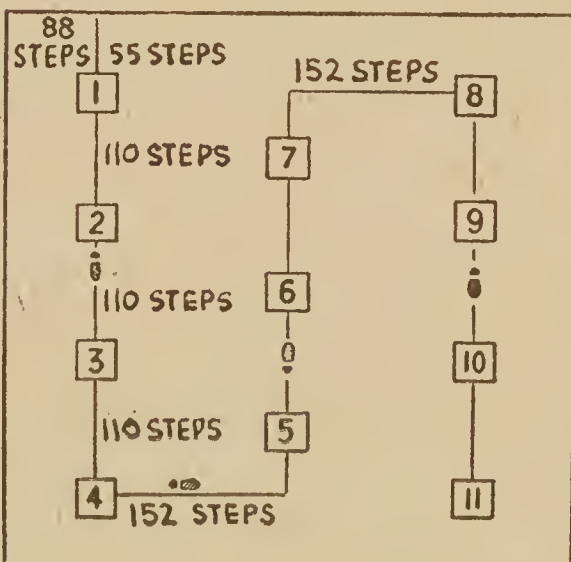
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Take five samples from each square rod as shown at left. Then put them in a sack for one sample and get 11 similar samples from a 40 acre field as shown at the right.



Reflections of a Country Pastor

Thanksgiving of Quiet Talk

By FLOYD W. MORRIS

SO MANY experiences since my last writing! Horse sheds torn down; stone garage complete; Thanksgiving dinner at one of the parish homes where delicious food edged for space on that expansive board; an afternoon of unhurried talk.

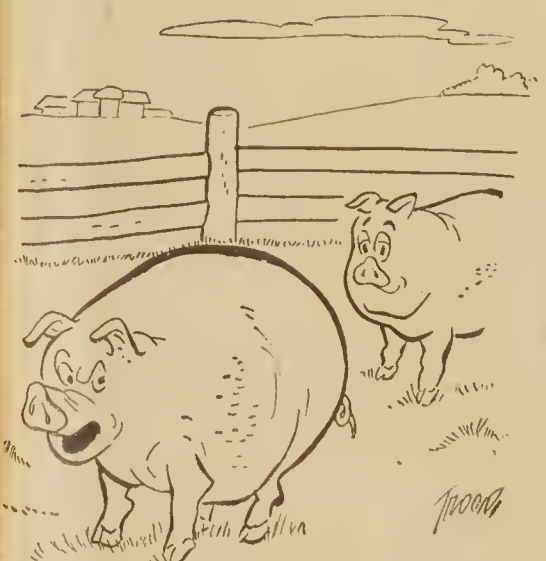
On that day, outside the farm house, the wind howled gustily from down the valley. Trees bent their boughs to it, but within were quiet warmth and thankful hearts. Host and hostess were entertaining their two pastor friends and families—my wife and I. (hardly initiated to the talk, being new in the parish) and a former pastor, English, short, stoeky, with his wife, the same build, and their son of high school and football squad.

This boy of fourteen sat humped before the radio, hearing nothing but the subdued roarings of a football announcer. The four men sat at one side of the living room, the women at the other, and talked. It must be said that the big son of the family not long graduated from high school gave divided attention to the football game. The talk proceeded quietly, tending to gossip at times, regarding the doings of people of the community and more often the former pastors. Some good and some bad were these ministers!

One talked so loud when he preached that on a warm day with the windows open, he could be heard for a mile across the valley. That was not inerimnatory if he had said things lifting to the spirit. Instead he ranted about the particular conduct that dooms a man to hell. It happened that my host's grandfather, then dead, but remembered as worthy and generous in the support of the church, had had habits that by the preacher's cataloging unreservedly set him among the damned. The sermon did not please many that day. It was felt that even a preacher should reserve judgment for the Lord, and might be more humble in his declaration of unforgiven sins.

There was that other pastor talked of, who went to the home of a poor woman, sick and worn with the demands of many children, and asked that he might do her washing. With tears, she said, "Why, I'm not even a member of your church; why should you do this for me?" And he replied, "You are one of God's children."

Once home again, even the crying of our two children, somewhat wearied of their exciting day, could not take from us the peace and joy of that afternoon spent in quiet talk with friends.



"When you were courtin', you called me voluptuous, now it's, hey fatso!"

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Watch Them Signal As They Pass

Watch the headlamps of passing cars flash on, as the big silvery tractor trailers, laden with the city's most nearly perfect food, roll down the highway. Those are Dairymen's League members proudly saying "hi" to the drivers who keep alive the slogan "direct from our farms to you," come what may.

\$25,000,000 Worth of Facilities

The trailers and the tractors that haul them, are part of \$25,000,000 worth of facilities set up by dairymen who realize that the miles from farm to city are only the first step in a program that makes dairy farmers partners in—not pawns of—the city food distribution system.

The second step is 21 city distribution branches with 222 wholesale trucks and 433 retail trucks that rush the milk to city stores and city doorsteps, as well as to hotels, hospitals, schools, ships and big-company cafeterias.

It's a tremendously big job that only a big organization could do . . . a cooperative organization that offers many important advantages and services to members. Find out how you, too, can enjoy Dairymen's League advantages and services. Drop a postcard today, or 'phone the Division Office nearest you for a free copy of the booklet, "It's All Yours."

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I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



In the last issue of the American Agriculturist I was talking about how to hold your milk production up during the winter. You remember, I mentioned that the kids were all singing "You Wonder Where The Yellow Went. . ." And I went on to say that dairymen should be wondering where the green went . . . because when the green goes, the white (milk) is not far behind.

Well, farther down in that column, a typographical error was made and I end up looking like I'm saying something that is not true. So before the nutritionists draw their swords for a duel, I want to holler "Hold it boys. . . I didn't say what it said I said." So. . .

CORRECTION

The way the column was printed last time, it said, "Y'see, one of the most important causes of a fast decline in milk flow is Vitamin A."

What I actually said was, "One of the most important causes of a fast decline in milk flow is **malnutrition**."

I'm sure that a lot of my dairymen friends shook their heads and wondered where Cy left his head. Must've come unscrewed when he hit that last chuckhole! Who ever heard of Vitamin "A" causing a decline in milk flow!

Actually, through the winter you will have a decline in milk flow from what it was when your cows freshened. That's the nature of the cow. **But how fast it drops can be controlled.** They shouldn't "slump." That is, they shouldn't drop much below what they will produce this spring—on lush pasture. If they do . . . chances are good that you aren't feeding them right. That is, they just aren't getting what they need to make milk and keep their bodies up.

It varies with the cow. Maybe the milk will drop immediately and she'll be feeding her body . . . or maybe she'll rob her body for awhile to make milk and then be left wide open to disease that eventually cuts down the milk.

Additional Vitamin "A" **IS** one of the most important vitamins needed for winter feeding. (But, of course, not the only one.) And it's a vitamin that is lacking in most "natural" sources such as legumes by that time of year. Natural "A" in grasses and legumes and fish liver oils oxidizes rapidly . . . in a matter of days or weeks . . . until by mid-winter there's very little left.

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The ? ? ? ? ? QUESTION BOX

Do aluminum roofs cause trouble by pulling out over nail heads?

There should be no difficulty if the roofing is applied according to the manufacturer's directions, being especially particular not to overdo it when you are driving nails.

Does rotted manure have any fertilizer value? I have always understood there was a great loss of plant food when manure was left standing in a pile.

There is a great loss of food and also in volume of manure. Manure allowed to stand is equal approximately in value to fresh manure, but you only have about one-half as much of it.

What is the correct amount of iron sulphate to apply to a sow's udder to prevent anemia in pigs?

Authorities recommend 1 lb. of ferrous sulphate in 3 pints of water plus a little molasses to make it sticky. This is used on the sow's udder and gives the pigs-enough iron to prevent anemia.

Is there any advantage in giving a longer than usual dry period to cows that had trouble with mastitis?

Yes, some authorities recommend a 3 months dry period rather than the usual 60 days. This ordinarily helps to clear up the trouble.

Why aren't legumes like alfalfa and ladino clover used more often for orchard cover crops?

In most cases the ground lacks fertility, and is so shaded by trees that legumes soon run out. Where conditions are favorable for maintaining stands of legumes for several years, growing them is a good idea.

How many bees are necessary to pollinate an orchard?

Rather than to scatter the hives

through the orchard, authorities recommend that several hives be bunched together at a spot protected from wind. A strong colony with eight or nine lbs. of bees will pollinate 4 or 5 acres of orchard.

The hens in our back yard flock seem to get too fat to lay well. How should we manage their feed?

Most poultrymen worry more about their hens getting too thin than getting too fat. During the first six months they are producing, pullets should gain from one-half to one lb. of weight.

During the winter, usually cold weather causes the hens to reduce their feed consumption, which usually results in a slump in egg production. When this happens, it is important to get hens to eat more, which can be done by feeding them a wet mash or pellets.

We have trouble growing lima beans in our garden. Many of them do not come up.

This sounds like damage done by the seed corn maggot. Eggs are laid in the soil and hatch around planting time. Buying seed that has been treated with an insecticide and fungicide will prevent most of the trouble. The chemical with which the seed is treated kills the maggots before they have an opportunity to kill the beans.

It also helps to keep the ground cultivated so the top is dry and to delay planting beans until the weather is warm. Most of the trouble occurs when the soil is wet and cold.

What signs warn an orchard man that nitrogen is lacking?

There are several. Among them are leaves that are small and light green in color. Other things are a small growth of the terminal shoots and a small crop of fruit which has excellent color on red varieties.

DAIRY FEEDING MEETINGS

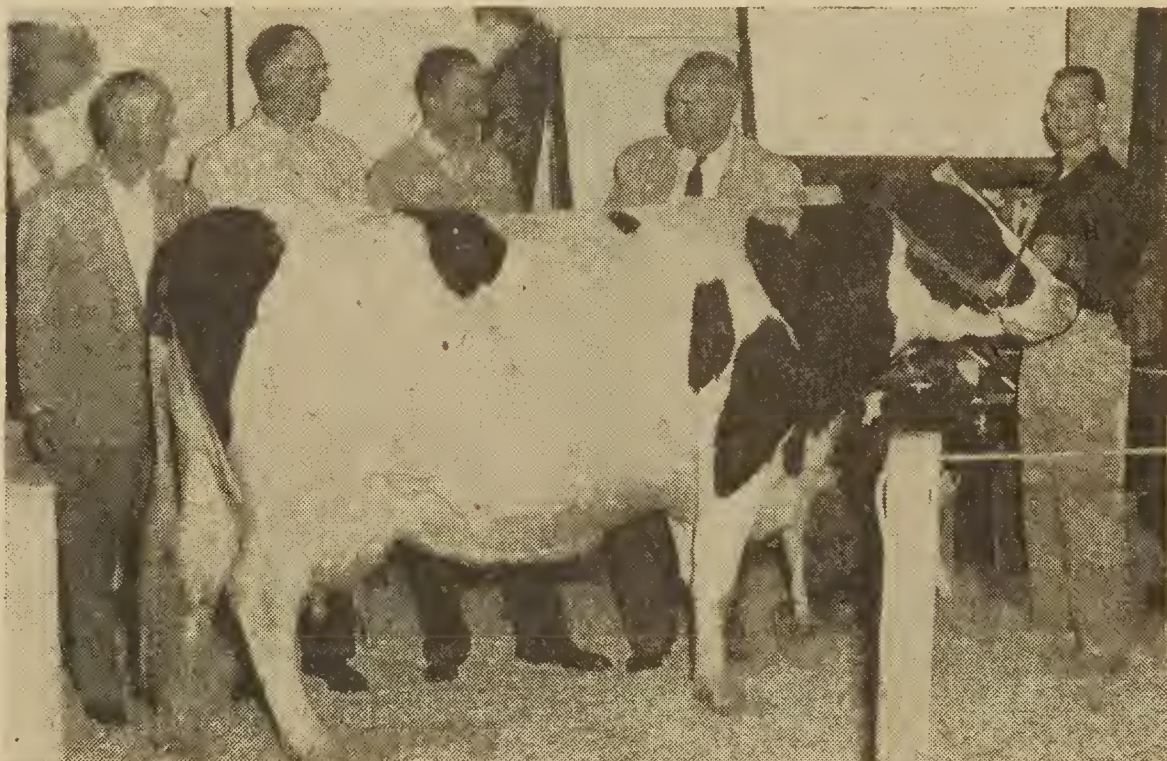
JOHN C. THOMPSON, nationally known authority on dairy herd management and manager of dairy and livestock research for the Ralston Purina Company was the principal speaker at a series of dairy meetings in New York the week of October 15.

Mr. Thompson and J. H. Maw, also of Purina, led the discussions on the feeding and management of dairy calves, young heifers, milk cows and

dry cows. Live animals, owned by local dairymen, were used to illustrate each phase of the dairy animal's life cycle.

Mr. Thompson is well known among New York state dairymen having been Northeastern Field Man of the American Jersey Cow Club from 1938-1943 when he became associated with Purina.

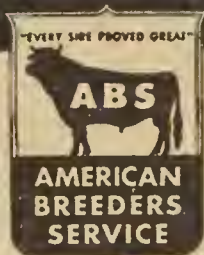
The well attended dairy meetings were held at Little York, Morrisville, Cobleskill, Malone and Arcade.



This five-year-old, 1,600 pound cow was one of several live animals used to illustrate talks on dairy animal feeding at the Cortland County Pavilion, Little York, last month. From left, Charles Perkins, Purina dealer, Genoa; Frank MacIntire, owner of animal, Cortland; J. H. Maw and J. C. Thompson of the Purina Co., and Frank MacIntire, Jr.

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Suggests Trespass Law Changes

AM ENCLOSING a copy of a letter mailed to three members of the group that is to revise the New York State Conservation Law.

I was very interested in the article in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST last year in regard to the hunter nuisance, and it certainly is getting to be more than a nuisance—a menace.

You have my permission to print it if you think it will do any good. Following is the letter:

I note that you are chosen to assist in the revision of the Conservation Law. As an old hunter, a lifetime farmer, and needless to say, victim of the swarm of HOODLUM HUNTERS we are constantly bothered with, I offer these suggestions for the approval and consideration of the group that is to revise the Conservation Law.

1. No hunting on private lands without WRITTEN consent of the owner or occupant.

2. A year around closed season on woodchucks on private lands, save by the owner or occupant.

There is no single thing that makes more friction on posted lands than the so-called sportsman who shoots at anything that they think resembles a chuck. Usually from the highway at that. If a cow or lamb is killed, as has happened recently here, why, that's just too bad!

The increasing army of hunters might just as well realize that the old freehold is gone. That is something we older hunters regret, but so it is.

There is no more excuse for a farmer to have to post his farm to keep intruders off than to have to post his house to keep any intruder out.

3. No hunting on Sundays. This would give the farmer a chance to go to church, or visit friends on Sunday and not have to stay home on guard as at present. This Law is the same as in Pennsylvania and many other states.

This does not penalize the working man as many would claim because few work more than eight hours a day per five day week.

4. Conviction of hunting on posted land should be forfeiture of hunting license plus fine or imprisonment.

5. In regard to deer hunting: A license to hunt deer, outside of the Adirondack and Catskill Preserves should be issued by counties and only to BONA FIDE county residents. Said license to be good only in the county where issued.

This would stop the increasing mob of meat hunters who annually gang up, sometimes 30 to 40 strong, on the farmers in the Southern Tier.

Many of this army of would-be hunters know nothing of the safe handling of their guns and shoot at sound or at brush moving. Many think a belly full of whiskey is the proper way to hunt.

Booze and gun powder do not mix any better than booze and gasoline.

6. A real examination, mental and physical, before granting the right to buy a big game license.

This speaks for itself. Many a moron steps up to get a hunting license who should not properly be trusted with a kid's pop gun.

Now, do not get the idea that I am a crank or a crab or a long-haired "Do Gooder." I am anything but. I am, and have been, a member of the National Rifle Association for many years.

These ideas or suggestions are the cream of many talks with farmers and old sportsmen, men who want something done before it's too late. Men who from the days of the muzzle loader up to the present have loved the fields and woods. Men who have a true love for real conservation, not only for our Natural Resources, but for the rights

of those who pay the taxes and furnish the cover for the game.—Fred L. Rogers, Supervisor, Town of Hornby, Steuben Co., New York.

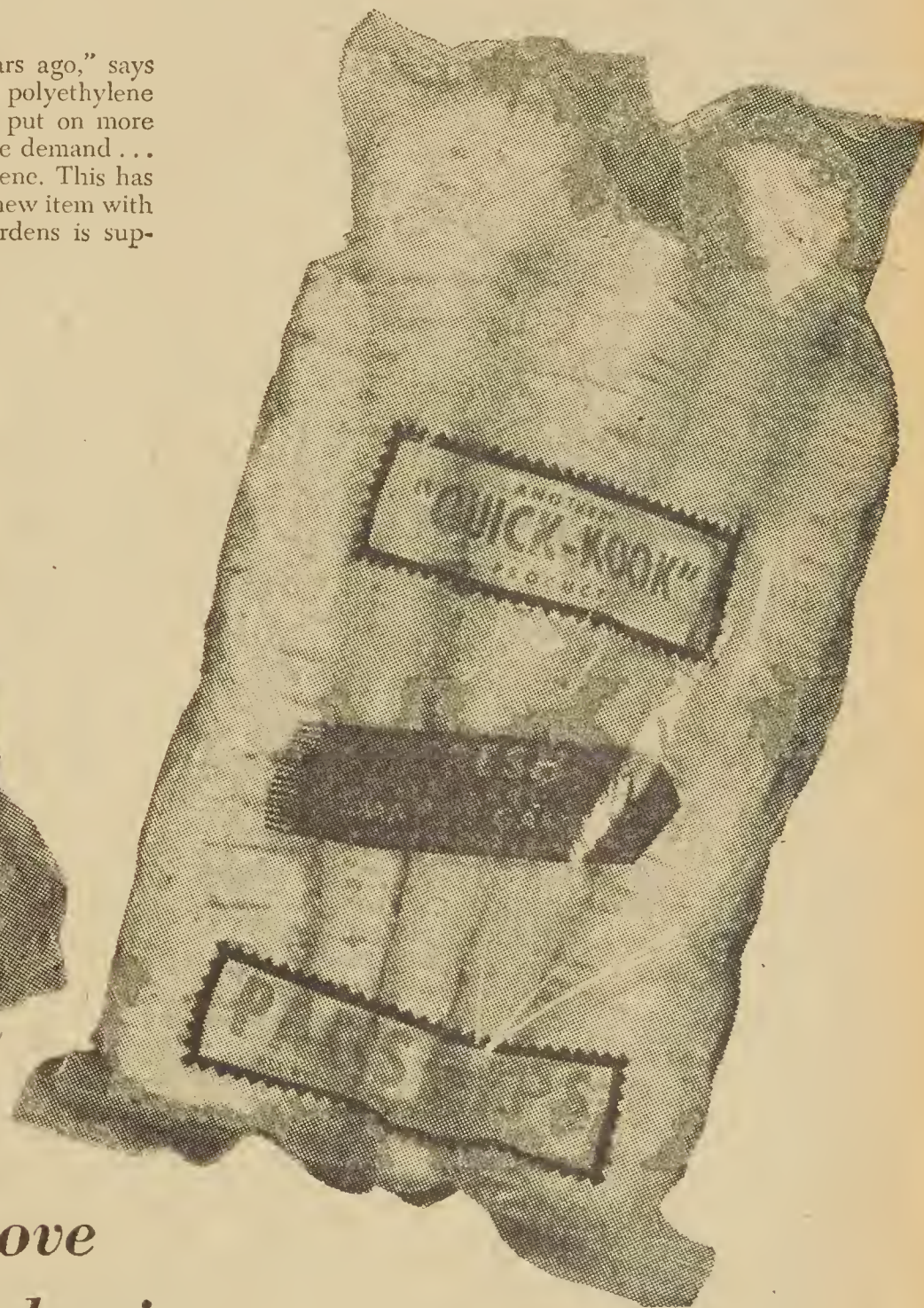
EDITOR'S NOTE: Like Mr. Rogers, I think it is too bad to bar good citizens who like to hunt and fish and get out of doors. The poor sportsmen are in the minority.

There is only one point on which I disagree with him. I live on a farm and am overrun with woodchucks, or would be if it weren't for two or three neighbors who keep them pretty well cleaned out with rifles.

I am sure that woodchucks destroy a lot of crops. Their holes are a menace. They really are vermin and would soon over-run us if they were not kept under control.

I agree with your principles but would let the written permission cover this as well as other hunting.—E. R. E.

"Parsnips and radishes aren't all. Two years ago," says Walter Ahrens, "we put butternut squash in polyethylene for the first time. We immediately had to put on more help to peel the squash to keep up with the demand... we sold 200% more squash with polyethylene. This has been the case every time we've gone into a new item with polyethylene." Packaging for Danville Gardens is supplied by Dobeckmun Co., Cleveland, Ohio.



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COUNTRY STORIES

Followed Instructions
By E. L. Van Dyke

THE farmer helper was none too bright, but the cherries had to be picked to forestall the marauding robins, and the helper, Herman, was assigned a high step-ladder and set to work.

The farmer first gave Herman certain implicit instructions.

"Those limbs break mighty easy," he warned. "Be careful, now, and don't break any of the branches!"

Herman, however, tried to reach too far. The ladder swayed, Herman cried out in alarm, looked helplessly about, then crashed to the ground. Fortunately he was only stunned.

"Why," asked the farmer, "didn't you grab hold of something when you started to sway?"

Herman gave his boss an incredulous look.

"Dern it," said he, "you told me not to break any of the branches!"



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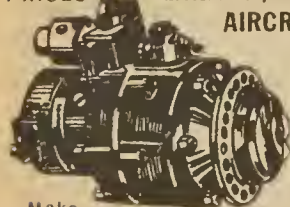
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Facts About Ventilating A Poultry House

By L. M. HURD

GOOD ventilation is one of the most important factors in promoting comfort and health in a flock of hens. A good ventilating system will keep the litter reasonably dry by removing the moisture given off by the birds in breathing, and far more important, evaporate and exhaust the moisture in the droppings deposited in the litter.

According to Prof. C. N. Turner of the Cornell Agricultural Engineering Department, it is estimated that as much as 85% of the water consumed by a flock of birds is deposited on the litter in the droppings from the birds when the house temperature ranges from 25 to 35 degrees. Heat is needed to evaporate this water or it cannot be removed by the ventilating system.

Usually about 50 lbs. of water enters the house every day for every 100 heavy breed laying birds, a little less by leghorns. An average of 5 lbs. is taken out in the eggs when the birds are laying at a reasonably good rate and the remaining 45 lbs., mostly in the droppings, must be evaporated into the air and exhausted with the ventilating system. For a 1,000 bird flock this represents almost a 55 gallon barrel of water, most of which is being poured on the litter and must be evaporated if the litter is to be kept dry.

"Built up" Litter

A deep, loose litter is important in poultry house ventilation because it can be more easily worked by the birds and will remain dry longer because of better aeration. Such litter is called "built up" litter. It should be started early in the fall and litter added regularly until it becomes a deep, well broken-up mass. As cold weather comes on, the litter may have to be stirred by hand or by a litter stirrer to prevent its packing if the birds are not able to stir it sufficiently.

Once the litter becomes damp and packed, the birds cannot work it and the air cannot come in contact with the moisture to evaporate and remove it. There is likely to be more trouble with packed litter in places where there is greater concentration of droppings and spilled water. A warm, properly ventilated house requires less stirring. Insulation helps to keep it warmer.

The Agricultural Engineering Department at Cornell found that temperatures taken in mid-winter on the floor, (concrete), in deep litter, and above the litter showed that considerable heat was generated in the litter. The litter was 9 degrees warmer than the floor and 5 degrees warmer than the air immediately above it. This helps substantially to keep the litter dry. However, to get this heat, the deep litter must be started in the late summer or early fall so that a mixture of fine litter, droppings, and moisture promotes bacteria action.

Types of Ventilation Systems

The most common types of ventilation now in use in poultry houses are the open-front, rafter, flue and fan systems. With any system, good ventilation should provide a continuous circulation of air into and out of a building. This movement of air may be brought about naturally, if the proper ventilator openings are made, by the difference in temperature between the inside and outside air, for it is a scientific fact that any volume of warm air weighs less than the same amount of cold air. The colder outside air on entering the house sinks to the floor but begins to rise when warmed by the animal heat thrown off by the birds,

and this continuous current of air moving through the house picks up and carries away moisture from the building.

The removal of moisture is readily explained. When the temperature of the air is raised, its capacity for holding water is increased. In other words, it becomes thirsty for water, so it absorbs moisture from the air, litter and droppings. If the warmed, moisture-laden air can escape quickly from the pen before it is cooled, this moisture will be carried away with it. However, the incoming air must be so directed and controlled that it cannot sweep across the floor or ceiling and blow on the birds or retard the outward flow of air.

The open-front system is the oldest and most common method of ventilation, especially in the smaller houses. It consists of large openings in the front near the ceiling or roof to let out the warm, moist air which rises. These openings may be covered with muslin or glass substitutes on movable frames so that the size of the opening can be regulated according to the weather and season of the year. This kind of ventilation works well but is likely to leave the house cold and uncomfortable in winter.

A Modern Fan System

The most modern system of ventilation is the fan system. Electric fans give good results when they are correctly installed and have the proper capacity, power and characteristics. The proper type of fan should have (1) a total enclosed motor to exclude dust, (2) sealed-in bearings or large oil reservoirs for thorough lubrication

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

... All things belonging to the earth will never change — the leaf, the blade, the flower, the wind, the trees ... these things will always be the same, for they come up from the earth that never changes.

—Thomas Wolfe

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

over a long period, (3) a thermal overload switch to protect the motor from burning out and to insure against fire hazard, (4) no appliances or outlets between the protective device and the motor, and (5) frame and blades made of non-corrosive materials to prevent rusting.

Prof. C. N. Turner, of the Cornell Agricultural Engineering Department, gives the following suggestions on fan ventilation:

1. Select a dependable exhaust fan capable of delivering 3 to 4 cubic feet per minute for each 5 lbs. of bird weight. (Cornell Extension Bulletin 947 gives detailed information on fans.)
2. Install fan in sidewall near ceiling with duct extending to within 20 inches of the floor. Exhaust from floor level in coldest weather and through door in duct behind fan at ceiling level in warmer weather.
3. Install intakes near the ceiling to introduce the fresh, dry air into all areas uniformly around the pen.
4. Have deep (6 to 10 inches) finely broken litter started in late summer or early fall. Do not change the litter during cold winter months.
5. Locate windows, feeders, and drinkers uniformly throughout the pen to prevent birds from congregating in localized areas with resulting droppings concentration.
6. Use lime when necessary to break up compacted areas of litter around feeders and waterers.

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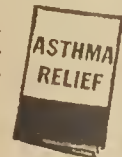
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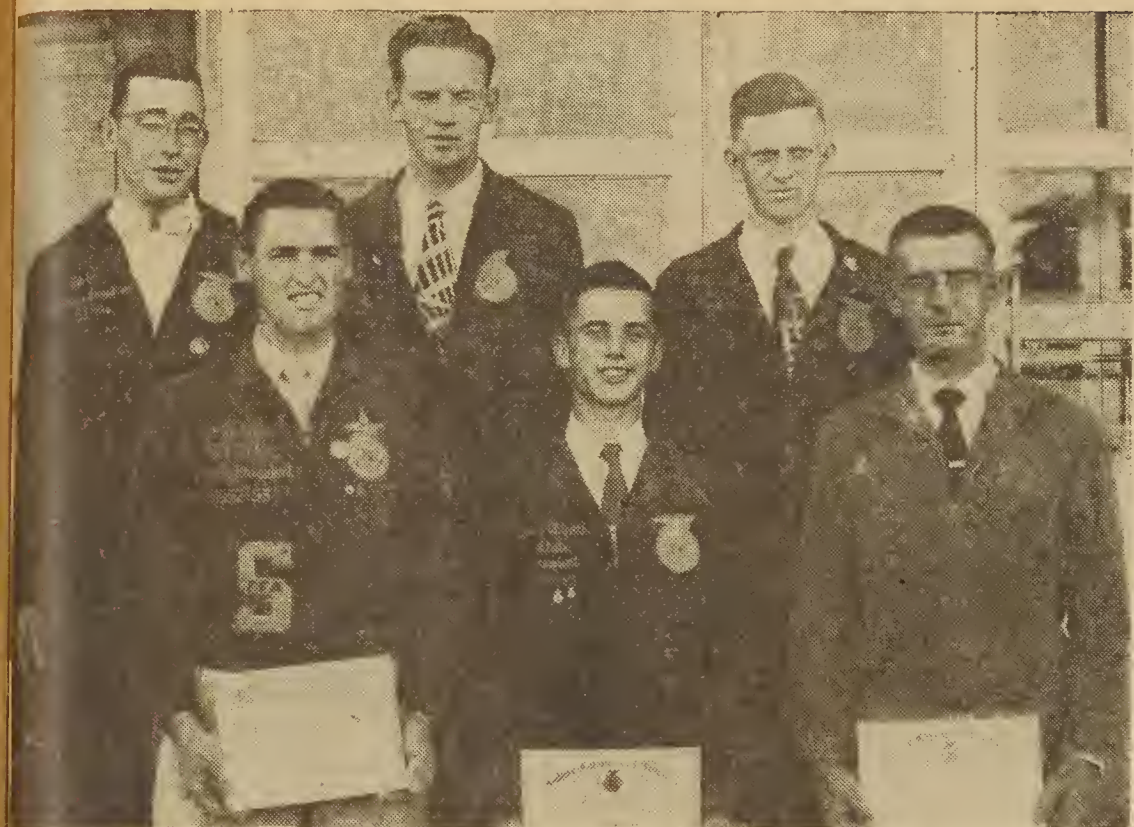
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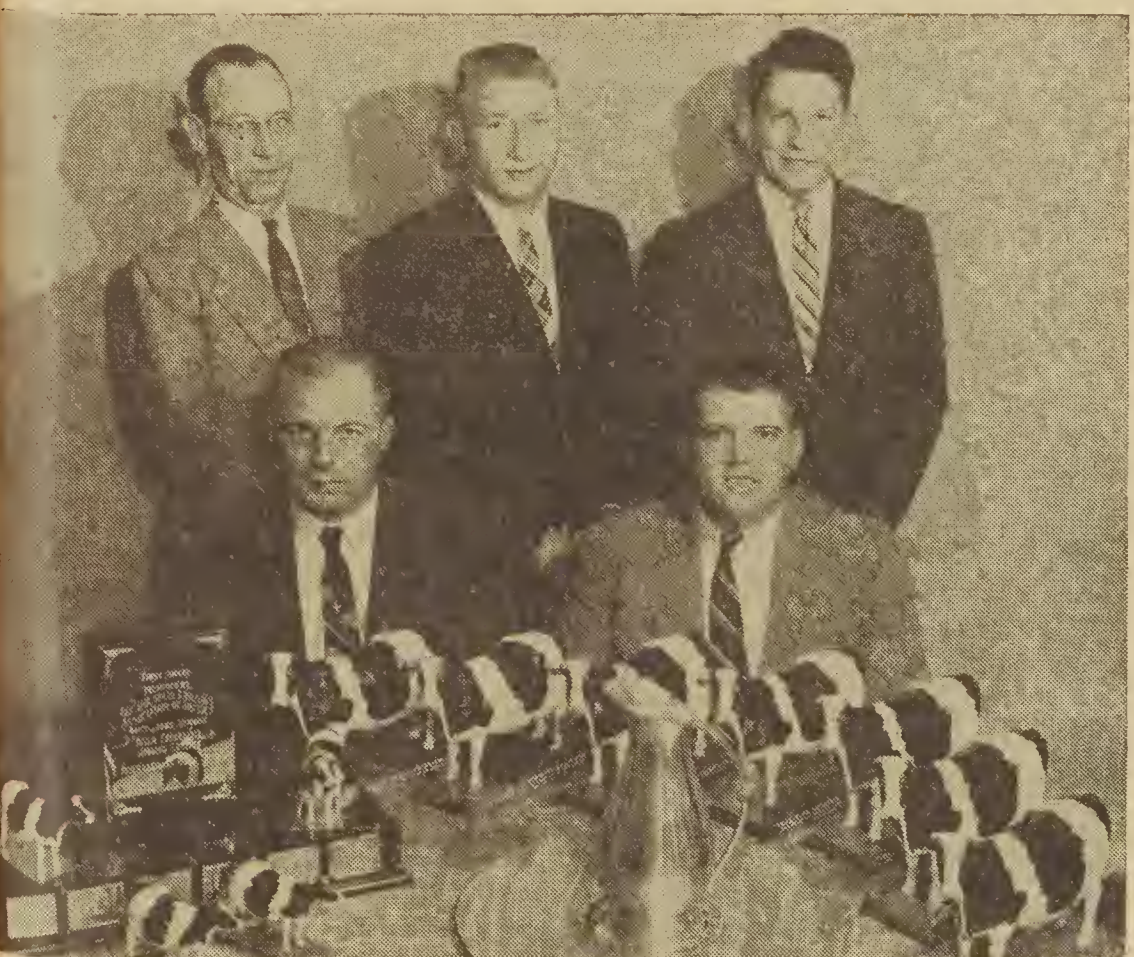
Members of New York Association of Future Farmers of America hold American Farmer Degree certificates which they were awarded at the 29th Annual National Convention in Kansas City on October 16th. From left to right: Robert Weeks, Cherry Valley; Duncan Bellinger, Schoharie; John S. Pulver, Pine Plains; Leon Smith, Westmoreland; Lee W. Brozman, Harpursville; and Edward E. Poole, Afton. (Robert M. Vinge, Phelps was absent but received the degree.)

GIRLS WIN 4-H HONORS



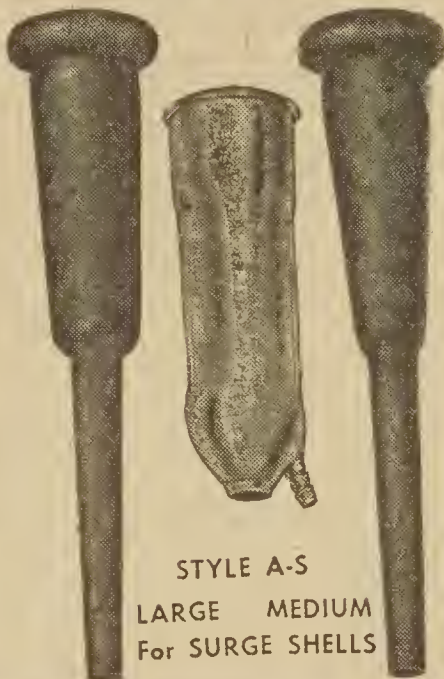
New York's all-girl 4-H team took top honors in Holstein judging at the recent International Dairy Show in Chicago. Left to right are Gail Sine and Margaret Dean of Ithaca, Coach Dennis Hartman of Cornell, Doris McCraig of Comster and Cecile Orr of Greene. All hold trophies presented by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

PENN STATE TOPS NATION IN JUDGING HOLSTEINS



Trophies aplenty were won recently by the dairy cattle judging team from Pennsylvania State University. The team took top honors in judging Holsteins in two major contests, the National and International Intercollegiate Dairy Cattle Judging Contests at Waterloo, Iowa, and at Chicago. Penn State captured second place among all breeds during the International contest at Chicago. Seniors Earl E. Berger of Schuylkill, Pa., and Neil L. Bowen of Wellsboro, Pa., are seated left to right. Standing are Prof. William H. Cloninger, team coach; Gordon J. Miller, junior from Clarks Summit, Pa., and alternate George D. Peavey, junior from Warwick, N. Y.

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City..... State..... No. cows milked.....

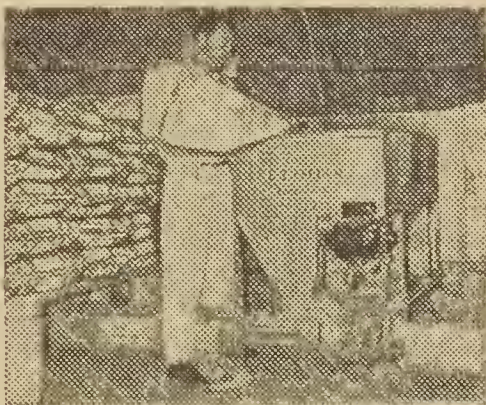
I understand you will send my Maes Inflations postpaid. They must meet your claims or I may return the inflations to you within 30 days and receive my money back.

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When a weekly delivery first arrived in 50-pound paper, I wasn't too pleased, but when the next lot arrived in 100-pound sacks, I telephoned the feedman and asked that future deliveries be made in 50-pound paper. Besides being easy to handle, the sacks pile better in the feed room, and all of the feed comes out easily." *Ralph Spurgeon, Nutwood Farms, Brooksville, Mississippi. 100 purebred Jerseys, 1000 layers in cages and 1000 in conventional house.*



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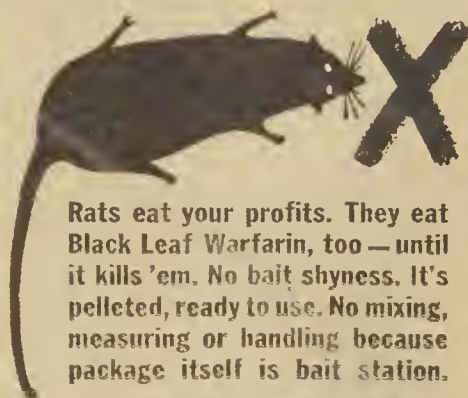
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GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York.

GERMAN Shepherds. No white breeding, champion bloodlines. Protect your children with a guard and companion. The dog of today. E. A. Foote, Unionville, New York. Phone Port Jervis 33861.

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BABY Chicks \$5.75—100 C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at Hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4, Penna.

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Identical Twin Calves Aid Research

By
DR. LEW S. MIX*



Identical twin calves recently added to the herd at the Beacon Dairy Research Farm at Cayuga, New York.

A fourth set of identical twin calves were recently purchased by the Beacon Milling Company, Cayuga, New York, for addition to its dairy research farm herd. The latest twins, born last January, were bred by R. B. Strickland of Nicholson, Pa.

Identical cattle twins were first described by Kronacher in Germany in 1932. Dr. Gert Bonnier and his group began to collect them for experimental purposes in 1937. Investigation of identical twins started in the United States in 1947 at the University of Minnesota. Now several identical twin cattle herds are in existence in the United States, mostly at Universities.

Identical twins have tremendous value for experimental work. The production data obtained with one set of identical twins have the same statisti-

cal significance as the data obtained from at least 20 unrelated cows. Twins are especially valuable for feeding experiments where it is desirable to measure two different feeds or feeding programs. Identical twins produce alike when fed and managed alike. Uniformity trials are frequently run on the same feed and management during the first lactation as additional proof that a given set of twins are identical. One set of Holstein twins recently finished their first lactation at the Beacon Dairy Research Farm with 463 and 468 pounds of fat in 305 days, 2X.

Identical twins result from the cleavage of one fertilized egg in such a manner that two resulting developing embryos have exactly the same genes or units of inheritance. Identical twins occur about once in two thousand calvings. Ordinary or fraternal twins occur once in about 50 calvings. The tendency for fraternal twinning is inherited, while identical twinning is a chance phenomenon and is not inherited.

Today, identification of identical twins is accomplished by two principal means—physical characteristics and by blood types or antigens. Identical twins are always of the same sex and are contained within a single fetal sac or afterbirth. Fraternal twins develop in separate fetal membranes. Identical twins have the same size, conformation (length, depth and width of body, set of legs, etc.). Their color markings are similar though not necessarily exactly the same. Their nose prints are the same as are fingerprints of identical twins in humans. Shade or intensity of color in the hair coat is an important criterion. Both twins must have the same shade or color. Length, width and contour of head are also very important. Differences rather than similarities are important in the diagnosis of identical twins.

Cattle have more than 40 blood types or antigens. Any one individual may have a combination of 10 or 12 different antigens out of this range. However, identical twins have exactly the same blood types. The chance of this occurring in unrelated animals is extremely rare.

Identical cattle twins behave alike. They are usually found close to one another in the pasture. They have the same temperaments; they come in heat close together and frequently calve at the same time. The grazing habits are similar and the rate of milk letdown is the same. Identical twins bred as normally as singletons.

Experimental centers, such as at the Beacon Milling Company's farm, in order to continue and expand their research are interested in purchasing identical twin heifer calves or yearling heifers out of cows with 400 pounds of fat or better and preferably pure-breds. The company will pay the cost of having blood samples drawn and blood types identified on twin heifer calves and yearling heifers. Of course, such calves must be vaccinated or from Bang's-free herds accredited for TB.

*Director of Dairy Research, Beacon Milling Company.

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Due to lack of help will sell 4 head, a cross section of the herd, over half fresh and near freshening by sale time. Herd founded from purchases at Eastern Breeders' Brown Swiss Production Sale, Time—12:00 Noon, Wednesday, November 28, 1956, Place—Morrisville, N. Y., at Madison County Activity Bldg., located on Route 20, 25 miles S.E. of Syracuse, 30 miles S.W. of Utica. Also included in this sale, a 6 yr. old cow from the herd of James Harkness, 5 cows from Edward Stofield, and a service son of Orangeville Gallants sired from Harold Inman. All are Bangs Certified—B. Accredited, Calftood Vaccinated. Eligible to go anywhere.

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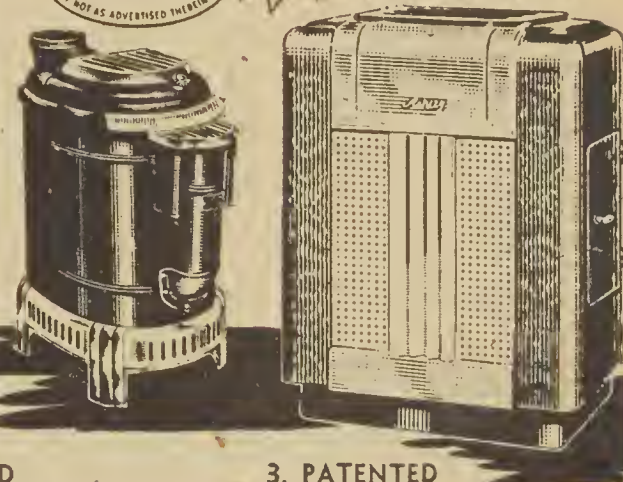
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Why I Like Our AUTOMATIC DISHWASHER

By EMILIE HALL

New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University

ter is responsible for the major share of poor performance complaints about these two household machines.

Prof. Lucille Williamson of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University has this advice for families who are considering the purchase of a dishwasher:

1. Ask your dealer if your water and drainage facilities are adequate for the brand he sells. This includes such factors as water pressure, hardness, and temperature.

2. Purchase from a reputable dealer who has a good service department and will stand behind the machines he sells.

3. Ask your dealer or a home economist to show you how to operate your dishwasher. Your home demonstration agent may be able to help you, or direct you to someone who can.

4. Study directions for operating the machine, and then follow them religiously.

Previous studies done in Rhode Island, New York, and Vermont showed that we women spend about one-sixth of our time washing dishes. The Ohio researchers found that the women who cooperated in their study "dishwashed" from 32,266 to 61,400 items a year. It took them an average of 445 hours (63.1 eight-hour days) to do the job by hand, but only 218 hours (27.1 eight-hour days) when they had dishwashers. The dishwashers saved 227 eight-hour working days a year for their owners.

For the busy homemaker, or the one who works away from home, this represents a sizable saving in time—which perhaps might be spent more profitably or more enjoyably than standing over a dishpan. As far as I'm concerned, I wouldn't part with my automatic dishwasher!

MY CONSCIENCE pricked a bit when we bought our electric dishwasher. I had a feeling it was in the luxury class. Now, three years later, I wonder how we ever got along without it. Here's why:

1. The dishwasher cuts by about 50 per cent the time required to handle and wash dishes, utensils, and tableware.

2. We have less illness in the family. This is a tricky blessing to pin down. All of us bring home about as many colds, intestinal upsets, and the like, as ever, but we don't pass our "bugs" around as we did before we had the dishwasher. I always rated myself as rather fussy when it comes to washing dishes, but apparently I can't compete with a machine that operates on water hotter than the hand can stand, and that uses detergents which probably would take the hide off an elephant.

Blessing No. 3 comes in the luxury class. It's the freedom to rise from the table after a dinner party, knowing that the dishes can be whisked away in short order after the guests leave. Or when everyone helps, we can clear the table, scrape the dishes, and load them into the machine in about 20 minutes, even when there have been eight of us at the table.

Also in the luxury class is the fact that no matter how many "snacks" various family members prepare during the day, or how many glasses they use on a hot weekend, I never have to wash up the counter top accumulation before I can get another meal. The soiled glasses and china are rinsed and stored in the dishwasher until there's a load big enough to justify running it.

We run the dishwasher more often during the canning and jelly-making season, using it to get the jars and glasses ready to use. We have plenty of very hot water to start with, and our machine has a built-in heat booster which guarantees that the hot water will stay hot enough for this purpose.

So much for the blessings of the dishwasher. What about the draw-

"I wouldn't part with my electric dishwasher," says Mrs. Emilie Hall, as she stacks her supper dishes in it after a busy day as editor of the New York State College of Home Economics. Mrs. Hall is the wife of American Agriculturist field editor Jim Hall, and they and their young son Michael live in a century-old farmhouse near Ithaca, N. Y.

backs? The biggest one, as I see it, is human, not machine failure. I recall for example, that it took me a while to learn not to accept visitors' kind offers to load the machine. If over-loaded, it won't do a good job. Misplaced silver can fall into the impeller fan and break it.

Our worst accident came when the plate with Grandpa's picture on it was put into the dishwasher. Grandpa didn't survive the strenuous washing! Since then, I have followed with great care the instructions for using the machine. We hand-wash plastics, painted china, and, of course, wooden salad bowls.

I'm still not completely satisfied with the dishwasher detergents. Glasses and silver come out sparkling when the water is the right temperature and the detergent is just right for the hardness, or softness, of the water... but this is a difficult combination to get. I suspect our trouble lies in the fact that we soften our water mechanically; therefore, the quality of it varies from the time we first do the softening until it needs to be done again. At any rate, I'm experimenting a bit with different kinds of dishwasher detergents, reading labels carefully, and watching for new ones on the market.

Research at the Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station tends to bear out my experience. Reporting on a study of hand versus mechanical dishwashing, Prof. Elaine Knowles Weaver and her associates point out that the public in general does not know how to gauge the hardness of water. Service men and home economists for dishwasher and washing machine manufacturers report that lack of knowledge concerning wa-



Give your HOME

by Kay Eichelberger

Built-in Furniture

I would like to have your advice as to where I might send for catalogues of built-in buffets or sideboards.—Mrs. J.S., New Jersey

The Douglas Fir Association in Tacoma, Washington, has excellent designs in built-in furniture. You can also buy these built-ins in furniture stores, department stores, and, from some lumber companies who are now carrying furniture.

Instead of the old-fashioned buffet or sideboard, chests are being designed with adjustable shelves to be used for the same purpose as a buffet. Several chests may be placed together.

Justin's Custom or Finished Furniture, Eugene, Oregon, has just introduced four pieces of unpainted furniture which may be arranged to achieve many variations. This firm is represented in the East by Susan Metzger Beacher, 35 West 53rd Street, Suite 35, New York City.

Small Apartment

How can I make our small apartment appear larger?—Mrs. L.K., Penna.

There are four ways to make a small apartment appear larger:

Light, medium, and grayed colors make a room appear larger, so do not use dark or bright colors on walls, ceilings and floors.

Plain areas also make a room appear larger, so do not use figured paper on the walls or figured draperies, rug or slip covers.

Light-weight furniture in medium or small size gives a room a spacious effect because it is not filled up with

large, heavy pieces of furniture. Also avoid having a lot of knick-knacks and accessories. They fill up space and make a room appear crowded.

Arrange the furniture into functional groupings, as a conversation group, reading group, writing group, etc., so that pieces of furniture are grouped together according to their use. This arrangement will allow for more open spaces and will make the room appear more spacious.

New Kitchen

The kitchen in our new home will have birch cupboards with copper colored handles and hinges; stove, refrigerator and sink are white and the breakfast table and chairs are mother-of-pearl with chrome legs. I would like counter tops to match the table top. Do you think blue walls would be nice with birch cupboards and gray counters? What colors do you suggest for ceiling and floor? The size of kitchen is 11 x 13 feet with a window facing east.

The kitchen wall can be a light grayed blue with the same color ceiling, or a lighter grayed blue. The rule for ceilings is:

For ceilings of average height, use the same color as the wall.

For high ceilings, use a darker color of same wall color which will make the ceiling appear lower.

White ceilings attract attention to the ceiling.

Gray is the safest color for counter tops as any change in color scheme will harmonize with it. Likewise, a floor covering with gray or beige background is best with a touch of the color you use on the walls, or you can keep it all gray.

Cooking With CREAM SAUCES

By ALBERTA D. SHACKELTON



REALLY good cream sauce (white sauce) is the basis of so many delicious sauces, soups, casseroles, and other dishes that it is worth while knowing how to make a perfect one—that is smooth, tastily seasoned, and neither too thick nor too thin for the purpose for which it is used. Once you learn to make a perfect cream sauce, you can become a really creative cook by varying the liquid, seasonings, and other foods added.

The secret of a smooth sauce is proper blending of the flour with the liquid used. This is done in two ways: either by mixing the flour first with the melted fat used or by mixing it into a smooth paste with a little of the cold liquid before adding remainder of the liquid. Then the sauce is stirred constantly while cooking it until thickened over low-to-medium heat, and then boiled for 1 minute. If you make the sauce ahead of time, remove it from the heat and cover it to prevent evaporation and formation of skin.

The chart at bottom of this page shows the basic proportions for 1 cup of cream sauce. Just double the amount of each ingredient to make 2 cups of sauce.

To Vary Cream Sauce

You can vary your cream sauce in these ways:

Add grated cheese, chopped parsley, chopped pimientos, or curry powder.

Stir in slightly beaten egg yolk just before serving.

Make a Hollandaise sauce of it by stirring into cream sauce at serving time 2 beaten egg yolks, 4 tablespoons butter (one tablespoon at a time), and 1 tablespoon lemon juice.

Season your sauce more highly with paprika, bouillon cube, onion, or celery salt, dry mustard, or herbs.

Butter Paste (French Roux)

If you think making a white sauce is a nuisance, try this easy way:

Blend equal parts of soft butter and flour to a smooth paste, put it in a covered jar in the refrigerator and label it "Butter Paste" or "Roux." When ready to make the sauce, heat milk, add the paste, and boil for 1 minute, stirring constantly.

Use butter paste in these proportions: Thin cream sauce: about 1½ tablespoons paste to 1 cup milk.

Medium cream sauce: 3 tablespoons paste to 1 cup milk.

Thick cream sauce: 4½ tablespoons paste to 1 cup milk.

If sauce is too thin, add more paste. If too thick, add more milk.

Recipes Using Cream Sauce

To make cream soup from a starchy vegetable like potatoes or corn, reduce the flour in cream sauce to ½ tablespoon per cup of liquid and add about 1 cup cooked vegetable, pulp or strained, to each cup sauce. When making soups from non-starchy foods, use

½ cup of vegetable to 1 cup thin cream sauce To be really tasty, cream soups should be served on the thin side.

For creamed and scalloped dishes, allow 1 to 2 cups of any meat, fish, or vegetables, cut in the desired sized pieces, to 1 cup medium cream sauce.

For souffles, from ¾ to 1 cup of vegetables, or meat or cheese, and 3 eggs for each cup of thick white sauce (use 4 tablespoons flour) make a good souffle.

For molding into croquettes or cutlets, use 1 to 3 cups of chopped eggs, fish, meat, vegetables, or rice or cheese, plus 1 cup of a very thick cream sauce (use 5 tablespoons flour).

Here are a few recipes to start you off on your basic cream sauce cookery:

CREAM OF MUSHROOM SOUP

- ¼ pound fresh mushrooms, OR
- 1 can buttons and stems
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 3 cups thin cream sauce

Wash fresh mushrooms. Chop mushrooms very fine. Simmer in the butter for ten minutes. Combine with the smooth cream sauce, add any additional seasonings desired, reheat, and serve. Serves 5 to 6.

SCALLOPED VEGETABLES

- 1½ cups cooked, sliced carrots
- 1½ cups cooked celery slices
- 1½ cups cubed, cooked potatoes
- 3 cups medium cream sauce

Buttered crumbs

Grated cheese, if desired

Combine vegetables and cream sauce. Place in greased 1½-quart casserole. Top with buttered crumbs and sprinkle with grated cheese, if desired. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 30 minutes. Serves 6.

CHEESE SOUFFLE

- 2 cups hot, thick cream sauce (use 4 tablespoons flour)
- ¼ teaspoon dry mustard
- Dash cayenne pepper
- ½ pound sharp cheese, shredded or cut
- 6 egg yolks, beaten
- ¼ teaspoon cream tartar
- 6 egg whites

Combine cream sauce, mustard, cayenne, and cheese and stir until cheese is melted and pour slowly onto the beaten egg yolks. Add cream of tartar to egg whites and beat until stiff and fold into the cheese mixture.

Pour into an ungreased 2-quart casserole. With a teaspoon or spatula make a groove all around mixture 1 inch from the edge of the casserole. (This makes a "High Hat" souffle.)

Bake in a low to moderate oven (325°) 30 to 40 minutes, or until puffed and golden brown. Serve immediately. Serves 6. (If you wish to set casserole in pan of water in oven, bake at 350° for 60 to 70 minutes.)

CHOCOLATE SOUFFLE

- 1 cup hot, thick white sauce
- 2 squares melted chocolate
- 4 egg yolks, beaten
- 4 egg whites

(Continued on Page 23)

PROPORTIONS FOR CREAM SAUCES

(1 cup of sauce)

THIN

(Use for cream soups, milk toast, scalloped potatoes, macaroni dishes, and thin sauces)

- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 tablespoon flour
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ⅛ teaspoon pepper
- 1 cup milk

MEDIUM

(Use for gravies, creamed and scalloped dishes, sauces over foods)

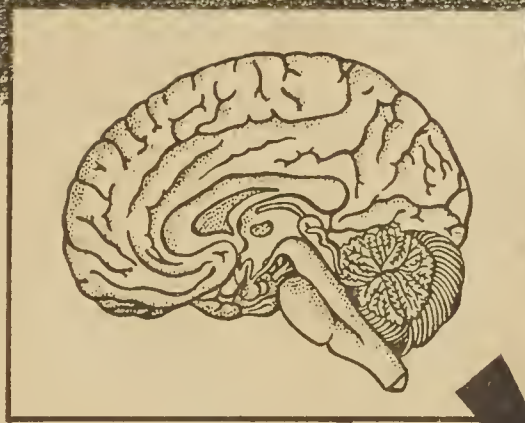
- 2 to 3 tablespoons butter
- 2 to 3 tablespoons flour
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ⅛ teaspoon pepper
- 1 cup milk

THICK

(Use for croquettes, cutlets, and souffle mixtures)

- 3 to 4 tablespoons butter
- 4 tablespoons flour
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ⅛ teaspoon pepper
- 1 cup milk

Did you know?

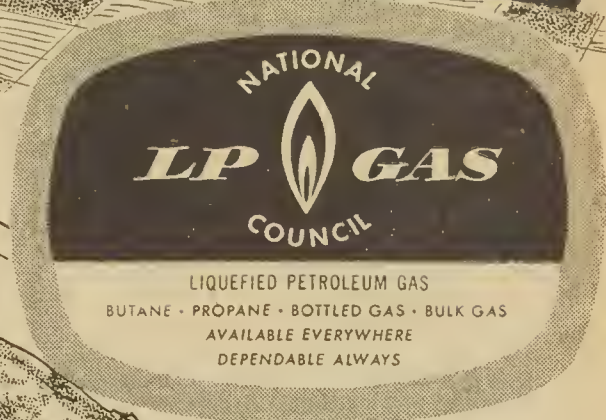
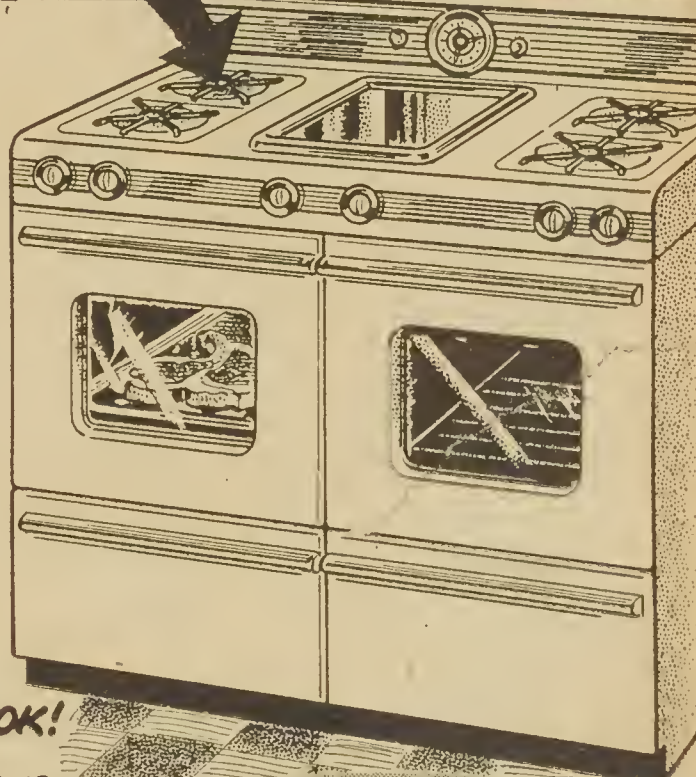


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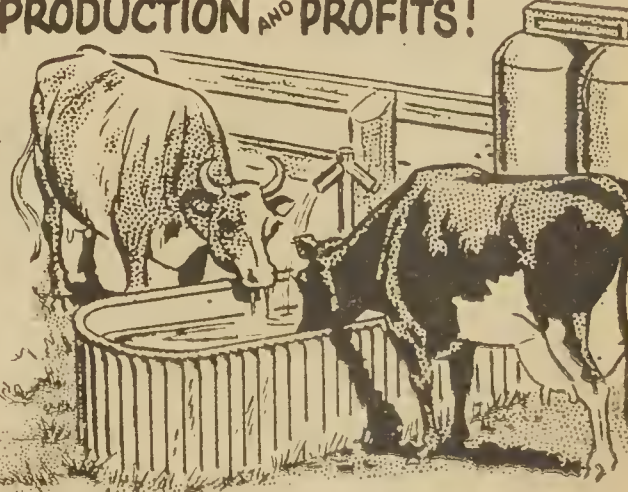


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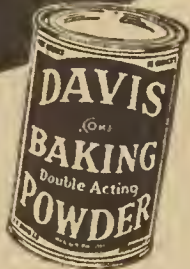
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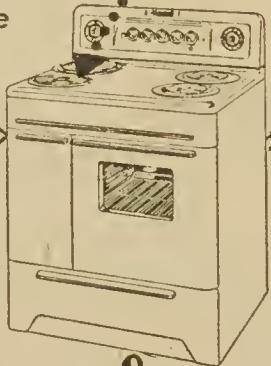
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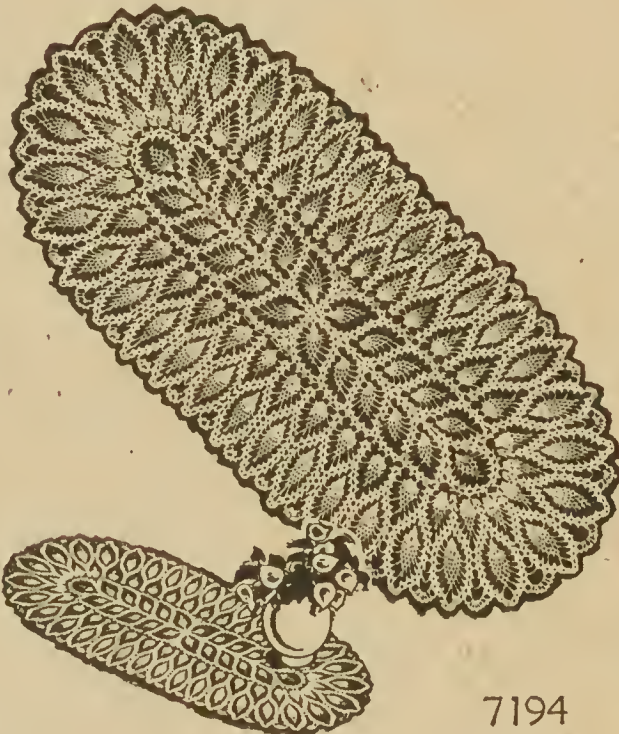
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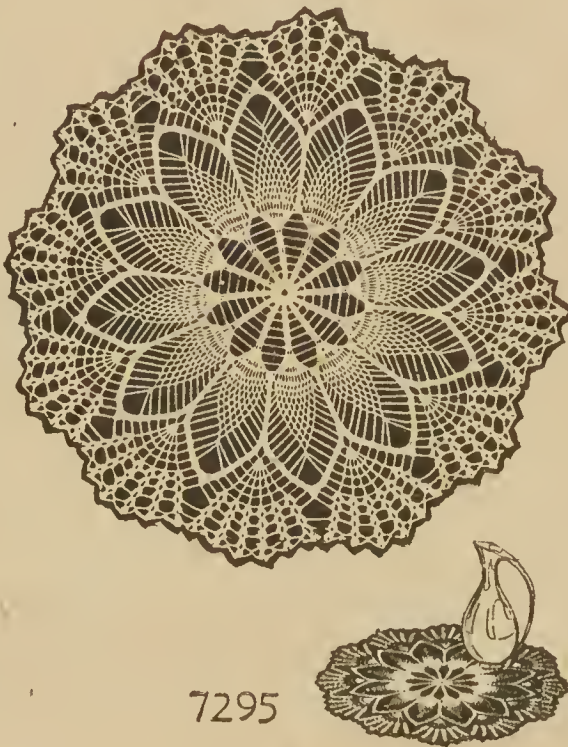
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**Shrinks Hemorrhoids
New Way Without Surgery**

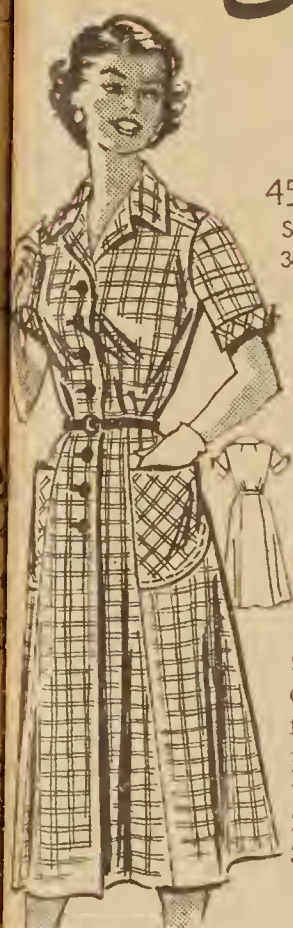
Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—
Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery. In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place. Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!" The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute. This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Easy to Wear



4598
SIZES
36-50

4598. This step-in classic design is a favorite for the not-so-slender figure. A Printed Pattern. Women's sizes 36 to 50. Size 36 takes 4 3/4 yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

9013. Base your wardrobe on this popular shirtwaist style. So smart in colorful plaid, and stunning, too, in bright contrasts. Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42. Size 16 takes 4 yds. 39-in. 35 cents.



9013
SIZES
12-20
30-42

9342. Flattering double diagonals for the half-size figure. A style that's proportioned to fit without alterations. Half sizes 14 1/2 to 24 1/2. Size 16 1/2 takes 4 yds. 35-in.; 1/4 yd. contrast. 35 cents.



9342
SIZES
14 1/2-24 1/2



9374
SIZES
10-18



TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for each pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

Cooking With Cream Sauces

(Continued from Page 21)

- 1/4 teaspoon cream tartar
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Stir melted chocolate into hot cream sauce. Pour onto beaten yolks. Beat egg whites until foamy. Add cream tartar and beat until almost stiff. Add sugar slowly and continue to beat. Fold whites into chocolate mixture and add vanilla.

Place in ungreased 1 1/2-quart casserole and bake in a moderate oven (325°) about 45 minutes if you like a moist inside and thick crust, or bake in hot oven (425°) for about 25 minutes if you like a moister souffle throughout. To test for doneness: insert a thin knife into souffle toward center. If it comes out clean, souffle is done. Serve immediately, topped with whipped cream and sliced almonds or ice cream. Serves 4 to 6. (Note: If you wish, you can make "high hat chocolate souffle" by making a shallow groove 1 inch from edge around mixture before baking.)

EGG CUTLETS

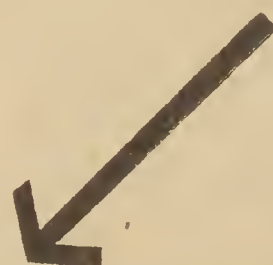
- 1 cup thick cream sauce
- 6 hard cooked eggs, coarsely chopped
- 2 tablespoons chopped parsley
- Fine crumbs
- 1 egg, slightly beaten with
- 1 tablespoon water
- Fat for frying

Combine cream sauce and chopped eggs and spread the mixture on a flat pan. Cool thoroughly. Divide the mixture into 8 parts. Roll each part in fine crumbs, shape in cutlet form. Dip each cutlet into the egg and water mixture and then into the crumbs, and brown on both sides in hot fat in a frying pan. Drain on paper towels and serve hot with any desired sauce—mushroom is good. Serves 4 to 6.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Change is the password of growing states.—G. E. Woodberry

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



HOW WOULD YOU FEEL?



You own a farm. You pay taxes on the land you own and you pay income taxes to the federal and state governments. You've farmed the land for years. Your grandfather cleared it with his own hands. You and your forefathers worked hard to develop your farm, and you're still working hard to maintain the high level of production.

Then one day, down the road comes a Government representative. He buys the farm adjoining yours, paying for it with money raised by issuing tax-free bonds. He pays no taxes on the land. He collects the taxes you and others pay and uses that money for operating expenses.

Now, whom does your new neighbor sell to? He publishes a list of certain "preferred customers" whom he sells to at a price lower than you can sell to your customers. His tax-free financing, tax-free operation and the taxes you pay make it possible for him to undersell you.

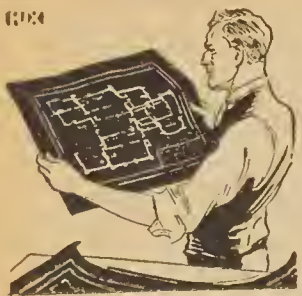
Then what does he do? He accuses you of overpricing your product. He points to his operation as a "yardstick" of prices for the product you are both producing.

That roughly is the situation with the new power development at Niagara Falls. Some few persons, including at least one self-professed "conservative," for motives of their own, want the federal or state government to go into the electric business . . . our business . . . at Niagara Falls.

We don't like it any more than you would like the government running that farm next door to you. And we need your help to stop them, to protect our precious heritage of Free Enterprise.

Let your Congressmen and State Representatives know how you feel about this vital issue.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE
ROCHESTER GAS RGE and ELECTRIC



(First Prize Letter)

BEING the mother of five high school graduates and having three children still in school, I feel qualified to enter the discussion on this subject of "How much freedom."

By the time a child is thirteen or fourteen and entering high school, he or she should have a well-rounded, good foundation training, and a well-formed good behavior pattern. Otherwise, any child will be poorly equipped to meet new responsibilities or to adjust to new surroundings.

But with good home guidance, a child should be free to choose subjects he is most interested in. This includes extra curricular activities.

Our children first talk it over at home before signing up, because we have a rule that no child joins a group or activity until we have arranged transportation or a way to get home, as most extra curricular activities are carried on after school hours.

From my observation, where the parents have given their children too much freedom, the extra curricular activities are doing more harm than good. They become an excuse for loitering and just a case of the parents not knowing where their children are half of the time. We expect our children to be home at certain designated hours. If they are not, we make it our business to know why.

A well-ordered home must have rules of conduct just as a well-ordered school has. Sad to say, too many homes are not backgrounds of good conduct.

On the other hand, many parents are too ambitious for their children, allowing them to engage in more school and outside activities than they can carry on well.

It is the parents' business to know where their children are, with whom, and when to expect them home. Children acquire good judgment and are gradually given more freedom within their ability to handle it.

First things come first, of course. Junior must prove that he is a responsible driver before he is allowed to use the family car. Sister must first act in a responsible manner and be well versed in the rules of personal conduct before she is allowed to go on dates.

Perhaps the best freedom our children ever had and still cherish is our trust and faith in them. Approval, rather than disapproval, will develop, once a child's pattern of behavior is established. And the parent-child relationship will always be on a more friendly basis.

Children need guidance first and freedom last; and they need so very much to know that you love them all the time.—Mrs. E.M.O., Me.

TRUST IS ESSENTIAL

AS A PARENT and worker with high school students for many years, I have found that restrictions imposed on adolescents are not an effective means of helping them develop into well adjusted adults. That is why I like to change the phrase, "How Much Freedom" to "Freedom of Choice."

The wise parent has learned, probably as a high school student, that no matter how tempting the list of community projects and clubs is, she must choose only those which interest her vitally and which will not interfere with her home responsibilities. Therefore, it is the duty of parents to help the activity-minded adolescents to choose only those activities which won't interfere with their school work or

family living. Some participation for every boy and girl is wholesome. I don't believe it is advisable for parents to discourage their youngsters from taking part with the hope of making "A" students out of them.

Students' schedules are set up by the guidance counselor who knows their individual needs and abilities. Parents should confer with the high school principal to determine what kind of work can be expected of their sons or daughters. Then parents are better able to help them plan a study program best fitted to their abilities. Often home study is not necessary because assignments can be completed in school study halls if the students use them for "study periods" instead of "fun periods."

Certainly parents should expect their children to be home at a designated hour, but I believe the hour has little significance in keeping our teenagers really safe. The only safeguard, when they are out of the parental eye, is the adolescents' own code of ethics which their parents have helped them form since childhood. These should be standards to live by in which they, themselves, really believe in and then develop the strength to follow.

Again, they have freedom of choice, either to be in at a reasonable hour after the dance, out of respect for themselves and their parents, or to ignore the hour and perhaps bring disgrace upon themselves and loved ones. While our youngsters are making this choice, I don't believe we parents should stand by, and do nothing. We must let them know we have trust and faith in their doing the right thing. This trust is a greater stimulus to goodness than any list of restrictions.—Mrs. C.P., N.Y.

USE THEIR COMMON SENSE

MY OLDEST child is only four years of age so I can only write from my own school days and how I hope to have my children go through theirs.

A teenager is nearly a grown up. They need responsibility and should have the right to think for themselves. If they are brought up to use their common sense, they will be all right.

A teenager should be expected to study only until his or her homework is completed. If they feel they need to

study extra in one or two subjects, they are more likely to do so if they are not told to, like children have to be.

In school activities the same idea works fine. A teenager has enough common sense to know where to stop. So they make a few mistakes. We all do that. If they overload themselves, they will soon discard a few activities.

I don't say a little help is bad. I think it is good. A teenager likes to know his or her parents are standing by.

Being home at a certain hour is where parents come in the most. Sit down with your girl or boy and discuss it. What time do they ordinarily go to bed? The curfew should, I think, be established by that. Don't make an exact time every night. Special occasions call for different hours. I was left pretty much to my own judgment. I haven't been sorry and I don't think my parents were.

Teenage is the most important part of a person's life. Way back when you learned to pick up your toys, you had to be told at first but you soon learned to do it before being told to. Then came independence. You chose your own clothes from the closet and did other little things and you used common sense not to wear colors that did not match. Your parents showed you the way.

Then you were a teenager! You found that judgment can't get along without common sense and vice versa.

This is the way I think a teenager should be. If they are soon to be the leaders of our country, let them do things pretty much their own way or I think we will be leaving this country to many who can't do things for themselves.

I am sure the majority of our children will come through one hundred percent.—Mrs. W.G., Mass.

OLD WAYS NOT ALWAYS BEST

AFEW YEARS ago I knew the answer simple and direct, and it was "not too much freedom." Today I have two teenagers of my own and my answer is not so simple, nor direct, nor so completely sure.

Adolescents are living in today's modern world, and we, their parents, are too. In many respects we parents must broaden and bend a little. We must visualize and understand the times, the

peoples, the customs, the pressures, even the needs. Then we must see ourselves, our own family customs, beliefs, habits, principles, and standards. We must fit them together for mutual benefit, accepting the best, rejecting the bad.

Two years ago I lost the battle the lipstick and the world is no worse for it. As a matter of fact our family better off for it. Being an old-fashioned parent, it is hard for me to surrender old time ideas. But all the old ways are not the best, neither are all new ways the best. Wisdom is being able to know the difference.

How much freedom a high school student should have depends on the individual, his or her sense of values and loyalty to responsibility. Being in the formative years, students need parental guidance. They must do their homework. They must be responsible for some home chores. They should have some outside or school activities, and they should also get adequate sleep each night, therefore some modification may be necessary.

I like to have teenagers get all the fun they can, provided it is healthy and wholesome. I like to be strict on matters of faith, morals, safety, and good taste and good example.

Parents teach their children by example, instruction and good example and the children learn provided the parents are good teachers.—Mrs. M.E.M., Conn.

NOT ALL ALIKE

MANY HIGH school students feel although they just have to be everything or life "just isn't worth living."

These students do not know their limitations. Parents are "bores" if they try to interfere. I know. For four long years we have tried to be the understanding parents our children want, and we still have six more trying years to hear the well worn phrase, "times are different." We have four children, only one has graduated from high school. Each parent has tried to understand and help each individual student with all they endeavor to do.

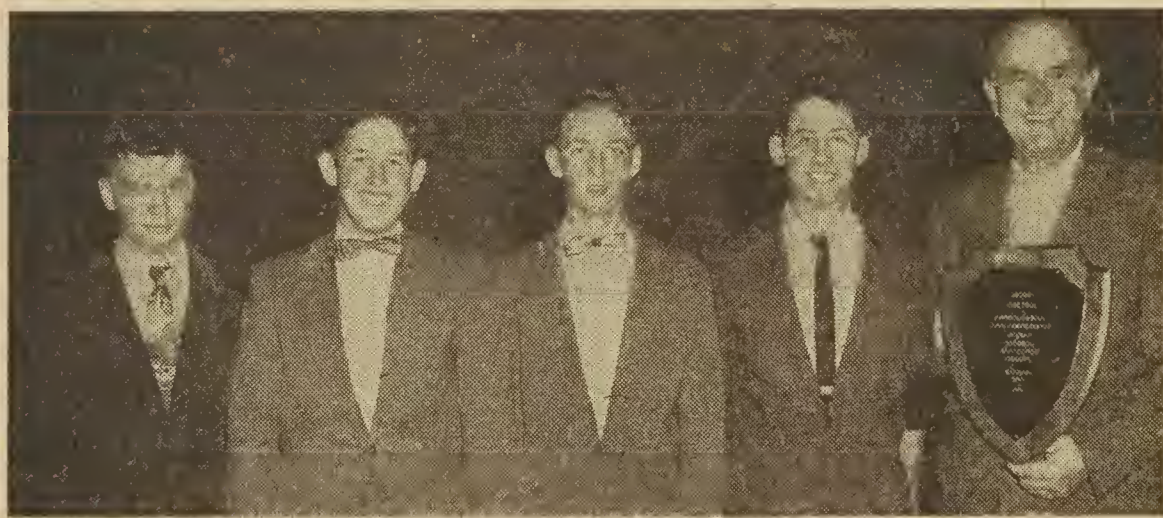
One thing sure—the more freedom high school students are given, the more they want and usually just take. School would be one gay round of dances, parties, plays and sports, with the curriculum thrown in as an extra.

Good judgment? Oh, sure, if Mary and Tom can do this and that and still get high grades, Jane and John think they are capable too. This is not always the case, some fall by the wayside in their grades. The "brains" require little if any preparation and study, while average students have to hustle and try just a little harder. This is good? Yes, if the student is physically able to push himself this hard. Then the "just below average student" feels it is not worth all the struggle, and drops out of school at the tender age of sixteen.

Home study is not always necessary. Most schools provide enough study periods, and the conscientious student will use this to great advantage. There are exceptions, of course, but a large percentage of the home work is completed in these study halls or periods.

High school students should be more considerate of family relationships and limitations. The size of the family and the family income should also be taken into consideration. These factors should guide them to be more careful in biting off more than they can chew.

At present we live in a community that has a very good school system and



NEW YORK 4-H'ERS ARE GOOD CATTLE JUDGES

Left to right: Louis Lallier, New Hartford; Marvin Richards, Cazenovia; Merrill Reynolds, Burke; John Marbot, Buskirk, and Prof. H. A. Willman, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, coach.

In competition with 30 teams at the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, on October 1, this team placed second on Ayrshires and Guernseys, third on Brown Swiss, fifth on Holsteins, and second in judging all breeds.

Marvin placed third on Guernseys and fourth on all breeds while John won second on Ayrshires and Brown Swiss, and seventh in the contest on all breeds.

Another team represented New York at the International Dairy Show in Chicago on October 8. This team placed first on Holsteins, second on Jerseys, and third on all breeds in competition with eleven states.

just a little more fortunate than most. This system takes into consideration the students' grades and limits them to certain privileges and activities, including sports.

In rural areas such as ours, we do not have much trouble about designating hours to come home. Most students do not have cars and could not drive after dark with only junior licenses, so the parents have to either bring them home or arrange for other transportation. There are no buses after school hours.

Summing it all up, remembering way back when Ma and Pa thought the time about us, and looking ahead knowing that Jane and John some day will have their own high school students to worry and pray over, we pause and wonder, "How much freedom will they allow?"—Mrs. T.H., N.Y.

* * *

GOOD GRADES PLUS ACTIVITIES

AS A HIGH school senior, I think the answer to this question depends entirely upon the conditions of environment and the personalities involved.

If a student can participate in all of the activities he wishes and still keep his grades average, his mind at peace, and his parents happy, he is very unusual!

Activities take up an enormous amount of time if you participate in more than two. This means irregular hours at home (which aggravates the family), irregular study habits (which irritates the teachers) or loss of sleep and relaxation (which harasses the individual student).

Activities are a lot of fun, and if a student wants more than anything to do things and be "in," he has to have a very understanding set of parents. The parents must realize that these four years are the most momentous in a young adult's life and that he or she will remember them for the rest of his or her life.

If the student has understanding parents, he can fulfill the rest of his requirements with a little conscientious planning of his time. He can be in at a decent hour, have his homework completed in study halls or directly after school, and get enough rest to make him livable the next day.

The parents should, however, let their young adult know what time he should be in, school nights and weekends, and make sure they know where he is and how he is getting home. It saves a lot of worry and they know whether or not to expect him for meals.

Parents should take a genuine interest in the activities of their student and let him know when he has done a marvelous job in any activity that they are proud of him. They should ask him of-

ten how he is doing and suggest anything that would aid in the preparation or actual activity.

School activities are very good. The parent does not have to worry if the student is getting into trouble or mingling with the wrong type of people because there are well trained teachers at the activities who are marvelous personalities and good influences. The students meet new people and learn how to get along with all types of people.

I think activities are very good for the students and they should participate in the things they like to do as long as they don't interfere with their school work.—Miss D.H., N. Y.

Editor's Note: From the address, it appears that Miss D.H. is the daughter of Mrs. T.H. Therefore you get the viewpoint of two generations in one family.

MAINTAIN SENSIBLE GRADES

I AM A fifteen-year-old in my sophomore year of high school. Some teenagers are in too many activities but I think the majority are not. Parents should set a good example and give guidance when needed in activity choices. The number of subjects being taken and the home chores, church activities, Scouts, 4-H, and dates will restrict the number of school activities quite a bit.

Of course school work comes first and sensibly high marks should be maintained or no extra activities allowed. Most teenagers are willing enough to prove they are growing up and try to restrict their activities wisely. Some teenagers will need help, of course. Everyone should have home or farm chores every day.—Miss B.A., N.Y.

NEW CONTEST:

Cash or On Time?

Our Credit Plan:

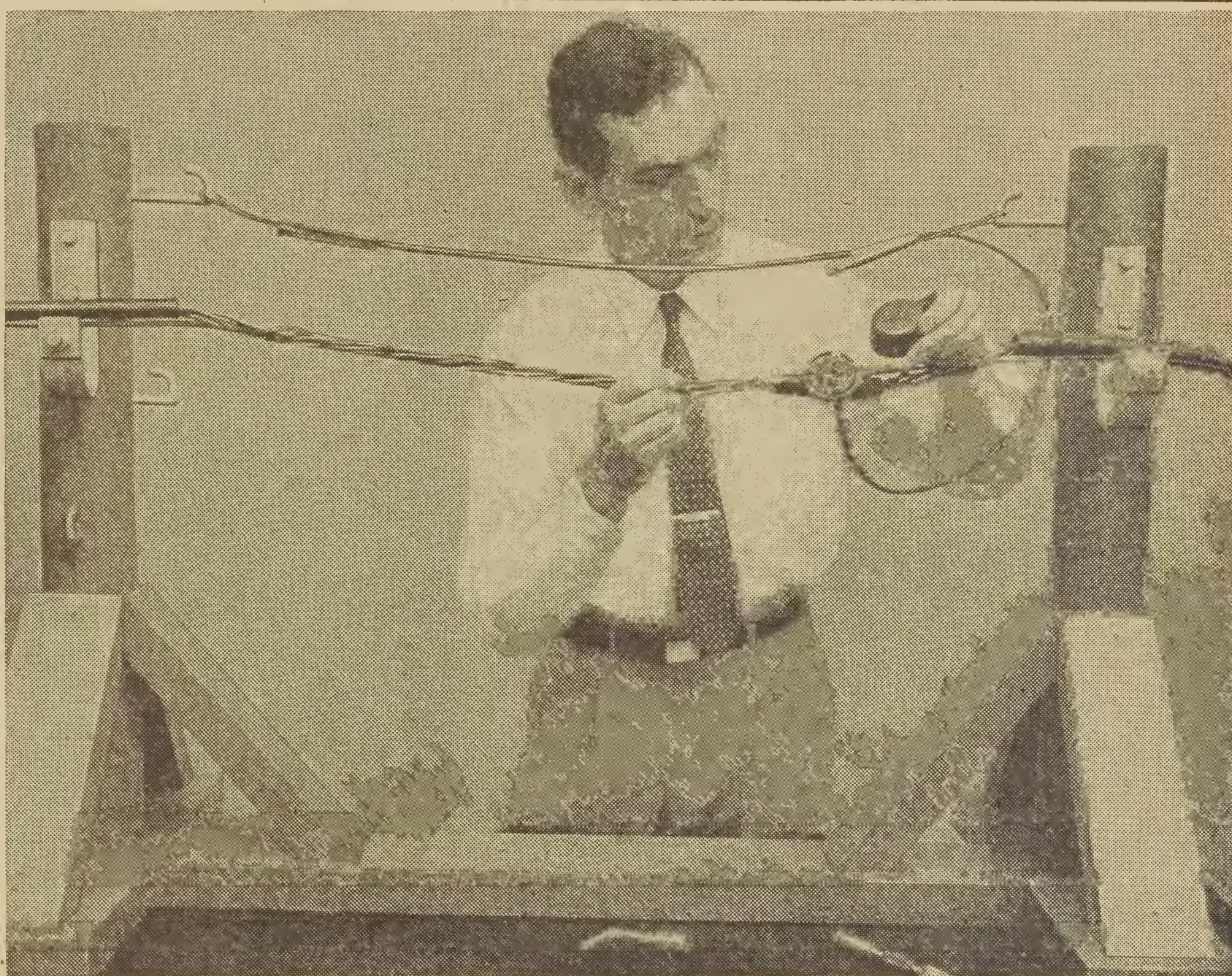
Pay Full Amount Down

And Nothing a Week

The Rest of Your Life.

Do you feel that way about "time" payments? That is, that you should save up the money first and then buy? Or do you feel that you'd never have some of the things you want if you couldn't get them for a little down and so much a week or month?

For the best reader's letter on "How I Feel About Buying On Time," we'll pay \$5. We'll pay \$1 each for all others we print. Keep letters short (less than 300 words) and mail by Nov. 27 to: Dept. TP, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.



Hans Pawel of Bell Telephone Laboratories demonstrates the ease of installing the new Watch Case Terminal. Notice the new type of telephone wire with which it is used and the new kind of brackets which hold the wire on the poles.

A Watch Case for Rural Telephone Lines

Recently, at Bell Telephone Laboratories, Hans Pawel helped develop another improvement for rural telephone lines. It's a terminal—that's where the line from your telephone connects to the wires that run along the road. We call it the Watch Case Terminal.

It gets this name from its size and shape. Because it is so small and simple, the terminal can be installed by one man in five minutes. And since it is so little, it can be hung on the telephone wire.

This terminal is just one of many new things for

rural telephones. For example, it is used with a new type of multiple wire which can be strung quickly because of a new type of bracket. Together these developments permit us to put up as much as 40% more rural telephone lines for the same amount of money and time.

Telephone people—in laboratories, in the telephone office in your town, on the line in front of your home—work together continually to improve and extend service in Bell System rural areas.



Crack Holstein judges from opposite ends of the country compared notes during the recent International Dairy Show at Chicago. At left is Joseph Deignan of West Orange, New Jersey, Rutgers University student who was top Holstein judge in the show's intercollegiate contest. With him is Bonnie Dickson of Everson, Washington who took similar honors in the 4-H division.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

A Small Farm Suits Me

By STEWART SCHINDLER

Oncida County, N. Y. Dairyman, as told to Hugh Cosline

EIGHT years ago we bought this one man dairy farm of 122 acres and we are glad we did. We milk 24 cows and have 9 head of young stock. If the farm were much larger we would have to have a hired man, and with our four girls, the house isn't large enough for one.

Maybe we could have made more money on a big farm, but we have all the modern conveniences now and we are getting ahead steadily. I could even work more land with the equipment I have without hiring help, but I would have to work harder, and I can't see any good reason why I should.

As a matter of fact, I don't work any harder now than I did before I bought the farm. I know because I have worked as a carpenter, electrician, plumber, and farm equipment mechanic. Incidentally, all this experience is worth money to me on the farm now. I seldom do anything but chores on Sunday, and if you should drop in on a Saturday afternoon in the summer, don't be surprised if you find me watching a baseball game on TV.

I get up at 6:30, and do the night chores and am in the house by 7:30 p.m.

We bought the farm from my dad after we had saved enough for a reasonable down payment and it is all ours now. We get two milk checks per month and most of the time we used one for living expenses and gave the other one to dad as a payment on the farm.

Right from the start we realized two things. It would take good cows to make a living and it would be necessary to keep costs low. Labor is always a big expense so we planned to do what we could ourselves and hire a minimum of help.

To get the work done it was necessary to have modern equipment. We bought a field chopper for corn and silage, a baler, a combine, and two tractors. To help pay for these I did a considerable amount of custom work, but I am doing less and less of that each year. I figure on keeping equipment costs low in the future by taking good care of the machinery so it will last a long time.

Another big item is cow feed. We are told that dairymen in this county average to spend a third of their milk checks for feed. We cut that figure to 12% by growing and putting up the best possible roughage. That makes it possible to get good production by feeding 1 lb. of grain to each 7 lbs. of milk.

We grow alfalfa for hay, making two cuttings a year, and have 18 acres of birdsfoot, ten of which was seeded 5 years ago. We don't raise corn for grain, but use a variety for silage that has plenty of ears. We raise 8 to 10 acres of oats each year, grinding up a half ton of oats with 500 lbs. of protein supplement for the cows.

We have tested for lime for years and this year are starting complete soil testing for all fields. Every year I find I am using more and more fertilizer, last year putting on 9½ tons.

We have built three farm ponds, put in some strip cropping, and ditched some fields where the drainage was poor.

Milk production has improved every year and I give the credit to better roughage and artificial breeding. Five years ago the herd averaged 7,968 lbs. of milk and 256 lbs. of fat. Last year's average was 11,560 lbs. of milk and 418 lbs. of fat. This year, in 10 months, milk production averaged 10,900 lbs. and 390 lbs. of butter fat.

I haven't set a definite production goal, but I do cull all first calf heifers that don't give 10,000 lbs. of milk. Incidentally, every cow but one was raised on the farm. I try to raise the butter fat production 50 lbs. per year. I probably won't do it this year, but I do hope to reach 450 lbs.

A friend pointed out recently that the higher the production gets the more difficult it is to increase it. I realize that, but on the other hand, a small increase on top of a good average production improves the net income without much additional work or expense.

Our biggest problem now is the barn. It's old and out of plumb. Next year I plan to build a 60 ft. addition and as soon as possible to tear down the old barn and add 40 ft. to the new one to make it 100 ft. long. I figure on doing a good part of the work myself.

People talk about the difficulty of getting away from a one man farm. It's true, of course, but it isn't so easy to get away from a farm of any size. I go fishing some, and occasionally we get away for a few days or a week. But we have plenty of fun here at home, particularly in watching TV and entertaining guests.

I can see how some people prefer big farms. That is all right with me. They can have them if they want them, but I am satisfied as I am. My motto is "Better cows rather than more cows."



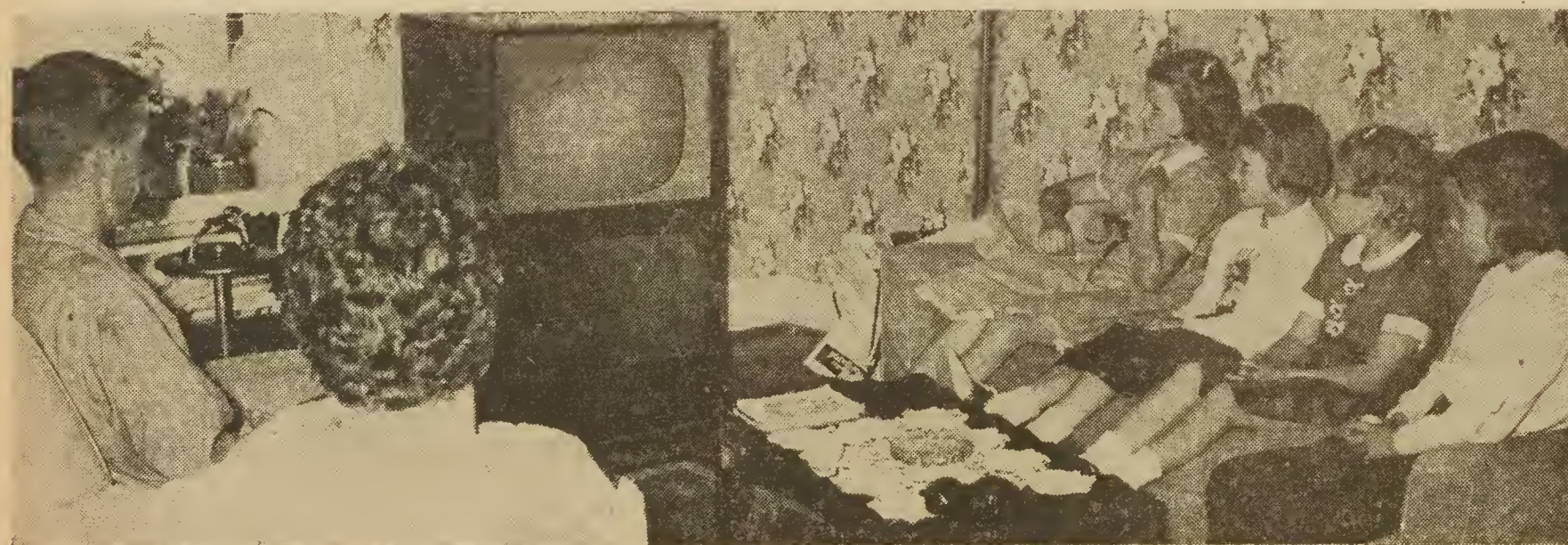
The Schindler family, from left to right: Sharon, Julie, Diane and Linda. The corn which was well eared in early September is for the silo.



Stewart Schindler with one of his good Holstein cows. The herd average is over 11,000 lbs. of milk and still climbing.



Mrs. Schindler in her modern farm kitchen with all the up-to-date conveniences and gadgets.



Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Schindler and their four daughters watching television, which is an important form of recreation for the entire family.

SERVICE BUREAU

NO SACRIFICE!

I am enclosing a letter I received offering me some paint at a sacrifice price which the company states they have in my area. They tell me that the paint is equal to nationally advertised products which cost twice as much.

We have had similar inquiries before and have gathered what facts we could. On the basis of these facts it is our belief that this is a clever sales method intended to convince a customer that he is getting a bargain. Apparently, this is not paint which has been shipped to some other buyer and been refused. The best information we can get seems to indicate that it is not a bargain.

— A. A. —

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE

"Several years ago we loaned a considerable sum of money to a near relative who promised to pay it back as soon as possible. Payments have been made very slowly and she still owes over half the amount. They admit they owe it but feel we don't need the money and that we are being unreasonable when we ask for payment; even though the wage earner of the family is earning more than I am. They claim it is outlawed so we can't force them to pay. Is this true?"

This is an old, old story and the moral is—Don't Lend Money to Relatives! A little knowledge is a dangerous thing! The debtor has heard that debts are outlawed in 6 years, but that applies not to the date of the loan, but to the date of the last payment on interest or principal!

— A. A. —

WORRY TO REDUCE WEIGHT

We have a letter from a subscriber who sent a check to a company for a reducing drug. She has her cancelled check but never received the drug and when she wrote them about it her letter was returned marked "Out of Business."

We have very little confidence in any of these weight-reducing products. Most of them won't give any results and, even if they should, we feel there is some danger involved unless they are taken under the guidance of a doctor. In this case, perhaps the lady can lose

weight by worrying about the money she lost.

We recently received a notice from the National Better Business Bureau that, a similar company, The Pioneer Drug Company, which sold a product called C.C.P. (Calorie Control Plan) has filed an Affidavit of Discontinuance with the Post Office Department in order to make unnecessary any further proceedings concerning the charge that they used the mails to defraud. All mail sent to this company and its agents is being returned marked "Out of Business."

Like many other products, weight loss depended upon a restricted food intake, rather than the ingredients of the product alone.

— A. A. —

PROTECT YOURSELF

The National Better Business Bureau is warning car owners of the danger of excessive charges when they purchase automobiles on the installment plan. Too often buyers are told only the amount of monthly payments due. On the other hand, some dealers itemize the charges made due to installment buying.

Where they are not itemized, there is an opportunity for the practice of "padding." In some states financing is regulated by law. New York State is one of them, following legislation of the last session of the Legislature which was effective October 1, 1956.

Any buyer can protect himself by insisting on the four following fundamental facts, separately and in writing:

- (1) Cash delivered price, including specified extras
- (2) Exact amount of down-payment and trade-in allowance, if any
- (3) Finance charge and for how long
- (4) Cost of insurance and coverage provided

With respect to coverage, the contract should specify how much and what kind of insurance (fire, theft, collision, life, health and accident or other) and the buyer's classification on collision.

— A. A. —

EMBARRASSED

"In 1955 a representative of an out-of-state printing firm came to the minister of our church selling date books. Since the church choir needed to raise money, the minister said we would try selling some. One of our members went with their representative to local merchants and sold over \$100.00 in advertising.

"We have never received the books and, since we are a small country church, the situation is becoming embarrassing because we are in contact almost daily with the merchants who bought ads.

"Because many of us in our church choir are A.A. subscribers we thought we would write you for advice."

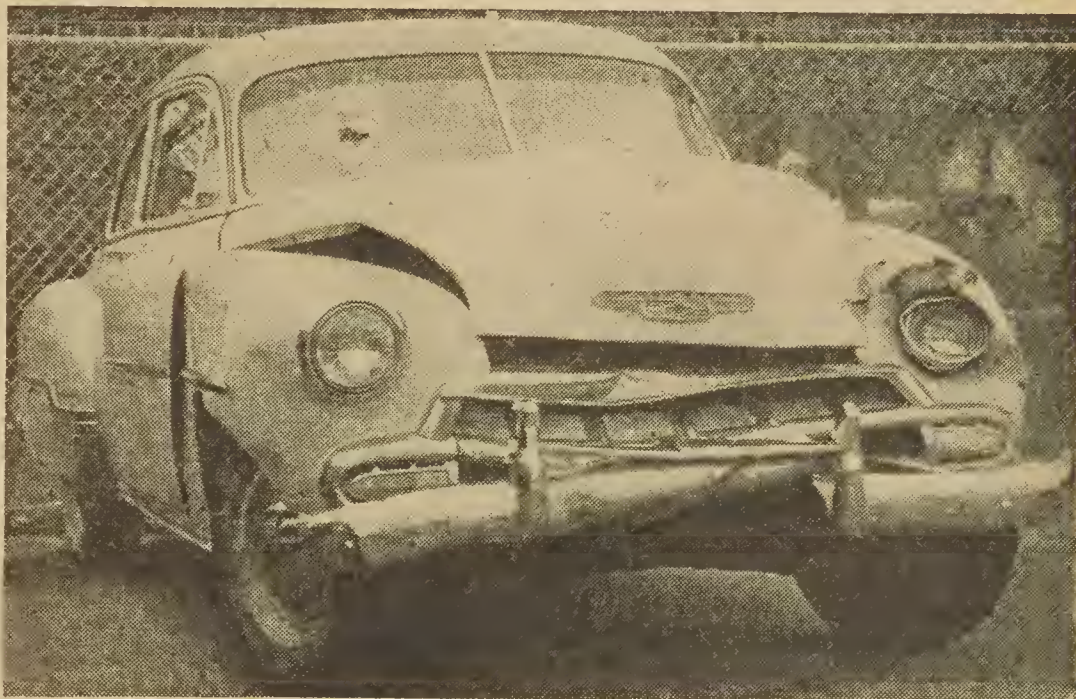
We have received a considerable number of similar letters, complaining about three different printers, all located several hundred miles away. In most cases we have helped to get the books but, even so, some subscribers were dissatisfied because of poor printing and errors; not to mention the delay of several months to, over a year before they got them at all. It was interesting to us that, in the printed contract from one of these companies, there were two errors in spelling and a word left out!

We of the Service Bureau do not approve of this type of solicitation but, in addition to that, letters received indicate that getting into this kind of a deal is a source of considerable embarrassment and dissatisfaction to our subscribers.

— A. A. —

One of our readers would like to get a copy of the novel, "Ashes in The Wilderness," by William G. Schofield. Do any of you have a copy you would sell or swap?

CAR CRASHES DOWN BANK HUSBAND HURT—WIFE DIES



To look at the slightly damaged car above, one would hardly believe that in it a life was lost. Driving the car as it went out of control off the highway and down an embankment was Mr. Henri Lamberechts of Wurtsboro, N. Y. He was disabled for four weeks—his wife, riding beside him, lost her life. Each carried low cost North American travel accident protection—loss of life benefits of \$1,000.00 were paid under her policy, weekly benefits were paid under his policy.

Mr. Lamberechts wrote:

"I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the \$1,000.00 check for the death benefit on my wife, Marie Lamberechts, delivered to me today by your representative. Also to thank you for the prompt attention paid to the claim and prompt payment thereof.

"I will certainly be glad to recommend your services and protection to any inquiring friends."

Henri Lamberechts

OTHER BENEFITS PAID

A Friend's Name May Be In This List

Dennis Boomhower, Westerlo, N. Y.	37.14	Clarence Lasher, Scotia, N. Y.	117.86
Auto accident—fractured nose, cuts		Hit by car—fractured leg, rib	
Blanch Town, So. Dayton, N. Y.	225.00	Donald Demick, Cobleskill, N. Y.	21.43
Auto accident—multiple injuries		Auto Accident—injured knee	
Gloria Jackson, Moravia, N. Y.	34.28	Walter Peterson, Campbell, N. Y.	130.00
Auto accident—cuts and bruises		Hit by car—fractured leg, cut scalp	
Mildred Philbrick, Cherry Creek, N. Y.	20.00	Herman Reinhardt, Ontario, N. Y.	190.00
Fell from truck—injured back		Auto Accident—injured hands, knees, face	
Thomas Hoxie, Sherburne, N. Y.	150.00	Wayne VanSteen, North Rose, N. Y.	67.00
Auto accident—cuts and bruises		Auto Accident—injured collarbone	
Robert Johnson, Cortland, N. Y.	24.28	Grant Maxson, Pike, N. Y.	30.71
Car hit insured—injured back		Auto Accident—injuries	
Floyd Coe, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	130.00	Henri Picard, Madawaska, Me.	78.57
Auto accident—fractured leg, knee, bruises		Hit by car—injured leg, bruises	
Ethel Ornce, Springville, N. Y.	130.00	Borden Lasselle, Burnham, Me.	132.86
Auto accident—fractured ribs, cuts		Auto Accident—injured brain, fractured ribs	
Jay Giddings, Thendara, N. Y.	45.72	Hilda Harrington, So. Shaftsbury, Vt.	70.00
Auto accident—injured chest, hip, leg		Auto Accident—multiple cuts and bruises	
Louis Lidano, Herkimer, N. Y.	146.43	Walter Myrick Vergennes, Vt.	102.86
Truck Accident—injured ribs, back		Auto Accident—fractured ribs, cuts and bruises	
Fred Lyng, Watertown, N. Y.	260.00	Walter Melnik, Old Deerfield, Mass.	250.00
Hit by car—fractured hip		Auto Accident—multiple bruises, concussion	
Nina Douglass, Canajoharie, N. Y.	185.72	Russell Ackerman, Ashland, N. H.	31.42
Auto Accident—multiple injuries		Hit by car—injured knees	
Jane Humphreys, New Hartford, N. Y.	130.00	Florence Ackerman, Ashland, N. H.	260.00
Auto Accident—mangled hand, tendons		Struck by car—fractured skull, leg	
Raymond Aungier, Tully, N. Y.	88.57	Cyrus Shelton, Seymour, Conn.	192.86
Auto Accident—fractured ribs, cuts		Truck accident—injured chest, back, knee	
John Shafer, Holcomb, N. Y.	80.86	Raymond White, Cranbury, N. J.	100.00
Auto Accident—cuts and bruises		Auto Accident—fractured rib, injured leg	
Raymond Scott, Deco, Thompson Ridge, N.Y.	1000.00	Elda Galante, Newton, N. J.	110.71
Auto Accident—killed instantly		Auto Accident—concussion, injured ankle	
Arthur Tower, Albion, N. Y.	80.00	Kelsey Stone, Pleasant Mt., Pa.	35.00
Auto Accident—fractured ribs		Auto Accident—injured shoulder, bruises	
Cecilo Solloway, Oneonta, N. Y.	260.00	Gerald McDonald, Dushore, Pa.	247.14
Auto Accident—multiple cuts and bruises		Auto Accident—serious injuries	
Anthony Mateunas, Fly Creek, N. Y.	70.71	Sarah Denney, Union Dale, Pa.	117.14
Auto Accident—cut chin, injuries		Auto Accident—injured neck, bruises	

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

CLAIMS RECENTLY SETTLED

NEW YORK

Mr. Larry LaPierre, Morrisonville	\$2.98
(refund on records)	
Mr. Roy Van Wagner, Sherburne	3.90
(adjustment on order)	
Mr. Edward Couch, Etna	5.83
(refund on order)	
Mr. Clayton E. Wing, Caledonia	72.00
(refund on returned merchandise)	
Mr. Archie O. Vaughn, Randolph	14.75
(refund on fish rod)	
Mrs. R. H. Sawyer, Ellenville	44.00
(settlement for damages)	
Mr. Henry L. Jodry, Kings Park	3.00
(settlement for damage)	
Mr. Ralph Myers, Dryden	5.98
(refund on order)	
Mr. Earl K. Cobb, Ithaca	2.68
(refund for postage)	
Mrs. H. O. Bennett, Phelps	8.65
(refund on doll)	
Miss D. Burgess, Harpursville	9.95
(refund on hair dryer)	
Mr. Thomas J. O'Brien, Glens Falls	34.95
(refund on tripod)	
Mr. Robt. D. Wightman, Wellsville	132.05
(settlement of claim)	
Mr. Elmer Mahr, Canajoharie	60.00
(settlement of claim)	
Mrs. Dan Rockwell, Deansboro	4.45
(refund on shoes)	
Mrs. Henry Lundy, Carthage	9.00
(refund on subs.)	
Mrs. James Bacon, Brasher Falls	5.50
(refund on auto seat covers)	

NEW JERSEY

Mr. F. T. Hendrickson, Freehold	49.00
(settlement of account)	

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Chester Kulas, So. Hadley	6.50
(refund on parts order)	
Mr. Earle Crowningshield, Charlemont	13.75
(balance of payment)	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Benjamin N. Young, Center Barnstead ..	54.00
(rec'd commission)	
Mrs. Harold G. Wells, Hillsboro	1.00
(refund on stamps)	

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. F. H. Inman, Union City	13.50
(refund on plants)	
Mr. H. C. Andrews, Gillet	9.85
(refund on tire)	
Mrs. Bruce Squier, Springville	9.20
(payment for rugs)	

VERMONT

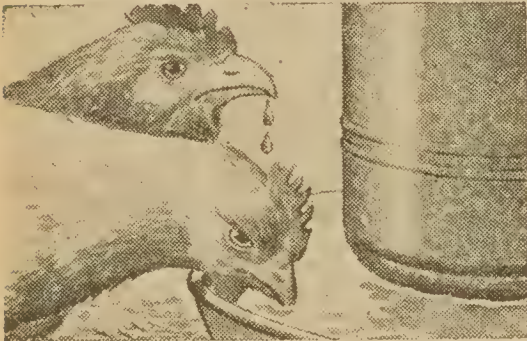
Mr. Harley Grice, Middlebury	18.76
(refund on order)	

Scientific MYZON Formula In Drinking Water

STOPS LAYING SLUMPS FAST

WHEN BIRDS ARE OFF-FEED WITH COLDS FROM CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE (AIR SAC), NON-SPECIFIC ENTERITIS, BLUE COMB, RICKETS

You Don't Change Feed!



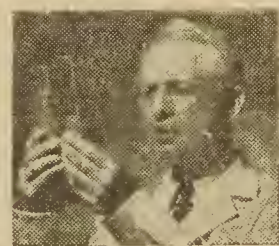
GOES IN DRINKING WATER THUS SICK BIRDS THAT WON'T EAT NOW DRINK THEIR WAY TO FAST RECOVERY

Like humans most birds stop eating when sick and feverish-looking. But they don't stop drinking; they usually drink more! That's why MYZON's exclusive formula in drinking water proves so effective! Sick birds drink and drink, quickly getting MYZON's wonder-working ingredients they need to fight these diseases, to hurry them back to higher egg production, to build them into sturdier birds!

PART OF THE SECRET

EXCLUSIVE MYZON FORMULA CONTAINS RQ-14, EXCLUSIVE COMBINATION DEVELOPED AFTER SCIENCE REPORTS: — "ANTIBIOTICS ALONE ARE NOT ENOUGH!"

Yes, amazing new MYZON POULTRY BUILDER—developed after many months of hard, patient research is entirely different from anything else you've seen or heard about! MYZON POULTRY BUILDER is more than an antibiotic preparation to fight disease germs. For, wonderful as antibiotics are in overcoming disease, other elements are needed to rebuild health. From MYZON your birds get necessary ingredients to promote better appetite; resistance to disease; to build bone structure; to hurry growth; produce red-blood cells; to help prevent Rickets, thin-shelled eggs; to improve feathering and often hatchability when there are vitamin deficiencies — and to get you extra eggs!



Rigid tests (under normal farm conditions) prove MYZON does everything promised! Accept no substitute. Look for the name "MYZON" on the label! Then get MYZON POULTRY BUILDER TODAY!

Although Individual Experience May Vary, You Must Be 100% Satisfied With Your Very First Package of MYZON or Your Money Refunded.

MYZON for CALVES Stops EVEN WHITE SCOURS

Fights Shipping Fever, Bacterial Pneumonia (Bronchitis)



Goes in Drinking Water, Milk, Milk Substitute YOU DON'T CHANGE FEED

CALVES RECOVER FASTER: Great new MYZON CALF BUILDER is science's answer to a problem that has long puzzled both dairymen and beef-growers:—what to do about scours, dysentery, diarrhea! Now the news is out! **ANTIBIOTICS ALONE ARE NOT ENOUGH!** The reason why MYZON—perfected after countless in-the-field and laboratory tests—combines **VITAMINS** with antibiotic to get CALVES "GOING

AGAIN," even after bad attacks of bloody scours, white scours, black scours, dysentery, diarrhea. **MYZON CALF BUILDER STOPS SCOURS FASTER!** But, instead of standing around "between life and death" after a bad attack of scours, calves seem to snap back faster than you thought possible when given MYZON'S combination of wonder-working antibiotic combined with vitamins in water, milk, or milk replacer. Remember, calves stop eating when sick, but they don't usually stop drinking. They often continue to drink, thus getting plenty of MYZON into their systems to **STOP SCOURS**. Equally important, MYZON also helps **BLOCK THEIR RETURN** by building up resistance to these diseases. Get **MYZON CALF BUILDER, TODAY!** Keep on hand, ready for emergencies. **AT DEALERS EVERYWHERE!**

Watch Out for These Danger Signs . . .

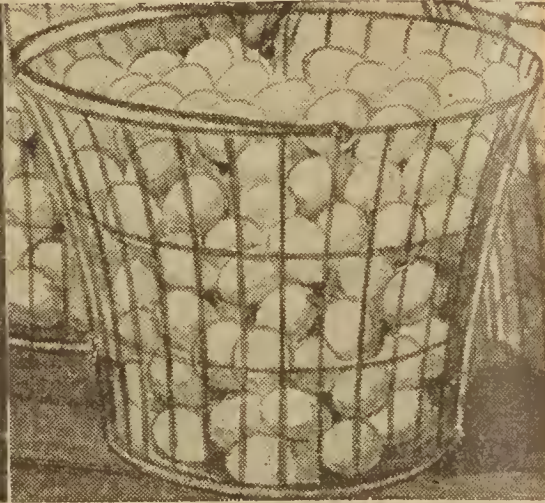
COLDS, RUNNY NOSE, COUGHING

The picture at left shows what can happen to your calves—the first symptom of such serious respiratory diseases as **SHIPPING FEVER, BACTERIAL PNEUMONIA (BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY)**. Yes, the minute you recognize "runny nose," sneezing—the first time you hear one of your calves cough, or notice that it's having trouble breathing, don't delay and have regrets! Instead, get **MYZON CALF BUILDER**, the tested new formula that fights **SHIPPING FEVER, BACTERIAL PNEUMONIA (BRONCHITIS)**. It's as close to you as your nearest dealer.

FIRST CALF EVER SAVED OUT OF ONE PARTICULAR COW

"Three of my bull calves came down with Scours. They were doing very badly. I tried MYZON CALF BUILDER—out of desperation. I put it in skim milk according to directions. One of my calves was out of a cow that had had calves for the last 3 years that only lived two weeks. But this time everything was different. At 120 lbs., I sold the three calves for \$20 apiece, thanks to MYZON CALF BUILDER."

J. Bard, Donovan, Illinois



Keeps Egg Production Higher Right Through Damp, Changing Fall Weather ... Costs Only Pennies a Bird!

NOW GET EXTRA EGGS EVERY MONTH THIS SCIENTIFIC WAY

For the price of about one egg a bird, a month you can stop these costly laying slumps.

You may not know it, but every month you may be losing worthwhile profits because of these **LAYING SLUMPS**. Worse yet, you may have the mistaken idea there's nothing you can do about it.

But now you can get those extra eggs that are ordinarily lost to these diseases that often accompany cold, damp weather. Now you can give your birds the amazing new scientific MYZON FORMULA they need to help ward off these laying slumps that cause heart-breaking losses—right in the drinking water, without changing feed.

Goes to Work in Minutes

Diagram showing how Myzon fortified water by-passes the feed in the crop, stomach, and gizzard and goes directly to the intestines in minutes.



Research scientists believe MYZON'S exclusive formula goes to work in minutes! The reason? MYZON POULTRY BUILDER is carried by the drinking water (rather than feed). Thus most MYZON by-passes the feed in the stomach, crop, gizzard, to go direct

to the intestinal tract where it is absorbed and promptly carried to all parts of the body! No wonder then MYZON works so fast—so quickly wards off the diseases listed above.

Now Scientists Say That Many Laying Slumps Are Due to Chronic Respiratory Disease

that often accompany changing weather conditions. For only a few cents a month per bird you can help get these many extra eggs that are lost to Colds due to Chronic Respiratory Disease, Non-Specific Enteritis, Blue Comb.

MYZON POULTRY BUILDER Helps Prevent and Treat

Colds due to Chronic Respiratory Diseases (Air Sac), Rickets, Non Specific Enteritis, Blue Comb, Bone Weakness, Thin shelled eggs, Poor Feathering, Scaly Skins, Anemia, when there are vitamin deficiencies.

EGG PRODUCTION JUMPS FROM 8 to 90 PER DAY

"When I started using Myzon last fall my pullets had awful colds and were just laying 8 eggs a day. I got Myzon and treated for sick birds and it sure did the job in a hurry. Before long they were better and laying from 75 to 90 eggs a day."

Mrs. Arthur Bell — Bowen, Illinois

MYZON STOPPED THE COLDS . . . SOON GETTING 120 EGGS FROM 150 HENS

"I started feeding Myzon when my birds had caught cold and gone way down in production. Myzon Poultry Builder stopped the colds and we were soon getting 120 eggs from our 150 hens. Since then I have been using it all the time and have found that the hens stay healthy and I don't have the problems I had in past years."

Carl Nietnestein — Emerald, Nebraska



GET MYZON Poultry Builder

At Better Dealers Everywhere

MYZON, Inc., Dept. 29, 3129 West 47th St., Chicago 37, Illinois

IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Dairy and Sidelines	6
Starting Farming	10
Down the Valley	12
Highway Safety	14
Inventory Equipment	15

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Rye grass pasture is one of management practices helping herd average 11,500 lbs. milk on a 1 to 20 grain-milk ratio.

New Hampshire Herd Thrives On 1:20 Grain-Milk Ratio

By H. W. CORROW

(EDITOR'S NOTE: As Mr. Corrow, editor at the College of Agriculture, University of New Hampshire, says in this article, Roe McDanolds is no "Johnny-come-lately" in the dairy business. It was 11 years ago, in a front page article, that we first told the story of what this New Hampshire man was doing to get high production on little grain. We reported that from 1933 to 1945 he had increased milk production per pound of grain fed from 3.4 lbs. to 10.7 lbs. This story tells how he has brought production up to 20 lbs. of milk for each pound of grain.)

WHEN you're learning — to drive a car, fly an airplane, play ball or what have you—the instructor tells you to "think ahead."

Roe McDanolds whose pasture program firmly clinched the second place in the New England Green Pastures Contest this year isn't a beginner by any means. But he farms by thinking ahead of his farm — farms with his head and with his heart.

No "Johnny - come - lately," McDanolds, after more than 25 years on this 106-tillable-acre dairy farm still admits to getting "excited" about growing forage and the possibilities a quality home-grown feed has for his cows.

He's made other agriculturists excited about his program, too. Back during the war years, the Production and Marketing Administration took a close look at his methods. The visitors didn't have to dig too deeply to discover that Roe's grain-milk ratio was the nugget in his haypile.

The Grafton County dairyman is putting

out milk at the rate of 20 pounds to each pound of grain fed—with the help of his son, Richard who handles the field crop operations while Roe tends the chores.

Together, with only a little help during haying time, they produce 160,000 pounds per man from their 30-milker herd with the Holsteins cooperating to the tune of 11,500 pounds per cow. Youngstock number 23.

Roe isn't satisfied with just the forage he can make around his place. His back pasture, several miles away, is used for young stock and dry cows and contains 33 acres of pasture, 25 of which have been cleared from rough, rocky and hilly terrain which has been used continually from nearly as far back as Colonial times.

Using a heavy drag constructed from sections of discarded railroad rails, McDanolds, after bulldozing out the movable rocks, stemmed the inroads of thistles and other undesirable weeds. Then on went 400 pounds per acre of 8-16-16, some \$345 worth. Limed and seeded, this steep, once forbidding slope produces some of the nicest ladino clover and domestic rye grass and timothy that you'll see thanks to careful attention and its rich, heavy soil.

A nearby farm has been taken over by the McDanolds team. Here they turn out some of the most toothsome rye grass, hay mixed with Vernal alfalfa and ladino the Green Pastures judges have set their eyes on. A cutting made early in September produced 218 bales of the blue-ribbon feed from 21½ acres. It runs

between 40 and 50 pounds a bale, is fragrant, sweet and succulent.

This with the 468 bales of rowen timothy and blue grass taken from 5½ acres and 270 tons of grass silage put up this spring swell the lofts and silos against the winter. The silage is fed with 30 pounds of molasses to the ton. The silage went in in June and haying began as that month closed. Forty per cent of winter-fed hay is second cutting. Oats is used as a nurse crop.

McDanolds estimates that his cows start getting their winter feed in the barn about November 10 each year. Last year, so large was his supply, 500 bales were left over. This year the cows were turned out May 17; usually it's earlier.

State Green Pastures judges feel that distinguishing points in this farmer's management are the amounts and analyses of fertilizer used. They're just about what the doctor ordered—liberal applications of '8-16-16 and 10-10-10 which Roe mixes himself. And a 24 by 50-foot roofed manure pit which has recently been expanded adds a big boost in the form of organic matter. The structure's cement floor is sloped so the spreader can be driven down into the supply, filled and pulled out with ease even in bad weather.

Going onto the land with the fertilizer is a yearly application of cobalt sulfate and a one to 60 application of a mineral supplement which the Green Pastures winner feels keeps his cows up to tick while they're fed on the low grain diet.

(Continued on Page 8)

Announcing G.L.F.'s Annual Fertilizer Discount Period

SAVE \$3 PER TON

ON ALL G.L.F. SUPER PLANT FOODS

\$3.00 DISCOUNT ENDS — DEC. 19

\$2.50 DISCOUNT ENDS — JAN. 18

\$2.00 DISCOUNT ENDS — FEB. 8

G.L.F. Super Plant Foods

Quality That Pays Off on the Farm

Why Order Early?

Your G.L.F. serves over 120,000 farmers. Most of these patrons want their fertilizer when they need it in the spring. This means that most of the year's fertilizer volume must go through your local G.L.F. Service Agency within a few days.

To prevent a bottleneck and to better serve each member, your G.L.F. must move some of this fertilizer before the spring rush. That's why your early order means better G.L.F. service and greater dollar savings for you.

What About Price Changes?

If fertilizer prices should drop, you are protected and your bill will be adjusted accordingly. Fair dealing with all members is one of the foundations of G.L.F.

Which Analysis Is the Best Buy?

High analysis fertilizers give you the most plant food for your dollar. Though high analysis costs more per ton than regular grades, the more concentrated fertilizers are cheaper to ship, take less handling and require less storage space. These savings make it possible for you to feed your crops at a lower cost per acre.

What About Granular?

All G.L.F. Granular Plant Foods are included in the discount program. Granular is designed to eliminate common storage problems and to flow evenly from your equipment. Mechanical condition is guaranteed on all granular and single strength powdered fertilizers.

What is the Best Way to Store Your Fertilizer?

Any dry well-ventilated place is good. For best results stack it on a clean dry floor. If necessary to store on dirt or concrete, first cover floor with boards or tar paper. Be sure that floors are free of nails or projections.

Stacks of powdered fertilizers should be piled no more than ten bags high. Granular offers no stacking problem.

Avoid leaky roofs and walls which have a tendency to sweat.

SAVE MORE!

By trucking G.L.F. Super Plant Foods direct from the plant you can cut your bill even more. Check with your nearest G.L.F. Fertilizer Plant today for complete discount information.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



From the Editor's MAILBAG

MORE ON TRESPASS LIABILITY

ON Page 3 of your November 3 issue, you quote the New York Conservation Law, Section 370, as follows, that a farmer must post his land to keep from being sued.

The new amendment passed July 1, 1956, and introduced by Robert E. McEwen of Ogdensburg, and in the assembly by Leo A. Lawrence, of Herkimer, was designed to make it clear that an owner, lessee or occupant of premises, whether or not posted owes no duty to keep the premises safe for entry or use by others, for hunting, fishing, trapping or training dogs, or to give warning of hazardous conditions.

The new section also makes it clear that an owner lessee or occupant of premises whether or not posted owes no duty to keep the premises safe or incur liability to others for injuries caused by the person to whom permission might be given.

—E.J.P., Conn.

—A. A. —

SUGGESTS A THIRD PARTY

AS a subscriber to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, I believe you are doing our country a great service, but am sorry the city workers and unionists do not get your sound ideas. In my little way may I offer my thanks for your service to our country?

What we need is to teach both major parties a lesson and possibly to lay the groundwork for a permanent third party to which conservatives can rally.

What Coleman Andrews and Mr. Bricker want is to abolish the Federal income tax, curb the power of the Supreme Court, stop Federal deficits, block Federal aid to education, prohibit the "union shop," desocialize agriculture, avoid world government, end Foreign aid, stop immigration, and reverse the trend toward socialism.

Andrew's platform is what you and I believe. A Conservative platform is what this country needs and must have.

—E. Le M., Vt.

—A. A. —

ENJOYS "KERNELS"

Dear Mr. Milliman:

We have never met. And we may never meet. That is especially why I want to tell you that the honor accord-

COUNTRY STORIES

Oh Yeah!

By E. L. VAN DYKE

HENRY L—my neighbor, had long dreamed of visiting New York City. So, hiring a helper for the time he would be gone, he set out for the big city, arriving Friday. He would, he decided, remain until Monday.

Hazy on directions, he was relieved to see a policeman, and pulled his car up at a curb, directly in front of a fire hydrant.

The officer frowned sternly at the sight of the hydrant thus blocked off.

"Going to be here long?" he demanded.

Henry L—waved a deprecating hand. "Oh, two or three days," said he.

ed to you by Rutgers University has greatly pleased me. You see, I am one of the host of your admirers whose pleasure is heightened by the things that you say and see.

Your "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff" is mostly kernels. It would seem, from the very list of activities in which you have had a distinguished role, that you have had but little time for either screenings or chaff in your productive life to date.

It is good to be able to read what you think. Thanks very much for the extension of that privilege to all of us who subscribe to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—G.F., Penna.

—A. A. —

ONE WAY TO START A FIRE

OVER THE past few years we have been reading and hearing about the disastrous loss of well-filled barns due to unexplained fires.

I am writing to you because I feel I know of one source of such fires. One day I was visiting one of my neighbors. After he finished smoking his cigarette he just flipped it away. Now here is the amazing truth about what could have been a serious fire.

As we all know, the starling family of birds are great nesters and as they very seldom build a nest of their own they very often lay their eggs in barns where a supply of old straw and hay offer ideal nests.

As we talked a starling suddenly flew down, picked up the live cigarette butt and flew directly through a crack in the side of the barn. Since this happened last summer when things were really dry no time was lost in trying to get at that hot butt.

Fortunately, there was no wind and my friend promptly removed the boards each side of the crack and was able to remove the nest before a fire developed.

Since I am an exempt volunteer fireman I very well know the terrible loss and threat to life and property a farm fire can be.

If I can caution our readers by passing on this most unbelievable cause of fire, I feel a service has been rendered which can save untold thousands of dollars worth of investment, toil and sweat which all of us farmers must do to get our crops in. — William A. Berndt, New York.

—A. A. —

RIPENING TOMATOES

IN THE Question Box in the Oct. 20 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST you say the best way to handle green tomatoes when frost threatens so that they will ripen for home use is to store them where temperature is 60-70° Fahrenheit. I would like to amend that a little, for it is my experience that they ripen better by pulling up vines and hanging them in a cool place, around 50° to 60°.

I have some hanging in the cellar, which is around that temperature, which are ripening much better and faster than otherwise. I've tried storing them in boxes with paper wrapped around them and also have pulled the vines and placed them in a heap and covered them with old bags or papers at night and removed the covers through the day, but they are more apt to rot. This year I have hung them in the cellar and that is proving more satisfactory in ripening. Trusting this may be of some use to you.—D.F., Maine



Make it a very merry Christmas...

Give mild, tasty

PRINCE ALBERT

CRIMP CUT

ONE BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Prince Albert

to the pipe smoker and roll-your-owner on your list

Cool and comfortable in a pipe . . . easy rolling, naturally tasty in a makin's cigarette. Prince Albert is the perfect Christmas gift for your men.

AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING SMOKING TOBACCO!

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

NO TIME TO GIVE UP

IT HAS now been determined, by its own legal staff, that the Federal Power Commission has no right to issue a permit to anyone to develop Niagara power. This is at least a moral victory for free enterprise. What is hard to understand is why it took the legal minds so long to reach this conclusion when it was plainly stated in the 1950 treaty with Canada that Congress would decide who should develop the United States' share of power.

Now, we understand, the New York State Power Authority will challenge in the courts the constitutionality of that part of the treaty. In other words, the bureaucrats are going to use more thousands of taxpayers' dollars to fight against a basic American principle, and against their own New York State Constitution, under which the courts have ruled the State shall erect public utilities only when free enterprise companies are unable or unwilling to do so.

If the Power Authority follows the pattern of some other appointed subdivisions of government, they will drag the case along, using your money and mine for batteries of lawyers and expensive consultants whose aim will be to take authority from our elected Congress and give it to another bureau. It's another example of government using taxpayers' money to oppose the basic principle of free enterprise in America. Another example of men whose salaries we pay, using our money to fight for a socialistic program that will give them more control over us, more jobs to hand out.

We can be thankful that the private utilities who stand ready to invest \$400,000,000 of their shareholders' funds in the development of Niagara without tax money, also have the courage to fight this newest attempt to gain the authority to take us another step toward socialism.

If you don't want to be even more under government control, and don't want to pay for someone else's electricity in your tax bill, let your Congressmen know how you feel.

HOW MUCH GRAIN?

IN RECENT issues we have told about several dairymen who feed grain to the dairy herd at the rate of 1 pound to 7 pounds of milk. Roe McDanolds, whose story appears on page one of this issue, goes far beyond that. Be sure to read it.

We do not know how much grain you should feed on your farm, but we do believe that some dairymen feed heavier than the most profitable level. Some dairymen, we believe, could end the year with a higher net profit by studying their cows, and their records, and changing their feeding practices.

Everyone agrees that cows must be fed liberally to produce heavily. The answer to lower grain consumption is to supply more and better roughage.

GETTING ALL THE CONSUMER'S DOLLAR

THERE IS MUCH talk about the wide spread between what the farmer gets and the consumer pays. One way to get the full retail price is to produce and consume more food on the farm.

Recently when I admired a farm freezer, the owner told me that the average cash food

By E. R. Eastman

bill for the family of eight was right around \$22 a week. He estimated that their farm garden produced food with a retail value of \$500 a year, not including the eggs from a small farm flock or the meat and milk produced on the farm.

It's not too early to be thinking about next year's garden. Why not plan to make it the best ever? The modern farm freezer has greatly increased the possibilities because you can easily have something on the table every day in the year which is home grown, and, besides the money saved, you will eat better.

OUR FARM GROUPS ARE STRONG

ANNUAL MEETINGS of one National and several State-wide farm organizations have been held in New York during the past two months. At least one AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST editor has attended each meeting and, without exception, has returned to the office reporting greater member-interest and enthusiasm than seen in years.

There are a lot of reasons for the new vitality in our farm organizations.

1. The cost-price squeeze has made us as farmers more aware than ever to the need to stick together.
2. Government programs have demonstrated that legislation can have a greater bearing on our income than what we can do on our own farms.
3. We learn what our organization leaders have done and what they plan to do to improve the situation of individual members.
4. We can choose the men we want to direct the affairs of our organizations — and instruct them, through resolutions passed by the majority, on action we want taken, whether it be within the organization, through state or national legislation, and even in world affairs.

And finally, we have found through experience that, being completely overshadowed by nearby millions of non-farmers, we must enlarge and constantly improve our own farm organizations that they may be as strong, especially in leadership, as anywhere in America.

WHEN A DOLLAR WAS A DOLLAR

WHEN I was about five years old I hired out to my Dad for \$30 a month during the month of November, agreeing to pay him \$29 of that \$30 for my board and room. At the end of the month I got a great big silver dollar and used it to buy Christmas presents for every member of my family.

Again, when I was 14 or 15 years old I picked a milk pail full of strawberries back in an old meadow a mile or so from home. Coming down the abandoned road on my way back, I saw something gleaming in the grass and dirt. Digging it out I found it was a silver dollar. That was one of the biggest days I can remember.

One of the greatest evils of inflation is the loss of respect on the part of both old and young for the good old dollar. The fifty-cent dollar comes easy and goes easy. Wages and income look bigger than they are, and there's little incentive to save.

SERVE MILK EVERYWHERE

"If we ever get smart enough in this country to make it as easy for a kid to buy a small bottle of milk as it is for him to buy a bottle of a lot of other things, both the dairy industry and the kids will be better off."

—Babson Bros. Co.

THE above statement has been used extensively in advertising the Surge Milking Machine and on thousands of blotters distributed by Babson Bros. Co., where they would do the most good. This is another example of how many business organizations are doing everything they can to increase the consumption of milk.

Are we as farmers seeing to it that milk is served at every farm dinner and picnic, and on our own tables at home?

A PLACE FOR BEEF STOCK

A STUDY MADE by Kendall S. Carpenter and reported in the New York State College of Agriculture's publication, "Farm Economics," shows that raising beef has been a very profitable enterprise in recent years on the 39 New York farms where the study was made. It was figured that the return per hour of labor was \$1.06.

With lower beef prices the picture has changed somewhat, and the statement concludes by saying:

"Farmers who produce beef, however, may expect to (1) have a reasonably good market for their roughage and other feed; (2) get reasonable wages for the time spent on the enterprise and (3) have the manure for use on their crops."

There has been a considerable increase in the number of beef cattle in the Northeast in recent years, and apparently with lower prices there is still a place for them on many of our farms.

NO FUTURE FOOD SHORTAGE

IN only sixteen years, since 1940, the population has jumped 30 million. It will total 200 million in a few years. Therefore, some experts are worried that America will one day face famines like those that exist in over-populated countries.

But with all of the increase in population that has already taken place our worst food problem still is surplus. With the help of science and machinery, farmers will always produce enough food in this country providing they get a fair living price for it. For example, take wheat. Thirty years ago the average production was about 12 bushels to the acre. Now the national average is 18, and in New York State it is around 25 bushels to the acre.

Another factor rapidly growing in importance in our food picture are the synthetics or artificial food substitutes, some of which are difficult to tell from the real ones.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ONE DAY Adam told Eve he was going out hunting and would soon return. However, he did not come back until fairly late, and Eve was really angry.

"What have you been doing all day?" she asked. "I am sure you are hiding something. Did you meet anybody?"

"You know quite well there is no other human being here."

With that, Adam shrugged his shoulders and went to sleep. But as soon as he was asleep, Eve, still full of suspicion, began to count his ribs

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CROPS: CORN crop forecast at 3,012,000,000 bu. is 5% above last year and the second biggest. WHEAT estimate on Nov. 1 was 975 million bu., 4% above last year, but 15% below average. BARLEY crop is down 7% from last year. OATS are down 23% from last year. SOYBEAN estimate dropped some, but is still 25% above last year. HAY crop is 2% below last year.

POTATOES: Estimate of fall potatoes is 167 million cwt., 13% above last year. November forecast of fall potatoes was up 1,983,000 cwt. above the October 1 forecast due to increases in Maine and several central states.

Cold weather in Maine was reported as having damaged potatoes from 5% in Russet Burbanks to perhaps 25% for round white varieties.

Fall crop potato estimate in 8 eastern states is 66,066,000 cwt. as compared to 61,595,000 cwt. last year, and a 5 year average of 61,110,000. Total U. S. Potato production is up about 17 million cwt. above last year.

APPLES: Most recent estimate for apples is 96 million bu., 9% below last year and below average. Stocks of apples and canned apples are below last year. The New York apple crop is 31% below last year, and 9% below the 10 year average. Compared to last year, U. S. apple production is down 11% in eastern states, down 23% in western states, but up 34% in central states.

Apples in cold storage as of November 1 in New York State totaled 6,706,000 bu.; last year, 8,116,000 bu.

BEANS: Weather has been excellent for harvesting New York dry bean crop. Estimated New York production is 1,434,000 one hundred lb. bags as compared to 954,000 last year. U. S. estimate is 16,977,000 bags compared to 16,968,000 bags last year.

CABBAGE: The 1956 early fall cabbage crop is 50% above last year and 15% above average. Late fall cabbage production is more than double last year's small crop and 23% above average. Prices have been discouragingly low.

DAIRY: October U. S. milk production was 2% above October 1956 and 10% above the 5 year average. The seasonal decline has been less than normal. Estimate of 1957 milk production is between 129 billion and 130 billion lbs. as compared to a little over 127 billion lbs. this year. Production will continue to exceed demand.

POULTRY: During October, U. S. hens produced 4% more eggs than they did in October last year. This was due to 1% more hens plus higher production per hen. Potential layers (which included hens and pullets not yet laying) were estimated on November 1 as being 1% fewer than the year previous.

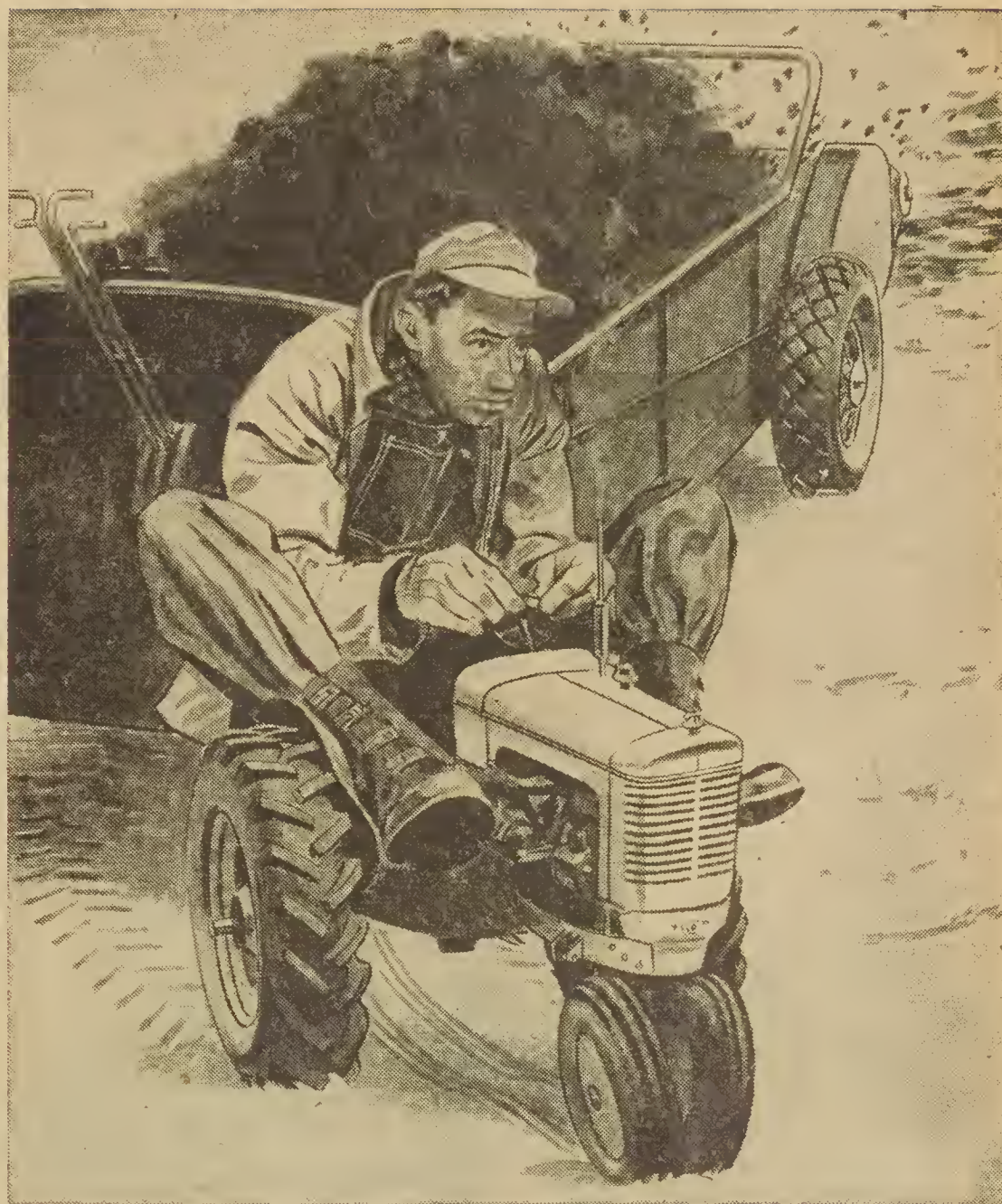
Chances for any considerable increase in egg prices for two to three months are small.

MACHINERY COSTS: Figures indicate that you can have either too little or too much equipment. Professor C. A. Bratton of Cornell says that while machinery is a must, high equipment costs plus too big an investment can put a farmer out of business.

Careful figures on 200 Central New York farms in 1955 indicated that on the average a machinery investment between \$7,000 and \$9,000, which figured to be \$89 per cow, had the highest labor income. Your management job is to figure out the most profitable amount of equipment on your farm.

BRIEFS: Total U. S. purchases to bolster prices under the special buying program started this fall, have totaled 59,513,000 lbs. of hamburger, 26,754,000 lbs. of turkey, 434,253 cases of eggs, and 1,332,000 lbs. of lard.

According to the USDA, state and local taxes on farms in the past year were about 7% higher than the year previous and only three states failed to increase their state taxes during that time. —Hugh Cosline



Don't let "Shrinking Horsepower" smother your tractor's performance

We don't have to tell you how important it is to keep the full, efficient horsepower of your tractor. Yet, chances are you lose a little every time you use it.

What causes this loss of power? A gradual build-up of harmful deposits inside the combustion chambers!

That's why it's so important to use Gulfpride H.D. Select. It's the world's only motor oil super-refined by the exclusive Alchlor Process to combat engine deposits and "shrinking horsepower."

It fights power-loss three ways! First, Gulfpride H.D. Select controls carbon, the cause of pre-ignition, knock and overheating. Second, it guards against acids and corrosion. And third, it provides the toughest protective film ever developed in a motor oil—assures minimum oil consumption for the life of your tractor.

Get Gulfpride H.D. Select in economical 5-gal. re-usable cans. It's available in the exact grade recommended by the manufacturer of your tractor for each season of the year.

Gulfpride H.D. Select

THE WORLD'S FINEST MOTOR OIL



For top performance Go Gulf all the way



Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease saves you the expense and bother of keeping many separate greases on hand.

Gulf Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant is excellent for all conventional transmissions and differentials.

Thrifty Farmers Go Gulf

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



SOME optimistic folks contend that we could very quickly mend the surplus ailments that beset most farmers and keep us in debt. Just take the extra stuff, they say, and use it in a brand-new way; make motor fuel from out of corn, put cotton that cannot be worn to work somehow in industry, or hunt the world around to see if there ain't something else to grow besides the same old crops we know. I think "chemurgy" is the name most often used by those who claim that using more, not growing less, is how to solve our surplus mess.

This plan is fine in theory, but even so it seems to me that there ain't too much evidence 'twould help in dollars and in cents. I doubt that it would help at all to use more corn for alcohol, our preacher keeps reporting how that market's saturated now. And any brand-new crop that would bring

profits that were very good would soon be grown in such supply that it would also pile up high. No sir, I think my farming plan is still the best devised by man: Work half as hard and there would be no surpluses at all, by gee.

Dairy Cows Plus Two Sidelines

IN ADDITION to a sizeable dairy business of sixty cows, there are two interesting sidelines on the farm of Clayton Ward at Whitehall, Washington County, New York. The farm is located on the northern tip of Washington County, and about half the farm is actually in the State of Vermont.

In some years the family has trapped as many as 1,000 muskrats. Last year the crop was nearer 500 and the price was \$1.25 compared to \$1.80 a year

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Some relaxation is necessary to people of every degree: the head that thinks and the hand that labors must have some little time to recruit their diminished powers.—Bernard Gilpin

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ago and a high several years ago of around \$4.00.

A part of the farm consists of about 75 acres of marshland and when the ice goes out in the spring the muskrat harvest begins. When the water is high, many traps are set on wooden floats, which have a great attraction for these fur bearers.

I have heard many times about the advantage of eating woodchucks but until my visit with the Wards I had never heard of eating muskrats. They tell me, however, that they sell some meat at 25¢ a lb. to customers who come to the farm for it.

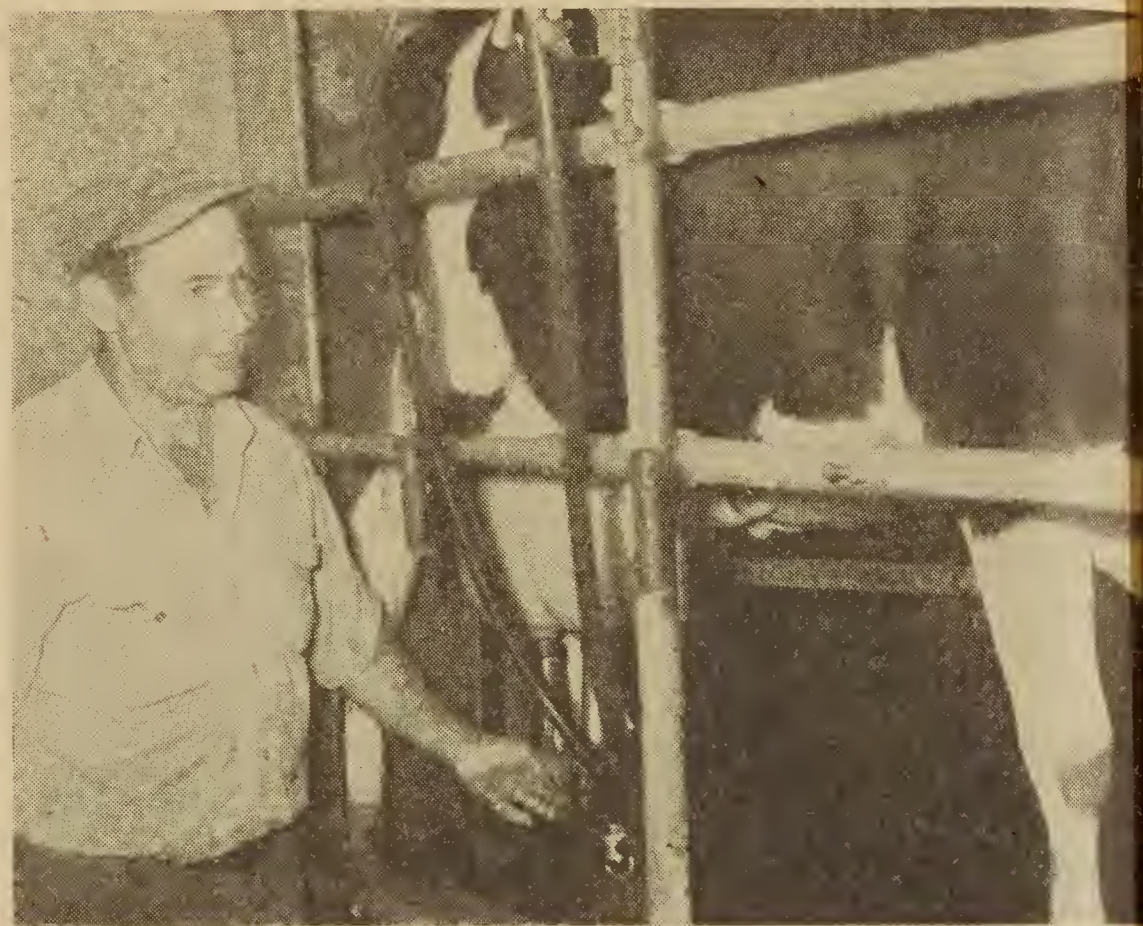
The other sideline is growing birdsfoot trefoil. After the birdsfoot seed is combined the hay (or straw) makes excellent roughage.

Grass in the birdsfoot is a problem and this fall Clayton planned to use a chemical called Dalapon in October to kill the grass, thus making the birdsfoot seed free of grass seed.

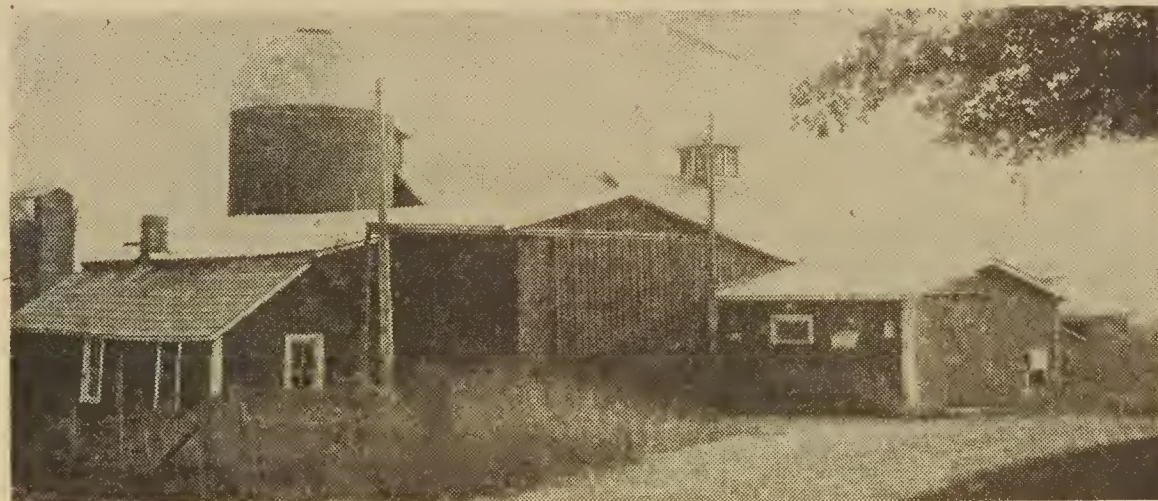
The labor is done on the farm by Clayton, his wife, and his dad, who is over 80 and is (or should be) taking it easy. Clayton is the only man I have ever known who is willing to say in front of his wife that she does more work than he does. He told me to be sure and mention it! It's often true, but most of us hesitate to let our wives know we know it!

The barn is a pen stable set up with a milking parlor and a bulk tank. In addition to the sidelines mentioned, Clayton sells close to 400,000 lbs. of milk a year.

The Wards got started in birdsfoot trefoil seed eight years ago when his brother brought home a few handfuls of seed. It was sown on ¼ acre and last year he harvested about 200 lbs. of certified Viking seed and about a ton of common Empire seed.—H.L.C.



▲ With a milking parlor and a pipeline to the bulk tank, Clayton, with the help of his wife, finds milking a relatively easy task.



▲ The barn on the Ward farm is a pen stable set up for cow comfort and work-saving.

Time For Community Work and a Little Fun

BILL BENSLEY is a young farmer who believes in a two man farm. "If I were alone," he said, "it would have been impossible for the whole family to take off for a week's fishing trip in Canada. Neither could I spend the time I do in farm organization and community work. As it was, we had a wonderful time and when we returned, Ralph Smith and his

family took a week's vacation."

Bill has a herd of 40 producing Holsteins and 30 head of young stock just outside Springville in Erie County, New York. The latest yearly record is approximately 13,000 lbs. of milk and 476 lbs. of fat.

"Best of all," says Bill, "all but one of the herd were raised on the farm."

Bill is justifiably proud of a "Pro-

gressive Breeders' Award" received in 1955.

Bill and his father made a farm pond in 1930, and in the fall of 1955, Bill cleaned it thoroughly and did some bulldozing to enlarge it. It is a favorite summer spot for their four children, not to mention their parents and friends.

The day I visited the farm, storm clouds were threatening and Bill and Ralph were baling alfalfa which they admitted was a little too green. They were planning to avoid deep piling, to watch it closely, and to break open the bales if the heating became severe.

All the hay on the farm is alfalfa

and timothy, a large part of the pasture is birdsfoot and 75% of the grain fed to the herd is raised on the farm.

Bill is a graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture and around 1940 was a pitcher on the Cornell baseball team.—H.L.C.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Even if the time for action has gone by, the time for extracting a lesson from history is ever at hand for those who are wise.

—Demosthenes

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



While Ralph drives the tractor, Bill is loading bales of alfalfa on a trailer.



The pond on the Bensley farm is a favorite spot for the family and friends.

New germ-starving drug controls stubborn mastitis

Nitrofurazone in Pen-FZ, plus good management, prevents losses even where "wonder drugs" have lost their punch

If mastitis is a problem in your herd, there's new help at hand... even for stubborn cases.

It's Dr. Hess Pen-FZ — a new treatment that controls mastitis quickly — and gets your cows back in the milking line fast — for full, profitable milk production.

Pen-FZ combines a revolutionary new drug and low-level penicillin. This new drug is nitrofurazone... a member of the powerful nitrofur family... a proven germ killer.

Nitrofurazone is a man-made chemical that's friendly to udder tissue, but upsets a germ's life cycle. Makes germs *starve* themselves to death... fast. It *kills* the four kinds of bacteria which most commonly



cause mastitis today. No resistant strains to cause trouble.

Low-level penicillin teams up with nitrofurazone for a *synergistic* effect. That means the two drugs together provide more total germ killing power than the sum of both when used separately.

Because mastitis is caused by several kinds of germs, Pen-FZ can be doubly effective in controlling a broad range of cases. This includes stubborn cases where bacteria... like flies... may have developed resistance to old-style treatments.

The reason: Most old-style treatments do their job by merely holding down growth of bacteria. This leaves the real clean-up job to the cow's own body defenses, which are not always adequate.

But now, with Pen-FZ, nitrofurazone takes over this germ-killing chore... does its mastitis-fighting job by forcing bacteria to starve themselves to death. That's why scientists have found no significant resistance to nitrofurazone in over 10 years' testing... why Pen-FZ is guaranteed to give effective results when used as recommended.



SPECIAL EARLY-SEASON OFFER

Your Dr. Hess dealer is offering for a limited time 2 full-size tubes of Pen-FZ free with your purchase of 10 at the regular price. See for yourself the benefits of this revolutionary combination of mastitis-fighters in Pen-FZ.

those lifesaving...

nitrofurans

germ killers that last... from



HESS & CLARK Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

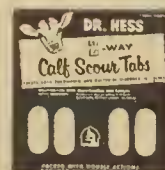
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Look to Dr. Hess products for animal health



Warfarat with new APL proves a deadly temptation to rats

Now even bait-shy rats are attracted to Dr. Hess Warfarat with the new APL (Animal Protein Lure). Warfarat's a ready-to-use bait with time-tested warfarin guaranteed to control rats when used as directed.



Dr. Hess Calf Scour Tabs

An easy-to-use treatment that does 2 jobs — knocks out scours and guards against pneumonia. Contains streptomycin and sulfathiazole for 2-way effectiveness. Helps head off complications. Gives more results for less money.



Dr. Hess Udder Ointment

A healing, soothing ointment with softening lanolin base. Speeds the healing of scratches, cuts, sores and bruises. Stays soft and easy to apply... even in coldest weather.



Dr. Hess POL dehorn's painlessly

A safe, easy-to-use liquid. Forms a tough, pliable coating over horn buttons... stops their growth forever. One bottle treats 10 to 12 calves... costs just 10 cents a head.



Dr. Hess SKP fights scours

SKP is a fast-acting treatment that stops calf scours. Given as a drench mixed with water... at a time when calves need extra liquids. One pint usually saves a calf.

LOCATE YOUR DR. HESS DEALER

(Cont'd from Nov. 3 issue)

North Clymer, North Clymer G.L.F. Service
North Creek, Chas H. Teakle
North Harpersfield, Stryker Brothers
North Tonawanda, Thiele Coal & Feed Co.
Norton Hill, L. H. Powell & Co.
Norwich, The I. L. Richer Co., Inc.
Oak Hill, Deans Mill
Odessa, Odessa Mills
Ogdensburg, Pagano Drug Co., Inc.
Ogdensburg, Simpson's Drug Store
Oneida, Dells Economy Drug
Oneida, Oneida Feed & Farm Supply
Oneonta, Elmore Milling Co.
Oneonta, Elmore Stores, Inc.
Orchard Park, Anthony-Brown Pharmacy
Oswego, Northeast Feed Division
Painted Post, Quigley's Drug Store
Palatine Bridge, Plume & Fuller
Palmyra, Briggs Drug Store
Paris Station, Lincoln Davies Co., Inc.
Parker, Stuart B. Ives
Patterson, Patterson Farm Service, Inc.
Pawling, Utter Brothers
Penn Yan, Fitzwater's Hardware
Perry, Roberts Drug Store
Phelps, Richard F. Minns
Phelps, Van Hemels Feed Store
Phelps, W. J. Whitson
Pike, Leon J. Wilcox
Plattsburg, Larkin Pharmacy
Poestenkill, John Bubbie & Sons
Prattsburg, F. P. Wheeler

Prattsburg, Prattville Co-op. G.L.F.
Pulteney, Robt. O. Holley
Randolph, W. E. Gallagher
Randolph, Randolph Feed & Supply
Red Creek, E. M. Taber
Redfield, Stover's General Store
Rock Glen, Grumley & McAndrews
Rock Glen, Edward M. Davis & Co.
Rome, Berke's Drug Store
Roxbury, Lutz & McCune
Rushville, Elwell Hardware
St. Johnsville, A. Horns Sons
St. Johnsville, Seward Walrath Pharmacy
Salamanca, Valent Stock & Dairy Farm
Salem, Wm. J. Chambers
Saranac, J. T. Ryan
Schoharie, Wheeler Pharmacy
Schoharie, Grist Mill
Schoharie, Schoharie Pharmacy
Scipio Center, Wm. R. Bennett
Seneca Falls, Glanville & Werner Inc.
Sharon Springs, Lipe Feed Co.
Sheldon, Harman & Almeter
Sherburne, Orris O. Bigelow
Sherman, Sherman Stream Mills
Sodus Center, Charles Krebbeks
South Byron, C. F. Gillett & Son
South Colton, J. N. Swift
South Corning, Emil C. Riesbeck
Springville, Kuhn Drug Co.
Springville, Walters Pharmacy
Stafford, W. M. Coward & Son
Stanley, J. K. Washburn & Son
Stittville, Rupert-Ellis

Straits Corners, Ken V. Ainsworth
Theresa, H. & M. Leeson
Ticonderoga, Johnson Orchards & Ledge-
Ever Farms
Tully, Wurtley's Drug Store
Turin, Turin Drug Store
Valatie, Drexler Pharmacy
Van Hornesville, Van Hornesville Milk
Producers Co-op. Inc.
Varysburg, Walter Conrad
Vernon Center, A. C. Lutowski
Wadhams, Lewis Farm Supply Co.
Walden, Coopers Pharmacy
Watworth, Duell's Garden & Feed Store
Warsaw, Derriek Pharmacy
Waterloo, Smith's Drug Store
Watertown, Ted Close, Inc.
Waverly, Clark's Pharmacy
Wayland, Kimmel Hardware Co.
Webster, Russel B. Mason Co.
Wellsville, Halls Drug Store
Wellsville, La. Bounty & Woollever
W. Chazy, Stuart Dragon
W. Clarksburg, D. H. Chamberlain
Westford, F. G. Tyler
Westmoreland, Don Yoxall
Westtown, C. G. Clark & Son
West Winfield, J. S. Watkins
Whitesville, Whitesville Milling Co.
Williamson, Williamson Hardware Co.
Woodhull, Dean & Lee
Woodville, G. L. Kavanaugh
Worcester, Moak Pharmacy
Yorkshire, John Sixt & Son
Albany, Moore Brothers Corp. of Albany
Albion, Sayles Pharmacy
Allegany, Karl S. Dornow

Altamont, Altamont Pharmacy
Amsterdam, Lindsay-Lindsay & Palmer
Andover, Var's Pharmacy
Angola, Angola Milling Co.
Antwerp, George L. Rogers
Arcade, Cottrills Pharmacy
Atlanta, Atlanta Hardware
Avoca, Hubbard Mills
Avon, T. & C. Supply Co.
Avon, Welch Dairy Supply
Bainbridge, Charles H. Eldred Co., Inc.
Bangor, F. M. Johnson Co.
Barneveld, Alger & Barker
Basom, Alabama Produce Co.
Batavia, Salway's Hardware
Bath, Fuller's Drug Store
Belleville, Northeast Feeds, Inc.
Blakeley Corners, Wm. S. Benning
Boonville, Sanford Pharmacy
Bouckville, Bouckville Mills
Bovina Center, C. L. Russell
Branchport, Fitzwater's Hardware
Brier Hill, James R. Covell
Broadalbin, Broadalbin Drug Co.
Brooktondale, Excelsior Mills
Burke, W. S. Cooper
Buskirk, C. D. Herrington
Caledonia, Lee Cut Rate Drugs
Caledonia, O'Brien's Pharmacy
Callicoon Center, Fred Hessinger
Cambridge, Le Grys Pharmacy
Canajoharie, Barton's Pharmacy
Canandaigua, Minckler Drug Co.
Canandaigua, Winship Pharmacy
Canandaigua, Wayne Pharmacy
Canaseraga, Paul R. Pettet
Canastota, T. H. Perin & Co.

Candor, Ward & Van Scoy
Canisteo, J. H. Strait Milling Co.
Canton, Canton Farm Service
Canton, Walter E. Russell, Inc.
Canton, Wight & Patterson
Carmel, Carmel Farm Supply Co.
Cassadaga, Gritman's Variety Store
Castile, The Cummings Pharmacy
Castleton-on-Hudson, Schodack Valley
Mills
Cato, Pooler Hardware Co.
Cattaraugus, James H. Gray Milling Co.
Cazenovia, Cazenovia Pharmacy
Central Square, Central Square Drug Co.
Central Square, Community Feed Mill
Chatham, Chatham G.L.F. Farm Store
Chemung, John F. Ford & Son
Cherry Creek, Frank Mansfield, Jr.
Cherry Valley, Lipe Feed Company, Inc.
Churchville, Churchville Pharmacy, Inc.
Cincinnati, A. B. Brown Co.
Clarence Center, C. A. Bratt
Clintondale, Clintondale Supply Co.
Cobleskill, Pierce's Pharmacy
Cochecton, Cochecton Mills
Cohocton, Milt's Store
Conewango, Conewango Valley Mills
Conake, Copake Pharmacy
Cormand, Homer H. Jones Feed Mills
Corning, V. B. Pratt
Cottickill, Harry Snyder
Cottickill, Phelps Brothers
Croghan, A. Ver Schnelder
Cuba, Hunter & Johnston
Dalton, Harold L. Baker
Dansville, Dansville Farm Supply
(Cont'd Feb. 2 issue)

NEW MORTON SALT BOWL



Now at your Farm.
Supply Dealer's—only

\$5.00

(Suggested
Retail Price)

Use these rugged Morton Salt Bowls to feed economical loose salt to your cows

Made of tough, reinforced Permelite, this Morton Bowl is attractively designed in blue and yellow, and features a "no-waste" rim. Bowls can be easily attached to steel or wood stanchions, or to walls in any type of barn. Special bronze and stainless steel fittings are rustproof. Morton Salt Bowls eliminate waste from broken bricks, and pay for themselves in short order.

Next time you buy Morton Salt from your feed dealer, look for the new Morton Salt Bowls. You'll take a set home!

MORTON SALT COMPANY
Chicago 3, Illinois



"\$3800 Net Profit on 600 Cords of Wood" HOMELITE CHAIN SAW

With the aid of a Homelite Chain Saw, Mr. Lloyd M. Sheffield cut 600 cords of pulpwood out of the 600 acre woodlot on his Pine Hill, Alabama farm over a 16-week period. The sale of the wood brought \$8100.00. All expenses during

the cutting period including labor and the purchase price of the saw, amounted to \$4300, leaving a net profit of \$3800 — which will be used to improve his pastures and timberland.

Cash in on your woodlot the Homelite Way

More farmers every year are discovering how to make money out of wood — with power-packed, lightweight Homelite Chain Saws.

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New Hampshire Herd Thrives On 1:20 Grain-Milk Ratio

(Continued from Page 1)

The Holsteins get fat on the ration long on forage, short on grain. Even the dry cows are plump. McDanolds says that any selective breeding he does which may help his herd prosper on the green feed is "mostly unconscious" but the visitor can't help but wonder if the animals aren't different.

Even the "city feller" can see that the black and whites love their owner. They herd around him on pasture; they know he knows what they like and sees that they get it.

Water supply gets close attention. McDanolds has large wooden drinking tubs in convenient locations throughout his pastures. A 4,700-foot stream-control water diversion has just been completed. It has converted several acres of poorly drained land into more fodder for the McDanolds forage mill.

Unusual in this area is his practice of rotating two pieces of pasture at the same time. Roe considers it an ace in the hole in his plan of work. The cows feed on fresh and semi-fresh areas at the same time. They thus clean up the old pasture well while getting plenty of fresh food from a newly available area. This method at once eliminates cloose cropping and waste.

Boosting the Grafton County indus-

try is an avocation with Roe. He's proud that farmers in his area haven't allowed vacant farms to remain idle. Either a new owner takes over an abandoned place or the land is absorbed by another dairyman for use by his own herd. This forage-maker takes as much pride in the accomplishments of his neighbors as in his own and, if you visit him, chances are he'll tell you what a fine job this or another neighbor is doing on his place.

All rotation pastures are clipped in late summer and new growth is available in September and late October even up until early in November. McDanolds feels he's lucky because 1956 brought him a goodly supply of moisture while much of New Hampshire went dry.

Roe notes that 30 acres are in ladino and 76 in mixed grasses and 125 tons of hay are put up. Thirty tons of commercial fertilizer, 37 tons of lime and three tons of superphosphate went onto the fields this year.

As Green Pastures fans have been pointing out for 10 years, there's a savings in raising big crops of fine forage even though the fertilizer bill may mount a bit.

After all, cutting grain costs is a top priority goal of the program.

Roe McDanolds, left,
handles the chores while
his son, Richard, on tractor,
keeps top quality forage
coming for their 30 milkers
and 23 young stock.



Glamorous Mexican Tour!

IT'S FUN opening our mail these days! From every state in the Northeast we are hearing from folks who have gone on other AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tours and who now want to travel to Mexico with us. This week we had a note from Mr. Ralph L. Davies of Paris Station, N. Y., who said: "We have gone on four of your tours and they are wonderful!"

We are also getting requests for our Mexican Tour itinerary from many of our readers who are spending the winter in Florida and who ask whether they may join our tour at New Orleans or Houston, Texas. We can easily arrange this and are looking forward to having many old friends in our party.

The dates of our Mexican Tour are March 11 to March 30, and the itinerary will include New Orleans and Houston, Texas, as well as nearly two weeks in sunny Mexico, visiting the most famous places there: Mexico City, Xochimilco floating gardens, Puebla, Tehuacan, Orizaba, Cordoba, Tuxango, Fortin de las Flores, Cholula, Morelia, Patzcuaro, and of course enchanting Taxco and Cuernavaca. We will travel in comfort, stay in lovely hotels, have delicious meals, thrilling sightseeing, and freedom from all travel worries.

The cost of the all-expense ticket is very reasonable. For example, if you join our party in New York City and return to that point, the price is \$753.80. This is based on the use of a lower berth on trains and includes all transportation; hotel rooms, meals, sightseeing, all taxes and entrance fees, the services of our tour leader, baggage handling, and all tipping.

If you are thinking of taking this tour, we urge you not to wait too long before making your reservation, as we must limit the size of our party. Also, if you wish special accommodations on trains, such as roomette, bedroom or drawing room, you should make your reservation immediately. We have only a limited number of these accommodations. A deposit of \$100 per person will hold your reservation now, and if you should have to cancel later, we will refund this amount and any other payments.

We're going to have a fine time on this tour and we hope you'll come with us. Write today to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-M, Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for a copy of the Mexican Tour itinerary. It's free and gives you full information about this outstanding AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour.

Grange Seeks New Program To Bolster Farmer Income

By JIM HALL

AS THIS is being written, delegates at the 90th annual session of the National Grange at Rochester, New York, are taking action on resolutions which will establish the organization's policies and objectives for 1957.

Nearly 300 resolutions cover a wide range of topics from tax revision and foreign affairs to replacement of the present system of price supports by one based on individual approach to each commodity.

The session which attracted thousands of Grangers in addition to 72 delegates, got under way November 14 at a breakfast sponsored by the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc. J. C. Corwith, Water Mill, N. Y., president of G.L.F., traced the growth of the world's largest farmers' purchasing cooperative from its start through the efforts of the Grange, the Dairymen's League, and the Farm Bureau.

At the breakfast, Henry Sherwood, past Master of National and New York

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

If a man bakes bread with indifference, he bakes a bitter loaf that feeds but half his hunger.

—Author Unknown

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

State Granges, outlined the growth and strength of farm organizations in New York; and Jim Hall of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST summarized Northeast agriculture for the many out-of-state visitors.

Herschel D. Newsom, Master of the National Grange, in his address early in the session, called for many things which later were incorporated in resolutions acted upon by the delegates. He cited as a major step toward the solution of the nation's agricultural problem a basic revision in the government's method of determining "parity" of farming income with non-farming income. Mr. Newsom, who is an Indiana farmer, repeatedly emphasized the need for actions to bolster farm income and to gain a better balance with non-farm income.

NORTHEAST GRANGES WIN \$13,000

OF SPECIAL pride to Northeast Grangers at the National Grange meeting was the announcement that first and third places in the Community Service Contest were won by subordinate granges in Pennsylvania and New York.

Harmony Grange of Westover, Pa. was named winner of the \$10,000 first prize; and Mohican Grange of Glens Falls, N. Y. won the third place \$3,000 award. Second place and \$5,000 was won by Buell Grange, Sheridan, Oregon. Fourth, \$2,000, was Higgins Grange, Saluba, S. C.; and fifth, \$1,500, was Cibola Grange, Marion, Texas. Five others received \$1,000 and honorable mention.

Harmony Grange members labored 15,000 man hours in projects that included a Farmers' Institute, highway improvement, replacing lost belongings and rebuilding the home of a burned-out family.

Mohican Grange won honors mostly on its planning and conduct of a continuing radio program in which many organizations joined in a variety of civic projects.

Reasserting the longtime Grange demand for a commodity-by-commodity approach to farm production and marketing problems, Newsom also emphasized the need for distinguishing between commodities produced almost exclusively for the domestic market and those which are grown for both domestic and export markets. "These two big commodity groups," he said, "require different types of programs in order to meet modern marketing requirements and protect producers' incomes."

Newsom centered attention on growing tax problems and what he called "encroachment by the Federal government on fields heretofore reserved for state and local taxation purposes."

He called for the creation of an independent bi-partisan commission to study and develop Federal tax-raising mechanisms that would provide necessary revenue without invading sources of revenue for state and local governments.

The delegates were expected to act favorably on a resolution presented later in the week to establish such a commission.

Proposed Resolutions

Some of the resolutions the delegates were to act on during the week were:

Oppose any tax reduction requiring deficit financing.

Recommend that any tax relief revision give priority to individuals in low income brackets.

Simplify tax reporting forms.

Consider a tax revision making it possible for farmers to average their income over a period of years for tax purposes.

Oppose a Federal sales tax or any change in the tax on capital gains.

Repeal excise tax on farm equipment, tires, gasoline, and diesel fuel not used for highways.

A resolution dealing with the Soil Bank problem declared that the program does nothing about the adjusting of productive capacity of agriculture for long range periods, and makes it more attractive to take poor land, rather than good land, out of production.

The delegate body approved these resolutions on foreign affairs:

1. Opposed diplomatic recognition of Red China.

2. Urged Federal government's use of farm surpluses instead of dollars whenever possible in economic aid program abroad.

3. Sought to avoid agricultural imports already in surplus in this country.

4. Called for continuation of constructive program to permit our export crops to be marketed competitively on the markets of the world.

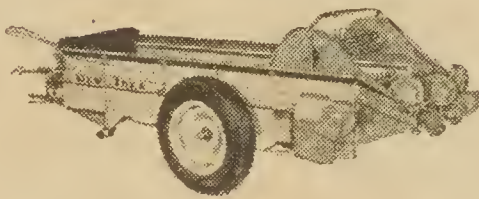
Secretary Speaks

Among speakers during the convention were Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, and Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton. Secretary Benson told the Grangers, "Farm families have not participated adequately in the unprecedented prosperity of the nation." He said the immediate tasks to solve this problem are "to eliminate uneconomic surplus stock piles; and to expand markets." He also said, "This administration will continue to stand by the principle of flexibility in price supports and we expect adjustable levels of price supports to be useful in avoiding, or at least minimizing, further uneconomic build-up of surpluses."

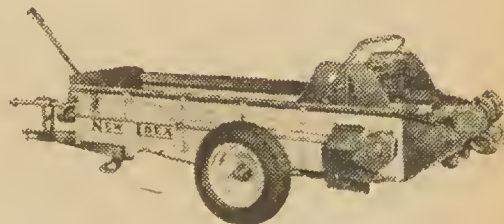
Delegates decided to meet for their annual convention in 1957 in Colorado, probably Colorado Springs.

Maynard C. Dolloff of Augusta, Maine, Assistant Steward in the National Grange, was elected to a four-year term on the national executive committee.

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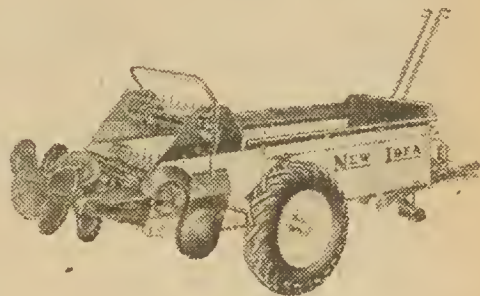
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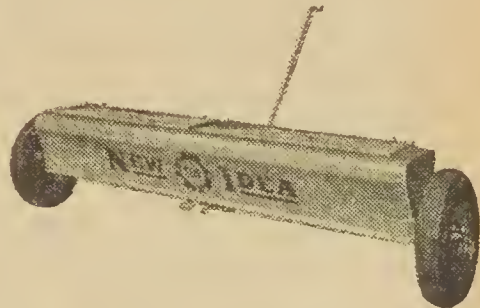
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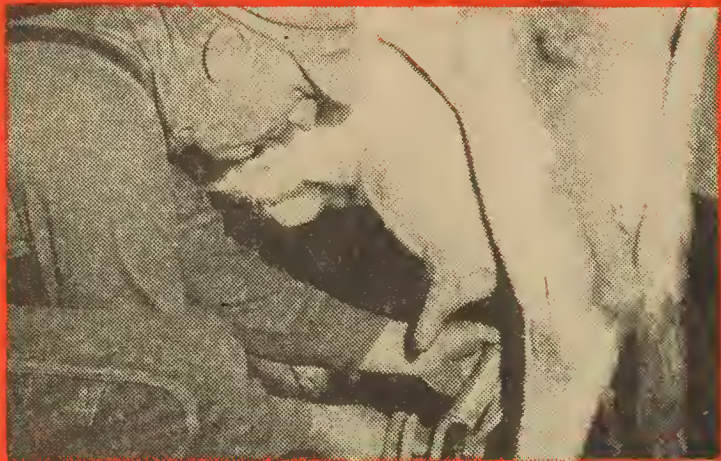
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Here's What It Takes To Get Started In Farming

By Robert S. Smith, Cornell University

ONE OF THE most important decisions in the life of any young man is the choice of an occupation. Many young men are starting out on the road to farm ownership. They are disproving the belief that the high capital requirements of farming today make it impossible to get started.

The most common way to get started in the Northeast today is on the home farm. Where father and son are so constituted that they enjoy working together, the father and son farm partnership offers many advantages. It gives the son a chance to start farming for himself while he is still young, in a going farm business, and with his father's advice available.

For the father it means a chance to retire gradually, to shift some responsibility to younger shoulders and to see the farm stay in the family. If the farm is big enough for a good two-man business, the partnership will mean more income over the years to both father and son. Despite the advantages cited, and others not mentioned, farm boys often pass up the opportunity to start farming at home and try to establish themselves elsewhere. This is sometimes the best solution.

Be Businesslike

However, the reason many boys who want to farm pass up the opportunity to start at home stems from unbusinesslike arrangements between father and son. Many a young farmer who is "going it alone" could have a better business and more income if he had been willing to "give an inch" to dad's ideas. Many a father would still have that son at home if he had been willing to accept a few young ideas.

Many young men want to farm who have no home farm opportunity. These may be boys from the city or village, boys from a poor farm or small farm, or boys from a good farm where older

or younger brothers are standing in line for the chance to take over from father. Where there is no home farm opportunity, the problem is greater, but there are opportunities for those who make them.

A few get started on a part-time basis. They may buy or rent a small farm and work off the farm to keep going until they can swing a deal for a full-time operation. This is sometimes successful, but often is not. It takes an unusual young man to keep two jobs going at once. One suffers at the expense of the other, and as it is the off-farm job which is usually feeding the family, it is the farm job which is likely to suffer.

When Capital Is Limited

Farming on shares is a method of getting started in farming for the young man with very limited capital. A dairy farm share agreement usually calls for the farm owner to furnish all the real estate, at least half of the livestock, and sometimes part or all of the equipment. The young man, as the operator, is usually asked to furnish no more than half of the livestock and equipment. If the expenses and receipts are shared in a fair manner, farming on shares represents an excellent opportunity to a young man who wants to get started. Such opportunities, however, are not numerous.

In some sections of the country renting is a common method of starting farming. A young man with limited capital is often better off to invest all his capital in equipment and livestock and rent a farm than to tie up most of his capital in real estate and thus be unable adequately to stock and equip the farm he has bought. In the Northeast there are relatively few opportunities to rent good farms. Where there is one available, and the young man has capital for stock and equipment

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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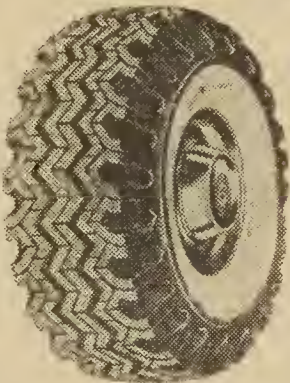
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THE PERSONAL qualifications necessary for success as a lawyer or a doctor differ from those necessary for success as a farmer. Not every young man is equipped to be a success in farming.

Forty years ago the late Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell stated that the farmer is a combination of business man, mechanic, naturalist, and laborer. It's as true now as it was then. Though the emphasis has changed, a farmer must still:

Be a businessman — 40 years ago, a dollar went through the hands of the average New York State farmer as income or outgo every four hours, today, it's every twenty minutes.

Be a mechanic — 25 years ago, one dollar in every twelve invested was tied up in machinery, today it's one in five.

Be a naturalist — higher yielding crops and animals call for continually increasing skill in this respect.

Be a laborer — machinery has eliminated much drudgery, but farming still requires lots of hard work.

These personal qualifications are of great importance; so is some means of sound financing.

Perhaps most important of all, however, is a real desire to be a farmer. To get started, most young men have to make many personal sacrifices in level of living while going through a period of capital accumulation.

If you want to get started in farming, and the road ahead looks long and rough, just remember that it's the same kind of road that must be followed by any young man who wants to own a business for himself. Training for professional work requires the same kind of personal sacrifice and real desire to get ahead, too. Most young men who train to be doctors, lawyers, or college professors, are faced with many lean years before their capital investment in themselves begins to pay off.

Before making the big decision be sure you can answer these questions in the affirmative:

Do you and your wife want to farm for a lifetime?

Do you have the necessary experience and education?

Are you starting on a good farm?

Will there be enough income to pay farm expenses, live as well as you expect to, and meet debt payments?

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HERE'S WHAT IT TAKES TO GET STARTED IN FARMING

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ment, this method of starting should be given careful consideration.

Buying a farm on contract has given a quick start in farming to numerous young men. Dairy farm purchase contracts are common in some sections of the Northeast. A common arrangement is a contract sale of the farm, fully stocked and equipped, with a very low down payment—sometimes no down payment. The young man who buys agrees to maintain a herd of a certain size and to pay one-fourth or one-third of the milk check to the seller. These milk check payments are to be applied first to pay the interest and then to reduce the principal of the indebtedness.

The buyer may get legal ownership after a specified number of years, or after the contract is paid in full. Contract sales have worked and are work-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Always try to drive so that your license will expire before YOU do.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ing successfully to start many young farmers in business. However, this method is not to be recommended to the faint-at-heart. It represents a big gamble on the ability of the buyer to pull out from under a tremendous debt load. It is a gamble for both the buyer and the seller.

Getting Financial Backing

There is no formula to be used in determining how much capital is needed to get started. Nor is there a formula as to how such capital might be obtained. Records of 201 dairy farm businesses in Central New York in 1955 showed an average capital investment of \$40,000. This represented a two-man business with about 35 cows.

If a stranger were to walk into a community and buy such an "average" farm, stocked and equipped, he would probably have to have at least half of the \$40,000 in cash or its equivalent. Few young men who start have \$20,000 in capital. Observations of farmers who have started indicate that they manage to get control of some capital by saving, by gift, by family borrowings, and by a combination of these methods so that they can make some kind of a start in one of the ways discussed.

Then they are able to borrow from credit agencies in proportion to what they have obtained elsewhere. The sources of credit open to him depend largely on the proportion of his total capital needs he can supply himself. A young man who has at least 60 per cent of his total capital needs, can borrow from almost any source.

It is impossible to over-emphasize the importance of a good personal reputation for the young man seeking credit.



"The neighbors must like my drum. Two or three of them want to buy it!"

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cade, N. Y., 679; Batavia, N. Y., 4046.

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John R. Baker; Bridgewater Corners, Ver-
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Down the Valley

By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

YANKEE, Yankee Thrift, Yankee
Evasiveness, Yankee Curtness,
Yankee Trader, Yankee Humor,
are all relative terms, mostly
misunderstood except by other
Yankees.

Let's try to define some of these:

Yankee—to a Yankee is another rug-
ged Green Mountain Boy, completely
able to take care of himself; or a com-
petent, religious and hardworking girl
or woman in both the community and
at home.

Yankee Thrift (really pride)—proud
of what they can get along without,
proud of a dollar or a cent well spent,
proud of a bargain well made, or con-
versely, ashamed of a dollar or a cent
squandered.

Yankee Evasiveness—among them-
selves, they are not evasive. They may
say, "I'll see," "We think so," "Will
try," "Probably" or "Maybe"—all these
mean "Yes." There is just no need to
give an unqualified answer that in-
volves themselves, since "no" means
"no."

Yankee Curtness—almost a fear and
a protection. They feel they might say
something they shouldn't or that might
hurt someone or themselves or be mis-
understood (also a feeling that what
the other fellow doesn't know won't
hurt him, either.)

Yankee Trader—feels that every-
thing is worth something and knows
there is a man for every horse and a
chair to suit every woman, and all he
has to do is find that man or woman.
His profit is then assured and he has
made a customer as well. This explains
his indifference to one customer and
his salesmanship to another.

Yankee Humor—largely personal
and based primarily on: be yourself, be
your age, don't just talk, and don't get
bigger than your pants.

Therefore, most of it carries a sting
or lesson, no matter how blunt or how
subtle.

"Yankee-ese"

A lawyer from Genesee County, New
York visited us last fall and said, "I
see no difference in these people." A
little later Don Thompson, the State
cattle appraiser came along—a true
Yankee. The lawyer asked him the best
way to go home. Don told him to go
to Springfield, (Vermont), Bennington,
Troy, etc. The lawyer, not being a
Yankee, (so you can't blame him) said:
"Doc and I were talking of going to
Concord, Keene, and that way."

"Sure you can go that way and

through Montreal, too, but that isn't
what you asked me." That's typical
Yankee-ese, and you do learn after
awhile.

Had supper at my son's in Wood-
stock, Vermont, and a real old native
Vermont was there. Noticed she was
stirring her tea very loudly until some-
one passed her the sugar; also, she
kept shaking the pepper shaker until
someone passed her the salt, etc. etc.
all through the meal. After supper I
asked my son about it and he said,
"She never yet has asked anyone for
anything and is not going to begin
now."

This same lady had a driving horse,
but one day her husband, being a Yan-
kee trader of course, traded it off. That
afternoon, she walked two miles to
town, went to the bank, then to the
trader, bought her horse back, led it
home, and put it back in the barn
without a word to anyone.

There is a contractor in our town
who does most of the building and re-
pairing for miles around who has never
made a contract. You tell him what you
want done. He does it as thriftily as he
can, bargaining with everyone or any-
one for everything he uses, asks for
approval or criticism as he goes along,
and then presents a bill and that's that.
I asked him why he does it that way
and he said, "If you set a price, it's
either too high or too cheap, for one
or the other, and the result is probably
not what they wanted, so. . ."

Then this sort of thing happened too:
Going away for a year or so, a local
Yankee told a neighbor family if they
sprayed his apple trees, they could have
the apples in the fall. This they did,
and all was fine until they found an-
other family gathering the apples in
the fall. It soon came out that he told
this family if they would fertilize the
trees while he was away, they could
have the apples. They shared them!

A fellow from Boston, brought a new
boat in here this summer. With great
pride and some brag he told a small
group of us, admiring it, that he made
it himself (one of those kits) and had
worked all winter on it. That's as far
as he got for one of the group casu-
ally said, "Hope it lasts as long as it
took you to make it."

You will note the word "feel or feel-
ing" all through this. Yankees are high
feeling people. They feel their surround-
ings, their place, their families, their
outside contacts. Their likes, loves and
dislikes are not deliberate and thought
out; they are felt. How do you feel
about people, places, and things?



*"It's the easy way
to be well fixed
when you're my age"*

"When I look back, I find I
really didn't miss the yearly
premiums, and now I've got all
the money we need to do the
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MOTHER'S LAMENT



John Goodwin

Mother bakes, and Mother sews,
Washes dishes, mends the clothes,
Bathes the baby, scrubs the floor,
Does the shopping at the store.
Mother sighs, "Ah, mercy me!

An octopus is what I'd be.
With eight strang arms, life would
be fun;
Far ance I'd get my work all done."

John Goodwin, Hubbard, Iowa

MOVING? Send new and old address to
American Agriculturist, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

I WAS JUST FIGURING...

—by Cy Watkins



If there's anything in animal nutrition that's been worked right down to a science, I think it's the feeding of layers. I suppose that's because they're easy to get test results from . . . the egg is either there or it isn't.

So the scientists get their information right on the button . . . and it's easy to see that a ration that produces 8% more eggs for 2% more cost is a good investment. When you're getting test information from, say 5,000 birds, it's easy to see when you've got the right amounts of carbohydrates (energy), proteins, and other factors such as minerals and vitamins. If it's wrong, the "wrongness" is easy to see.

Along with colleges and other companies that are interested in the feeding of layers, Watkins runs its own, independent tests. Probably the most important difference between the tests Watkins runs and others is this . . . we try to run them under practical conditions of sanitation, housing and management. These birds are not housed in a glass, tile and concrete air-conditioned house. They do not have a vet continually taking their temperature. They live in the same style their sisters do in hundreds of thousands of laying houses throughout the country.

I bring this up because Watkins has found what I figure is the ideal layer feeding program. It doesn't FORCE birds with too much energy. Yet it still gets top results steadily . . . over many, many months. It helps prevent mid-winter laying slump because it provides the nutrients which are needed to HOLD high production.

But most important, it produces eggs at such a low cost that you just can't help making money on them . . . and in spite of all the gibberish about high-energy, energy-protein ratios and magic ingredients, that low-cost production is what really counts.

On a large survey of Watkins customers, the average production for the test period was 73%, 4.06 pounds of feed per dozen eggs . . . for a feed cost of only 13.52¢ per dozen eggs. Now I claim that you can make a PROFIT on that kind of production.

The layer ration I'm talking about is made from Watkins Min-Vite for Layers, a MINeral-VITamin concentrate which supplies the efficiency factors needed to balance home-grown grains. I hope you'll talk it over with your Watkins Dealer.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

The QUESTION BOX

What? How? Why?

Is it possible to save trees where the ground around them has to be filled in?

The only practical way to do this is to build a stone wall around the trees approximately 1 foot away from the trees. If the ground is filled in so that it touches the trees, they will certainly die.

How deep will a pitcher pump work satisfactorily?

For practical purposes, between 15 and 28 feet, at sea level. For every 1000 ft. above sea level the height to which a pitcher pump can pump water will be decreased by 1 ft.

Where manure or fertilizer is plowed under is there a concentration of roots in that area?

There is such a concentration which has been shown by washing out the soil from the roots so the growth can be observed.

It has been suggested that I take all corn away from dry cows for two months before freshening, even corn silage. What's the reason? I thought corn was one of the best feeds.

Corn (wheat, milo, and sorghums too) is a high energy feed and should be in the ration while cows are using up the energy producing milk. The reasoning behind what you have been told is that dry cows can't use up all the heat or energy from corn, etc., and it is apt to cause congestion. In other words, it is felt that these grains should be used while the cow is in milk production but should be taken out of the mix and replaced with oats or barley during the dry period and for about 30 days after freshening.

How important is it for a cow to clean up her calf she has just dropped? There's no room for "maternity" pens in my barn for cows have to stay in their stanchions even while they freshen.

John Thompson, feed research manager for the Purina Company, answered this question in a recent dairymen's meeting by saying that "it is so important that dairymen must provide space so that a cow can get to her newborn calf, even if it means having fewer milk cows in the barn." He said that not doing it was just inviting disease, not only for the calf but for the whole herd.

Is it true that grain should be withheld from a cow the day she freshens?

Some men feed grain the day a cow freshens but most think the "cleanup" is slowed up if the grain is fed. Some make a wet, soupy mash of the grain in warm water in order to get more liquid in a freshening cow. In most cases it is probably better for the cow to withhold the grain. However, the most important thing is to get as much water in her as possible so that she will clean up better.

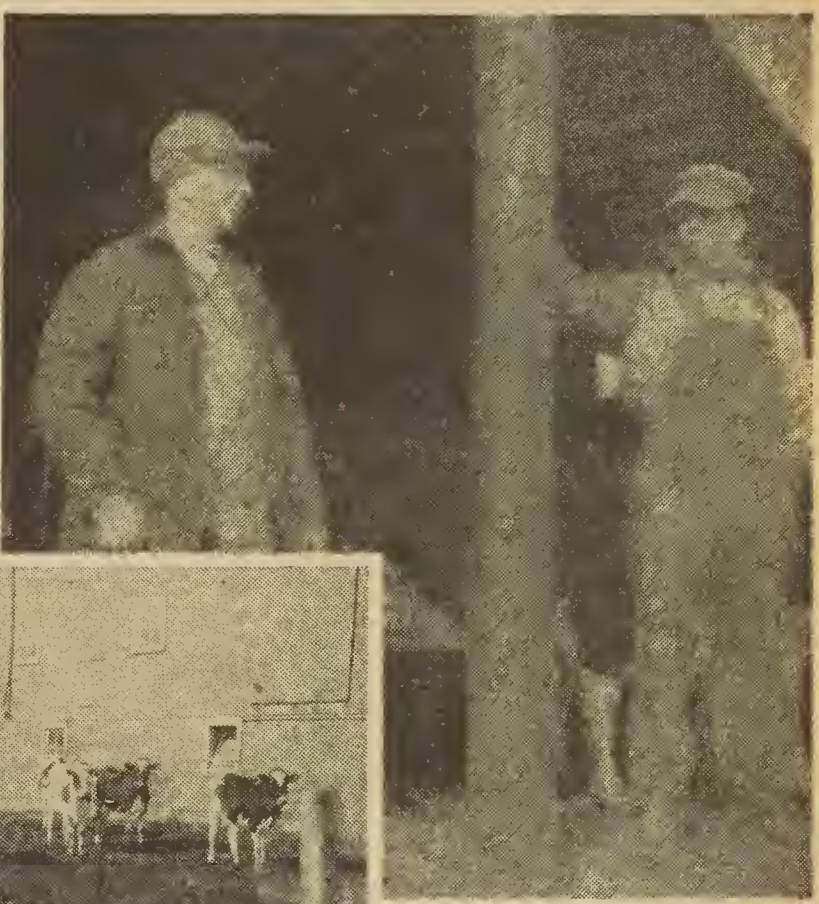
Our garden soil seems to be turning green. What causes this and what can we do to get rid of it?

We are told that there is an unusual amount of green color on soil this year. It is due to a growth of moss or mold and it is common in some areas because of wet cloudy weather this past summer.

It is not a sign that soil is acid, but it is a good idea to think about lime and estimate how much you put on the last few years. Ordinarily soil needs a ton of lime per acre every three to four years. In the garden this is approximately equal to 40 lbs. for each 1,000 square feet.

4,050 square foot pole barn built for only \$2700!

Howard M. Call and son, Charles, owners and operators of a well-known dairy farm in Darrowville, Ohio. By using Koppers Poles like the one shown here, this father-and-son team, plus one hired helper, built a large addition to their barn in three weeks' time. And the work was done while keeping up with daily farm chores.



BEFORE CONSTRUCTION



DURING CONSTRUCTION



AFTER CONSTRUCTION

TODAY'S HOLSTEINS are heavier and bigger than those of some years ago. They require far more room. This fact was forcibly driven home to Howard M. Call and his son, Charles, owners and operators of a 180-acre dairy farm at Darrowville, Ohio. Their old barn, built in 1912, was "bulging at the seams."

Therefore, the Calls decided to build a 4,050 square-foot addition—a loafing barn. By using the pole-type method of construction, the father-and-son team, plus one hired helper, erected the new structure in

three weeks' time. And it was built for only \$2700—about one-third the cost of a conventional barn of the same size.

Koppers Poles were used exclusively for this huge addition. They are pressure-treated with creosote and are thoroughly protected against rot and termites.

For free details on pole-type farm buildings, just fill out and send in the coupon. Koppers Company, Inc., Wood Preserving Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania.

For Poles, contact your local Koppers dealer.

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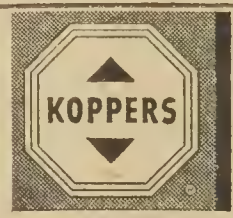
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"Out Around The BROODER HOUSE"

By Bill Coolidge



Death on the Highways

LET me get my pipe a'going here. Now, you know folks out there in the brooder house the other day after we got the chores done we got to talking about a subject that is important to all of us. That is death on our highways.

Now I would just like to have you take a quick look at history. History shows us that the United States over a period of 180 years, 1775 to 1955, has been involved in eight wars. During all of those wars covering a period of 180 years there were 1,130,393 Americans who lost their lives in war. We think that war is a terrible thing. It is. We go all out to win. We would spend our money to the last bottom dollar for whatever it took to win. And yet we have a condition right in our every-day way of life that is taking more of our lives than all of these wars ever did. That is death on our highways.

During the last 55 years, since 1900, there were 1,149,414 lives lost in auto accidents on our highways, which is more than in all of the wars that the United States was ever involved in. Yet we do not seem too concerned about it. We talk about it, and read about it, but that is about all. There are but a few states that are actually doing much about it.

The toll for 1955 was 38,300, which shows an increase of 8 per cent over the toll of 35,568 for 1954. Now I know that figures and statistics can be pretty dry reading, but I wish to impress upon whoever may read this the real seriousness of this situation.

The large percentage of our drivers are courteous and careful. They consider it a privilege to use our highways. They are entitled to, and should have more and better protection against the small percentage of the drivers that cause most of our bad accidents.

What causes most of our accidents? Several reports from the most reliable sources state that over 50 per cent of our accidents are caused by "driving under influence," liquor, that is. Well, these drivers know the law. They have no excuse. So what is wrong with

throwing them "in the clink" on the first offense. In some states, Colorado for instance, it is a jail sentence of from one day to one year, plus a fine of \$1,000. for the first offense of drunk-driving. But in many other states including Maine, and I live in Maine, if a driver gets drunk often enough, he might eventually lose his license. But it is possible to, and people actually do, drive for years without a license, and that fact becomes known only when they become involved in an accident. Did you ever have your license checked oftener than once in five or ten years of everyday driving? I have driven in a good many states and I never did.

Well, what about speeding. In some states, Connecticut for instance, your license is suspended for 30 days for the

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Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—Emerson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

first conviction for speeding, and the Governor of that state has told the judges to assess higher penalties or they would not be reappointed as judges. There are some states that have equally as good laws. But again, in many states, you read of drivers going 70 and 80 miles per hour and faster, and if they are picked up at all, of paying a fine of \$10. and going on their merry way.

I believe that most drivers are courteous and careful, and they are entitled to and have a right to expect more protection against the few drivers that cause most of our accidents. But, not much progress will be made until public opinion is aroused to the point that we demand action.

That is something that could be taken up for discussion at our various service clubs, Grange meetings and places like that.

Well folks, my pipe has gone out, so join us again sometime for another visit out around the brooder house.

"Are You A Safe Driver?"

CAN YOU ANSWER YES TO THE FOLLOWING?

- ☐ Do you always observe and obey highway signs and markers?
- ☐ Do you always use the proper signals for turns and stops?
- ☐ Do you always slow down, look and listen before crossing railroad tracks?
- ☐ Is there good two-way vision where your own driveway enters the highway?
- ☐ When forced to stop, do you pull completely off the traveled portion of the road, or at least to the safest spot available?
- ☐ Do you always have a light, front and rear, on any vehicle you drive on a road at night?
- ☐ Do you keep your arms inside when driving or riding in a truck or other vehicle?
- ☐ Do you always stay at least one car length for each 10 miles per hour behind another vehicle that you do not intend to pass?
- ☐ Do you have your vehicles checked periodically to keep them in good condition for safe driving?
- ☐ Do you go down steep or slippery grades in low gear?
- ☐ Do you avoid passing another vehicle near the top of hills, on curves, or any other place where vision is obstructed?
- ☐ Do you always make sure that no one is in the way when you reverse?
- ☐ When walking on a road do you always face traffic, in other words, keep to the left?
- ☐ When walking on a road at night, do you always carry a light or wear something white?

INVENTORY

*Your Farm Equipment
Repairs Now*

By E. W. FOSS

Cornell Agricultural Engineering Department

THE SERVICE, repair, and re-conditioning of farm machines is a seasonal task due mostly to the varying labor and machine needs of agriculture. On many farms the usual time for repair of machines is during the fall and winter. To assist in an efficient repair program, it is extremely helpful to record at the last usage of each machine the needs of that machine—including broken parts, worn or loose bearings or adjustments, and other difficulties. Too frequently the time lapse between the last usage and repairing dims the memory of just what is needed. Probably the most practical way of keeping a record of this sort is in a small notebook or pad which is carried by the machine operator. Some men use tags on which to jot these comments and fasten the tag to the machine at storage time.

The most important notations are the need for broken parts which must be ordered from your equipment dealer. These parts will include both normal wear items such as knives, teeth, springs, belts, pins, etc. as well as castings, bearings, or other more permanent parts of the machine. It is most necessary that you indicate not only the part number, but also the machine number and model. When picking up the parts at the dealer, the old parts are most helpful to bring along for comparison.

Faulty machine operation characteristics should also be noted. These could be anything from a "tight" adjustment lever to "too frequent release of a safety clutch or break-away attachment." Slow leaks in tires, hard starting of an auxiliary engine, sticky governor, and other symptoms can be traced down later—if you remember them—or more properly: "write them down."

Lubrication and servicing difficulties should be noted. The jotting of failure of a bearing to take grease or oil will cause you to track down the reason for that difficulty later on—maybe a fitting has become damaged or dirt has plugged the line.

Often "hay-wire" repairs must be made on the spot to keep the machine running. Undersized bolts must be replaced, nails changed to cotter pins, and shims or wedges replaced by new parts, built up (welded) pieces, or other more permanent repairs.

On many machines, the original parts were not heavy enough so that frequent bending occurred. These spots can usually be strengthened by welding or bracing—but they must be remembered to be fixed.

Last — but not least — store your equipment so that it will not deteriorate while lying idle. A dry machinery storage shed is best. In addition, coat bright parts with rust preventative compounds, jack up heavy machines to keep weight off tires, and release spring tension on all springs—they do become tired. Pressure should also be released on hydraulic equipment—failure to do this results not only in loss of fluid, but can damage packing and other parts. Clean out fertilizer and grain hoppers, remove hay, chaff, and grain from harvesting equipment, and clean dirt from all tillage equipment. Compressed air, water under pressure, or better yet—a "steam jenny" is an excellent tool for cleaning equipment. Lastly—do leave machines in such a way that they are safe. Make sure that all parts are down that can come down. There have been too many bumped heads, gashed fingers, and bruised shins from leaving a machine element in a raised or unnatural position.



BROKEN POWER WIRE KILLS COWS

WHEN AN overhead power line broke, 23 pure-bred registered Holsteins were killed on a Beaver Dam Stock Farm in Orange County, New York. The picture above shows the dead cows, the one below shows the only survivor of the herd in the group that was being driven into the barn.

This is the famous Holstein herd founded by Julius Schmid 42 years ago and now numbers 109 milkers. It was purchased four years ago by Abraham Goldman.

—Photos Courtesy the Walden Citizen Herald



DEKALB WINS Three Year Average

in California Random Sample Test!



**The DeKalb Entry in the 7th California
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BREEDERS

develop good conformation, become sturdy, healthy birds with better resistance to stress conditions. 3-Nitro helps improve fertility and hatchability too.

LAYERS

on either a free feeding, or restricted program, go into production with added vitality to resist disease burdens and lay as many as a dozen extra eggs per bird!

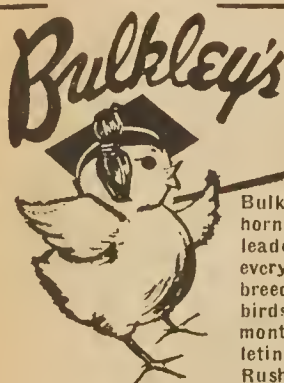
It's been proven on millions of birds; you can make more money with 3-Nitro in your feeds. Ask your feed supplier for feeds containing 3-Nitro. Write for literature.

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When you need poultry medicines ask for

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YEAR IN & OUT For 42 Years

Bulkley's Profit-Making Leghorns consistently among leaders in returns at tests every year. Owner-supervised breeding program gives you birds that lay and pay. Free monthly "Profit-Making Bulletin" price list, catalog Rush postcard.

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N.Y. U.S. Certified Pullorum Typhoid Clean Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Foundation Stock 125 Leghorn Lane, Phone 30-M Odessa, N.Y.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

When Poultrymen Sell Old Hens

By LOUIS M. HURD

HERE has been much talk for several years about how long to keep laying hens before sending them to the butcher. Considerable evidence has been presented to show that the best laying year of the average hen, either leghorns or heavies, is the first year. Many production bred hens lay almost as well in their second year, but the average of all the birds in the flock is about 18% to 25% less than the first year. The decline is a little greater among the heavies than it is with leghorns. For this reason it is not unusual for flock owners of heavy breeds to dispose of their birds at the end of a year's laying.

Two year old hens have at least one advantage over a pullet flock, even if production is less. They lay large eggs which partly, at least, makes up in value for the smaller eggs laid during a part of the pullet year. The cost of a replacement is another thing to consider.

To find out what really is happening on New York State farms, a survey was made of 233 poultry farms in 1954-55 by the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University. It was found that 62% of the fowls sold for meat from these farms were 18 months old or older and one-fifth of the Leghorns were over two years old. Apparently some poultrymen were keeping over birds for a second year's laying following a forced molt. This was particularly true with leghorns as the table shows. The heavies were younger on the average than the leghorns when sold.

However, the practice of keeping the flock in continuous production for 12 to 18 months and then selling them seems to have been the most popular

procedure. It appears that the adoption of early winter hatching has permitted many poultrymen who have well-bred flocks and who manage their birds well, to extend the production period beyond a year without carrying their birds over two winters.

AGE OF BIRDS AT TIME OF SALE
233 New York Farms, 1955

Range in age	Breed		
	Light breeds	Heavy breeds	All breeds
	Percent of birds		
Under 12 months	*	19	9
12 to 17 months	14	34	23
18 to 24 months	58	36	46
Over 24 months	21	6	16
Unknown	7	5	6
Total	100	100	100

* Less than 1 percent.
Source: Unpublished thesis of Howard Crumb, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

The survey brought out another difference between heavies and leghorns in regard to seasonality of sales. There was heavy selling of leghorns from August through December, but relatively few birds were sold during the first seven months of the year. With the heavies it was different. Sales were heavy through October and November, and during March and May, while the other months were relatively light.

The sale of heavy breeds appeared to be influenced more than leghorns by holiday markets. Also a tendency not to keep the heavy breeds through the second summer was shown by the heavy sales in the late spring months.

In the final analysis, every poultryman will have to determine the best age, month of the year, market and method of sale in the disposal of his birds as conditions vary from farm to farm. Good records will probably help to decide some of these questions.

Double Up on Poultry Jobs

MUCH HAS been said in news articles, bulletins, and by speakers about saving time by modern machinery and various equipment in a poultry house; also, much has been said about rearranging the pens, having large pens, and the like in order to save time and travel. Not much has been said, however, about reducing the number of jobs while doing the daily chores in caring for a flock of hens.

A few years ago, when accurate information was secured on thirteen New York State farms of the amount of time and travel required to care for 1000 hens, it was found that a few operators made as many as ten trips through the pens to do ten different jobs, while others did all the work for the day in three or four trips. The latter group cut out or combined jobs.

The caretaker should ask himself this question. Can what I am doing be changed? Can the job, or at least part of the job, be omitted? For example, is it really necessary to feed grain more than twice each day? In studying the feeding job in 1946 and 1947 it was found that on farms where the feeding jobs were less than three, the time spent in feeding was 15.7 minutes per 1000 hens, whereas when more than four jobs of feeding were carried out, 30.5 minutes were spent per thousand hens.

Another question, can the way in which a job is done be changed? Is there another way to do the job that will save time, steps, and energy? Can two or more jobs be done at the same time or on the same trip? For example, using heating cable around water pipes to prevent freezing in winter, or feeding grain and gathering eggs on the same trip into each pen.

In 1946 a similar study made in New

Hampshire shows the same variation in trips and jobs. It is quite evident that if the number of jobs can be reduced without affecting production that this is one of the most important ways to save labor. In the New Hampshire study, the man making it said that, as far as he could see in talking with the men, those who were able to care for their hens with three or four trips through the pens daily produced as many eggs as those making ten trips.

It has been our observation in New York State that much the same thing is true. Consequently, careful thought should be given to the importance of each job done with a view of either combining it with some other job or omitting it so that less traveling is done.

Why not check the number of times you go through your houses with the number of jobs to see if some of them cannot be combined or eliminated. An important way to save time and travel is to cut out unimportant jobs. You can then take care of more hens in the time saved or do something else. A poultryman's time is worth more today than ever before. Make every minute count.

—L. M. Hurd



BABCOCK'S Healthy Chick News

December 1956



Why Pullets Don't Lay 90%.

If your pullets peak at over 90% you don't need my advice. I find many poultrymen think I'm full of beans when I say pullets should hit at least 90% production.

Main reasons for poor lay are: Poor rearing. Crowding at any age. Too much medicine for treatment of coccidiosis. (We use no medicine for coccidiosis and have fine results). Maybe cocci medicines are O.K. for broilers, but should be used only as a last resort for pullets to be raised for layers. Some feel too much medicine for cocci also helps bring on C.R.D. Is this so? I don't know.

Capillary worms: I find some flocks are infected with these worms. Usually they show up in birds on dirt floors and in houses not scrupulously cleaned and disinfected at least once a year.

Chronic fowl cholera: This is old time "roup." It hits production hard and eventually becomes so virulent on a farm it kills many pullets. Eyes swell, birds sneeze a little, odor is bad. Many folks whose flocks have this disease don't know what ails their birds.

Improper ration: For Leghorns feed a top quality 21% to 22% protein mash and 10 lbs. of scratch grain per 100 birds per day. Overfeeding on scratch grain eventually decreases lay, increases cannibalism and causes "pause." If you feed a locally mixed mash insist that the grain added to it be finely ground so birds can't "sort" it out. If you feed scratch grain be sure to feed it in all parts of the pen in the litter. If you feed an all mash I believe it should be 17% or higher in protein.

Lack of feeder and water space: If possible have at least four 6 ft. feeders per 100 layers plus plenty of deep, wide water troughs in all parts of the pen. We find water troughs 8 inches wide keep floors drier than narrow troughs. Water evidently drops off their beaks back into the trough. Before you say I'm wrong on this, better try a trough 8 ft. long, 8 inches to 10 inches wide and 4 to 5 inches deep for each 300 layers.

Nests: One nest for each 4 layers on walls in all parts of the pen decrease floor eggs and dirty eggs. For Leghorns we like the good old section nests. Leghorns tend to fight and break eggs in community nests.

Too much cheating: We find too many poultrymen trying to overcrowd and just half take care of pullets.

Should you "depopulate"? Many poultrymen have, over a period of years, built up a terrific infection of disease — so much that their birds can't lay or do well. Should you depopulate? Sell every bird off to break the disease cycle? It's your decision to make.

Announcing—Babcock Barbara-Anns Here's a bird you'll like if you sell your eggs whole-sale. These Barbara-Anns lay a larger egg than our Barbara strain, lay even better, lay just as long, live just as well, lay nice white eggs. These are a strain cross very much the same as the Barbara. If you have liked Babcock 'Barbaras' you'll like these Barbara-Anns even better.

Babcock Beauties—for Retail Trade Here's a Babcock Leghorn that comes into big eggs quickly. Just the bird for you if you retail your eggs. These birds lay well and if you want practically no "pullets" and "pee wees" here's the bird for you.

Babcock Bessies—Our Large Egg—Best Seller. Babcock Bessies, our new large-egg strain cross is making fine records everywhere. We feel this is the best and most profitable bird we have ever produced.

We have one of America's finest Leghorn breeding farms. We can supply you top birds. We are well informed and can help you if you have problems. We sure want to sell you Babcock Leghorns because they will make you the money you're after!

Sincerely

Monroe C. Babcock

Dear Babcock:

Please send catalog.

I want chicks on _____ 195_____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, Inc.
Route 3G—Ithaca, N. Y.

A WATCHDOG Every 40 Rods Post YOUR Farm

and have the law on your side. You can always permit the desirable sportsmen to hunt.

Our "No Trespassing" signs are easy to read, and will withstand wind and weather.

WE HAVE THEM (12"x12").

	Without Name and Address	With Name and Address
12	\$ 1.50	\$ 3.50
50	6.00	8.00
100	11.00	13.00
500	50.00	56.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

New Farm Bureau Sets Virile Policy in Annual Meeting

NEVER BEFORE," said Don Green of Chazy, chairman of the Farm Bureau Resolutions Committee, "have so many resolutions come in from the counties." This, he believes, is due to the Farm Bureau Kitchen Konfernces held in many neighborhoods during the past months.

By resolutions at the 41st annual meeting the Farm Bureau considered many important farm problems:

Dairying

Proposed that refuse screenings from Canada for use in dairy feed (already prohibited in Canada) be prohibited or regulated in this State.

That more money be spent on milk promotion with a check-off under Milk Orders, but including the right of a producer to decline this check-off.

That gallon jugs and other standard containers be made legal for selling milk.

That the State license more milk dealers to increase competition.

That adequate funds be appropriated to eradicate brucellosis and that imported dairy cattle should have been vaccinated or be quarantined for a suitable period.

Government

Strongly support the development of Niagara Power by the private enterprise system.

Recommending continuation of the Soil Bank with reservations, reaffirming support of variable price supports, halting further reclamation of land until needed.

Recommended an increase in the maximum weight of agricultural trucks, eligible for special licenses, from 18,000 lbs. to 24,000 lbs.

Opposed compulsory coverage of agricultural workers under unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation.

Hunting

Farm Bureau recommended reduction of the deer population by doe seasons and other means.

Recommended that all privately owned land should have the same protection against trespassing, hunting and fishing, that is now given to posted lands. (A resolution recommending that the State be financially responsible for auto damage by deer was tabled after considerable discussion, including a consideration of damage done to crops by deer.)

Work

Farm Bureau urged a State "right to work" law, and legislation to stop strikes, picketing, secondary boycotts, etc., to force recognition of a union.

Recommended that young people be permitted to work on farms with fewer regulations.

Asked for more practical regulations for housing for migrant workers.

Following are the members of the Resolutions Committee: Donald Green, Chairman, Chazy, N. Y.; Wm. E. Bensley, Springville, N. Y.; Howard L. Baker, Ransomville, N. Y.; Charles R. Roland, Clifton Springs, N. Y.; Charles Brewer, R.D. 2, Candor, N. Y.; Harold L. Creal, Homer, N. Y.; Raymond Sawyer, R.D. 2, Watertown, N. Y.; Stuart A. Child, Malone, N. Y.; James Huxtable, West Winfield, N. Y.; Wallace H. Rice, Hobart, N. Y.; Frank Lampman, Ancramdale, N. Y.; and J. Dwight Reeve, Mattituck, N. Y.

President's Report

Following are terse excerpts from the annual report of President Don Wickham of Hector, N. Y.

"I have confidence in the future of

farming IF we keep the Farm Bureau strong.

"We can't depend on either political party to carry out our program without direction on the part of Farm Bureau members and personnel.

"The future of American agriculture depends on its ability to reduce dependence on government aid and government direction.

"Our big problem in agriculture is still one of producing for the government rather than for the market. We can never get full parity under this system. Full parity can only be obtained in the market place.

"There is great danger that the original purpose of the Soil Bank will be defeated by making payments as an end in itself, or by using the program as drought relief or as free crop insurance.

"The increased costs (of farming) are influenced to a marked degree by the policies of government in such things as pyramiding of taxes on things required in production, increased government spending, and the encouragement of excessive increases in wages and profits."

There was great interest in the panel discussion "What's Ahead for New York Dairymen" on Monday evening.

The moderator was Dr. Everett Case, President of Colgate University. Panel members included Stanley Benham, President, Dairymen's League; J. T. Cribbs, President, Eastern Milk Pro-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Too many folks of limited means think nothing's too good for them.
—Kin Hubbard

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ducers; Adolphe G. Walkley, Secretary, Mutual Federation Independent Cooperatives; and James Young, President, Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency.

Spontaneous applause greeted a comment from the floor concerning the rapid progress in milk marketing that could be made if the four milk cooperatives could agree on a program.

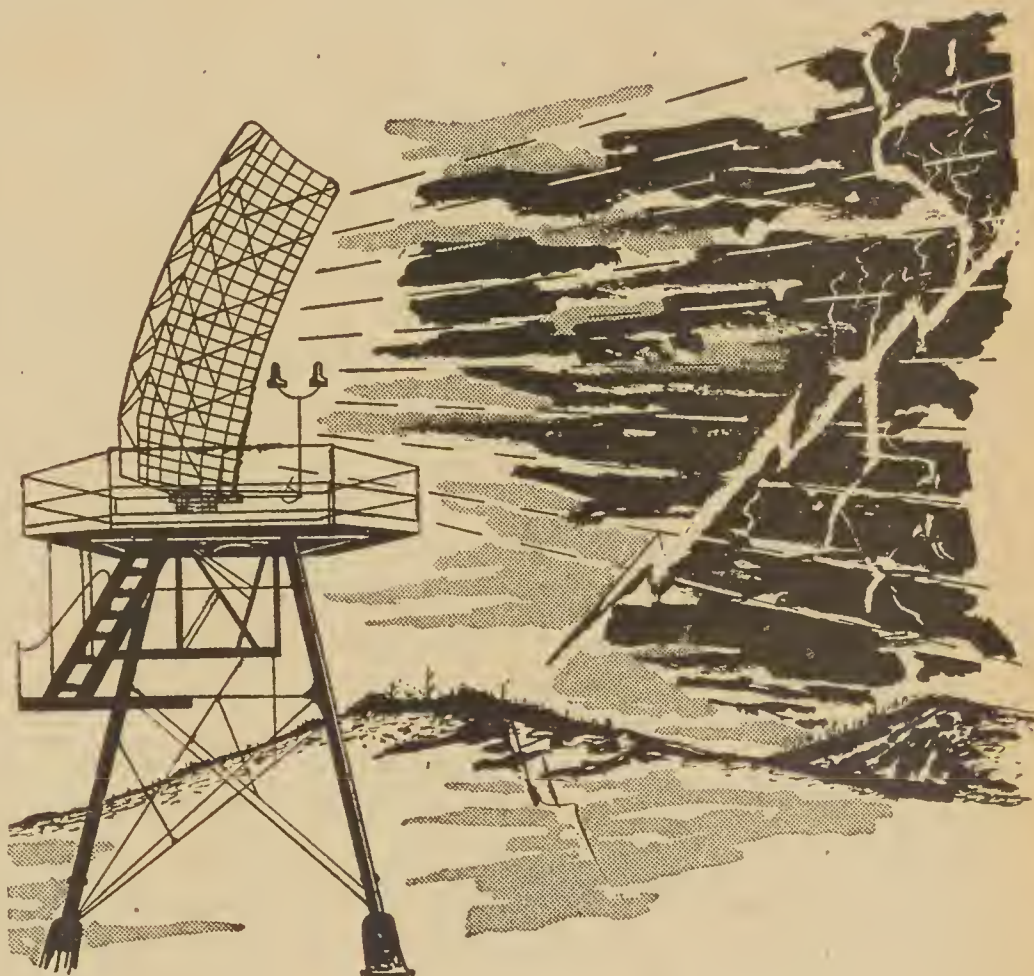
At the Monday afternoon session C. M. Silcox, President of G.L.F., told delegates and visitors what he saw when recently invited to tour some of our defenses as set up by the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Here we have only room to report Mr. Silcox's conclusion that we are prepared to meet aggression.

The only change in officers was the election of two new directors, Warren Hawley, Jr. of Batavia and Jacob Pratt of Schaghticoke reclining re-election. Earl Harding of Orleans County was elected as director of District 2 to replace Mr. Hawley. Walter Armer of Saratoga County is taking the place of Mr. Pratt. Many sincere expressions of thanks were given to Warren Hawley who has served 25 years and to Jake Pratt who has served 15 years.

Following are the officers and directors of the New York Farm Bureau: Don J. Wickham, President, Hector, N. Y.; Schuyler Co.; Donald F. Green, Vice President, Chazy, N. Y.; Clinton Co.; Walter Henry, Eden, N. Y.; Erie Co.; Earl Harding, Orleans Co.; Marion I. Johnson, Treas., Williamson, N. Y.; Wayne Co.; Ralph Ward, Alpine, N. Y.; Schuyler Co.; Bernard Potter, Truxton, N. Y.; Cortland Co.; George Humphreys, New Hartford, N. Y.; Oncida Co.; Earl R. Frisbie, Westport, N. Y.; Essex Co.; Walter Armer, Saratoga Co.; Seth Parsons, Sharon Springs, N. Y.; Schoharie Co.; Albert B. Cole, Red Hook, N. Y.; Dutchess Co.; and Amherst Davis, Mt. Sinai, N. Y.; Suffolk Co.

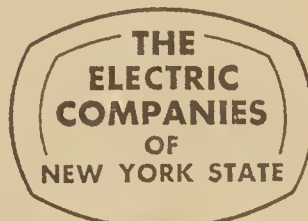
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COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative has top markets for Dairy Replacements. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers. Regular sales at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Tuesdays; Bullville, Greene, Wednesdays; Bath, Oneonta, Thursdays.

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE: Outstanding bull calf, born September 18, 1956 out of an eleven year old cow, produced 12901 lbs. 4.6% milk 594 fat and sired by one of our best bulls. We are using a brother to this calf. Priced at \$100. You could pay more but couldn't get better. Be convinced; come see the calf and his brother. William Hoellerich, Good Hope Ayrshires, Old Chatham, New York.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE: Ten large registered Holsteins, due November and December. One of the best producing herds in County. Accredited, certified, classified. Lonergan Brothers, Homer, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULLS: Now available. Several desirable service bulls. Mostly Pabst and Carnation breeding. All dams have good A.R.O. records ranging in fat from 450 lbs. as junior heifers to 875 lbs. at mature age. Herd T.B. and Bangs approved. Inquire Petzold Farms, R.D. 2, Newark Valley, New York.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE: Bull born January 1956. Dam has three immature records averaging 12810-730. Highest records seven nearest dams average 14671-772. From outstanding cow families. Also bred heifers due December through March, heifer calves and yearlings; choicely bred and attractive individuals. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers Write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

HEREFORDS

THIS IS an ideal time to start a beef cattle herd. A good way to start is to purchase Registered Hereford heifer calves, either polled or horned, from members of the New York Hereford Breeders' Association. Write for Directory and information: Hereford Association, 21 Wing Hall, Ithaca, New York.

FOR SALE—20 Herefords 3 and 4 years. Cows pasture bred. One 2 year old bull. Francis J. Oates, Norwich, New York.

FOR SALE: Three purebred registered Polled Hereford Bulls, age 18 months. J. M. King, Chenango Forks, New York.

PLEASANT Valley Hereford Farms are offering Registered, Polled Hereford bull, 2 years old; 4 yearling bulls. Top blood lines for your foundation herd. 4 yearling steers. Write or call Groton, New York, 39 or 31.

SHEEP

PUREBRED registered Dorset Rams for sale at reasonable prices. Animal Husbandry Dept., Sheep Division, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

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WANTED: Suckling pigs, \$5 up. Casale Bros., Slaughterers, 1660 Taylor Ave., Utica, New York. Phones—Utica 2-1091—27609.

SPOTTED Poland China Service Boars. All ages, bred gilts, baby pigs. Large herd, all purebred. C. W. Hillman, Vincenttown, N. J. Phone 8481.

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GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female. Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York.

GERMAN Shepherds. No white breeding, champion bloodlines. Protect your children with a guard and companion. The dog of today. E. A. Foote, Unionville, New York. Phone Port Jervis 33861.

REGISTERED English Shepherd pups born low heel strikers from heel driving parents. Males \$15.00, females \$12.00, \$1.00 extra for Registration paper. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, N. Y.

FOX TERRIERS. AKC. Beautiful young pups, black OR tan markings. Taydor, 108 Comstock Road, Ithaca, New York.

TOY FOX TERRIERS—6 week pups, registered, nicely marked, dewormed, tails cut. \$25.00. Mrs. Jacob Tait, DeLancey, New York.

DACHSHUNDS—Registered red bitch, 3 years; black and tan male, 2 years. No relation. Mrs. Jacob Tait, DeLancey, New York.

BEAGLES—Choice pups, 10 weeks old. One male 10 months. \$10.00 each. Harold White, Stafford, New York.

THOROURED Airedale Pups. Oorang strain. \$25.00. Victor Clark, Ashland, N. H.

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STARTED pullets available at all times—from the leading egg laying strains in America—White Leghorns—Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets). Ready-to-lay. Write or phone for list of stock available for immediate shipment. Baby Chicks hatching every week. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc. A. Howard Fingar, Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Ph. 8-1611.

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SUNNYBROOK will have Baby Chicks available every week in such leading breeds as White Leghorns and Red Rock Sex Links (black pullets), White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and New Hampshires—all from the leading egg-laying strains in America. Write for our catalog and special quantity discounts. Sunnybrook Poultry Farms, Inc., Box 106, Hudson, N. Y. Phone 8-1611.

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BABY CHICKS all heavies \$7.00 per 100 \$13.00 per 200. Plus postage. Will ship COD at once. Kline's Poultry, Strausstown Pennsylvania.

BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Leghorn and R.I. Red Chicks. 42 years breeding behind our own strain of Leghorns. Red breeding from Harco Orchards. Pulorum clean. Write for folder and prices. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

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USED Machinery at the season's best prices at Houghton-Arnold, your Caterpillar Dealer. Cat D6-60" Tractor equipped with Hyd. angledozer which has recently been taken into stock. Lots of work left in this bargain! Month's greatest bargain: Model AD Cletrac with Ware Hyd. straight blade. Minor repairs made. Your chance to pick up a machine with dozer at the bargain price of \$1500! Cat D2-50" Tractor, repaired, an exceptional "Certified Buy." Caterpillar D2-40" Tractor with Hyd. angledozer. Good tracks to be installed and minor repairs made. Price to sell at low figure. Late model Cat D2-50" Tractor with Cat 2A-50" angledozer. No. 44 Hyd. control and D2N Hyster towing winch. This 1955 tractor has been run only about 600 hours. Minor repairs made—a Bonded Buy. International TD35 Tractor, yours for only \$800. 1954 Oliver OC642D Tractor, ready to go, low price! Send a postcard, write, wire, phone for complete listing. Houghton-Arnold Machinery Company, 59 Presumpscot St., Portland, Maine. Tel. Spruce 5-3121. Caterpillar and Cat are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Company.

NEW LOW Prices on used equipment at Casellini-Venable, your Caterpillar Dealer. Great bargains like these: Cat D1-44" Tractor. 5T series with LaPlante Choate Bulldozer and Hyster winch, as is. \$2500. Cat D2-50" Tractor with Hyster winch only. Certified Buy, very good value, \$3350. Cat D6-60" Tractor, SU series, 1952 w/Hyd. bulldozer, at a very special as is price. Cat D7 Tractor, 3T series with LPC Hyd. straight dozer, a Certified Buy. Cat D2 Tractor, wide gauge, electric starting system, radiator, crankcase and roller guards; an unusually good used tractor, \$3500. International TD6, crankcase, rollers and radiator guards. Good running condition. Excellent machine for farmer or logger. New reduced price, \$1950. International TD 14 wide gauge tractor with Bucyrus Erie angledozer and Carco winch. Very good running condition; Buy and Try, only \$5500. Many other great buys in power units, graders, shovels, cranes etc. Contact us for your needs. Casellini-Venable Corp., Barre, Vermont. Tel. Granite 6-4164. Caterpillar and Cat are registered trademarks of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.

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FARM Manager to operate completely mechanized farm in northern New Jersey on salary and shares. Only those wishing permanency and security need apply. New modern air conditioned home available. Write Box 514-RA, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

SENIOR Herdsman wanted for one of New England's top Holstein herds. 165 head Dunlop-Ragapple breeding. Good salary, housing, and share of profits. Apply Box 514-SII, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Dec. 15 Issue.....Closes Nov. 30
Jan. 5 Issue.....Closes Dec. 21
Jan. 19 Issue.....Closes Jan. 4
Feb. 2 Issue Closes Jan. 18

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EXCLUSIVE Franchise available. Sell liquid fertilizer to farmers, full or spare time. Liberal profits, free local advertising. No investment, no experience required. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 500 Monroe St., Marion, Ohio.

INCREASE present income \$75-up weekly. Dealers, farmers, agents—demonstrate nationally known Gro-Green Liquid Fertilizer Nutrients. Results guaranteed. Full—part time. Samples Free. Campbell Company, Rochelle 220, Illinois.

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SELL NYLONS, guaranteed by Goodhousekeeping. Handbags, neckties, rugs, watches, typewriters. Money-makers. Simms, Warwick, N. Y.

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DIRECT from mill for hand knitting, weaving, and hooked rugs. Pure virgin wool, nylon and wool. Send ten cents for samples. Dept. F. Thomas Hodgson & Sons, Inc., Concord, N. H.

XMAS RIBBON Remnants, 100 yards \$1.00. Postpaid. Ribbon Exchange, Box 211, Whitman, Mass.

GOOD QUALITY Aprons—cobblers, \$1.50; bib, \$1.00; half \$1.00; coverall, \$1.25; children's cobblers, \$.75. Pauline Nash, LaFayetteville, N. Y.

SELL LADIES' hand loomed 100% nylon bags for church and grange projects. Fast seller—good commission. Write: Josephine E. Gareau, P. O. Box 514, Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

QUILT PIECES! Beautiful Colors! 1 1/2 lbs. \$1.00; 3 1/2 lbs., \$2.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Ward, 42-A Manchester, Springfield 8, Mass.

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CYPRESS stock tanks, round or rectangular. Last a lifetime. Any size. Ideal storage for water, molasses, brewers' grains, or what have you. Shipped assembled or knocked down. We manufacture here. Lawrence B. DuMond, Walton, New York.

CLIPPER Blades Sharpened, 24 hour service, work guaranteed. Enclose \$1.00 per set. Clippers, new blades and parts. Clippers repaired. Lawrence B. DuMond, Walton, New York.

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SEND TODAY for your boxed, all occasion or your Christmas (21) cards. From \$1.45 and up. Plus 30 cents postage. Send orders at once to George Booker, 1335 John Street, Cincinnati 14, Ohio.

MORE MONEY from farming? Write for the Growmore Manual—a guide to better farming. No obligation. Also ask about the Growmore Sales Franchise, if interested in field seed sales work. Gardner Seed Company, Inc., 51 Spencer Street, Rochester 3, New York.

KILL CHIMNEY Creosote, down draft and fire risk at once, forever. Mailable metal product. Money back guaranty. Write Boston Machine Works Co., Mfrs.—Dept. AGC, 7 Willow St., Lynn, Mass.

FRATERNAL Lodge Emblem Pens — \$1.00. Plastic case. Limited offer. Townsend, Wells Ave., Georgetown, Mass.

100 DOUBLE EDGE razor blades for \$1.00. Send cash or money order. Beltons, 114-37 Francis Lewis Blvd., Cambria Heights, N. Y.

ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

Your Veterinarian Discusses: Winter Indigestion of Cattle

INDIGESTION is probably the commonest of all winter cattle troubles, regardless of whether they're beef or dairy animals.

One thing frequently to blame is a lack of water. Sometimes the water isn't available because a stream is frozen over or animals aren't given a chance to drink more than once a day. At other times there is a shortage of water even though it's available. Shivering animals probably won't drink enough when water is mixed with chunks of ice or a watering place is exposed to raw winds.

A lack of salt is another common cause of winter indigestion, even when it is hand-fed or regularly mixed with the grain.

Feeding at irregular intervals also causes occasional cases of indigestion. Such feeding allows animals to become extremely hungry between meals that are too far apart, and then when food is again available they are apt to overeat like a human being who has missed a meal for some reason or other. Much the same thing is true when the amount of feed is widely different at successive feedings.

Making sudden changes in the ration is another common cause of trouble. The new feed may taste so good that animals simply eat more than they should. If they don't overeat, the unaccustomed feeds may cause them to sicken with a type of food poisoning.

Cattle that are running outside may refuse food even when it's available, and then overeat later on after they've become extremely hungry. This sort of thing usually happens during a period of bad weather when animals will bunch up in sheds or behind a windbreak rather than shiver under icy winds or stormy conditions around an unprotected feed rack.

Spoiled or heated or dirty feeds are other frequent causes of indigestion. This isn't surprising, considering the amount of moldy silage, dusty hay, heated grain, and similar material that is fed to cattle every winter.

Cattle that are being "roughed through" the winter may also get indigestion from a steady diet of forage like frozen grass or corn stalks or overripe hay.

It may be that you know this trouble as "impaction" or "colic" or "constipation" or by some other name instead of indigestion. Whatever you call it, though, you can prevent a lot of it this winter by observing the following "don'ts" in management:

1. Don't fail to provide water. Ice can be broken in streams and heaters used in tanks. Animals that are kept inside should be watered at least twice daily. Drinking cups can be checked

every day. Windbreaks can be constructed around watering places.

2. Don't try to supply salt entirely by hand or mixed with grain, since there is considerable variation in the requirements of various animals. Instead, supply it free-choice at all times.

3. Don't overfeed on grain. Book rules can't always be followed, since some animals are unable to handle amounts of feed that are theoretically correct.

4. Don't feed at irregular intervals.

5. Don't vary amounts fed at successive feedings.

6. Don't make sudden changes in rations. Play it safe by making feed changes gradually over a period of several days.

7. Don't fail to provide some kind of a windbreak around outside feeding places.

8. Don't use spoiled or dirty feeds.

9. Don't feed cattle a diet made up entirely of roughage. They'll do better if they get a little grain, too.

— A. A. —

BEEF CATTLEMEN'S SHORT COURSE

Beef cattle health; performance testing; workshop on producer problems; what's new in feeding; and fitting and showing are some of the topics that will be featured at the sixth annual Beef Cattlemen's Short Course at Cornell University the week of January 21st.

Charles E. Bell, Jr., Chief of the Animal Industry Branch of the Federal Extension Service is listed on the program as well as top personnel of the Veterinary College. Fieldmen from the breed associations; West Woodard, expert herdsman from Wehle Hereford Farms; other breeders; and College of Agriculture personnel will complete the instruction staff.

Both purebred and commercial producers were considered when the program was prepared. Ladies, of course, will be welcome.

Enrollment for the course must be made by January 15. For further information contact your county agricultural agent or M. D. Lacy, Department of Animal Husbandry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

BEEF CATTLEMEN HONOR FORRESTEL

ATRIBUTE was paid at the annual Beef Cattle Feeders Sale held at Caledonia November 10 to Gene Forrestel of Medina, N. Y. in the presentation of a painting in recognition of his long and valued service to the livestock industry of the Empire State.

The joint gift of the New York State Hereford Breeders Association, the New York State Beef Cattlemen's Association, the New York Angus Breeders Association, the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative and the Orleans County Beef Committee; the painting is of the attractive Forrestel farmstead known to the hundreds of western New York cattlemen who have attended the annual barbecue held at the Forrestel farm over the past dozen years.

The citation conferred on Mr. Forrestel reads "the leadership you have given the livestock industry of New York State both in production as a breeder and feeder of cattle, and in marketing as one of the instigators of and since its inception, as the president of the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative; mark him a great benefactor of the industry."

"This painting is presented to you in recognition of the great service you have rendered the industry and as an expression of our esteem of you as a man and our affection for you as a friend."—Bill Stempfle



*It's
Barn
Time
Again!*

Five Ways TO GET THE BEST POSSIBLE HERD CONCEPTION DURING THE WINTER MONTHS:

1. Keep a heat expectancy list.
2. Watch for heat periods 18-24 days after the last normal period.
3. Check for heat symptoms by turning cows out each morning and evening.
4. Make sure cow is in standing heat before reporting her for service.
5. Follow recommended procedure in reporting cows for service.

Free!

To help you improve your herd conception, ask the NYABC technician in your area for a free Stable Breeding Chart and a Heat Expectancy Chart.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Circulation Department

10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HUFF HOMESTEAD DISPERSAL

Monday—Dec. 10, 1956—11:30 A.M.

Sale at the farm on Huff Rd., 1/2 mile north of Route 20 A, halfway between Honeoye and Hemlock, N. Y., 24 miles south of Rochester, N. Y., 8 miles south of Lima, N. Y.

100 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 100
(52 Cows—3 Service Age Sires—10 Bred Heifers)
(Balance open—Heifers & Calves)
T.B. Accredited—Calfhood Vaccinated—Bangs Certified
30 Day T.B. and Blood Test—Eligible for any State
The complete dispersal of one of New York's best
farmer breeder herds. A two time Progressive Breeder's
Award herd with a 1956 HIR average of 13915 M—
3.8%—523 F. Featuring in this sale our senior herd
Sire Shiawana Mutual Paul 9th SMP, with seven of
his daughters. Selling six daughters of Clove Valley
Supreme Satisfaction (VG-GM). Six cows from 604-
682 fat. Also our Junior herd Sire, Lyon Brook Wallie
Colonel from the 737 lb.-V.G. cow Hamaret Cannie
Prospector.
Sale in heated tent — Catalogs at ringside — Lunch
Available Mrs. J. M. Huff & Son, Owner
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HARRIS WILCOX, BERGEN, N. Y.
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ORANGES—Florida tree ripened,
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Say you saw it in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

POWER IS UP IN FORD TRACTORS

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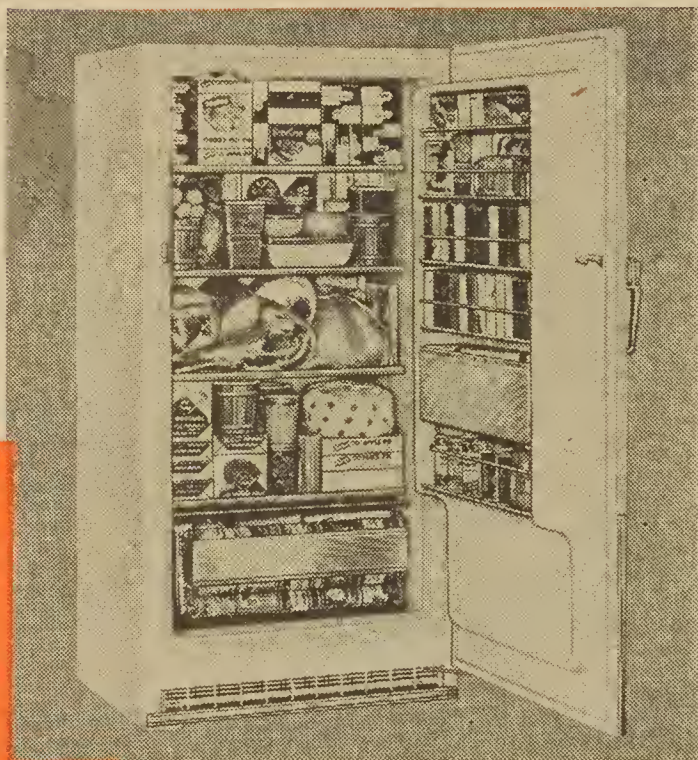
Yes, in 9 years Ford Tractor power has more than doubled. That's why new Ford Tractors are a powerful buy—yet easy on your pocketbook. Eleven models to choose from. See them... try them. Watch the work fly!

Mrs. Bernard Cukrovany

WINS CHOCOLATE



(Above) Winner No. 1, Mrs. Bernard Cukrovany of R.D. 2, Schaghticoke, N. Y., whose chocolate cake scored 99 and put her at the top of the class. At right is the General Electric upright freezer she won, awarded by General Electric Supply Company of Buffalo and the Gould Farmer Company of Syracuse. See story on this page for other prizes won by Mrs. Cukrovany.



peting for a stack of valuable prizes and the honor of being "best in the state."

The Cukrovany's live at Schaghticoke, N. Y., Route 2, and Mr. Cukrovany is custodian and bus driver for the Hoosick Valley Central School. Speaking of the General Electric freezer she won, Mrs. Cukrovany said: "We have been wanting a freezer for a long time, but couldn't afford it. It's going to be just wonderful to have one!" In addition to the freezer, Mrs. Cukrovany won a slew of other valuable prizes, listed below.

Two of the top five winners were on hand for the announcement of winners at State Grange the next morning. Winner No. 2, Mrs. Lloyd Ledgerwood, Penn Yan, N. Y., Route 4, came with her husband, a young dairy farmer, and their youngest son and she got a big round of applause when she went to the platform to be congratulated. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Associate Editor Hugh Cosline asked her if she would like to say a few words, and she responded emphatically:

"I'm terribly surprised to be the No. 2 winner . . . and I don't like it up here!" It was a vast hall, jammed with Grange delegates, and everyone applauded and laughed heartily. Mrs. Ledgerwood chose as her grand prize the G.L.F. Tuffy Garden Tractor.

Winner No. 3, Mrs. Pearl Armer, Amsterdam, N. Y., Route 2, arrived after the announcement of winners but in time for us to take a picture of her with her grand prize, the Speed Queen automatic electric dryer. Her husband was on hand too, and they told us that they had just bought an automatic washer and were delighted to have the dryer to go with it. The Armers have a 250-acre dairy farm, with 75 to 80 head of Holstein. Their son lives next door and is in business with his dad.

Winner No. 4, Mrs. Chester Brown, Clayton, N. Y., Route 1, was awarded the Monarch Electric Range as her grand prize, and Winner No. 5, Mrs. Lawrence Garvey, Winthrop, N. Y., Route 1, won the Caloric Gas Range.

Gorham Sterling Silver Salt and Pepper shakers were awarded to each of the top two

winners by International Salt Co., and the Quaker Oats Company gave \$15.00 to Winner No. 1 and \$5.00 to each of the next ten winners.

Each of the top 10 winners received all of the following prizes awarded by eight AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisers:

Two dozen 12-oz. jars of Grandma's unsulphured molasses and a 25-lb. sack of Sucrest Sugar from American Molasses Co.

A 4½ gallon vacuum-lined Shelton refrigerator basket containing two packages each of Walter Baker's unsweetened chocolate, semi-sweet chocolate chips, sweet chocolate, dot chocolate, cocoa, and instant chocolate flavored mix; also, a Dru Ware chocolate melter and two aluminum cup cake tins, from Walter Baker Division of General Foods Corporation.

A dozen Ball Half-Pint All-Purpose Jars from Ball Brothers Co.

A 25-lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour from Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange.

A 24-oz. can of Davis Baking Powder, and 1 can each of Cocomalt and SWEL chocolate and vanilla; also, recipe folder, cookbook and quick-mix charts from R. B. Davis Division of Penick & Ford.

A dozen quart Atlas special wide mouth arc mason jars from Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.

Six packages of Sterling 26-oz. round table salt from International Salt Co.

A 25-lb. bag of Robin Hood Flour from Robin Hood Flour Co.

Everyone of the 53 contestants in the finals received a \$3 entry prize from

State Grange, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST awarded \$100.00 to the top winners, distributed as follows:

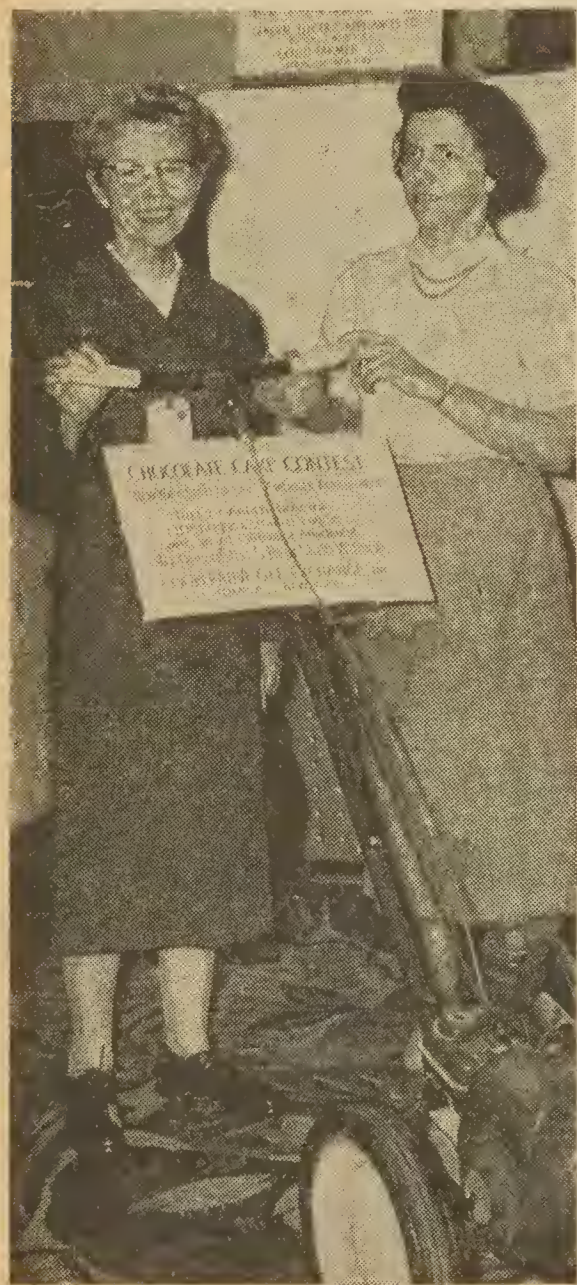
First prize, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$8; sixth, \$6; seventh, \$4; eighth, \$3; ninth, \$2; tenth, \$2; and winners No. 11 to 15, \$1.00 each.

All of the appliance and grocery prizes were exhibited at State Grange and drew hundreds of Grange viewers. The 15 winning cakes were exhibited also and it was hard to keep them from being nibbled away. They looked so good that everyone wanted a taste, just to see if they agreed with the judges. The No. 1 cake, everybody agreed, was perfectly delicious. We brought home the recipe and tested it in our American Agriculturist test kitchen, with the same delectable results. You'll find a copy of the recipe on page 23 of this issue.

Mrs. Cukrovany says she tried a lot of different chocolate cake recipes before settling on this one. "I always have good luck with this recipe," she told us. "It's our favorite." She also divulged the fact that she had made the cake once a week since the contest started last January.

The judges for the finals were three Buffalo home economists: Mrs. Katherine Fitch and Mrs. Mildred Wiersdorfer of the Erie County Extension Service and Miss Carol Wheeler of the Iroquois Gas Corporation. They agreed that it was a hard job with so many excellent cakes. Names of contestants were in sealed envelopes which were not opened until after all cakes were scored. The opening of the envelopes was the most exciting moment for all of us who were on hand for the finals, including the state directors of the contest, Mrs. Roy Shearman, the 1956 chairman of State Grange Service & Hospitality Committee, and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Home Editor Mabel Hebel; two other S.&H. Committee members, Mrs. Alice Eastman (next year's chairman) and Mrs. Eugene Daley; also I. W. Ingalls and Don East-

I FEEL as if I'd been hit by a bombshell," exclaimed Mrs. Bernard Cukrovany when we phoned her that she was the No. 1 winner of the big statewide AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-Grange Chocolate Cake Contest. We called her from the Hotel Statler in Buffalo where State Grange was holding its annual session and the cake contest finals at the same time. It was an exciting finish for the contest, with 53 beautiful chocolate cakes—all made by county winners!—com-



Home Editor Mabel Hebel, at left in picture, tries out for size the Tuffy Garden Tractor awarded by Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange to Winner No. 2 (at right), Mrs. Lloyd Ledgerwood, R. 4, Penn Yan, N. Y. When this picture was taken, Mrs. Ledgerwood was trying to keep an eye on her 3-year-old son, who was very busy exploring the big exhibit of prizes.

Winner No. 3, Mrs. Pearl Armer, R. 2, Amsterdam, N. Y. (at left in picture below) was happy to win as her grand prize the Speed Queen Automatic Electric Clothes Dryer to go with her recently purchased automatic washer. Company representative Bill Kuhlman was on hand to give her pointers on using the dryer.



By MABEL HEBEL, Home Editor

CAKE CONTEST

15 CAKE CONTEST WINNERS

1. Mrs. Bernard Cukrovany, R. 2, Schaghticoke, Bemis Heights Grange, Saratoga Co.
2. Mrs. Lloyd Ledgerwood, R. 4, Penn Yan, Benton Grange, Yates Co.
3. Mrs. Pearl Armer, R. 2, Amsterdam, Florida Grange, Montgomery Co.
4. Mrs. Chester Brown, R. 1, Clayton, Depauville Grange, Jefferson Co.
5. Mrs. Lawrence Garvey, R. 1, Winthrop, Winthrop Grange, St. Lawrence County.
6. Mrs. James D. Wilson, R. 1, Constable, Westville Grange, Franklin Co.
7. Mrs. Albert S. Mattison, Richland, Altmar Grange, Oswego Co.
8. Charles Edwards, R. 1, Gloversville, Mayfield Grange, Fulton Co.
9. Miss Florence C. Reed, Judge Road, Oakfield, Oakfield Grange, Genesee Co.
10. Mrs. Kermit Lockwood, R. 1, Truxton, Miller Grange, Cortland Co.
11. Mrs. Leona Willard, Groveland-Lakeville Road, Geneseo, Groveland Grange, Livingston Co.
12. Miss Hazel E. Haight, R. 1, So. New Berlin, Otsenango Grange, Chenango Co.
13. Mrs. Frank H. Corey, King Ferry, Cayuga Lake Grange, Cayuga Co.
14. Miss Madeleine Laramie, R. 2, Chazy, Chazy Grange, Clinton Co.
15. Mrs. Carl E. Jeerings, R. 1., Walworth, Macedon Grange, Wayne Co.



Taking a closer look at some of the many cake contest prizes that were exhibited at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo during the finals at State Grange annual session are two of the winners, Mrs. Armer (at left) and Mrs. Ledgerwood. Duplicate sets of all the grocery and canning jar prizes were awarded to each of the top ten winners.

mont; Allegany—Mrs. Thelma Gowdy, R. 2, Belmont; Broome — Mrs. Vera Throop, Sanitaria Springs; Cattaraugus — Mrs. Margaret Karl, R. 1, Allegany; Chautauqua — Mrs. Bertil Lundgren, R.2, Ashville; Chemung—Mrs. Wendell Learn, R. 2, Horseheads; Columbia — Mrs. Caryl R. Hindle, R. 1, West Ghent; Delaware—Mrs. Caryl Dibble, Bloomville; Dutchess — Mrs. Chas. Moore, Rhinebeck; Erie — Mrs. Franklin A. Herman, Eden; Essex — Mrs. Norma Soper, Willsboro; Greene—Mrs. Laura Hotaling, R. 1, West Cocksackie; Herkimer—Mrs. Ruth Carman, R.D., Poland; Lewis — Mrs. Cora Dale, Turin; Madison—Mrs. Frederick G. Moseley, R. 3, Cazenovia; Monroe — Mrs. Patsy Sorce, Spencerport; Niagara — Mrs. Lloyd E. Harrington, Sanborn.

Oneida—Mrs. George Gleasman, R. 1, Ava; Onondaga — Mrs. Alton Young, Jordan; Ontario — Mrs. Harry M. Wright, R. 3, Canandaigua; Orange-Rockland — Mrs. Clifford V. Tuthill, R. 2, Goshen; Orleans—Mrs. Ruth Kast, R. 1, Albion; Otsego — Mrs. Ronald Van Woert, R.D., Milford; Putnam-Westchester — Mrs. Horace Lockwood, Mahopac Falls; Rensselaer—Mrs. Clement Fainik, R.D., East Nassau; Schen-

ectady— Mrs. Chester M. Clarke, Ballston Lake; Schoharie—Mrs. Kenneth H. Bellinger, R.2, Sharon Springs; Schuyler—Mrs. Bertha Gaylord, R. 2, Beaver Dams; Seneca — Mrs. Grace Simons, R. 1, Romulus; Steuben—Mrs. Eldora Decker, R. 1, Hammondsport; Suffolk-Nassau — Mrs. Reuben J. Edwards, Westhampton Beach; Sullivan — Mrs. Ethel D. Clark, South Fallsburg; Tioga —Mrs. Nellie Gould, Spencer; Tompkins—Mrs. Helen Lungier, R.3, Ithaca; Ulster — Mrs. Ward K. Jansen, R. 3, Kingston; Warren — Mrs. Henry Chenier, R. 1, Lake George; Washington — Mrs. Stuart H. Ferguson, R. 1, Salem, and Wyoming — Mrs. Aileen Tuttle, Warsaw.

A big question heard on all sides at State Grange was "What's next year's contest going to be?" The answer is *homemade bread!* Full details will be printed in the January 5 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Why don't you start practicing now, so that you can bake a winning loaf for your Subordinate Grange contest? The prizes will be super again next year and you have just as good a chance of winning them as anyone else!

man of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, who made the arrangements for all the wonderful prizes awarded to winners by our advertisers.

Representatives of nearly all of the companies who awarded prizes were on hand the next morning. Newspaper reporters crowded around, adding to the excitement, and one large piece of the No. 1 winner's cake was carried away by Mrs. Miller of WBEN TV program, "Meet the Millers" to show on TV the next day. It was all very hectic and thrilling and I wish that every Grange

member who had taken part in the contest could have been on hand for the fun.

On this page is a list of the 15 winners. We want to give them our hearty congratulations . . . especially Brother Charles Edwards who entered for the fun of it and was right up there with the top winners—No. 8.

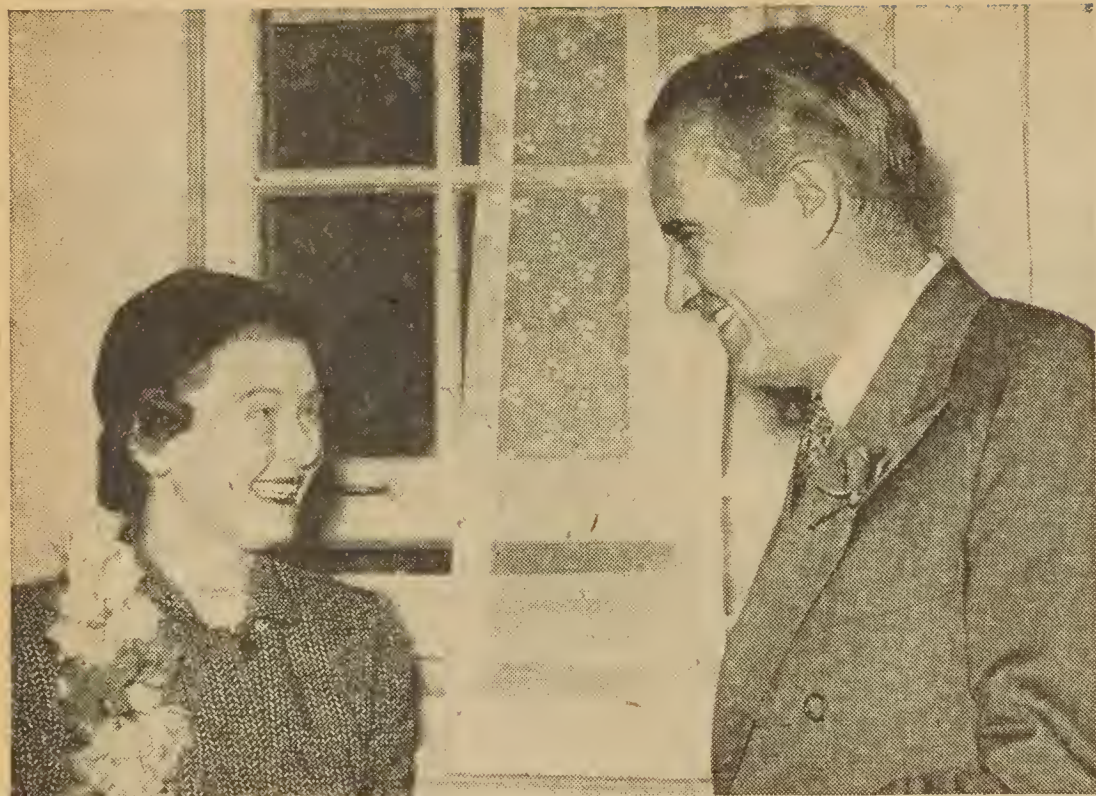
The 38 other county winners who competed in the finals and received a \$3.00 entry prize each from State Grange were: Albany County — Mrs. Donald M. Robinson, Star Route, Alta-



← To Winner No. 4 (above), Mrs. Chester Brown, R. 1, Clayton, N. Y., went the Monarch Electric Range, awarded by Monarch Range Co. At left in picture is company representative Max Sisler who hasn't missed a Grange baking contest finals in years!

Winner No. 5, Mrs. Lawrence Garvey, R. 1, Winthrop, N. Y. (at right) won this Caloric Gas Range with Roto-Ray Barbecueur, awarded by New York State LP Gas Association and the Caloric Appliance Corporation.





Syracuse woman wins honors in first cooking competition

Governor Harriman Congratulates Top Cook at New York State Fair

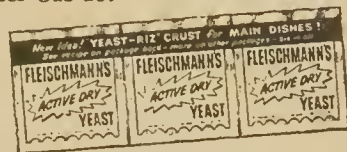
New York's Governor Harriman not only attended the State Fair last year, but while there he presented three cooking awards to Mrs. Herbert Borst, a top prize winner from Syracuse.

Mrs. Borst certainly did well in her first year of competition. However, Mrs. Borst thinks Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast is partly responsible for her cooking success. "It's so dependable," she says. "Gives me grand results and keeps for months right on my cupboard shelf."

Holiday time is here—so if you bake at home you'll be serving

yeast-raised specialties. And you'll find them easier to make with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast handy. It keeps for months—always ready to use. And serve Fleischmann's "Yeast-Riz" Main Dishes during the holidays, too—there's a recipe on every "Thrifty Three". Fleischmann's is always fast rising—easy to use. Get Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast—prize-winning cooks depend on it.

Get the New "Thrifty Three"



Another Fine Product of Standard Brands Inc.

WAKE UP RARIN' TO GO

Without Nagging Backache

Now! You can get the fast relief you need from nagging backache, headache and muscular aches and pains that often cause restless nights and miserable tired-out feelings. When these discomforts come on with over-exertion or stress and strain—you want relief—want it fast! Another disturbance may be mild bladder irritation following wrong food and drink—often setting up a restless uncomfortable feeling.

For quick relief get Doan's Pills. They work fast in 3 separate ways: 1. by speedy pain-relieving action to ease torment of nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 2. by their soothing effect on bladder irritation. 3. by their mild diuretic action tending to increase output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes.

Find out how quickly this 3-way medicine goes to work. Enjoy a good night's sleep and the same happy relief millions have for over 60 years. Ask for new, large size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

NEW FALL WOOLENS

FREE SWATCHES, of FALL'S smartest all wool, and part wool materials. Newest novelty weaves. Beautiful plaids. Rich solid colors. Amazingly low prices. Buy direct from MILL. Make coats, suits, dresses, skirts, sport shirts, children's wear, etc. at home.

SAVE DOLLARS.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
RENEWED.

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Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—
Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids. and to relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

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What's Your Hobby?

Her Husband's Hobby

MY HUSBAND collects wood specimens. In all he has over 200 samples from trees growing from New York to Florida. There are 158 which show the wood in its natural state with the bark on, and 52 that are finished to show the heart wood and grain and the finish the different woods will take.

You say, "How can one get pleasure out of such a hobby? All woods look alike to me." This is a wrong idea as woods differ. Some are noted for their weight and others for their buoyancy. Rafts have been made of Balsa, a very light wood and very tough. The Cypress is a wood noted for its water repellent qualities and is used for piling and in other places where the wood is exposed to water.

As each person has individual characteristics, so has each wood. Two oaks growing side by side do not grow at the same rate and so do not have the same width between the annual rings of the grain, and neither will they show the same radiating lines. Therefore, when these woods are sawed into lumber the grain will not match. It was this fact that helped to solve the Lindbergh kidnapping case. The ladder which was used to reach the bedroom of the baby was made of three different kinds of wood, Ponderosa, North Carolina Pine and Douglas Fir. Wood experts found that the rail on one side was made from a piece of wood taken from the attic of a man named Hauptman. Hauptman was arrested and convicted mainly on this evidence.

It is not easy to get specimens since one cannot just go into a forest or yard and cut without thought of what the owner will say. My husband has had to watch and wait for an opportune time for getting many of these samples. He would find where a certain tree grew and then when it was being trimmed or after a windstorm he would ask the owner for a piece. Sometimes he would have permission to trim the tree. My husband has made a case of Chestnut and Birch to hold his wood specimens. Since Chestnut lumber is so hard to get

these days because of the blight which struck the trees a few years ago, we are especially proud of it. The case is 32 inches wide, 74 inches high and about 7 inches deep.

The case is closed by means of a fastener, the hinge of which is made of a Pine gnarl cut in half which came from Pennsylvania. The hasp is made from Red Gum Wood from Virginia and the handle is part of a deer's horn while the plug to put through the staple is a spike from the horn of a deer.

This hobby is like many others, in that the more one studies it, the more interested one becomes in the subject. —Mrs. S. B. Merritt, Prattsburg, N. Y.

Growing Iris and Day Lilies

IT IS SAID that when a hobby becomes profit making, it ceases to be a hobby. Anyway, if people don't stop trying to buy day lily roots and iris rhizomes from me, the growing of day lilies and iris is going to cease being a hobby with me and become a source of income!

I have over two hundred varieties of day lilies; pink, orange, pale yellows, cinnamon yellow, bicolors, brown, bright and dark reds. Also, I have over two hundred different irises—in the most beautiful colors, from white to black sable through a range of golds, creams, pinks, blues, mustard, brown, and so on. I wouldn't take a million dollars for my irises or lilies, and am still adding to my collection.

I've given away many plants of both, and have seen others become enthusiastic over growing them. I've exchanged plants, too, and I like to do this, for it gives us both new specimens.

I'm planning to keep this strictly a hobby and my main one, but I may break down and start another. I like to star gaze and can recognize about all of the beautiful constellations. I collect unusual flower containers, salt and peppers, and I love odd candleholders. So I have other hobbies to center on if I'd like to.—Mrs. W. B. Jolly, Taylorsville, Ga.

Grandmother of 11 Wins Sewing Match



Mrs. Gale Foster

"I OUGHT to be a good sewer," said Mrs. Gale Foster, Baldwinsville, N. Y., R. 2. "I get lots of practice as I have 11 grandchildren to sew for!" Mrs. Foster made that remark the day she won the New York State Grange Sewing Contest,

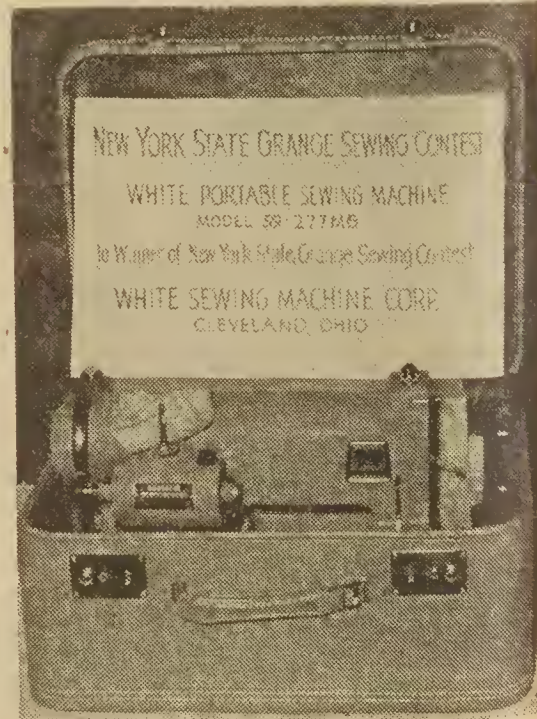
Adult Class, with a perfectly made cotton sundress and jacket to which the judges gave a score of 100. The material for the dress was a greyed powder-blue cotton chintz with a delicate all-over design of pastel colored butterflies.

As the No. 1 state winner, Mrs. Foster was honored for her achievement at State Grange Annual Session in Buffalo, N. Y., and she took home with her as her grand prize the handsome White Portable Sewing Machine pictured on this page. The machine was a gift of the White Sewing Machine Company, an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertiser.

Fifty-three Pomona Grange county winners took part in the sewing contest finals. Mrs. Foster, a member of Lysander Grange, represented Onondaga County and is now eligible to en-

ter the National Grange Sewing Contest.

In the Juvenile Class of the Grange Sewing Contest, the state winner was Miss Helen Pratt, Greenwich, N. Y. Her entry, a beautifully made cotton sun-back dress, was also scored 100 by the judges.



—Staff Photo

The portable White Sewing Machine that Mrs. Foster won.

Smart Casuals

4762. It's our new Printed Pattern — to make sewing a cinch for you! ONE YARD 54-in. fabric is all you need for each of these styles; short-sleeve blouse, jerkin, skirt. Misses' sizes 10 to 18. Each takes 1 yd. 54-in. in all given sizes. 35 cents.

4826. You'll love this casual with the jaunty stand-up collar and paneled skirt. Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42. Size 16 takes 4 1/4 yds. 35-in.; 3/4 yd. contrast. 35 cents.



4762
SIZES
10-18



4826
SIZES
12-20
30-42



4857
SIZES
14 1/2-24 1/2



9321
SIZES
14 1/2-24 1/2

9321. Popular step-in belovely by half-sizers. So new—the round yoke framing the gathered bosom! So slimming—the curved hip pockets! Half sizes 14 1/2 to 24 1/2. Size 16 1/2 takes 3 3/4 yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

4857. Jumper and blouse go everywhere—mix and match with the rest of your wardrobe! Pattern is perfectly proportioned for shorter, fuller figure—in half sizes 14 1/2 to 24 1/2. Size 16 1/2: Jumper, 3 yds. 39-in.; blouse, 2 yds. contrast. 35 cents.

TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for EACH pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

PRIZE WINNER'S RECIPE

THIS IS the chocolate cake recipe that was used by the winner of the New York State Grange-American Agriculturist Chocolate Cake Contest, Mrs. Bernard Cukrovany, R. D. 2, Schaghticoke, N. Y. Her cake was wonderful, and so was the one that AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST food specialist, Mrs. Alberta Shackelton, made in our test kitchen.

MRS. CUKROVANY'S CHOCOLATE CAKE

Measure into mixing bowl: 1 teaspoon salt
2 cups sifted cake flour 1 1/2 teaspoons baking soda
2 cups sugar 3 squares melted chocolate
1/2 cup shortening 3/4 cup milk

Blend by hand or mixer (medium speed) for 2 minutes.

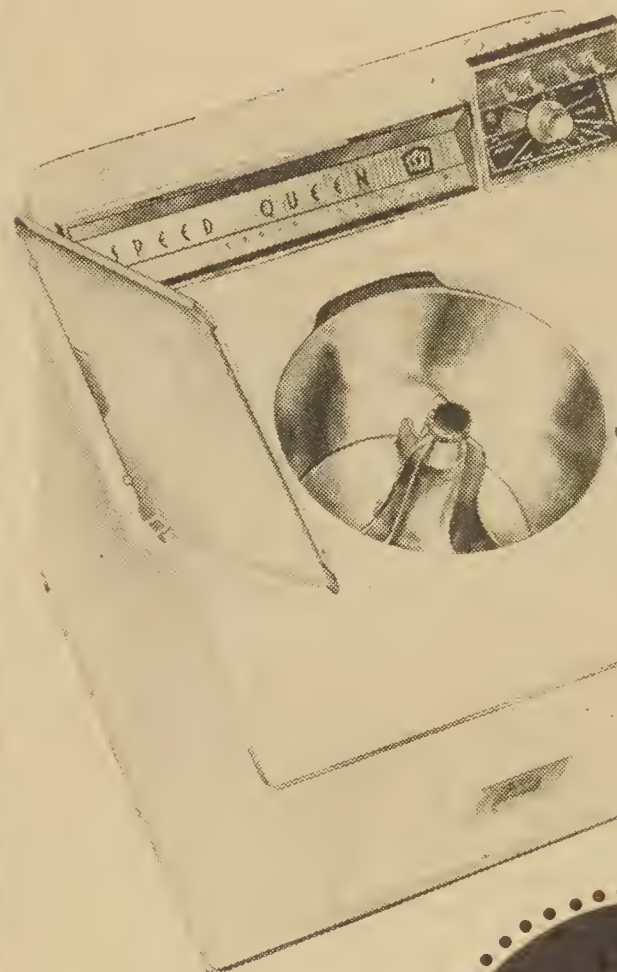
Stir in: 3/4 teaspoon baking powder.

Add: 1/2 cup milk, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

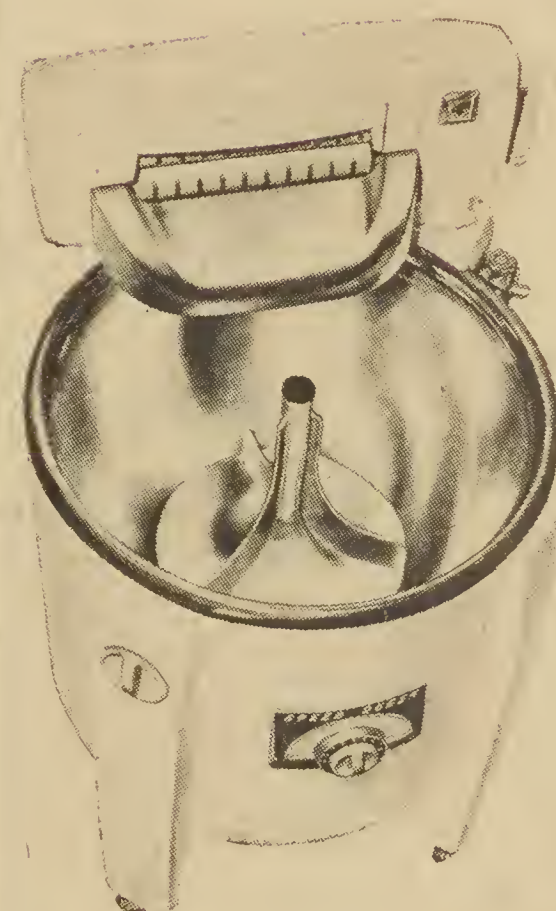
Blend by hand or mixer (medium speed) for 2 minutes. Pour into two greased and floured or paper-lined square or round 8" or 9" layer pans. Bake in moderate oven (350°) about 30 to 40 minutes.

When Mrs. Shackelton made the cake, she added the baking powder to the dry ingredients and sifted them into the mixing bowl, instead of adding baking powder separately. You may do it either way. Mrs. Cukrovany's cake does not dry out; it was just as tender and moist on the second day as the day it was made. Try it with frosting or whipped cream. It's good plain, too . . . just dusted with confectionery sugar.

LOOK YEARS AHEAD . . . and buy a *SPEED QUEEN*

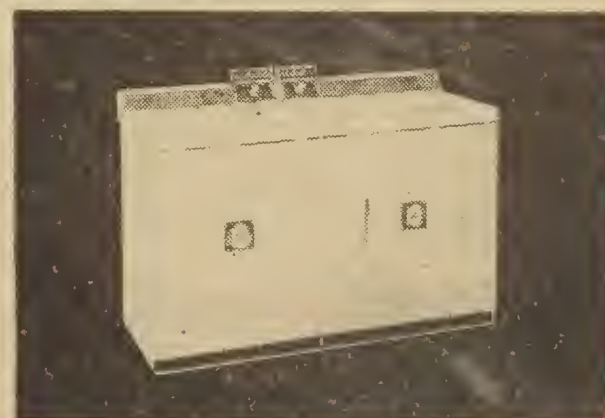


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**STAINLESS
STEEL TUB**
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Only Speed Queen gives you the many advantages of laundering your clothes in a mirror-smooth, bowl-shaped tub of rust-proof, corrosion-proof STAINLESS STEEL.

Here is unmatched durability — supreme washability — genuine economy. Whether you prefer an automatic or wringer type, see your Speed Queen dealer—or write to Speed Queen, a division of McGraw Electric Company, Ripon, Wis.





“Who Should Carry The Family Pocketbook?”

WE PULL TOGETHER

(First Prize)

YEARS AGO I read somewhere “A man who will entrust his wife with his good name, the upbringing of his children and his digestion, but not his money, shows what he values most.”

From observation, I believe that the average woman handles money more cannily than the average man, fears debt more, and looks farther ahead to the security needed in old age, whereas most men, while better at figuring ways and means to increase earnings, tend to think they are going to have maximum earning power forever, and thus give little thought to life insurance, reduction of debts, etc.

The ideal setup, therefore, would be a partnership where each of a married couple played his and her separate part in handling the money, he the investments, building up of assets, and she, the attending to the lay-asides for the future, any small savings accounts she can muster, etc. But actually on most farms a man is so busy that the whole business is dumped into the farm wife's lap, and there it should rest unless a woman proves herself incompetent. (I've known some who were.)

On our farm my husband takes the monthly milk check to the bank to deposit in total. Before he has gone the two miles to get to the bank, I've sat

down and checked it all out for two men's salaries, gas and oil, electricity, D.H.I.A. fees, artificial breeding fees, telephone bill, whichever of many insurance premiums is due that month, monthly payment on long-term debt, and feed bill—and there are always many left unpaid.

All our major expenditures are regulated entirely by that major deposit of the milk check which serves not only as accounting system but also as a deterrent to any inclination to reckless expenditure. I've often wondered what a second wife, unused to farm bills and the way they have of appearing unexpectedly, would do with her first milk check which looks so big compared to a monthly “wage”—until those bills are subtracted from it, and then where is the “wage?”

My husband and I both feel also that charge accounts wisely used are good business not only for establishing a good credit rating but also to enable one to take advantage of good buys without having to carry cash or even have any at the moment. This takes care of our household and clothing needs as well as giving a yearly record of the cost. Too often, with cash in hand, it's a pair of hosiery here, a shirt or two there, and then later, “Where'd the money go?”

So with this system, who needs to

carry a pocketbook? When my husband has one with any money in it, I have no more hesitation about asking him, “Have you enough for me to get a permanent this month?” than he would to ask me, “How are we coming out? Can we trade tractors this year?” We try to pull together and very seldom upset the traces by either one pulling off course. Anything else to a woman who once earned and handled her own money would not be marriage, but purely servitude.—*Mrs. F.H.S., N.Y.*

WHOSE ACCOUNT IS “OURS”?

(Second Prize)

YOUR QUESTION about who should carry the family pocketbook sounded so interesting that I decided I would stop my daily chores and answer it. Nothing in the world receives more daily conversation than the family pocketbook, nor do I know of anything that will lead to an argument quicker. I find a woman to be a very sensitive individual; she does not like to have her accounting system questioned—even though the “lesser sex” has a perfect right to inquire about the outlet channels of his own money (or—before we get into an argument—of OUR money.)

OUR money has always been a little confusing to me because “our” is a possessive pronoun denoting joint ownership, and after all we are talking about the money earned by and paid to ME.

Fortunately, my wife and I have two accounts: one a farm account, and the other a personal account which we call OUR account—composed of MY money and spent by my wife. After 15 years of experience, I know better than to inquire about OUR account. The only time I dare question her accounting is when I receive a bank notice of overdraft—and then I don't know whether to tell her that OUR account is overdrawn, or MY account is overdrawn, or HER account is overdrawn.

I have finally concluded it is best automatically to endorse MY check and let her place it in OUR account for HER use without further questioning—and for me to keep the farm account in my name for my use. This way neither one has to worry about carrying a pocketbook, because farm prices do not justify carrying one, and my wife has found a checkbook is an excellent place to trace an overdrawn bank account (so the only time she needs a pocketbook is to carry MY check to the bank to put in OUR account for HER use)—and I am perfectly willing to cooperate with her and let her carry the family pocketbook to the bank in which is MY check to be deposited in OUR account for HER use. —*S.C.N., N.Y.*

SOME HUSBANDS ARE SELFISH

IHAVE LIVED most of my sixty years on a farm and I think farming should be a partnership. But if the woman has to keep the books, she should pay the bills. Few men will keep their farm books accurately. Then when it is time to make out the income tax, the whole family has a job.

Some of the younger women around here work in a shoe shop or mill, but

I feel that they should stay home and care for their small children. Yet if their husbands do not give them money for groceries and clothing, what can they do?

Some husbands are so selfish that their wives have to resort to all kinds of schemes to get money for necessities, to say nothing of an ice cream soda or a visit to the beauty parlor. Of course, some women can't be trusted to spend wisely.

I think money matters should be discussed between farmer and wife. Nowadays, on a farm, wives not only have the housework but are expected to help outdoors. When a girl gives up a good paying job to get married and then has no money and works harder than before, you can't expect her to be contented and happy.—*Mrs. A.D.W., M.*

GOES INTO “ONE POT”

WHO SHOULD handle the family pocketbook? I think that both the husband and wife should. I have some chickens which I take care of and my husband has a sideline which I am able to help him with. All money taken in is put into one pot, so to speak.

We always talk over any new purchases which will involve a considerable amount of money. By doing this, we avoid spending money on the spur of the moment. Quite often, after a little thought, we come to the conclusion that we don't really need the article.—*Mrs. J.M., N.Y.*

A MAN WOULD BE FOOLISH

AFARMER must get about a lot and shouldn't add to his already top-heavy load by handling the money, but there can be no fast rule. Many of my farmer friends handle the money end of the business mostly because their better halves are too busy with a million other chores. However, even before we settled in the country, my wife and I agreed that she should handle the money . . . for several pertinent reasons; and very good ones, too.

The most pertinent of these, and one we both feel every keeper of the purse should have, is THRIFT. Like all creatures of her species, my wife is sorely tempted by bargain sales and such, but usually she resists them, unless there is something the family sorely needs. Just as important (though probably not as virtuous) is the great satisfaction she gets from the mere possession of money. To me this is a mercenary trait, but the main thing is that our budget remains balanced, despite some pretty lean years.

We figure it this way: sentiment should have little or no place in business, and as I am quite unpredictable on that score, she gets a free hand with our money. Even if I could hold on to part of our annual income, what with the innumerable details of the farm business, I'd no doubt make more than my share of wrong decisions in spending it.

Periodically I go over the books, but as to the money itself, I rarely carry around enough with me more than enough to pay for current incidentals. An experience many years ago while plowing taught me to leave the real money and important papers at home. Although I did find my billfold many

For the Season of Seasons

Give A Book

And what would fit better into the Christmas gift picture than a beautifully bound, colorful copy of “Walking The Broad Highway?”

It's a small edition, so don't put off ordering.

The author is our own Ed Eastman, this time with a fascinating “true” tale that is a flashback to other days and scenes that many of you remember well.

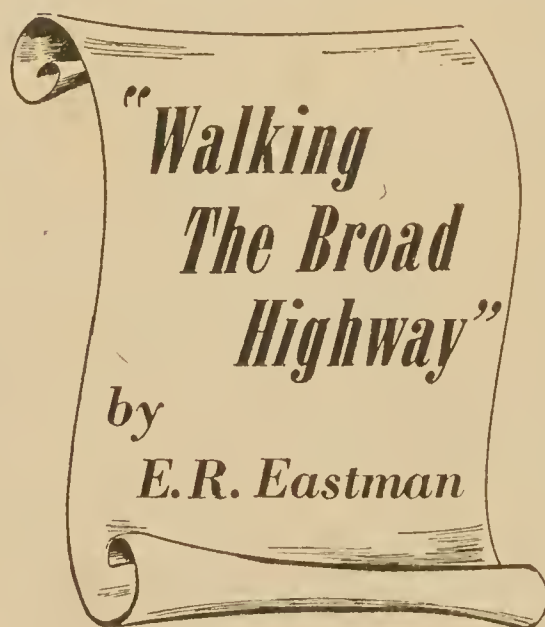
Mr. Eastman interprets sympathetically some of the problems of this period when times were simpler, but great events were underway.

A VIVID VERBAL PICTURE OF MEN AND EVENTS

\$3.00 per copy

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No gift could better express your good wishes to family and friends.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
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Send me, postpaid, — copies of WALKING THE BROAD HIGHWAY, at \$3.00 per copy. I enclose \$—.

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Use separate sheet of paper if books are to go to different addresses.

months later, what was left of it, the lesson remained with me.

As I mentioned before, there is no fast rule as to who should handle the money. Circumstances vary and no two families think alike. However, given a good thrifty wife with the acumen for saving that mine has, a man would be downright foolish, or the possessor of an enormous ego, not to let the purse-strings be in charge of his wife.—S.M.K., N.Y.

HE SELDOM HAS A NICKEL

IN OUR family, my husband comes to me for a dollar for a haircut! Are we unique, I wonder? Here's how we got into such a situation.

When our milk check comes, it goes into the bank—and out again as fast as I can write checks. You all know how that goes. We withhold a certain sum each month for personal expenses, and it is my job to make it stretch. With four small children, it really has to stretch, especially the months they need new shoes or winter outfits.

I try to hold our personal expenses down. I do all my own sewing, baking, etc. And as I am the family shopper, that makes me the one who holds the strings of the pocketbook and my poor husband seldom has a nickel in his pocket. [Note: This letter has been censored by my husband.]—Mrs. A.L., N.Y.

WIFE LEFT

AS A rule, women want more than men and are apt to spend more than they should, although I have seen men spend beyond their means too. My wife does not live with me because I did not let her handle the money. She believed that if I bought a tractor, I should give her an equal amount to spend. I was always generous with her when I had the money, but some women want the earth and a fence around it. Answering your question in a few words: I think the money should be handled by the one with the best business head who can spend it so as to keep out of debt. —H. S., Vt.

THEY HAVE A SYSTEM

WE HAVE figured out the yearly amount we spend for insurance, church, and other fixed expenses, and we divide the total by twelve. As soon as my husband is paid on the first of the month, I put away the necessary amount. The rest goes either into our checking account to pay bills or into our "cash box" at home for both of us to use. This works well for us.—Mrs. N.L.W., N.Y.

WOULD YOU RELIVE YOUR LIFE?

SOME YEARS ago the then Governor of New York State, Herbert H. Lehman, said in a commencement address:

"I would rather be young like you, with all of your lives ahead of you, than be my age and the Governor of this Empire State."

How few young people there are who realize that their greatest asset is their youth. How would you like to be 16 again? How differently would you live your life, knowing what you know now, if the clock and the calendar could be turned back to make you 16 again? Would you like to start over again?

For the best letter on this subject we will pay \$5, with \$1 for each other letter that we can find room to publish. Letters should not be long, and should be in this office not later than December 15. Address them to American Agriculturist, Department CC, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.



TOM*

JERRY*

LUCKY DUCKY*

DROOPY*

TUFFY*

BARNEY BEAR*

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M-G-M CARTOON OATMEAL COOKIES
(Makes 2 dozen cookies)

2½ cups sifted enriched flour	2 eggs
½ cup granulated sugar	1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon salt	¾ cup shortening
¼ teaspoon soda	2 cups Mother's Oats (quick or old fashioned, uncooked)
¾ cup brown sugar	

Sift together flour, granulated sugar, salt and soda into bowl. Add brown sugar, eggs and vanilla, mixing well. Cut in shortening until mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Add oats. Work with fingers until dough just holds together.

Sprinkle board or canvas lightly with confectioners' sugar. Roll dough to slightly less than ¼-inch thickness; cut with M-G-M Cartoon Cookie Cutters which have been dipped in confectioners' sugar. Place on lightly greased cookie sheets. Bake in moderate oven (350°F) 10 to 12 minutes. Cool and decorate as illustrated. (Delicious cookies in other shapes may be made from this recipe, using any cutter available.)

High-protein Mother's Oats gives nut-like flavor, extra nourishment to fancy party cookies

Now you can serve fancy cookies that taste as good as they look. Above is a brand new recipe for rolled oatmeal cookies easy to cut in any shape. This recipe gives you the tasty, nut-like flavor — and all the wonderful nourishment — of high-protein Mother's Oats.

For party desserts and favors that are really different, Mother's Oats offers specially designed cookie cutters in the shape of six famous M-G-M cartoon characters. These cutters make it fun for the whole family to join in cutting out party cookies. See special offer below.



WATCH "SGT. PRESTON OF THE YUKON" ON CBS-TV

SPECIAL OFFER:
M-G-M CARTOON COOKIE CUTTERS
SET OF 6 ONLY 25¢
and 1 Blue Star from a package of Mother's Oats



These unique cutters provide unusual detail, come with complete instructions for frosting each M-G-M Cartoon Cookie in attractive colors. Use handy order blank at right.

SEE M-G-M CARTOONS AT YOUR FAVORITE THEATER

SEND ORDER BLANK TODAY!

M-G-M CARTOON OATMEAL COOKIE CUTTERS
Box 5906, Chicago 54, Ill.

I enclose _____ in cash (no stamps, please) and _____ Blue Star(s) from package(s) of Mother's Oats for _____ set(s) of 6 M-G-M Cartoon Cookie Cutters. (1 Blue Star for each set.)

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(PLEASE PRINT)

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Offer good only in U. S. and while supply lasts.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By TOM MILLIMAN

AT Hayfields

Milepost 372, N. Y. Thruway

NITROGEN FOR CORN

IT IS NOT every day that a fellow can learn something new in farming without paying a real dollar price in one way or another. What little I've learned has generally come the hard way, with a high charge for tuition. It is with great pleasure therefore that I report learning a lesson without a direct price tag on it.

The lesson has to do with fertilizing and growing corn.

Part I. Standard fertilizer recommendations are good enough to provide a nice yield of corn in a season of nearly perfect rainfall, when the corn is grown after turning under a light legume sod without added chemical nitrogen to break down the sod. Treatment consisted of 350 lbs. 10-10-10 fertilizer applied with planter alongside the row, and was followed at third and final cultivation by a side-dressing of 40 or 45 lbs. of actual nitrogen.

The field was sprayed for weed control before corn came up. Except for one use of the weeder, that was the whole treatment.

Spinky and I had 108 bu. of Cornell M4 hybrid corn on a 15% moisture, shelled grain basis on each of the 15 acres in this field. Apparently and luckily, the treatment provided this year was about right, following 6 years of systematic rotation, 2 limings and decent but cautious fertilization.

During the 1956 growing season on this corn field there was no sign of nitrogen hunger at any time.

Doing It Wrong

Part II of the lesson has to do with another field of corn following the plow down of an enormously heavy 4 year old manured sod of alfalfa, ladino and smooth brome grass. On the basis of past performance and the rainfall of 1956, this field should have yielded 30 to 40 bu. more corn to the acre. At 117½ bu., the increase was only 9 bu. more instead of 30 or 40. Why?

We think the primary reason was lack of enough nitrogen to break down the sod in time to feed the crop properly. We plowed down 125 lbs. ammonium nitrate to the acre. It should have been 200 lbs. We applied 300 lbs. 10-10-10 at planting time. It should have been 400 lbs.

Due to reliance upon the great store of undigested plant food in the manured sod and my belief that it would become available in time to greatly increase the crop in 1956, we applied no nitrogen as a sidedressing at final cultivation. We should have applied 60 lbs. of actual nitrogen at this time, in contrast to 40 lbs. on the other field.

For not less than 60 days of the season the growing M4 corn on the heavy sod field showed nitrogen deficiency, while during the same period the other field showed none.

So the crop was made, and a good one too, in fact the largest we ever had, in spite of unintelligent fertilizing where more nitrogen was a visible need. For \$10 more to the acre on this 16 acre field of high organic soil, built up for 30 years, I'm confident we could have had in exchange a 30 bu. higher yield.

As it is, there's a lot of plant food left in the incompletely decomposed sod, and a nice cover crop of ryegrass. We'll apply manure this winter and grow corn here again in 1957. Meanwhile through November when weather

permitted the milking cows have had useful daytime grazing on the ryegrass, the stalks and fallen ears.

A General Condition

All over the Northeast, signs of nitrogen deficiency in 1956 could be observed in corn fields, even from the road, and sometimes lack of phosphorous showed up and potash starvation too. But it's no crime to underfeed a crop. Instead it is merely an opportunity overlooked. With a usually reliable annual crop like corn, fertilizer returns its cost threefold or more in a matter of months. Not so with oats.

As to the yields of 117 and 108 bu., Spinky and I are confident that the experts, called in to determine results, acted conservatively as judged by the overflowing permanent and temporary cribs. Another advantage to Cornell M4 is that it doesn't settle down in the crib nearly as much as longer season, higher moisture hybrids.

Cornell M4 stands up well in the field, yields reliably and generously on a dry basis, and is somewhat reluctant to part with the inner husk next to the kernels. For home feeding, this is no disadvantage. Within its maturity zone (see college charts), M4 is a Northeastern hybrid of dependability for good yields, although it is not ideal.

We like Pennsylvania and Ohio experiment station hybrids for silage, such as Ohio K62 and Pennsylvania 602A. At our location 18 miles from Lake Ontario, we can grow long season Connecticut 870 and find it will mature for silage when planted by May 22nd.

BARTLETT'S CONTRIBUTION

DR. JOHN W. (Jack) Bartlett has worked under two wise men, each of whom in turn backed him in the belief that, since milk with low butter content is also low in solids not fat, a strain of 4% Holsteins should be developed. The first of these was the late Jacob Lipman, a profound scientist, then director of the N. J. Agr. Experiment Station, and the second is Dr. Wm. H. Martin, the present director, a man of deep understanding of farmers' needs, a great leader and go ahead fellow.

So Jack Bartlett accumulated a Holstein herd 25 years ago and has since added only two cows from outside. The original herd averaged 3.6% and produced 9600 lbs. milk. After a quarter century, the present and greatly enlarged herd averages a full 4% in test, over 12,000 lbs. of milk and over 500 lbs. of fat, including first calf heifers, damaged cows and a great many cows on nutritional experiments of one kind or another. The figures are for actual production rather than mature equivalent, and are for twice a day milking and 305 days.

How was it done? Well, there are 4 routes to success in cattle breeding—inbreeding—line breeding—outcrossing within the breed—and crossing breeds. Jack Bartlett chose inbreeding and line breeding. In my opinion inbreeding is the most hazardous of the lot. It must be done with the exercise of real art, or the "feel" of mating to correct weaknesses and provide strengths in successive generations. It rises above the realm of science.

Without great skill, inbreeding produces a great many culls. Jack Bartlett had few culls, either among the cattle or among the young men he



A 4% HOLSTEIN HERD

At Dairy Research Farm of Rutgers University, Beemerville, Sussex County, N. J. On the right is Dr. K. O. Pfau, geneticist, explaining the breeding and performance of an inbred cow with a 20,000 lb. record of 4% milk on twice a day, 365 days. Man wearing hat and light coat is Dr. J. W. Bartlett, head, dept. of dairy industry, Rutgers, who has guided this remarkable development of a high producing 4% Holstein herd from its start 25 years ago. The white flanked cow traces 26 times to the foundation bull, Ormsby Sensation 45th. Small figure in center wearing boots, long coat and no hair is yours truly.

gathered to work on this inspiring project of dairy breeding and grassland management.

The Foundation Male

After diligent search Dr. Bartlett found a bull—Ormsby Sensation 45th. With 45th as the key, a bull with almost no transmissible faults or weaknesses, inbreeding and then line breeding proceeded, generation after generation. The support of farmers was sought, and bulls were leased into D.H.I.A. herds in New Jersey and even in Pennsylvania. Production of milk rose in the herds of cooperating farmers and butterfat percentage came up sharply.

The herd is now famous for the seed stock it has furnished, and in 1956 Ormsby Sensation 45th bulls are being used in artificial breeding studs located in 14 states of U.S.A. and Canada. An interesting angle, especially to me as a crossbreeder, is the finding that the highly inbred 45th bulls are outstandingly prepotent when bred to unrelated cows in farmers' herds.

In scientific terms, this is called heterosis, or hybrid vigor. It is genuine, and can be counted on when meritorious but unrelated animals are mated within a breed or between breeds. And the gain is easily held in succeeding generations.

Students of animal breeding history find that nearly all improvement, even to the founding of new breeds, has been made by private individuals on their own and neighboring farms. It was true in the British Isles and on the continent of Europe. It holds true in U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico. It is individuals who have developed the "art" of mating along with the science of it.

Real pleasure is therefore found in writing up one of the first examples of great breeding progress in publicly owned institutions, under the hand of Jack Bartlett and his assistants. Another example is Beltsville, the federal animal breeding station, which I believe has confined its operation more to science, or the slide rule, and less to the "art." Someday I may write up my favorite views on Beltsville cross-breeding work.

DOANE ON BREEDING

SINCE writing a month ago on "Get 'Em Bred" I saw the following in Doane Agricultural Digest, a \$12.50 a year publication in which thousands

of men place great confidence, and obtained permission to quote—

"Failure to settle cows within four months after calving is costing dairymen a lot of money. Records show that a cow produces one pound of fat less for each day she remains open beyond 120 days following calving. The effect is on her lifetime production. You'll lose \$40 or more a month for each month a cow goes beyond the 120-day point without settling.

"We recently talked to a Digest client who told us of his problems along this line. For a recent testing year, he had 9 cows that went over 15 months between calvings. These 9 cows all had several years of records. The client took the average of these records to see what he could expect these cows to produce under normal conditions. The total was 90,839 pounds. The actual production of these animals was only 75,768 pounds, a difference of 15,071. He attributes this loss of production to the failure to get his cows settled at the proper time. In dollars and cents, it meant about \$750 to him."

SCREENINGS

One of the devices adding strength to the Northeastern beef business is the feeder sales at which anyone can bid on a graded lot of calves of nearly uniform condition and weight. Thus a uniform lot of several animals can be bought from as many consignors in one bid. At Caledonia 500 feeder cattle were sold in 3 hours on Nov. 10, at an average of \$21.65 cwt. Farmers were the consignors and other farmers were the buyers. Hats off to N. Y. State Beef Breeders and Feeders Improvement Project!

* * *

Quinces! It has been 25 years or more since the tangy flavor of quince sauce or jelly was had. Even the memory had faded. All is now restored, thanks to the thoughtfulness of Harry L. Brown and family of Waterport, Orleans County, N. Y. The Browns sent quinces, and apples too. No chance for jelly at all, for by the time I quit calling for sauce the quinces were gone.

For 125 years the Browns have been growing good fruit on Lake Ontario's shore, and for 40 years steadily enlarging their acreage while the general fruit growing trend has been downward.

SERVICE BUREAU

MORE—NOT LESS

"I got my check from the Insurance Company and they didn't pay enough for the time I was laid up so my husband dropped my insurance and also his. It's so bad they don't do what is right by people."

Any company writing sickness and accident insurance writes different policies with different amounts of coverage and, of course, there are many companies dealing in this type of insurance. The company our subscriber mentioned is licensed by the State Insurance Department in the state where she lives and is thoroughly reliable. Therefore, we assume that settlement was made in accordance with the terms of the policy.

We mention this not to find fault with our subscriber. In America it is anyone's privilege to avoid carrying insurance or to carry as much or as little as they wish. It does seem, however, that the reason given is not a good one for dropping insurance entirely. A more logical view would be to take out more insurance so that, in the event of sickness or accident, sufficient indemnity could be received to meet expenses including time lost.

— A. A. —

ODD SIZED FEET

You may remember that recently we published a letter requesting information about an exchange club for shoes for people who have to have a different size shoe for each foot.

We have had several suggestions from our readers. One man tells us that some shoe stores can order odd sized shoes in the small sizes.

We have also been advised by Mrs. V. G. Beagle, president of the Western New York Auxiliary of the Shut-In Society, Buffalo, New York, that they operate a shoe exchange which was started as a result of many requests. The Auxiliary of the Shut-In Society, being an organization of handicapped persons, seemed a proper group to start such an exchange.

Anyone who is interested may contact Mrs. Frances Anderson, 185 Henderson Avenue, Tonawanda, New York, and tell her your needs. At present this project has several pairs of shoes on hand and many single shoes for other foot. Of course, they also have many requests which they fill as shoes are donated. At present there is no charge for the service and they would prefer not to have one. However, they say it may grow beyond the contributions they now receive and in that case, may be necessary at some future time to charge a small fee.

NO VALUE

"Recently I answered an ad for a way to earn extra money here at home. I am enclosing the folder which I received in reply. Can you tell me if this is a good company to do business with? I will wait to hear from you before I make any decision."

Although we have mentioned several times that we do not recommend home-work companies, we are printing this letter to call attention to one of the paragraphs in the application form which our subscriber sent us.

The guarantee reads as follows: "And I hereby give you my personal and unqualified guarantee, that if for any reason we cannot accept your application your full \$3.00 will be refunded."

We are unable to determine who is giving this personal guarantee because there is no name signed here or elsewhere on the application form. They say that "if they cannot accept the application the money will be refunded," but we would certainly doubt that there would ever be a reason why they could not accept an application and \$3.00.

In other words, the guarantee sounds important but has absolutely no value.

— A. A. —

ADDRESSES WANTED

Does anyone know the whereabouts of:

Or the given name of a Mr. Wheeler who lived in or around Canastota, New York in 1906 and later moved out of the state?

* * *

Carl Churchill, whose last known address was Peekskill, N. Y.? His aunt and his brother are anxious to locate him.

* * *

Shirley Pyer, whose maiden name was McClellan? She may be in New England.

* * *

Gus Tice, originally of Ogdensburg, N. J.? He married Ophelia Card around 1886 and had two children, Eva and George Amos. He was last seen in Colesville, New Jersey.

* * *

Ruth Scheff, who married Lee Chase of Glens Falls, and when last heard from was in Buffalo with her husband and four children? Her mother who is in poor health and her father who is in the hospital would very much like to see her again.

* * *

Mrs. Lois Clark Hovey, whose last known address was Rochester, N. Y.? It is possible that she is, or was, a house mother at a college in that vicinity.

REWARD CHECK GOES TO ORANGE CO., N. Y.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.

No 29080

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213

October 11 1956

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

\$ 25.00

Mr. Irving Lipsky
R. D. 2
Montgomery, New York

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

E. R. Eastman

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, NEW YORK

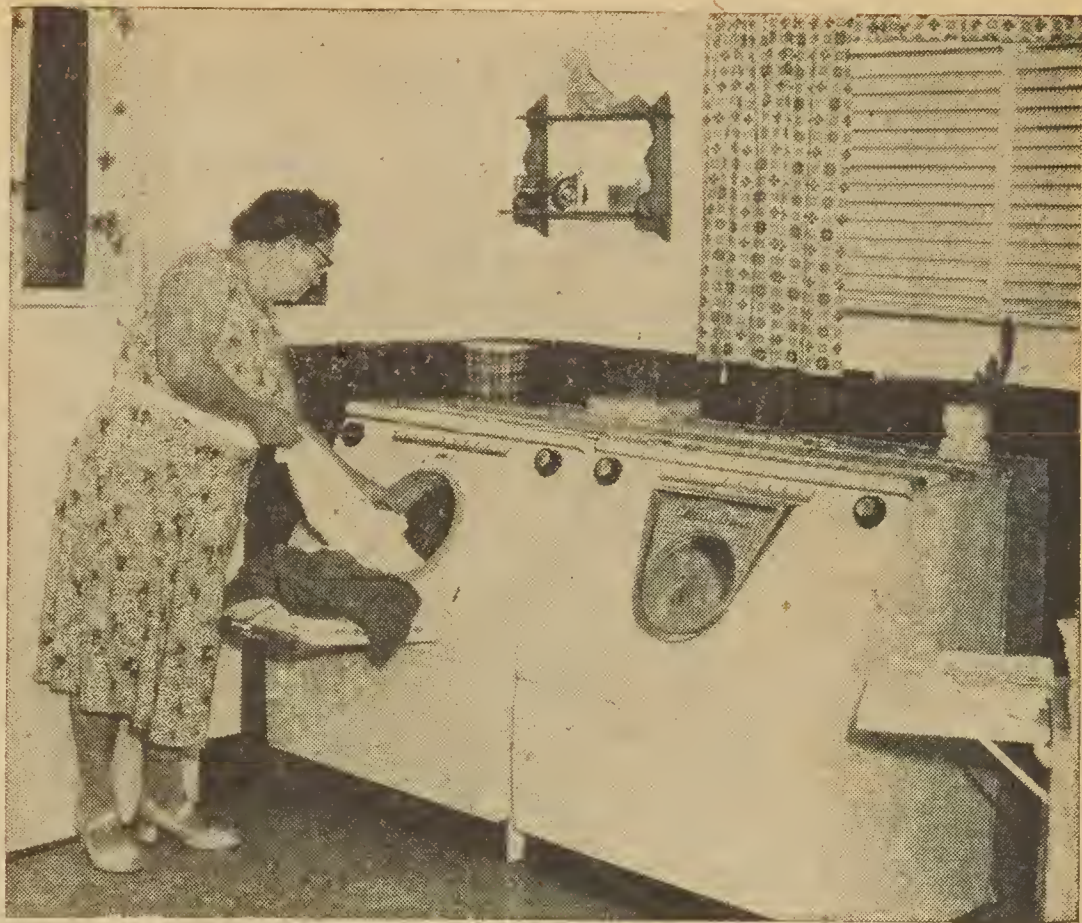
PRESIDENT
PROVINCIAL
MONT-TRENT

A FEW WEEKS ago Irving Lipsky of R. D. 2, Montgomery, New York paid off a hired man who had worked for him for several days. The man, Simon Mitchell, left at once, but a few days later the Lipskys discovered that several things were missing, among them a .22 rifle. They reported the loss and the description of the man to the State Troopers, who picked him up about two weeks later. Mitchell admit-

ted to the Trooper that he returned to the farm the same night and took the things.

He was brought before the judge in Maybrook, New York where he pleaded guilty and he is now serving 30 days in the Goshen jail.

We are pleased to send our \$25.00 Service Bureau Reward check to Mr. Lipsky, along with our congratulations for the part he played in Mitchell's arrest.



every farm woman should have an Electric Clothes Dryer

TODAY'S FARM homemaker knows how automatic electric equipment takes over the hard monotonous jobs all around the farmstead, and how much time and energy it saves for other jobs. Consequently, she's on the lookout for equipment to do the same job in her home.

Homemakers everywhere enjoy the convenience and time-saving of an electric clothes dryer, but nowhere does the electric clothes dryer save as much time, work and money as on the farm. Farm homemakers usually have large washes with endless heavy, dirty work clothes to get clean and dry in spite of rain or freezing weather. To do her laundry quicker and better, every farm woman needs an electric clothes dryer.

Yes, in the laundry, as on the rest of the farm, electricity does more jobs better and at lower cost. Compare an electric clothes dryer with any other kind—for first cost, installation and operation. You'll see why three out of four dryers sold are electric—the choice of thrifty farm women who know ...

It pays to go ALL-ELECTRIC

Live Better, Farm Better..Electrically

NEW YORK STATE  ELECTRIC & GAS

Action Engineered

FOR COMPLETE
2-PLOW
TRACTOR
FARMING



POWER CHORING

Hydraulic system powers quick-mounted front-end loader, farm crane, easy-angled reversible scraper or fork-lift carrier.

CA engine power does every job from field to feedlot

Think of *all* your tractor jobs—and you'll choose the two-plov CA. It's long on work . . . lean on costs . . . designed, built and matched with mounted tools for profitable farming—for years to come!

Toughness! Long engine life! Economy! Convenience! Versatility! Implements! Measure its value *every* way. Then ask your Allis-Chalmers dealer to show you how the CA can start working for you . . . right now . . . on winter chores.

FITS ROW CROPS

Power-Shift rear wheels are moved in or out by engine power to fit row spacings. Offset final drive design gives 22½ inches of crop clearance under the rear axle.

QUICK JOB CHANGE

SNAP-COUPLER hitch lets you change minute-quick from one rear-mounted implement to another—or to drawbar jobs.

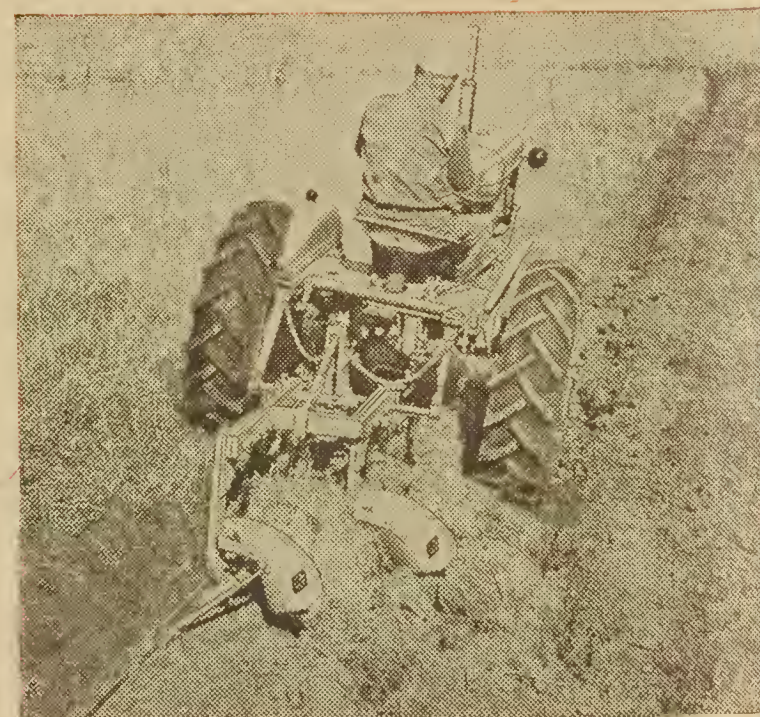
TRACTION BOOSTER and SNAP-COUPLER are Allis-Chalmers trademarks.

EARTH-GRIP POWER

With rear-mounted implements, the TRACTION BOOSTER system automatically shifts hundreds of pounds to the tractor's rear wheels as needed to keep you moving in stubborn soils.

LIVE PTO

Two-clutch power control provides new mastery of PTO work. Hand clutch starts or stops tractor without affecting PTO operation. Foot clutch stops all power outlets for safety.



ALLIS-CHALMERS

Engineering in Action



• ALLIS-CHALMERS, FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION, MILWAUKEE 1, WISCONSIN

IN THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
Getting Started	6
Cash or Time?	8
Birdsfoot Seed	11
Cut Egg Costs	15
What's Your Hobby?	20

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Pa's Christmas

By Lona C. Thurber

7 HERE ain't no holiday that Pa enjoys more'n Christmas. It's my favoritest time of year, too, but Pa an' me goes about it in practically opposite directions. Pa don't worry 'bout it at all an' only starts his preparations when he hears the reindeer prancin' an' pawin' on the roof. Well, almost. But me—I have Christmas on my mind from one December 25th to the next an' take real comfort an' pleasure in the remindin'.

They say that married folks grow to be like each other but I dunno 'bout that. Pa an' me will be havin' our Golden Weddin' anniversary in a few years, an' shucks, we ain't no more alike than nothin'. Not 'bout Christmas anyways. Pa says sometimes that we reminds him of the Vermont woman who told a caller:

"Sister an' me ain't no more alike than if it wasn't us. She's jes as different as I be, 'cept she's the other way 'round."

But don't think that Pa ain't fun durin' all the gettin' ready fer the holiday! He grumbles a bit now an' then 'bout my bein' so fore-handed an' in such a stew so long ahead of time. But I don't pay no 'tention to it. That's jes Pa's way—part of the crust he puts on fer protection. Pa is soft as squish inside!

'Bout a week afore Christmas I mentions to Pa that he'd better cut us a tree so as to 'llow plenty of time fer gettin' it put up an' decorated. Pa always sputters a bit—wants to know why in tarnation I want it so early—says the needles will all be droppin' off an' the trec bare afore the kids get here Christmas day. You'd think it was the Fourth of July an' Christmas six months off!

But I know Pa, an' that he's jes been waitin' fer me to mention the subject. He's off to the woods that very day, whistlin' away, with the axe over his shoulder an' our English setter, Ginger, boundin' ahead.

Now our Christmas tree is Pa's specialty an' he gets a sight of pleasure goin' after it. You never saw the beat of how he tramps the woodlot from one end to the other searchin' fer the perfect spruce or balsam—(no hemlock or Scotch pine fer Pa!)—until he gets his eye on a tree that's jes the right height, with branches close together an' even all the way 'round. He comes back as proud as Lucifer, bringin' not only the tree but branches of other firs, together with a huge bunch of ground-pine. An' each year Pa says the same thing:

"Here ye are, Ma. The best shaped tree we've ever had. An' I brung a mess of other greens fer all the dollin' up."

He knows I'll soon have a swag on the front door, a rope of ground-pine wound 'round the stair railin', as well as other branches on the mantel over the fireplace. We always has a spray on each side of the brass candlesticks there and more surroundin' the lovely creche in the center.

That very night Pa sets up the tree an', as always, tries it here an' there to get the best possible location. An', as always, finally decides to have it in front of the South picture window. Then he puts on the lights—four or five strings of 'em—all colors. Pa don't go in fer none of these exotic blue-light effects, altho one year we did use all white bulbs. Pa 'llowed it was real pretty but woefully lackin' in color—not half gay 'nough.

The rest of the trec decoratin' Pa leaves to me with the annual caution: "Now, Ma, keep it lookin' like a TREE. Don't go smotherin' it with dew-dabs an' drippy tinfoil." So I jes puts on the shiny red, blue, green an' gold ornaments, addin' last the

(Continued on Page 3)

"Here's what we're after"

... "a bigger bird in the same time—
a quality bird to bring a premium
price.... We're getting this with the
new G.L.F. Broiler Mash."

POULTRY breeders are still stepping up the growth rate of their broiler stock. Feed and nutrition scientists keep working to improve feeds so that the inherited growth rate can be achieved under practical farm conditions. At the same time, partly because of faster growth and partly because of better feeds, feed conversion keeps getting better. Feed conversion means the pounds of feed it takes to produce a pound of broiler.

To G.L.F.'s policy of following nutritional research findings closely has been added a program of farm testing of these findings under practical broiler growing conditions. These are both going on continuously. Latest results from this two-pronged program have given G.L.F.'s broiler growing patrons three new feeds.

The new G.L.F. Broiler Feeds produce **FASTER GROWTH** and **BETTER FEED CONVERSION**. They are:

- Higher in energy
- Higher in protein to give the best calorie-protein ratios
- Lower in fiber
- Balanced properly as to vitamins, minerals and nutrients
- Treated with NiCarbazin to prevent coccidiosis

The new mashes contain dehulled soybean oil meal (50 per cent protein), more animal fat, and Vitamin K to aid in the prevention of hemorrhagic disease.

Good Feeding Program Essential

Since feed represents 65 percent or more of the total cost of producing a broiler, it is extremely important that a ration be used which will produce fast growth on a small amount of feed per pound of gain which is priced right to make it practical. G.L.F.'s nutritionally balanced, high energy broiler feeds meet these requirements. For best results they should be fed in accordance with the following program:

1. First seven weeks—feed G.L.F. Broiler Mash with NiCarbazin.
2. Eighth week to five days before marketing—feed G.L.F. Broiler Finisher with NiCarbazin.
3. Last five days before marketing—feed G.L.F. Broiler Finisher without NiCarbazin.

3. Last five days before marketing—feed G.L.F. Broiler Finisher without NiCarbazin.

NEW G.L.F. BROILER FEEDS

G.L.F. BROILER MASH

G.L.F. BROILER FINISHER

G.L.F. BROILER MIXING MASH
with NiCarbazin

*Available in pellet and crumble form,
bulk or bag*



FRANCIS BUSH

Francis and his son Bob run 14,000 birds at a time. Thinning out starts at 7-7½ weeks, with all birds sold by 14 weeks. Average weight is 5 pounds. The Bushes are long-time members of the Burlington County Farmers Cooperative Association, G.L.F. Agent-Buyer at Pemberton.

"We're interested in a top quality bird that demands a premium price," says Mr. Bush. "We've been getting that for years on G.L.F. feed, but the new G.L.F. Broiler Mash gives us a bigger bird—better conversion in the same time. You know, I think my houses are drier, too. As far as G.L.F. service is concerned—it's good. We get fresh feed out here just whenever we want it!"

Alternate Program

Since some broiler growers like to feed grain, the following alternate program has been designed for this purpose:

1. First day to five days before marketing—feed G.L.F. Broiler Mash with NiCarbazin.
2. Seventh week to marketing—start feeding cracked corn at the rate of 10 pounds per 100 pounds of mash. Increase amount fed each week until a total of 30 pounds is being fed for each 100 pounds of mash.
3. Last five days before marketing—feed G.L.F. Broiler Mash without NiCarbazin plus grain as above.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.



G.L.F. Broiler Mash

Quality that pays off for Poultrymen

Pa's Christmas

(Continued from Page 1)

dozens of silver bells we've had ever since we was married.

An' now I begin to feel Christmassy. With the tree up, the decorations all in place, an' the house clean an' shiny, my heart swells with thankfulness an' peace. And now jes a few odd jobs to be done—things that are such fun fer Pa an' me.

The popcorn balls is one. We get at these 'bout two days afore Christmas with Pa shakin' the big popper like mad an' jokin' like all get-out. When the preservin' kettle is full of snowy corn, Pa stirs it while I pours on the 'lasses syrup. Then we both gets into high gear to shape the stuff into big balls afore it hardens. Pa licks the dish while I cools and wraps the finished product in colored cellophane. Then I pile 'em onto the large blue platter that was my grandmother's an' put 'em on the sideboard where they'll be handy-by fer any small folks who pop in to see us. Grown-ups have been known to take one, too, with a mite of urgin!

The day afore Christmas is a busy one fer Pa. Suddenly, at breakfast, he says in a s'prised voice, "Ma, what do you know? I haven't bought a single Christmas present fer any one yet! I'll sure have to get to town in a hurry!" An' a hurry it is, fer all that I try to tell Pa that ev'ry bit of necessary shoppin' has been done. I remind him that the presents fer far-off relatives an' friends has been mailed long ago, an' that underneath the tree is a nice gift fer everyone from us both—add wrapped, beribboned an' tagged.

But Pa ain't satisfied. He likes to do some shoppin' personally—an' the 24th of December is his day to do it. So he goes tearin' off an' I chuckle to see him so excited 'bout the whole business. Land, but I'd be in a dither if I were him. An' I wouldn't find a thing I wanted in the whole town.

But does Pa have any diffulgitly with this eleventh-hour performance? No, sir! Sometimes I think the good Lord looks out special fer Pa. Pa can always get jes the right colors an' sizes in shirts, socks an' mittens—the best books, toys an' gadgets.

By noon he is home—his arms full of bundles an' as pleased with his tradin' as if he had invented Christmas givin'. As always, Pa insists on doin' up each gift hisself an' goes to the spare room where I've done all my packagin' an' sech. Knowin' Pa, I've saved him plenty of wrappin's fer this very minute. Lots of paper in good healthy reds an' greens like he approves—an' good strong tyn's, fer Pa puts a snug clove hitch on everything he tackles. Makes a tolerable bow, too, he does.

In jig time he's downstairs, puttin' his parcels 'round the tree with all the others there. My, but we get a sight of things fer Christmas! Makes a body 'most 'ashamed to be gettin' so much when so many in the world is gettin' so little.

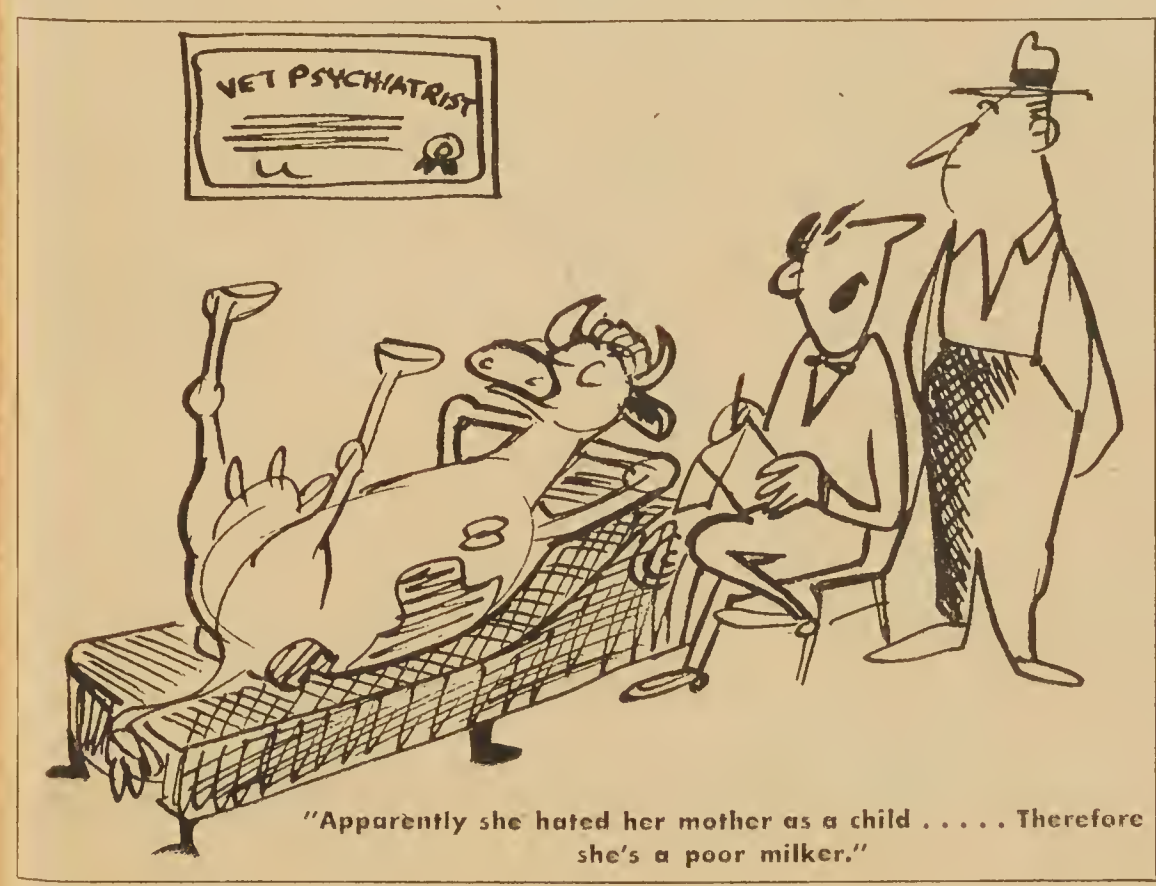
Pa goes out to the barn early to do the chores an' I starts supper. We always has the same things to eat on the night before Christmas. Codfish gravy —(Pa an' me never could get stylish enough to call it creamed codfish) — baked potatoes, buttered beets, johnny cake, an' cabbage salad with red-skinned apples in it. For dessert there's warm gingerbread with whipped cream —"a tramp with a silk hat," Pa calls it. But lickin' good, no matter!

Pa helps with the dishes an' then comes the happiest hours in all the year—Christmas Eve. We sit by the fire fer a long spell enjoyin' the apple-tree wood that's blazin' there. The room smells sweet an' woodsy, an' it seems I can feel the magic of Christmas spreadin' its blessin' over the whole house. There is a lighted candle in the West window to brighten the pathway for the Christ Child, an' the white angels on each side of it seem to spread welcomin' wings. Pa and I talk of the happiness the year has brought—of its cares, too—an' of our children an' their little ones who will be comin' in the mornin'.


The dozens an' dozens of Christmas cards that the mailman brought us, we look over again, an' as we re-read all the greetin's an' good wishes, it brings all the dear friends close to us. We can almost see their faces an' hear their voices. Oh, we are rich, Pa an' me, an' Christmas proves it all over again to us!

It's time now fer the songs an' carols at the piano. Pa sits with me on the bench an' we sing all our favorites—the ones we've sung ever since we've been man an' wife. Memories crowd up on us as Pa turns the song-book's pages.—Jingle Bells, The Twelve Days of Christmas (an' we take the full dozen!) Deck the Halls; Hark, the Herald Angels; Joy to the World, an' O, Little Town of Bethlehem. We always save Silent Night fer the last.

We go to the window an' look out on the wintry night—the snowy fields, the stately trees, an' the frozen brook. We look up at the shinin' stars, "the forget-me-nots of the angels," an' fervently pray fer peace on earth, goodwill to men. As we stand there, Pa puts his arm 'round me, an' with misty eyes an' a full heart I whisper, "Merry Christmas, Pa. Merry, Merry Christmas!"



"Apparently she hated her mother as a child Therefore she's a poor milker."





EASIER . . . FASTER . . . COSTS LESS

NEW 4-SHOT SELECTA

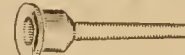
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HANFORD'S HIGH-POTENCY MASTITIS TREATMENT






A separate, uncontaminated tip, individually packed, for every teat . . . no cross-infection.



Precisely measured 6 c.c. shot for every quarter . . . metered by 4 snap-off tabs. Additional dosage may be applied if necessary.



24 c.c.'s—enough for an entire udder—all in a single disposable syringe-container.

- **EASIER**—disposable syringe-container automatically measures out a precise 6 c.c. shot—normal dose for every quarter.
- **FASTER**—Treat all four quarters in less than 15 seconds.
- **COSTS LESS**—Only one container to fill, label, pack and ship.
- **HIGHLY EFFECTIVE**—Available in two strengths, each in liquid form with excellent penetrating and spreading properties. Each combines high-potency antibiotics that are medically-proved specifics for the bacteria that ordinarily cause mastitis.

Each 24 c.c. Syringe contains:		Each 6 c.c. dosage contains:	
Selecta 40	Selecta 50	Selecta 40	Selecta 50
600,000 units	2,000,000 units	Proaine Penicillin 150,000 units	500,000 units
400 mg.	1,000 mg.	Dihydrostreptomycin	100 mg.
400 mg.	1,000 mg.	Sulfathiazole	100 mg.
400 mg.	1,000 mg.	Sulfanilamide	100 mg.
400 mg.	200 mg.	Papain	50 mg.
200 mg.	20 mg.	Colbalt Sulphate	5 mg.

ANTISEPTIC BALSAM OF MYRRH—External dressing for treating bruises and cuts that might infect udders with mastitis-causing bacteria. An excellent, preventative treatment.

Order Hanford's Selecta and Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh from your dealer or write

G. C. HANFORD Mfg. Co.

DEPT. AA SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Mfr. of Proprietary Medicines for 110 years



175th ANNIVERSARY

September 7, 1781 — The founding of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, the first agricultural society in America.



100th ANNIVERSARY

December 28, 1856 — The birth of Woodrow Wilson, who as President, signed "Agriculture's Charter of Financial Independence."



40th ANNIVERSARY

July 17, 1916 — The signing of the Federal Farm Loan Act which established the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, chartered to serve farmers in the Northeast.

GREAT MILESTONES

for Northeastern Farming

Each of these milestones marked significant advances toward financial security for the farmers of the Northeast. With a dependable source of credit for every farm and home need a reality, the farmer of the Northeast has become more progressive, more enterprising, and more productive. When you next need money for a major project, get a Federal Land Bank loan. You'll be doing business with "The Finest Farm Credit System in the World."

FEDERAL LAND BANK MORTGAGE LOANS

thru your local National Farm Loan Association



Repayment period is **LONG**

Interest rate is **LOW**

For full information, see your local National Farm Loan Association or write: Dept. A-94 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPRINGFIELD

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

GARRY MOORE, the Master of Ceremonies on one of the television programs, always concludes his broadcast by saying, "Be kind to one another."

Think what those few words mean. If we were really kind to one another there would be no divorces or quarreling in the home. Most of the disputes and wrangling between groups and individuals in the nation would be eliminated, and there would be no wars.

What better Christmas message can we greet you with than Mr. Moore's words: "Be kind to one another!"

SAVE FINANCIAL LOSS AND TRAGEDY

JUST A DAY or two before this was written the finest house in a nearby local community went up in flames. I don't know the circumstances in this particular case, but I do know that when a fire starts in a farm home far from the village or city fire departments, about the only hope of saving it lies in knowing how to put it out and in having fire extinguishers with which to do it. Water on the wrong kind of blaze is worse than nothing. Water is all right on papers or rags, but it spatters hot grease, and spreads burning liquids and gases.

Talk with someone who knows and then get the right kind of fire extinguishers, and locate them well in your house, barns, and garage. They are the best kind of insurance.

WATCH OUT FOR THIS KILLER

THIS IS the time of year when you need to watch out particularly for carbon monoxide gas. It's a killer. It is especially dangerous because it is non-irritating, colorless, tasteless, and you can't smell it in small amounts.

The most common source and danger from carbon monoxide is the exhaust from a gasoline engine, but it may also come from defective furnaces and obstructed chimneys. Headache is the first symptom, followed by muscular weakness and quick loss of consciousness. Prevention is the best cure. Don't run the engine in a closed garage. Be sure the exhaust pipe does not leak, and keep chimneys clean. Apply artificial respiration as quickly as possible to victims, and keep it up.

THE TRESPASS PROBLEM

SOMETHING MUST be done about it. The number of accidents from hunters is this year larger than ever, and disregard of farmers' rights is still on the increase. Fences are broken down, cattle are shot, and in some cases hunters are actually insolent to landowners.

The trespass problem must be solved if good sportsmen are to continue to enjoy the sport and the outdoors. The burden of proof and the correction of the troubles rest squarely on sportsmen and their organizations. The State Conservation Department and good sportsmen fully recognize the farmers' rights, but they must do more than recognize, they must act, and act promptly.

Unless some steps are taken to protect farmers' rights, all farms will have to be posted. Think how absurd and wrong it is for farmers to have to go to the trouble and expense of protecting their own property against the reckless

By E. R. Eastman

and criminal trespasser. Mr. City Man, how would you like it if the situation were reversed?

UNWELCOME GUESTS

BECAUSE WE don't keep cattle and grain supplies in the barn now, the rats and mice from the barns, together with those from the fields, with their fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, and in-laws, have paid us a visit in our house in the past few weeks.

Not liking their company much, we fed them on warfarin. Apparently the rats enjoyed our hospitality, for until recently they cleaned up all the warfarin that we served. But somehow or other, it didn't agree with them and now our unwelcome visitors are no more.

It is figured that one rat will eat or ruin at least \$10's worth of grain per year. Multiply that by the dozens that infest barns and henhouses when no control measures are used and you get some idea of what these vermin cost you. Moreover, rats are disease carriers, and unpleasant indeed to have around.



*Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year
To You All!*



WHO IS THE BOSS?

IT WAS my privilege to travel across the pleasant northeastern farm country frequently with the late Carl E. Ladd, then Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture. Carl used to say that he could tell who wore the pants, the farmer or his wife, by looking at the kind of buildings on the farm. If there were great big fine barns in good repair and a small dumpy little house, why then the farmer, of course, was the boss. And by the same token, if the reverse was true, Carl was sure that the wife wore the pants.

We had no way of proving Carl's theory, but there might be something to it. In any case, I think the right arrangement is to share the responsibility equally between husband and wife. A woman surely should have the most to say about affairs in the home, and the man about the farm business. Best of all is the practice of talking things over and making joint decisions on important policies.

I like to think of the farm family as a board of directors, where the policies are talked over not only between father and mother, but with the older children also.

THIS IS JOINING TIME

NO ONE could attend the recent annual meeting of the New York Farm Bureau without being impressed with this new, hard-hitting farmers' organization. The resolutions passed are right down the alley of what farmers need. If it is at all possible, every one of the resolutions will be carried out by Ed Foster, executive secretary of the New York Farm Bureau, and his associates. The same can be said for every state farm and home bureau, for the American

Farm Bureau Federation and, in fact, for almost all the farmers' organizations and cooperatives across the land.

The extension services working with the state colleges and experiment stations approach your problems from another angle and are also doing a grand job for agriculture. None of these organizations or cooperatives can do anything without your membership and active support. If you have not joined your cooperative farm organization or extension service, now is the time to do it for 1957.

IT IS UNBELIEVABLE

DO YOU KNOW that in studying the inefficiencies of our gigantic, mushrooming, and wasteful government, the second Hoover Commission has come up with many startling facts? For example, the Federal government is limiting your acreage on one hand while on the other it is planning more vast irrigation projects, to include thousands of acres of dry wasteland in the West, at a cost of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre. This land will go into production, increasing government storage surpluses and competing with your products.

The Hoover Commission has found dozens of startling evidences of waste like the following: The Navy Department has a 60-year supply of hamburger, a 79-month supply of canned beef and gravy. The Army is right up there too, with 807,000 pounds of canned tomatoes, bought in New York and shipped to California. The Navy paid freight on 775,000 pounds of canned tomatoes bought in California and shipped East.

Don't blame it all on the Army and Navy, either. Every one of the vast, sprawling Federal departments is guilty of more or less inefficiencies that would put any private business into bankruptcy in a year. As a result, we, the taxpayers, are approaching bankruptcy because of taxes. All of us are working from 20 to 40 per cent of our time for government. Every citizen pays through the nose not only in direct taxes but in the cost of everything we buy.

Why isn't this waste stopped? There are two reasons: one is that we, the people, want government to do what we should be doing ourselves. The other reason is that once a bureaucrat or a department of government gets hold of power they never let go without a fight. So when the Hoover or other recommendations come along they are opposed before congressional committees by the particular departments involved.

The remedy? Stop asking for government help, and talk or write to your representatives in Congress demanding that they support the recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

"BETTER CROPS and Plant Food" tells the following story:

An elderly gentleman with a shy young girl in tow entered a doctor's office, announced they needed blood tests for a marriage license.

The doctor eyed them for a moment, then asked:

"How old are you?"

"I'm 87," the old man replied. "She's 17."

"What!" exclaimed the astonished doctor.

"Don't you realize that much difference in age could be fatal?"

"Oh, well," shrugged the old gentleman, "if she dies, she dies!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK PRICES: Robert Story of Cornell gives interesting figures on the dairy outlook. Fluid (Class 1-A) milk prices during the last 4 months of '56 averaged around 12¢ above the same period last year. During the next 6 months, Class I prices 10 to 20 cents above the same period last year seem likely. During the first 3 months of '57 Class III prices are expected to average between 20 and 30¢ above the same months in '56.

For the first 7 months of 1956 the uniform price averaged slightly lower than '55 when "super pool" payments were included. Uniform prices during the last 3 months of '56 are higher than a year earlier by an estimated 23 cents. It is expected that prices for the first 3 months of '57 will also be higher than for the same period in '56.

Administrator Blanford has increased his estimate of the November uniform price by 19 cents from \$4.61 to \$4.80. The November '55 uniform price was \$4.33. It is planned to send checks so that they will arrive before Christmas. Constructive action as a result of hearings on the New York order could improve uniform prices still more but chances that it will come before late spring seem very small.

MORE COWS?: We are sometimes told that dairymen increase the size of the herd when milk prices decline. But where is the gain from more cows if production costs exceed the milk price as some dairymen say?

As we look at it, there are just two reasons for keeping more cows. 1. To decrease the cost per cwt. of producing milk. 2. To increase total net profits (if the business shows a profit) by increasing volume.

GOOD DECISION: On election day New York voters approved the \$500 million bond issue for highways but defeated the proposition for an additional \$100 million state debt for so called government "low cost housing".

This is an encouraging sign. Voters are beginning to see that what is ordered must be paid for. Taxes can be cut in only two ways, by more efficient government, but more particularly by less government.

USDA PURCHASES: Government buying of turkeys, hamburger and lard for school lunches and relief (to help bolster prices) has been discontinued. Lard bought totalled 21,552,000 lbs.; hamburger, 72,033,000 lbs.; (well over the announced target of 50 million lbs.) Purchases of turkeys were approximately 27 million lbs. Egg buying continues with purchases of 507,070 cases up to Nov. 29.

FREIGHT RATES: U.S.D.A. opposes a 7% increase in railroad freight rates. New York Farm Bureau points out that rate increase might cut business so total railroad revenue would be lessened. Figures from the Interstate Commerce Commission show that railroad rates are 8% above 1950, a much smaller increase than in most costs. Farmers feel that they can ill afford any increase in costs at this time.

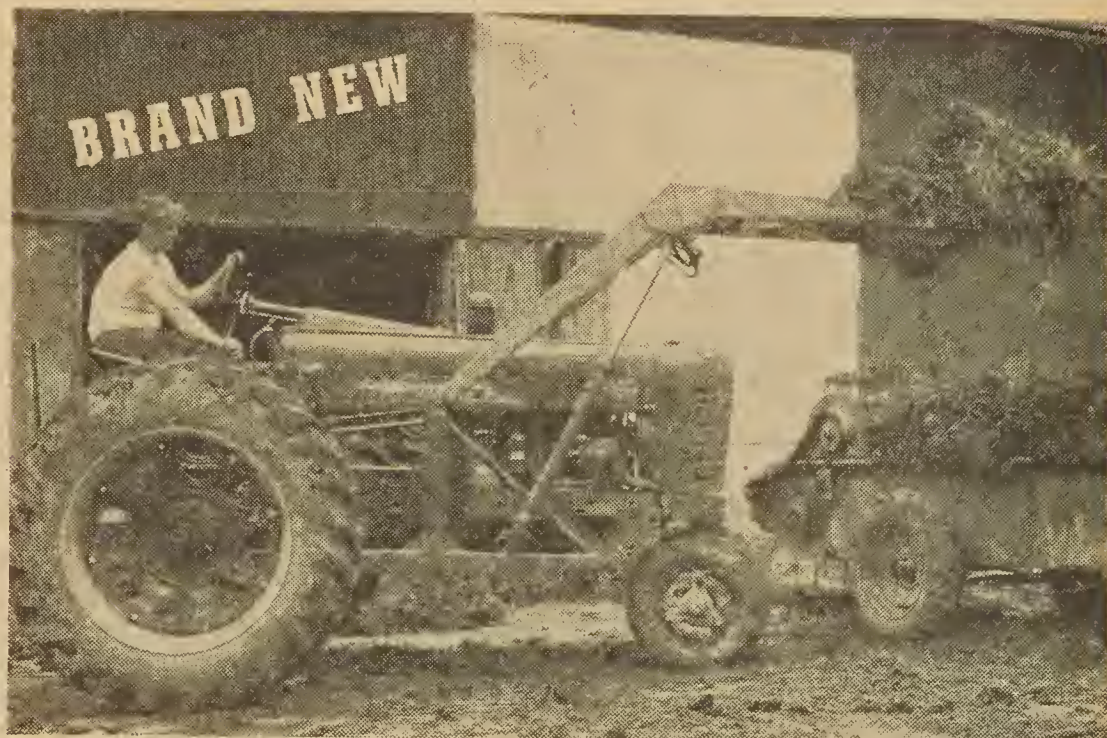
EXPORTS: From July through October, agricultural exports were 36% above last year. It is only fair to point out that considerable subsidy helped exports along. It is estimated that U. S. government programs accounted for about 35% of the 978 million dollars July to September agricultural exports. These programs included sales for foreign currency, barter for other goods, foreign welfare donations through private agencies, and emergency relief grants.

However, U.S.D.A. is faced with the task of disposing of government-held products and is using every available method. At the same time, there is little sense in maintaining price supports at a level which moves products into government ownership as fast as they can be sold, even at a loss.

REMINDERS: New York car owners will avoid delay by getting a certificate of Insurance before applying for their 1957 registration plates. You will find more information on page 23 of this issue. Some provisions of this new law also apply to out-of-the-State drivers.

—Hugh Cosline

Look at **NEW IDEA** Loaders before you buy



New NEW IDEA "500" loader line is easy on-and-off, has simple mounting brackets. Breakaway lift capacity is over 2000 pounds.

Brand new "500" Loader line TORTURE TESTED

NEW IDEA engineering, with latest design and severe torture testing, has made possible the finest quality ever in this rugged new loader.

Fits many tractors. One frame fits both row crop and adjustable front axle models. You just need the right mounting package for your tractor. Breakaway lift capacity of more than a ton makes this an ideal unit for handling packed manure.

One man puts on and off easily. Once brackets are positioned, and with the parking stand, one man can mount the loader in 15 minutes. Can be mounted without changing rear wheel spacing; there's less "plumbing" because with double-acting cylinders a supply tank is not necessary.

Torture proved design. Every detail of the new loader has been proved on NEW IDEA's torture test track. Rugged main frame has continuous automatic seam weld. Single-acting cylinders specially designed for the A-C WD-45. There is very little bucket overhang due to the high pivot point.

SEE the new No. 500 NEW IDEA loader at your NEW IDEA dealer's today. And remember—there is also a full line of NEW IDEA-Horn loaders with 10 attachments. Write for complete facts in new loader folder.

Best idea yet . . . get a New Idea

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The Song of the Lazy Farmer



I LOVE this time of year because I get to dress like Santa Claus and hold the kiddies on my knee down by our village Christmas tree. For me there's hardly any trick to fixing up like old St. Nick; I've got the beard and tummy, too, the only thing I have to do is don red suit and tasseled cap and pile the youngsters in my lap, then listen gravely while they tell their little fibs about how well they've minded Ma the whole year long and haven't done a thing that's wrong, so I should be quite sure to leave them lots of things on Christmas eve.

It's quite a thrill for me to hear the wishes whispered in my ear, to listen while a little tyke describes the dolly she would like, or watch a lad with sparkling eyes request a plane that really flies. It always makes life seem worthwhile to see the way those youngsters smile, and share in all the hopes and joys of bashful little girls and boys. I'm even not unhappy that I sometimes get a well-spoiled brat who yanks my whiskers with a squeal to see if they are really real; though I may think he should be tanned, the Christmas spirit stays my hand.

HEARD AROUND THE FARM...



"Yooooooooo—ooooooooo, girls!
Here's some new Sterling Blusalt!"

"Look! They just put out a new load of Blusalt for our feedbox. The boss really wants to be sure we get the most out of our feed!"

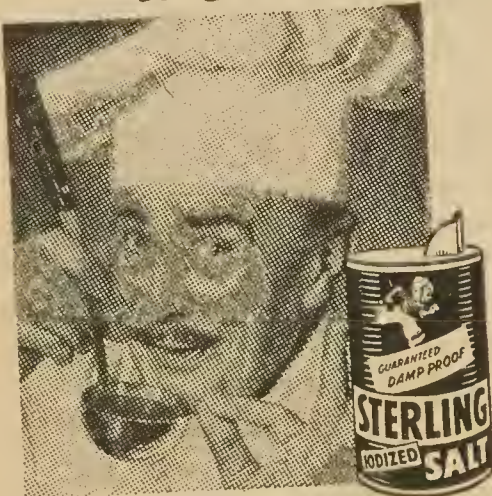
Right you are, Martha! Sterling Blusalt provides the quality salt needed to aid in the digestion of home-grown feeds. And it also helps protect livestock against the hidden danger of trace-mineral deficiencies. Blusalt contains calcium iodate (a completely stable source of nutritionally available iodine) in readily digestible forms, as well as cobalt, copper, iron, manganese and zinc. What's more, these trace minerals are evenly distributed throughout the Blusalt. Yet Sterling Blusalt costs only pennies more than ordinary salt!



• To control internal parasites in swine, sheep, goats, beef cattle and calves... feed Sterling GREEN'SALT — one part phenothiazine, nine parts salt plus trace minerals.

Feed Blusalt free choice and mixed in feed—for health, efficiency and profit in all your livestock. Mix it in poultry feed, too. In 50- and 100-lb. bags, 50-lb. blocks, 4-lb. Licks.

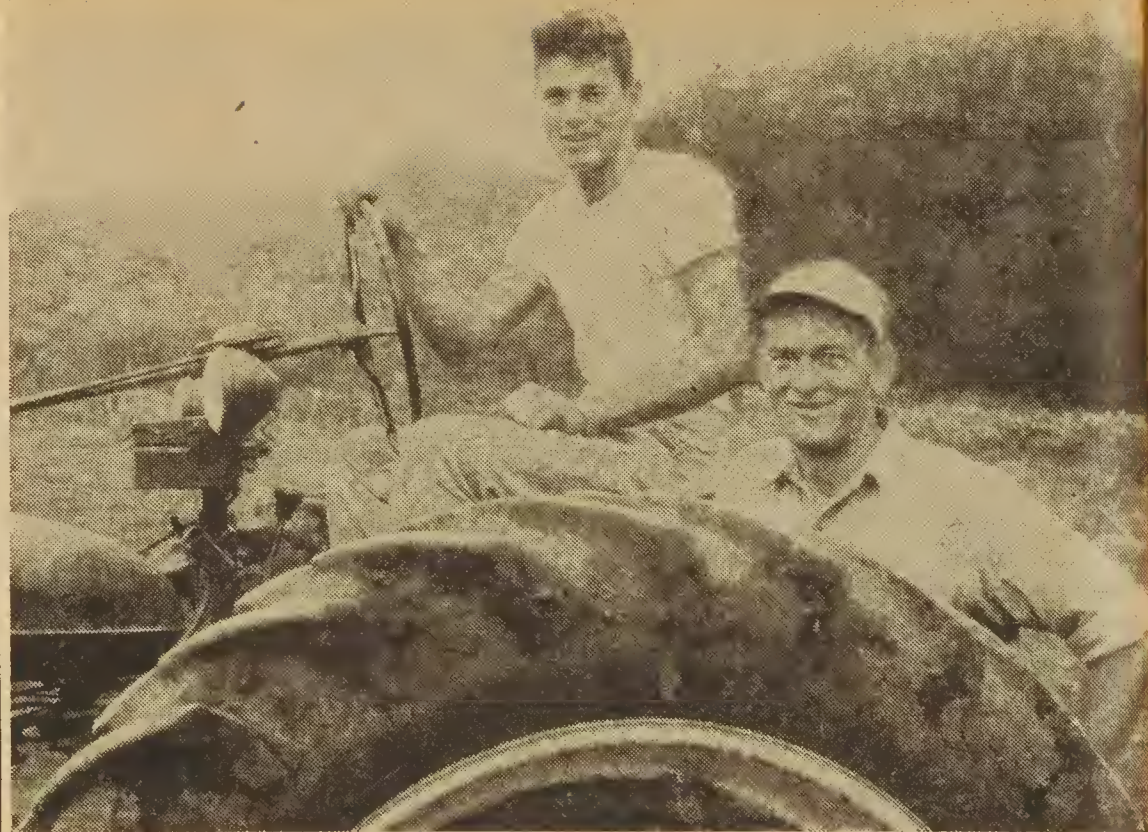
Note to housewives:



**STERLING
TABLE SALT**
brings out
the best in food!

Sterling Salt's snow-white, extra-pure "sparks of flavor" add extra zest and sparkle to any dish. At your grocer's. Plain or Iodized. Look for the box with the premium offer on the back.

STERLING BLUSALT, GREEN'SALT and STERLING TABLE SALT
are products of International Salt Co., Inc.



John Williamson and Ronald who plans to run the farm.

One Way to Get Started in Farming

THE ADVANTAGES of the part-time method of getting started in farming is well illustrated by the experiences of John Williamson of Argyle, Washington County, New York.

"I was brought up on a farm," he said, "but for a number of years I drew a pay check as a construction worker, as a member of a road gang, and for driving a truck. I got tired of that and started farming 18 years ago. Four years later I bought this farm, borrowing some money for a down payment from what was then the Farm Security Administration. Without that credit, we couldn't have made it.

"The going was pretty tough and ten years ago I took a job as a technician with the New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative. In the meantime, the boys were getting older and were beginning to help a lot. On my job I had an opportunity to buy heifer calves from the best cows in the members' herds. We raised them until they were due to freshen and sold them.

"Then came the best investment I ever made. Leslie Ellis at Ft. Edward had 11 pure-bred Holstein heifers from 10 cows (two were twins) and he suggested I buy them. I asked the price and he said \$125 apiece. That slowed me down a little, but I thought it over, borrowed the money, and bought the calves. I have never been sorry I did.

"Gradually we built up a producing herd. Now we have a 520 lb. fat average from 15 milkers. We have a total of 34 head and plan to milk 18 next winter, and eventually 24."

At this point Mr. Williamson digressed to talk about artificial breeding. "In the area I serve," he said, "between 22,000 and 23,000 cows are bred artificially, which is 65% of all the cows in the area. I doubt if there is any area in the State where the average is higher.

"We have four children. There is

John, 19, now a freshman at Union College; Ronald, 18, who plans to take over the farm; Joan, 16, and Nancy, 11. Soon after I bought the 11 heifers, the boys became interested in 4-H Club work. Once the boys bought twin heifers for a 4-H project. One of them took first place as a 4-H entry and since then she won first place as a dry cow at the N. Y. A. B. C. show at Ithaca. At the Washington County fair she won grand championship and first place as the best uddered cow.

"This is really a one man farm. At the present time I could give up my job and make a very good living on it. But inasmuch as Ronald is interested in it, he is going to run it on shares for a year or so and then if he wants to buy it I will be willing to sell it to him.

"If you are going to make a good living with dairy cows, good roughage is essential. We rotate three pastures of about 6 acres each. One is on a steep hillside and is seeded to birdsfoot trefoil, and the others are ladino clover. The cows rotate from pasture to pasture and the fields are limed and heavily fertilized.

"We own a hay baler and two tractors, and the barn has a mechanical gutter cleaner. So far we don't own a field chopper. Our neighbor brings his feed chopper over to help us fill the silo and we do some baling for him.

"My work with N.Y.A.B.C. takes all my time most of the winter, but less in summer although there is a busy time during haying. We have gotten around that to some extent by having our cows freshen in two periods — in late January and September when I have more time at home."

There is much talk about the great difficulty in getting started in farming. There is no question about this. As a matter of fact, there always was. But one way for a man without capital to get started is to take a job off the farm as I did.—Hugh Cosline

John Williamson with some high producing cows and some beautiful pasture.



COUNTRY STORIES

Chore Time

By Gladys Greene

A FEW days ago Frank Stevens had to go into the county seat to transact some business. After promising his wife he would be back in a couple of hours he drove away.

When four o'clock arrived and Frank had not returned his wife did the chores and was preparing supper when her husband returned. Frank explained he had met an old friend in town and they had been so busy talking, time had slipped away.

"I'll change my clothes and get the chores done," he explained as he headed toward the stairs.

"Never mind," his wife said, "I did them."

"All of them?"

"Sure," she replied.

"Thanks," said Frank with a sigh of relief. "In that case I'll eat my supper and then turn in. Farming sure is beginning to tell on me."

* * *

Team Work

By Gladys Greene

JED ADAMS was out at the barn doing the evening milking when Hank Barnes, one of the candidates for sheriff dropped around for a chat. Hoping to obtain Jed's vote, Barnes took a pail and began helping the farmer with the milking.

After several minutes of playing a

steady tune with the streams of milk he asked, "Has my opponent been electioneering around here yet?"

"Sure thing," replied Jed, "he's milking on the other side of that cow right now."

* * *

"Following An Apparition"

By Marion Hull

JOHN had received word that day that his aunt, who had been living with his sister on a farm about fourteen miles away, had died. That evening after supper, he and his wife Martha, decided to drive over there. This was in the horse and buggy days when people thought nothing of hitching up and driving off twenty miles.

The early summer night was warm and cloudy, the road was barely visible and they carried no lantern. Jogging along they fell silent, perhaps they

were thinking of the end of their journey and of the uncertainty of life.

Martha noticed it first. "What is that?" she whispered.

Just ahead of them in the road was a white, nebulous figure. It seemed to float along a few feet above the ground.

Neither of them spoke as they followed it for a little time. Then John leaned forward and tightened the reins. The fast little mare needed no urging and rapidly increased her speed.

The white object appeared to move a little faster, then the mare began to gain. Faster and faster they went and the gap started to close.

Suddenly the figure turned from the road and crashed into the bushes with a loud "Moo!"

They laughed with relief. It was a black heifer with a big patch of white on her middle which had stood out in the dark to form their specter.

Are Calf Scours Reducing Profits? Bolus KAO-STREP[®] WITH VITAMIN A (Dihydrostreptomycin Sulfate with Kaolin, Pectin, Alumina and Vitamin A) cuts loss



Calf scours, the primary killer of young calves, can wipe out profits! Bolus KAO-STREP with Vitamin A will control loss. Its safe, effective formula is specific against the disease:

STREPTOMYCIN—to kill the germ (E. coli) responsible for infectious calf scours

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} to coat, soothe and protect
the irritated intestinal lining

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Protect your profit with Wyeth products!

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DRUGGIST OR OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER



Cash or Time Payments?

Readers Disagree but Furnish Food for Thought



WAITING INCREASES APPRECIATION

(First Prize Letter)

HOW do I feel about buying on time? Strongly — against it! And I base all my feelings on experience.

My husband and I were married seventeen years ago, and since that time we have built our own home, had three children, and furnished that same home. We have also done plenty of remodeling. We have the best of modern conveniences, including an automatic washer, electric stove, and automatic heat, and we drive the latest model car (one of the smaller type), plus many others, and have several of the luxuries, including a television set. We feel we are as well off, if not better off, than lots of our friends, and neighbors, and yet in all that time we have not once bought even one article on time. This was done on the average salary of a factory worker (one wage, as I have not worked out at all), using just two rules: 1. Save it before you spend it, and 2. Don't buy anything until you have the money for it.

Naturally, things came slowly that way. You don't have the best at first, and then as the children grow older and the pressure lets up a little, you can begin to replace with a few of the nicer and more expensive articles.

I wonder just how many of these young couples with a mortgage and several time payments due each month, ever sat down with paper and pencil and really figured out just how much more they are paying for each item bought on time. I am sure they would be in for a big surprise.

If I sound like I'm bragging a little, I am, because I am proud of the way we managed and never once had to say, "one more payment and it will be ours." It can be done and I, for one, would like to see more young couples try it. The sense of security derived from such a practice is reward enough in itself.—Mrs. H. W., Mass.

NOTHING LIKE IT

I AM 100% in favor of buying on time. There's nothing like it. Without it, I'm afraid we would have very little.

Nearly every stick of furniture, my children, operations and cars, dental care, etc., we have gotten on time payments.

Right now, I am paying on an operation I had this summer, a car, freezer and a washing machine, and a room added to our attic.

If I had to pay cash for these things, the operation I would never have had; I would be washing clothes by hand, and my husband would be investing money in an old car and still have an old car. I would also be going around with a mouth full of rotten teeth, if I didn't have a good dentist who made my plates on time payments.

Yes, I'm 100% for time payments. One time I had some money in the bank and my husband bought a car. I thought if we paid cash we could save some money, but I sure was fooled as the money never got put back in the bank. My husband and I agreed then, "never again." It's best to pay a little finance charge on some things and make regular payments. If one owes a bill it will get paid, but if one pays cash, one most generally sees something else to spend the money for.

I do most of my Christmas shopping on time payments. In this way we can all have a Merry Christmas. If I had to pay cash, it would be a sad Christmas in our house.

By time payments one can have the things they want and enjoy them while paying for them, and not always complain about what you have to do without because you don't have the cash to pay for them.—Mrs. R. B., N.Y.

USE IT RIGHT

I FEEL that buying on "time payment" is the best way of getting the things you want which otherwise you would never be able to afford.

I don't think a person should get too many things at a time where the payments would be a burden and you would have to scrimp from the necessities of living and eating well.

We bought all our cars on time payments, and put in our bathroom, bought our deep freeze and many other things which we would never have had had we waited to pay cash. For instance, our payments were \$50 a month on our car. We paid them up and after the two years got our deep freeze and paid the same, \$50 a month until it was paid up. Then after all was paid, we just couldn't seem to put that \$50 away as we did when we had things to pay for. I believe we spend it for things which we could very easily get along without.

I am a firm believer that time payments are a blessing in disguise, if used right.

When we know there is a payment due, we save to meet it. Otherwise, we would spend that same money foolishly.

Thanks to time payments for the many things that have made our life happier, our family healthier, and our financial worries less. This is how I feel about buying on time.—Mrs. B. B., New York

EASIER TO GET ADJUSTMENTS

CIRCUMSTANCES alter cases. On large purchases like furniture, installing heating systems, or remodeling or even buying an expensive coat, I think it is better to buy on time. From my own experience, sometimes when it is "cash on the barrel head," when something goes wrong, it is hard to get adjustments with some concerns.

However, I am not in favor of buying a lot of things on time—particularly luxuries. I think it is better in a lot of cases to pay cash and get thru with it. I have a number of charge accounts but unless it is a suit or coat that would come to around \$50 or more, I prefer to pay cash for it.

There is a lot to it either way. My pet way is to pay cash when I can, and use the time installments when I feel that I can afford it and can't handle it otherwise.—Miss R.S., Georgia

TWO QUESTIONS

WE FEEL we have been successful in using credit and two questions have been our guide.

"Is there an advantage in having the article while paying?" and "will the article outlast the payments?" — these are our yardsticks. Interest, we consider, is a service charge.

The first rule outlaws furniture, television, musical instruments, and other things that are not working necessities and the second rules out food, clothing, daily farm supplies.

But a new sewing machine, washer, or milker, saves as you pay and a reliable car is so necessary that to drive a relic and constantly repair is sheer folly. Farm tools and machinery are needed when in season and not when the money is handy. And farms and homes would be out of reach for nearly

everyone if there were no "pay as you go" plan.

Credit thoughtfully used can be one of the best of servants, not a taskmaster.—Mrs. W.E.R., New York

PROFITED FROM OTHERS' MISTAKES

I PASSED my allotted life span ten years ago, so believe I know the wise choice of "cash or on time."

I have not had furnishings equal to some of my friends but have had comfort all the way.

Our first electric washer with spin drier was bought at a bargain because the party who first bought it lost it after a few payments. The agent, knowing our way of ready cash, contacted us. Our "Electroluc" refrigerator was good as new too because the first buyer could not continue payments.

When my life partner passed away, leaving no debts, I had no worry of finances. Our "Pay as you go" plan caused some to think of us as "well to do." I consider that in our humble living we were comfortably well-to-do.

—Mrs. C. E., New York

WANT AN ELEPHANT?

IT SEEMS to me that the only reason a great number of families don't own an elephant is that they have never been offered a pachyderm for a dollar down and a dollar a week!

Whether installment buying is a blessing or a burden depends largely on the person involved. Considering the fact that the tempting prospect of small payments makes people over-buy, and, too often, for luxury items, pledging future income is dangerous because the income may stop or emergencies arise. Besides, high-interest charges on time purchases increase the cost of articles far more than many folks realize.

We've proved this to ourselves many times by asking the cash price of a big-dollar item, and the installment price which included the finance charges, based on the amount we could pay down and the payments we could carry. We've invariably been frightened by the amount of interest we were asked to pay.

As a consequence, and only with the family's wholehearted concurrence, when we just must buy some item on the credit plan, we do so only after proving to ourselves that we can deposit in our savings account the same amount we must pay on our installments.

And we don't rest easily until we achieve the return of our contract, with three wonderful words stamped across it—paid in full! Nor do we ever sign up for more than one installment purchase at a time.—Mrs. S. C., Florida

LEARNED HER LESSON

I AM a poultryman. One of those who pay cash for everything. When I was younger I was forever borrowing on my life insurance to buy or make payments on things I thought I needed badly. I usually found that what I bought beyond my means was deeply regretted in a very short time. Then I had to pay a high rate of interest on my own money until I could repay the loans. After a while I borrowed so much that I lost my policies! Then I gave up that bad habit, for it IS a habit, nothing else.

When I gave up the time payment habit I really began to get ahead financially. Instead of having sleepless nights over the problem of making payments, I had money in the bank

drawing fairly good interest, and available in time of need. When I see something for sale which I feel sure it would pay me to buy, I can always buy it for cash at a much more attractive figure than I could hope to get it for on time payments.

Buying on time is dangerous business. There seems to be no stopping point. It is so easy to make that small down payment today, never dreaming that we may regret it tomorrow. But when we're talking cash it is surprising how much better judgment we use in deciding what we need most to make life worth living. Time payments? BAH!

—F.D., New Hampshire

INTEREST TOO HIGH

AS A bride needing a gas stove, I couldn't save up and then buy, so I paid installments—\$16.50—for ever and ever so long, it seemed.

Now, many years later, I know I could have financed the deal cheaper by taking a note at the bank. Interest would have been cheaper. Those weekly installments could have been saved to pay off the note.

No, I do not believe in installment buying, because we do NOT realize what high interest rates we are actually paying.—Mrs. P.L., New York

ARE EARLY MARRIAGES DESIRABLE?

WHAT'S YOUR opinion about early marriages? Sometimes to the older generation the chances that a couple of kids will make a go of it seem pretty slim. Or maybe you've seen some old bachelor who has lived alone so long that he is "set in his ways" . . . or taken up double harness only to find that he made a mistake.

Let's have your opinion. For the best letter telling whether you approve or disapprove of early marriages, we will pay the usual \$5.00, and for all other letters printed, \$1.00.

Keep the letters reasonably short, address them to Dept. YM, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, New York, and mail them so they will arrive in the office not later than December 28th.

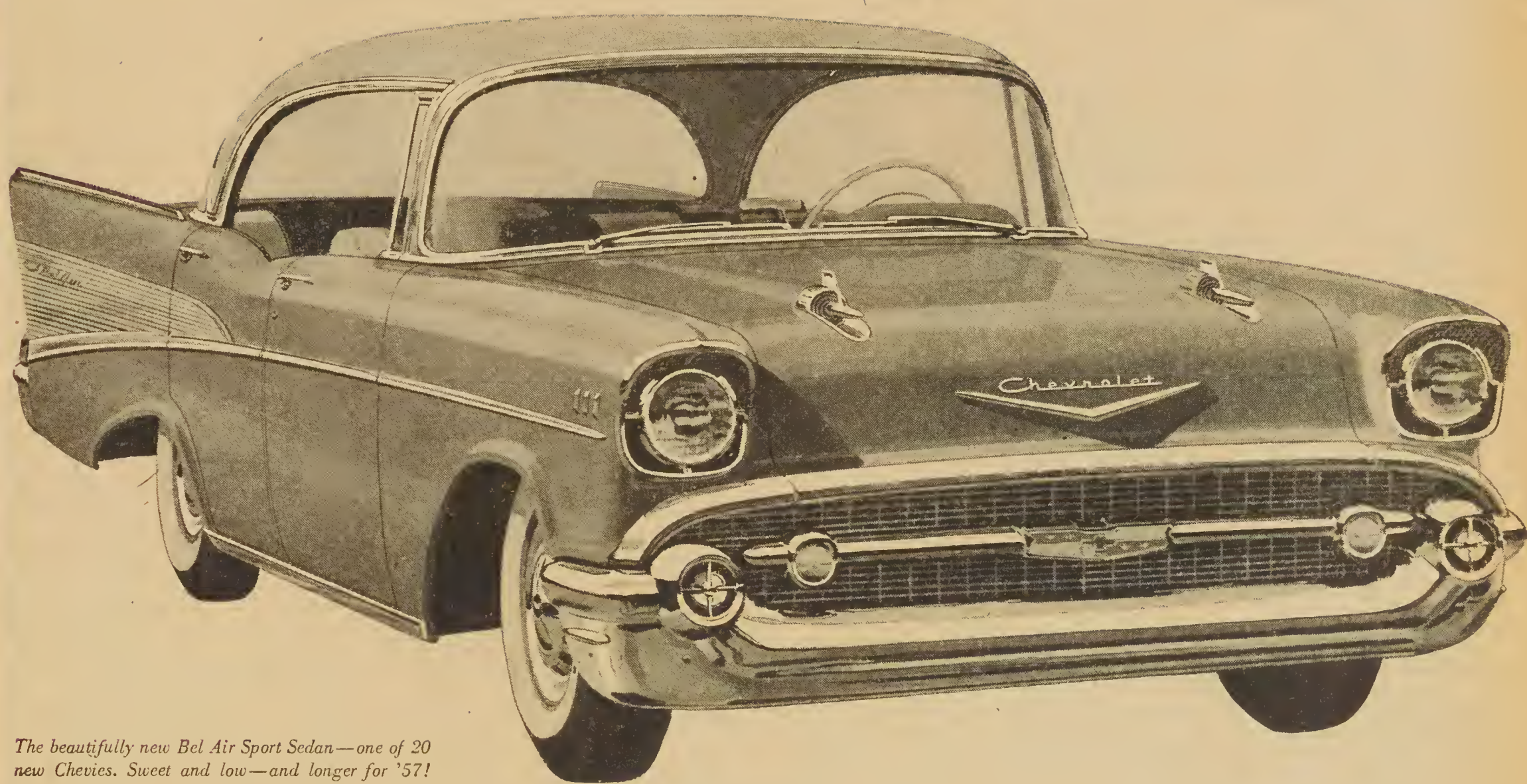
It has been our experience that the judges tend to lean towards letters that come out of personal experiences.

SIMPLE SOULS!

I AM AGAINST buying on time! My husband and I came from homes where every mail brought "dunning" letters leaving our mothers in despair and our dads raging. Nothing purchased was ever enjoyed.

When we married we said "no credit." We worked hard, enjoyed saving for our home (built 'most 30 years ago) and family. When we were able to buy some coveted article we were so pleased and proud. There were no worries about payments in sickness and unemployment.

We own our home and all that we have been able to furnish it with. Our relatives have asked us for aid many times on back time payments. We never refuse, but do thank God for our own wisdom. Our children profited by our example also and never buy beyond their means. "Keeping up with the Jones'" (another way of saying "time payments") is at an all-time high, but there must be other simple souls like us.—Mrs. G.H., Maine



The beautifully new Bel Air Sport Sedan—one of 20 new Chevis. Sweet and low—and longer for '57!

'57 CHEVROLET!

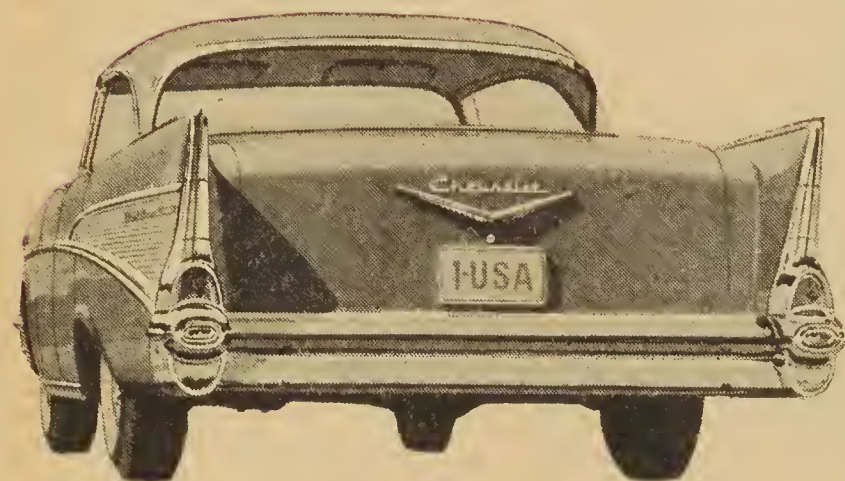
SWEET, SMOOTH AND SASSY!

Chevy goes 'em all one better for '57 with a daring new departure in design (looks longer and lower, and it is!), exclusive new Triple-Turbine Turboglide automatic drive, a new V8 and a bumper crop of new ideas including fuel injection!

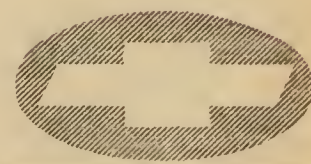
Chevy's new and Chevy shows it—from its daring new grille and stylish, lower bonnet to the saucy new slant of its High-Fashion rear fenders. It's longer, too, and looks it.

And new style is just the start. There are new V8 power options ranging up to 245* h.p. Then, you've a choice of *two* automatic drives as extra-cost options. There's an even finer Powerglide, and new Turboglide with Triple-Turbine take-off.

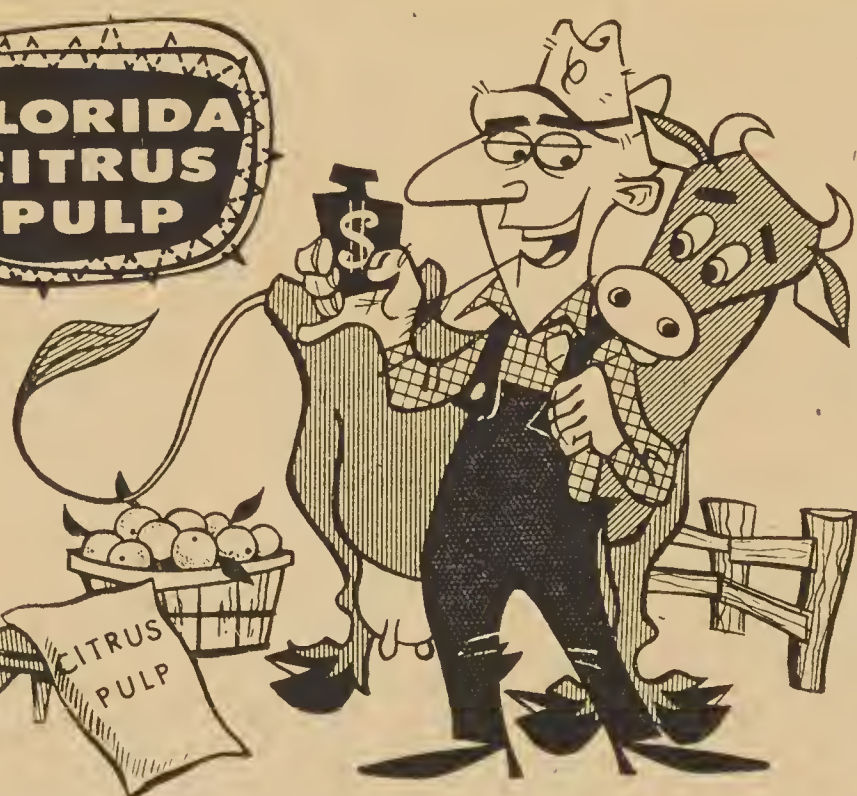
Go see the new car that goes 'em all one better. Your Chevrolet dealer's got it! . . . Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.



Chevy's new beauty wins going away! Body by Fisher, of course.



*A special 270-h.p. engine also available at extra cost. Also revolutionary Ramjet fuel injection engines with up to 283 h.p. in Corvette and passenger car models.



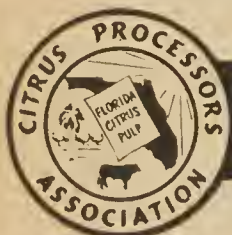
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George Borrows Some Money

By IRVING PERRY

AFTER twenty-four years in Extension Work as a County Agricultural Agent, I find my new role (setting up a Farm Credit Department for a group of commercial banks) a very stimulating and revealing experience.

Although I am not a loaning officer, I can help a farmer with his financial statement, look over his stock and tools, go over the farm and check general soil types, land class, and condition of the buildings, and make a farm business analysis with recommendations to the loaning committee.

While serving as County Agent, it was discouraging at times to find intelligent and well-informed farmers who were slow to adopt approved practices, such as applying sufficient lime to grow good legume crops or enough fertilizer to insure satisfactory crop yields.

After taking several hundred financial statements from farmers in an effort to help them set up an adequate financial operating plan, I find the facts tell a story.

George is a young farmer with a wife and four children, operating a good farm, which his father has willed to him. The father lives in the Southwest.

The assistant county agent called me in to talk with George and his wife. Their financial statement showed that

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

What is now proved was once only imagined.—William Blake

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

George is having a hard time paying for the stock and tools and the new silo along with the operating expenses. Their finances showed a substantial net worth and yet they are discouraged since they are short of ready cash.

After a farm business analysis, I pointed out that he was not farming his best. He questioned this statement, and I showed him that his short-term debt and operating expenses were taking so much of his income that he could not buy enough lime and fertilizer to grow good crops. He replied, "You have hit the nail right on the head."

Now, how can we remedy such a situation? First, he and his wife agreed that they had to get title to the farm and increase the real estate mortgage to ease the short-term debt load. A phone call by George's wife to the father started action when he realized that George was having a hard time.

The father had a deed drawn to George who assumed the mortgage.

This was duly recorded and a new financial plan drawn up. Since he was a customer of another bank, I suggested that he take the new plan to his banker who accepted it. I think that George will soon be a "Better Farmer" because he used the five hundred dollar's worth of lime and fertilizer provided in his farm finance plan.

In helping some farmers who came to me as county agent for assistance on father and son, or partnership agreements, I found that they held back certain information about their finances, which could have been very helpful in setting up a sound business arrangement. So often, finances, or a lack of them, can be the key to success or failure.

Most farmers have a small or no real estate mortgage and a rather large short-term debt load. The situation should be reversed to be sound. Lack of operating capital keeps many from discounting their monthly feed bills which can mean a saving of over 24% during the year. Purchasing seed and fertilizer for cash can save many operating dollars.

In taking financial statements, a few farmers forget to include important debts or give the wrong amounts owed. This is damaging to the borrower in the eyes of the bank which may feel that he either does not know what he owes, or is trying to cover up important information.

Many younger farmers have never known really low farm prices. There were a few years after World War II and during the Korean conflict, when the operator could take care of heavy commitments for monthly payments on cows, new cars, farm machinery, farm or building improvements, along with the farm mortgage payments. During the last three or four years, the milk or egg checks do not seem to go far enough for all of these payments. Many loan applications have to be rejected because the operator owes more than his net worth and very few businesses can borrow satisfactorily when in that situation.

Take the case of a young farmer who bought a farm as a place to live while working for an uncle next door. The business was not large enough to support two families, and the nephew bought a dairy herd from a cattle dealer and some machinery on credit while paying for the farm on a land contract. He had to spend about six hundred dollars on the barn to be able to ship milk. He was soon in trouble for the milk

(Continued on Opposite Page)

He's a sedimentalist—so he switched!



Fred Crawford and his son of Minerva, Ohio, milk 24 Holsteins. Mr. Crawford is primarily interested in milk filters which guarantee high sediment ratings. Like thousands of others he has switched to the new Kendall non-gauze disk. Here's why: "It removes more sediment than any filter we have used. Also much faster than cotton disks". Ask your local merchant for Kendall and you'll switch, too.

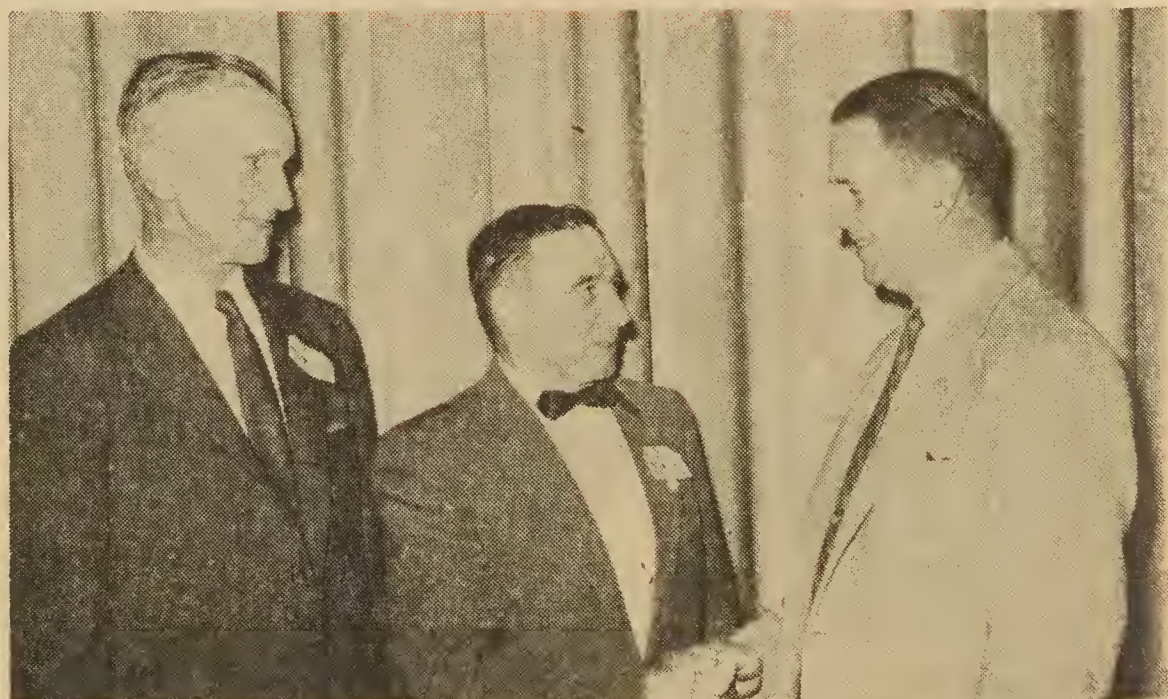
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Don Wickham (right) president of the New York Farm Bureau congratulates two new Farm Bureau directors, Earl Harding of Orleans Co. (left) and Walter Armer of Saratoga Co.

The Production of Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed

Land and soil requirements. The best results usually have been obtained on clay or clay loam soils. Fields which are inclined to be wet are likely to lodge badly, resulting in low yields of seed except in dry years.

Fertilization and Liming. Medium soil fertility is best. If the soil is very acid or the fertility too low poor plant vigor and low seed yields may be expected. Very high fertility usually results in too much growth and lodging of the crop.

Inoculation. When the field is established, seed should be well inoculated with the special birdsfoot trefoil inoculant. It is recommended that the seed be moistened with about a tablespoon of milk or sugar solution to each five pounds of seed. On fields seeded to birdsfoot trefoil for the first time it is recommended that about twice the normal amount of inoculant be used.

Seeding. On medium and light soils a firm seed-bed is best. Rolling with a cultipacker or other machines may help. Better and more weed-free stands are obtained when the seed is drilled, or banded, than when seed is broadcast. Seeding trefoil alone is recommended under New York conditions, where studies have indicated that the addition of any grass to the legume reduces the seed yield.

Use of Companion Crops. Better stands of trefoil usually have resulted when no companion crop has been seeded with the legume. When oats are used, they should be at a low rate—not more than 1.5 bushels per acre. Grazing off or removal of the oats for silage or hay will benefit the legume. Seedings should be clipped whenever weed growth becomes serious.

Seeding Rate. Best seed yields have been obtained from rather thin stands. Four to five pounds of seed per acre on a well prepared seed-bed is recommended. Very thin stands cannot be expected to produce high seed yields. Most stands have been found to thicken under seed production from shattered seed unless the stand is already thick. When row-planted, seeding one to two pounds of

seed, uniformly distributed, is sufficient.

In a trial with the Viking variety, seeding one pound of commercial seed of average hard seed and germinating ability gave the highest acre yields, with two and one-half pounds per acre almost as good. The statement is made that "it is important that many flower buds be developed in the fall if good seed yields are to be obtained the next year."

Management of Stand for Seed Production. Birdsfoot trefoil should flower during a period of long days having warm temperature and plenty of sunshine. To obtain this condition clipping in the spring is often practiced. This clipping also reduces the amount of early grass and weed growth. Under New York conditions, trials indicated that very early clippings—up to about the end of May—can be expected to result in increased seed yields.

Most seedings of birdsfoot trefoil, even when pure sowed, usually become quite grassy with time. Seed yields of such fields will vary, depending upon the amount of grass, year of harvest, and the condition the previous year. Such fields often produce very low seed yields and it becomes necessary to plow up and reseed them. At Ithaca, New York, a comparison was made between birdsfoot trefoil grown alone and harvested for seed through a ten year period and trefoil seeded with timothy and harvested for seed through a like period. At the end of five years one-half of each area was plowed following seed harvest and reseeded the following spring.

When seeded with timothy and continuously cropped for seed, the stand became very grassy and the seed yields soon fell to a low level. Reestablishment gave higher seed yields for a few years, followed by a decline. When seeded without the grass and kept free from grass and weeds good seed yields were obtained continuously through a ten year period. Plowing up and reseeding the pure stand did not increase the seed yield.—H. A. MacDonald and J. E. Winch, Cornell

George Borrows Some Money

(Continued from Opposite Page)

check would not meet all of the payments. He had put practically no capital into the business—it was all done on credit.

The Farmers Home Administration gave him a chattel mortgage loan to pay off the cattle and farm machinery dealers. He still owed other bills and failed to keep up his land contract payments. The seller wanted to take back the farm to expand his own operation. Since the young farmers had a very small net worth, he was in no position to refinance through most financial institutions. After consulting with him, he offered an order on his milk check to the holder of the land contract who accepted it.

Our young friend is still in business, but on somewhat hazardous ground. If he has no hard luck, if milk prices hold pretty well, and if he can get by the next three or four years without replacing equipment or having heavy repair work, he may pull through.

Here is the case of another dairy farmer who is older and has some real equity in his business. He started on a poor, small farm, but soon built up a good dairy. He needed a better farm and as a county agent, I helped him find one, which he bought with the help of the Farmers Home Administration. His dairy soon grew out of the barn and he enlarged it.

Last year, he came to the bank to

see us about refinancing and getting his debts in one place. We found that by increasing his real estate mortgage and putting a three chattel mortgage on stock and tools, he could pay up all his other outstanding indebtedness. When the loan was closed, he made out about twenty checks to pay all these bills.

He has not missed a monthly payment, and when I took a new financial statement last spring, he had gained eighteen hundred dollars in net worth, and had accumulated no outstanding bills.

I asked if he had enough of a bank balance to discount his seed and fertilizer bill for spring planting. He did not. We then worked out a production loan to cover this bill which he paid off in three months. He saved an extra 4% on his fertilizer besides the regular 2% on his seed. He had his materials on the farm when the weather was right to plant, and they cost him 1½% for the three months at the 6% rate.

In dealing with farmers for many years, I find that most of them are honest and good financial risks. I believe that, in my new role, I can effectively back up a County Agent's teaching to help a farmer to a more successful farm operation and living for his family.

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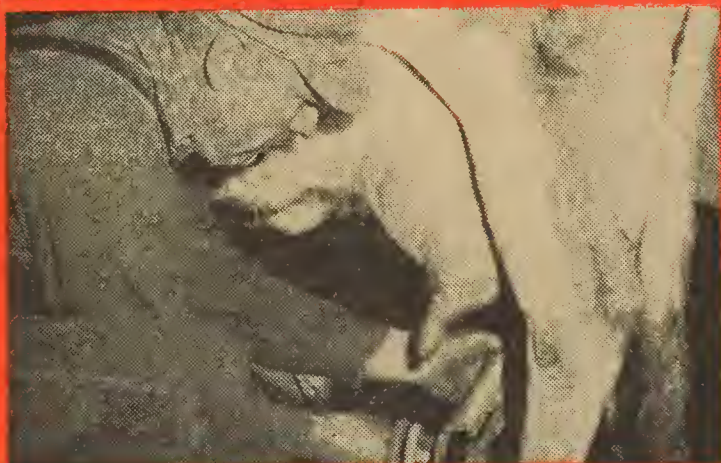
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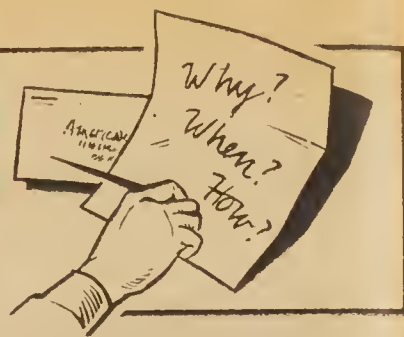
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The QUESTION BOX



Is it safe to apply nitrogen fertilizer to orchards in the fall or will it tend to increase winter killing?

There is no question but immature wood tends to suffer winter damage but there is no danger if you delay the application of fertilizer until after the leaves are off.

The advantage is that you get the job done during the slack season.

Is there any difficulty registering purebred animals which have been bred artificially?

The various breed associations have recognized artificial breeding and will register animals. There are certain requirements which your inseminator will give you, or which you can get from breed headquarters.

Is it safe to use milk from cows that have been treated for mastitis with antibiotics?

Antibiotics used to treat mastitis must carry a warning stating that milk from treated quarters must not be drunk or sold for at least 72 hours after treatment.

There is no conclusive evidence that a small amount of this antibiotic in milk is dangerous to the person who drinks milk. Nevertheless, regulations should be observed.

What can I grow which will give me the earliest grazing for my herd of dairy cows in the spring?

It's too late now, but the very earliest feed comes from rye which is seeded in the fall and which can be pastured early in the spring. In some areas some spring grazing is done on winter wheat.

To be planted in the spring, there is probably nothing better than oats. Get them in just as early as you can and pasture them or cut them for hay.

I understand that an animal must be blood tested to be sold on foot?

The regulations require a health certificate for a cow to be sold as a dairy replacement. Primarily that is part of the New York program to clean up brucellosis. It is not necessary to have a blood test for animals to be sold for slaughter in New York State.



2¢ a day —or Replacement Cost

How much to replace a cow? Would you spend 2¢ per cow per day for KOW-KARE to offset sluggish or "off feed" milkers, aid over-worked organs of heavily fed producers? KOW-KARE supplements poor forage, means better feed-to-milk conversion; also builds against freshening strains, helps assure stronger calves, continued high production. Modern KOW-KARE contains 4,000 units of powerful Vitamin "A" per ounce, Vitamins "D", "E", minerals, tonic drugs. Used by successful dairymen for 50 years. Be wise — get KOW-KARE today.

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Raymond S. Thomas, R.D. 6, Saltillo, Pa.

Merry Christmas
Happy New Year



We're Going to Mexico!

THE GIGANTIC snow-clad cone of Mt. Popocatepetl is one of the sights of Mexico that our Mexican Tour party will see on their way from Mexico City to Puebla. And farther south, in the tropical paradise around Orizaba, we will see another mighty peak towering above the flowering gardens of our hotel.

Mexico is one of the most interesting countries in the world, with so much to see and to enjoy. We will visit all the fascinating places you have heard about, and in addition we will have two days in the beautiful city of New Orleans.

The tour dates are March 21 to March 30, just the time of year when you will enjoy leaving the dreags of winter behind and journeying south to the sun. This is an all-expense, escorted tour, with everything included in the price — transportation, hotels, meals, baggage transfer, sightseeing, all taxes and entrance fees, and all tips. And the price is very reasonable for all that is included. If you have never gone on an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST tour, come with us and see what a wonderful experience it is, what good friends you make, and what a happy time you have.

Just write to E. R. Eastman, Editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-M,

Ithaca, N. Y., and ask for a free copy of the Mexican Tour itinerary. It will give you complete information. As we must limit the size of our party, we suggest that you make your reservation as soon as possible. A \$100 deposit will hold it, and this amount will be refunded if you have to cancel later.

We want to say again to any of our northeastern friends who are spending the winter in Florida that you may join our Mexican Tour party in New Orleans or Houston, Texas. Many of you have written in to ask if you can do that—and the answer is, Yes, we'll be delighted to have you in the party!

E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367-M, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please send me as soon as possible, without any obligation on my part, a copy of the itinerary of your Mexican Spring Vacation Tour, March 11-30.

Name _____

Address _____
Please print

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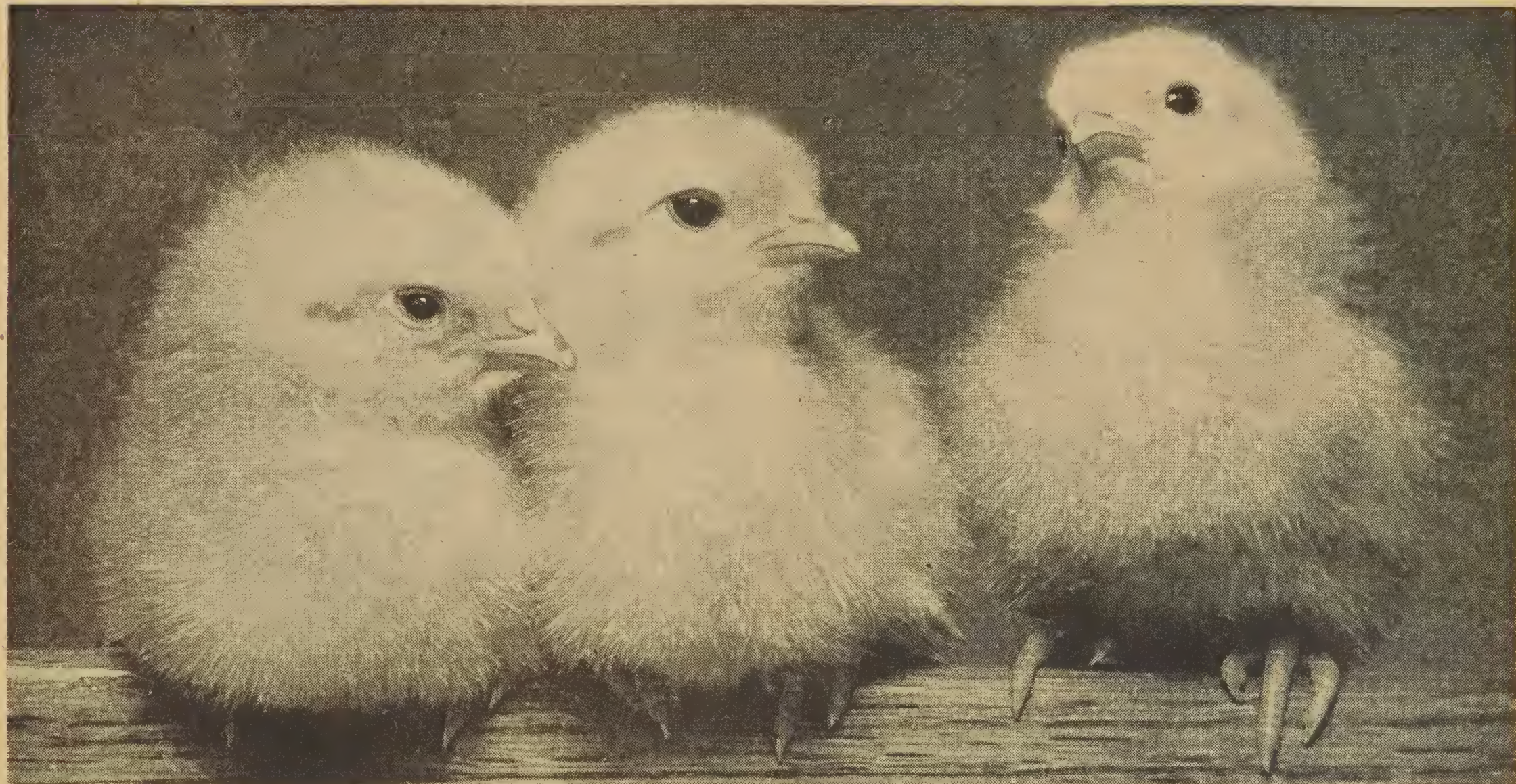
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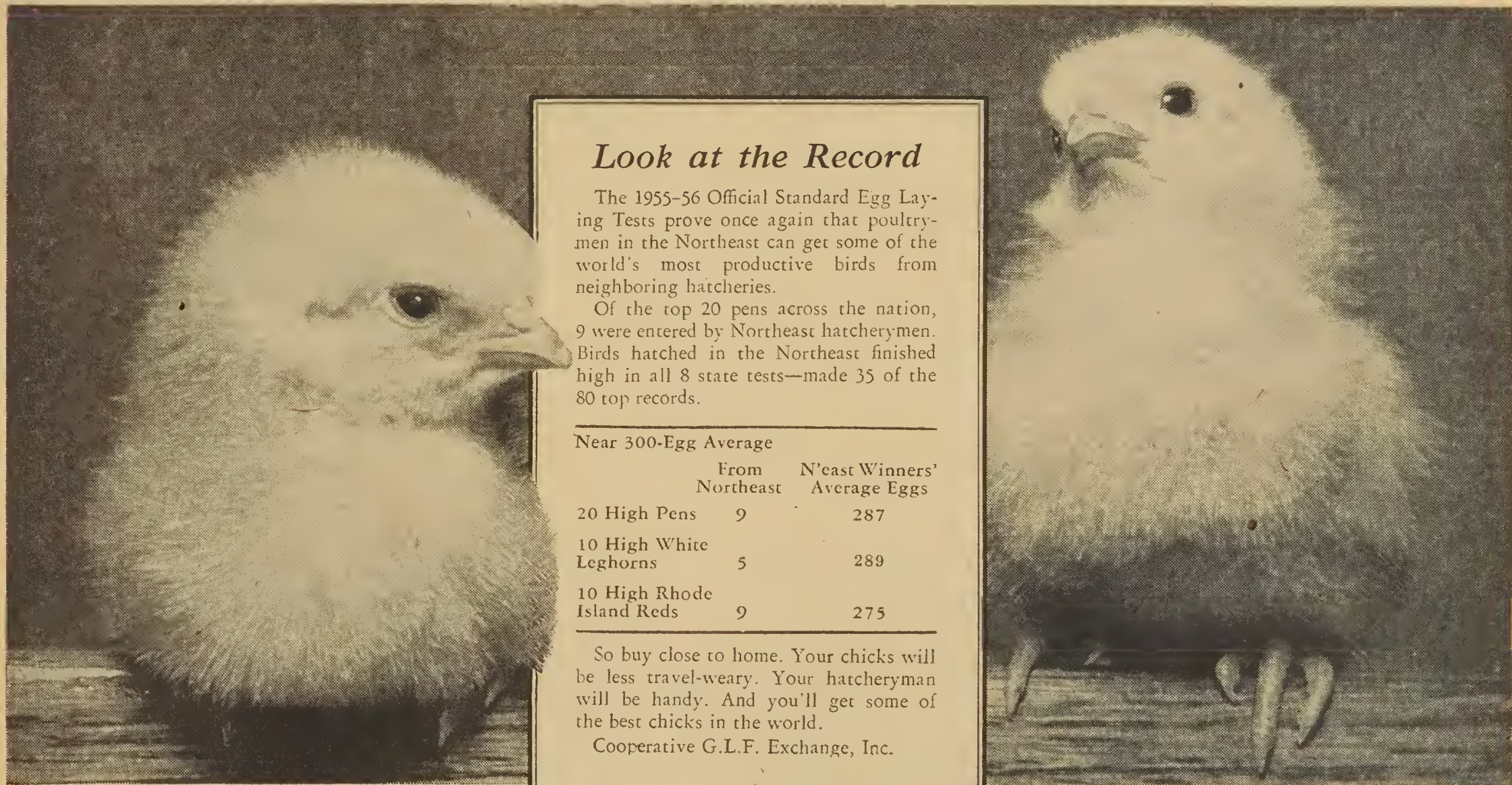
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Nearby Chicks make



World's Best Layers

A black and white photograph of two fluffy white chicks standing on a wooden surface. The chick on the left is looking towards the right, and the chick on the right is looking towards the left.

Look at the Record

The 1955-56 Official Standard Egg Laying Tests prove once again that poultrymen in the Northeast can get some of the world's most productive birds from neighboring hatcheries.

Of the top 20 pens across the nation, 9 were entered by Northeast hatcherymen. Birds hatched in the Northeast finished high in all 8 state tests—made 35 of the 80 top records.

	From Northeast	N'east Winners' Average Eggs
20 High Pens	9	287
10 High White Leghorns	5	289
10 High Rhode Island Reds	9	275

So buy close to home. Your chicks will be less travel-weary. Your hatcheryman will be handy. And you'll get some of the best chicks in the world.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.

. . . Buy Your Chicks Close to Home

America's Best Sires



No matter what size herd you have, it should be showing a profitable increase in production and steady herd improvement. Thousands of successful dairymen in your area are getting these results with the AMERICAN BREEDERS SERVICE program.

ABS Selects the Finest of Proved Sires Nationwide

ABS sires are carefully selected on the bases of scientific tests and practical experience. Only 100% proved sires that can meet the requirements of ABS high standards are eligible. ABS inseminators are thoroughly trained, competent technicians. This is your double guarantee of the finest in breeding service.



Thousands of dairymen in your area are making money today based on the ABS Proved Sire Breeding Program. You, too, can benefit no matter what size herd or breeding program you have now.

AMERICAN BREEDERS' AUTHORIZED SERVICE

Abington Breeders' Service, Clarks Summit, Pa., 67410.
American Proved Sire Service, Geneseo, N. Y., 214; Palmyra, N. Y., 894-R; Brockport, N. Y., 509; East Aurora, N. Y., 2464; Honeoye Falls, N. Y., 14; Le Roy, N. Y., 965; Arcade, N. Y., 679; Batavia, N. Y., 4046.
Cortland Proved Sire Service, Cortland, N. Y., Skyline 6-7941.
Delaware County Proved Sire Service, Walton, N. Y. UN5-4648.
Finger Lakes Proved Sire Service, Ithaca, N. Y., 9208, Ed Vickerman, Dryden, Viking 4-4862, Groton 408W2.
Seneca Co-op Cattle Breeders' Assoc., Inc., Interlaken, N. Y., 117; Seneca Falls, N. Y., 572.
Sullivan Proved Sire Service, Jeffersonville N. Y., 111.
Upstate Proved Sire Service, Pulaski, N. Y., 355; Ellisburg, N. Y., phone Belleville 4-2931; Durhamville, N. Y., 1494; Central Square, N. Y., phone Normandy 84201; Rensselaer Falls, N. Y., phone Canton 3041; Chaumont, N. Y., 24; Constable, N. Y., phone Malone 548; North Bangor, N. Y., phone Malone 2030.
Western Conn. Proved Sire Service, Box 196, Watertown, Conn., phone Crestwood 4-8253, Karl Johnsen.

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Donald Tanner, Center Berlin, N. Y., phone Berlin 82F4.
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AMERICA'S LARGEST AND
FASTEST GROWING ARTIFICIAL
BREEDING SERVICE . . .
BEST BY EVERY TEST

Metropolitan Bargaining Agency Delegates Hear Report On Milk Hearings

DURING the past year, the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency has added nine new co-operatives to the membership, making a total of 75. While 2,000 fewer producers shipped to the New York market during the year, 830 producers were added to the list of Bargaining Agency members. Including Dairymen's League members, 45.7% of the dairymen shipping to the Metropolitan area are members of the Bargaining Agency. These encouraging figures were presented at the 20th Annual meeting of the Agency in Syracuse on December 4th.

Frank Lent, attorney for the Agency, reported on the hearings which have taken much time of the Agency's staff and officials for the past several months. Answering the criticism that the hearings are too slow, Frank made two comments. First, if regulations which have the force of law are to be put into effect, and under which a man could be sent to jail, the man must have an opportunity to express his views and ask questions. This is the Democratic way, and without giving such an opportunity, such regulations would, in effect, be made by a dictator.

The second comment was that we have actually been having eight separate hearings, involving eight different markets, Northern New Jersey, Metropolitan New York, and six up-state cities.

The present orders, and others being considered, affect an enormous amount of milk. In the Metropolitan New York area the value of the milk sold is \$1 million a day; in six up-state cities, \$100,000 a day; and in Northern New Jersey, \$250,000 a day.

Some of the problems that are being discussed have been bothering milk producers for 20 years. If they can now be settled, it will be an immense help to dairymen affected and worth all the time and trouble.

Some concern was voiced by the delegates that no recent meetings of the delegate body have been held. In this connection it was pointed out that on three occasions, the two last annual meetings, and the last delegate meeting in May, two policies were firmly developed which are still in the process of being carried out. In the meantime, no new problems arose which seemed to call for a meeting. The policies are:

- 1.—To work for a comprehensive order for the entire Metropolitan area.
- 2.—To include up-state New York cities under the order so that dealers will be required to pay the full Class I-A price of milk.

Mr. Lent stated that many people feel that a poor case has been made for a separate order for Northern New Jersey. While Secretary Benson decided

to hold a hearing on a separate Northern New Jersey order, he didn't commit himself that such an order would be issued. Therefore, there is still a distinct possibility that a comprehensive order may eventually result from these hearings.

Seventeen resolutions were passed by the delegates. Among the actions taken or recommended were:

Reaffirming the policies for a single market wide Federal milk order for New York and New Jersey, and expansion of the present order to include up-state cities.

Favoring still more fluid milk and dairy products for the armed forces.

Disapproving un-sound quotas or restrictions on milk production.

Urging the use by schools of all milk available in special school milk programs.

Approving the leadership training school held by the Agency.

Recommending a study to determine a practical method of collecting funds for milk promotion from all dairymen benefited, and a study of the most effective use of the money collected.

Recommending more research in marketing and merchandising dairy products.

Urging Federal and State government where possible, to locate new highways on the poorer agricultural land and to provide easy access to parts of farms cut off by through-ways.

Recommended to New York City that they discontinue requiring the pasteurization date on retail milk bottles.

Two new directors were elected. Sam Luden of Champlain to replace A. J. Cochrane of Ripley, and Warren Gray of Lisbon for a term of one year to replace Jay Scott, who recently died. Directors re-elected included James Mills of Bovina Center, William Stone of Bovina Center, Murl Osbeck of Cortland, Walter Krotzer of Liberty, Pa., Floyd Washbon of Erieville, A. Morelle Cheney of Bemus Point, S. K. Rodenhurst of Theresa, John Holloway of Amsterdam, and Richard Reit of Smyrna.

At the 20th Annual banquet on December 3, the main speaker was Lester Schriver, managing director of the National Association of Life Underwriters of Washington, D. C. He gave a stirring address on the subject of our liberties, pointing out some of the dangers we are facing and some of the actions we must take if we are to preserve our American way of life.

— A. A. —

COMING MEETINGS

Jan. 3-5 New York State Vegetable Growers' Association Annual meeting at Syracuse.



1957 Officers and Directors of New York Association of County Agricultural Agents. Seated (left to right) Dale Brown, Cooperstown, secretary-treasurer; Herbert Johnson, Rochester, president; Russell Cary, Wampsville, vice-president; and William Palmer, past president, Kingston. Standing (left to right) Don Huddleston, Canton; Ira Blixt, Cortland; Merle Reese, Plattsburg; Cyril Small, Alton; and Howard Campbell, Mineola, Long Island, Northeast Director of the National County Agricultural Agents' Ass'n.



"The Industry Nobody Really Knows" is an entertaining, interesting, well-illustrated 34 page booklet about the oil industry. If you would like a copy, drop a post card to President, GULF OIL CORPORATION, P. O. Box 1166, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

THE RALSTON PURINA COMPANY of Buffalo, New York, and St. Louis, Missouri, are more than feed salesmen. On their research farm they have developed a Purina dairy program which any Purina store will be glad to talk over with any customer.

THE PENNSALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY has a series of bulletins covering a wide variety of farm subjects. The first series of three Farm Service Bulletins, "Soil Sampling for Soil Tests," "Granular or Pelletized Fertilizers," and "Organic Matter," is now available to farmers, agents and dealers on request from the I. P. THOMAS DIVISION, Dept. B, Pennsalt Chemicals, 3 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

A complete line of egg coolers for the commercial egg producer, farm flock owners and hatcheryman is announced by the JAMES MFG. CO., Ft. Atkinson, Wis., Los Angeles, Calif. and Lancaster, Pa.

The new line of egg coolers includes five models ranging from 1/6 ton to 1-ton capacities. All have built-in humidifiers and each unit is easily installed without special tools. Details on sizes and construction are available without charge from the James Mfg. Co.

THE PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION has booklets giving detailed instructions on practically every type of farm construction. You will find the address of the office nearest you on the coupon in their advertisement in American Agriculturist.

A new booklet, "Why Good Voltage Means Consumer Satisfaction to Rural Electric Co-operatives" is now available from GENERAL ELECTRIC apparatus agents or from the company headquarters, Schenectady 5, N. Y. It is publication number GED-3080.

The eight-page illustrated brochure describes in non-technical terms the effects of voltage variation on electrical equipment used by farm and home owners and outlines the benefits of step voltage regulators.

Walt Disney's "Adventure in Dairyland" will appear in ten episodes on the TV Mickey Mouse Club show. The movie was made in cooperation with the AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION, 20 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago 6, Ill.



Gordon McDowell, sales manager of OREGON SAW CHAIN CORP., is shown here presenting a factory and qualification certificate. Over 1500 Oregon Saw Chain dealers in Canada and the United States have been qualified to render TFS service.



"How Poultrymen Cut Production Costs"

WHenever you find a poultryman who is producing eggs for approximately 10 cents a dozen less than the average poultrymen you start looking for the answers. The difficult question to answer is why the differences when management practices are many times so similar? You'll always find a complete set of records on the farms with the top production averages. And you'll come to the conclusion that top production is more important than anything else, but it is only achieved by having a better than average score in all the management details that are part of every poultry farm.

As we have mentioned before, it is interesting to observe the amount of "chicken-sense" in poultrymen. It's times like these when you quickly spot the "haves" and "haven'ts". Two poultrymen have the same strain, feed, have nearly alike housing but yet one may be losing money and the other making it.

You can tell a poultryman that it is the little things that count, but try making him do it. Anyone who has supervised help on a poultry farm soon learns this. How do you teach a man to sense the birds are going off feed, then make sure they don't. Knowing when to protect the birds from the elements and yet not coddle them. Perhaps most important is being able to realize that

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Everyone desires to improve, to succeed and to progress, and the first step toward progress comes from within.—R. Roy Keaton

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A high producing hen is not a piece of machinery and part of an egg factory, but made up of living flesh that reacts quickly to heat, cold, drafts, competition, feed, light and water. These are the differences between making 180 egg averages and 240 egg averages from the same production strains.

The following list can usually be checked o.k. after a visit to a poultryman who has continually been in the black.

1. He keeps a top production strain with good egg size and excellent shell texture.
2. He has a seasonal production schedule that gives an even volume, makes full use of all buildings and provides as many eggs as possible during favorable price periods.
3. He maintains a strict sanitation program that has yet to find shortcuts or magic formulas for a sound disease prevention plan.
4. He follows a vaccination program that gives special attention to time of vaccination for each flock.



5. He uses housing that is built for bird comfort. Comfortable in both winter and summer, with sufficient air movement to provide ample ventilation and housing that provides more than just enough feeders, waterers and nests.

6. His nutrition is taken care of by a recommended feeding program that he has confidence in.

7. He knows that records and their analysis are a must. A second-hand adding machine is an important part of his record keeping system. Many poultrymen have picked these machines up from office equipment stores.

8. His brooding and rearing program assures the housing of healthy pullets.

There are other items that could be mentioned, but most of them would be helpers to the eight points listed. It should be mentioned again that as times get tougher there comes out the little something extra which separates "the men from the boys", and makes old "biddy" lay another dozen eggs. — Jack Hough, University of Massachusetts

— A. A. —

SHOULD WE QUIT WASHING EGGS?

Producers should attempt to produce as high a percentage of clean eggs as possible. The more dirt on eggs, the harder it is to remove, the poorer the appearance of the cleaned eggs, and the greater the danger that bacteria may penetrate the egg and cause spoilage.

Some practices that aid in securing a higher percentage of clean eggs at time of gathering are: (1) Gather eggs three or four times daily; (2) Provide a nest for every three or four hens; (3) Keep the nests clean and the bottoms covered with dry, granular nesting material; (4) Keep deep litter on the floor and keep it dry; (5) Keep the layers confined.

Wash all eggs as gathered in an approved detergent-sanitizer and according to the directions of the manufacturer. Washing does a more thorough job than dry cleaning, requires less time, results in less breakage and the resulting eggs are free from abrasions.

All eggs may be washed in the baskets in which gathered in less time than it takes to separate the clean from the soiled eggs. Breakage from the extra handling is avoided. Even clean eggs have many bacteria on the shells that should be removed or killed.

The detergent-sanitizer should not be washed from the shells. The longer it is present, the greater its killing power. If allowed to dry on the shell, it serves to help seal the shell pores and to protect against possible later contamination in handling, etc.

Not more than four or five dozen eggs should be washed in each gallon of cleaning solution. The number may be varied depending on the amount of dirt present. A new solution should be made up each day and the washer thoroughly cleaned.

The eggs should be dried before packing. A fan is suitable for this purpose. —A. R. Winter, Dept. of Poultry Science, Ohio State University

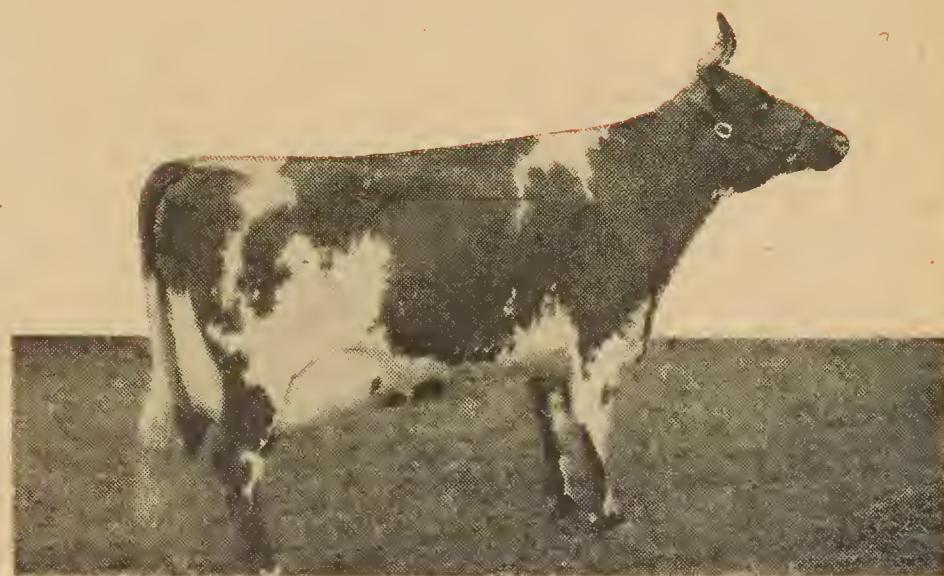
— A. A. —

MILK MARKET INFORMATION

A bulletin entitled "Why Regulate Fluid Milk Prices?" contains a wealth of information on milk marketing. A single free copy will be sent to any subscriber who sends a post card to National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 Eye Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

1952 Blue Ribbon 2-year-old
1953 Blue Ribbon 3-year-old
1954 Blue Ribbon 4-year-old
1955 ...

National Grand Champion Ayrshire Female



Toll Gate Marjorie's Mistress was fed all the way on

WIRTHMORE

THE BIG NAME IN DAIRY FEEDS

Preston J. Davenport of Litchfield, Connecticut can well be proud of this outstanding cow which also was 1955 Grand Champion at Eastern States Exposition. The Toll Gate herd has had many class winners since its start in 1940 and today it is recognized as one of the finest herds anywhere.

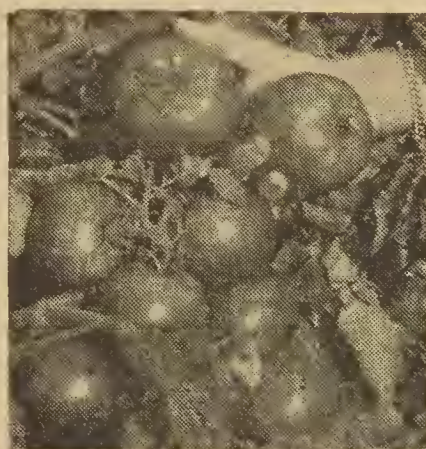
Good management, skillful breeding and a sound feeding program have contributed to the success of Toll Gate Farm.

From its beginning, Mr. Davenport has fed his herd on Wirthmore feeds. As he says today, "The combination of Wirthmore feeds and Wirthmore service is pretty hard to beat".



WIRTHMORE FEEDS

505 Washington Street
Malden 48, Mass.



HARRIS' NEW MORETON HYBRID

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FROM MAINE TO TEXAS

Our customers are enthusiastic about Moreton Hybrid. Here's why:

- Plants Have Hybrid Vigor
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Once you've tried it, you will see why leading growers are planting Moreton Hybrid.

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If you grow for market, ask for our Market Gardeners' and Florists' Catalog.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.
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ORANGES—Florida tree ripened, Delicious packed for gifts. Wonderful to give or to receive. Sweet, Juicy and full of vitamins. Oranges, grapefruit or mixed \$6.95 bushel. Half bu. \$4.75. All prepaid. Gift catalog free. KIRBY SALES CO. VERO BEACH, FLA.

STEEL AND ALUMINUM BLDGS.
FOR ALL PURPOSES
SECTIONAL UTILITY BLDGS.
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296 2nd St., Hackensack, N. J.
Dealers Wanted

ADVERTISING RATES—15 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 count as 12 words. Minimum \$1.50. Blind Box Number \$1.00 extra. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514, ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in earload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

EMPIRE Livestock Marketing Cooperative has top markets for Dairy Replacements. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers. Regular sales at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Tuesdays; Bullville, Greene, Wednesdays; Bath, Oneonta, Thursdays.

HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE: Ten large registered Holsteins, due November and December. One of the best producing herds in County. Accredited, certified, classified. Loneran Brothers, Homer, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULLS: Now available. Several desirable service bulls. Mostly Pabst and Carnation breeding. All dams have good A.R.O. records ranging in fat from 450 lbs. as junior heifers to 875 lbs. at mature age. Herd T.B. and Bangs approved. Inquire Petzold Farms, R.D. 2, Newark Valley, New York.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE: Bull born March 1956. Dam made 11201-512-Jr2-305C-2x. On retest Sr4-2x has 12535-591 in 239 days. Seven nearest dams average 14341-720. From great cow family. Also choice bred heifers due December through March, heifer calves and yearlings. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

BROWN SWISS

SWISS heifers. 4 bred 3 youngers for \$1,000. Walter Willey, Red Bank, New Jersey. Box 444A.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

FOR ANGUS Steers and Registered Heifers Write Red Creek Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 2 excellent Angus steers suitable for 4-H projects, heifer calves and a few cows from the herd which produced the winning bull calf of the 1956 Progeny Test. Maple Crest Farm, Cortland, New York.

HEREFORDS

PLEASANT Valley Hereford Farms are offering Registered, Polled Hereford bull, 2 years old; 4 yearling bulls. Top blood lines for your foundation herd, 4 yearling steers. Write or call Groton, New York, 39 or 31.

SHEEP

43 HAMPSHIRE and Suffolk grade ewes, registered Suffolk ram, April lambs, \$1100. Ray Whitney, Lisle, New York.

SWINE

WANTED: Suckling pigs, \$5 up. Casale Bros., Slaughterers, 1660 Taylor Ave., Utica, New York. Phones—Utica 2-1091-27609.

SPOTTED Poland China Service Boars. All ages, bred gilts, baby pigs. Large herd, all purebred. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, N. J. Phone 8481.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONS

MARKET your livestock through Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative. Top markets for all livestock. Empire managers will help you get necessary health papers for Dairy Replacements. Stockyards at Caledonia, Gouverneur, West Winfield, Bullville, Greene, Bath, Oneonta. Ask your neighbor about Empire; it's a good place to do business.

DOGS

GERMAN Shepherds; Pups, grown female, Male 1 year. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York.

POLICE or German Shepherds—good selection. Puppies you will like, black and grays. Healthy pups guaranteed. Terms arranged. E. A. Foote, Bon-Vesta Kennels, Unionville, New York. Telephone Port Jervis 33861.

REGISTERED English Shepherd puppies from excellent coddogs. Order now for Christmas delivery. Mrs. Ira Pegg, Morris, N. Y.

DOBERMAN Pinscher Pups, AKC registered, blacktan. Justin Hecht, Vineland, New Jersey. VI 9-5684.

SELECT A GIFT for this Xmas that lasts all year. A beautiful Scotch and English Collie pup for your boy or girl—choice colors and markings. Males, 2 months, \$25.00; females \$20.00. Border Collies from imported stock, males, 2 months, \$25.00; females \$20.00. Males ready to train on cattle, \$50.00; female, \$30.00. St. Bernard and Collie crossed, make great companions and sleigh dogs—males, 2 months, \$30.00; females \$20.00. Safe delivery guaranteed anywhere in U.S.A. Every pup has a rabies shot and a vet's certificate accompanies each puppy. Wilfred Zeron, Morrisburg, Ontario, Canada.

FOX HOUNDS for sale, deer proof, \$75.00 and up. Robert Danner, Bath, Pennsylvania. R. 1. Phone Nazareth, 727J3, Sundays, P.M.

SHEPHERD Pups, \$15.00. Booking orders, kind stockmen want! Hendrickson Farm, Cobleskill, New York.

BABY CHICKS

POULTRYMEN: Vacation in sunny Florida with the extra profits you'll earn from the proven profit performance of Weidner's H & N "Nick Chick" Leghorns. Remember, highest egg production (including large eggs) is proved only by long-range random sample tests—five and three year average awards. Flash! Heisdorf and Nelson won the 1956 Five Year California Highest Profit Award, a total of three straight Five-Year Awards—plus seven Three-Year Awards. H & N won this year's Missouri and Wisconsin awards, and we're leading in Tennessee. Yes, we're on top, nationwide. Typical income per bird; \$4.26. You can get the same results from our chicks, because we carefully select the breeders, and have chicks ready to ship from two convenient New York State hatcheries. Your complete satisfaction fully guaranteed. Order now, or write for Free Catalogue, P.S. Order our Vantress Cross broiler chicks for highest broiler profitability. Weidner Chicks, R.F.D. 1, Hamburg, N. Y., or R-2, Avoca, N. Y. Phone Emerson 1755.

BABY CHICKS all heavies \$7.00 per 100, \$13.00 per 200. Plus postage. Will ship COD at once. Kline's Poultry, Strausstown, Pennsylvania.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

BABY CHICKS

BABY Chicks \$5.75—100 C. O. D. Rocks, Reds, Hampshires, Crosses. Price at Hatchery. Surplus Chick Co., Milesburg 4, Penna

HOBART Poultry Farm Leghorns. A strain with many years of trapnesting and selection back of them. Our customers are our best ad. Hobart Poultry Farm, Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, N. Y. Phone Hobart 5281.

BABCOCK Bessies Make Great Layers of Nice Large Eggs. This year you can purchase Babcock Bessies which are a new strain cross we have which starts in with quite a bit larger egg than our regular strain Babcock pullets which we call Babcock Barbaras. These Babcock Bessies will prove profitable to you. If you wish to raise the same Babcock Leghorns we've had down through the years, order Babcock Barbaras. They don't come up in egg size quite as rapidly, but will make great layers for two or three years if you want to keep them going for several years. Probably on life time of lay, they'll lay more large eggs than any strain that you can buy. Also, Babcock Leghorns won the Poultry Tribune Trophy this past year with the highest production both for eggs and points ever made for this Trophy and with 100% livability. Babcock Poultry Farm, Inc. Route 3A, Ithaca, N. Y.

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More Long Lived Cows

I READ your reference to long lived cows in the Sept. 15th issue and requests for accounts of success in this line.

The May '56 issue of "The Ayrshire Digest" carried a cover picture and story inside of some of our Foster Fields herd that have achieved notable success of this kind. I am enclosing a copy of the picture they used. This picture, taken in August '55, shows the herd sire, Armour Perfection, purchased as a yearling from the late W. P. Schanck of Avon.

He is now 22 years old and has sired over 60 daughters, most of whom we have kept in our herd. The last one registered was in June '56. Four of his outstanding long-lived daughters are shown with him in this picture.

These four cows have been in production from 10 to 15 years each and have produced over a half million pounds of milk, and 11 tons of butterfat. They have freshened a total of 46 times.

Other Armour daughters with notable records are Foster Fields Bunny who freshened 12 times and made over

50 tons of milk, and Foster Fields Rosann, sold to M. B. and W. B. Mitchell of Dansville, N. Y., who is in her 13th year of production and has produced over 100,000 lbs. of milk. Another of our cows, Foster Fields Betty, freshened 12 times and also made over 100,000 lbs. of milk.

There are six cows in our present herd in addition to those mentioned above who have been in production from six to eight years. In checking past records, I find over a dozen others who produced up to 10 years in past.

You doubtless know that one of the characteristics of the Ayrshire breed is longevity.—Francis Foster, Bath, N. Y.

— A. A. —



J. K. Stern

BATAVIA HOST TO CANNING CROP GROWERS

J. K. Stern, president of the American Institute of Cooperation is to be the key-note speaker at the 11th annual meeting of the New York Canning Crop Growers Cooperative to be held at Batavia on January 10, according to the announcement of secretary Bill Stempfle.

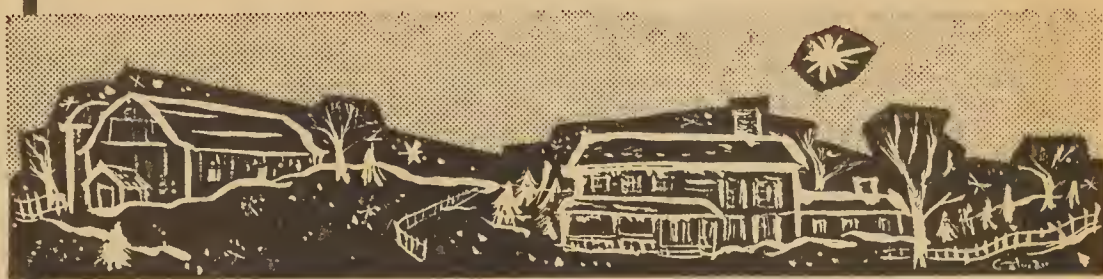
A native of Pennsylvania and graduate of its State College, Mr. Stern before coming to his present position in 1950, worked as County Agent, did research in and taught marketing at Penn State and for twelve years was employed on the field staff of the Eastern State Farmers Exchange.

The meeting which brings together the members of the nine county co-operative that serves as the marketing agent of the farmers who grow corn, peas and tomatoes for processing in western New York, will be held in the service building of the First Presbyterian Church of Batavia.

The morning session devoted to reports of new developments in the vegetable field, begins at ten-thirty. In addition to Mr. Stern's address the reports of the secretary, treasurer and the president will be presented in the afternoon.

— A. A. —

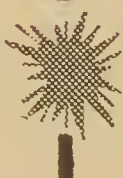
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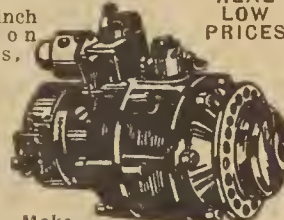
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Christmas Baking

by ALBERTA D. SHACKLETON

THE magic time before Christmas has arrived and kitchens across the land will soon be giving out fragrant spicy smells of Christmas baking. The real fun begins when you start assembling those special cookie cutters, molds, decorations, and recipes, for Christmas wouldn't be Christmas without some fancy decorated cookies. Crisp refrigerator cookies (make some extra rolls of the dough to slice and bake at a moment's notice), cookie press cookies, bar cookies, meringues, and others are perfect for the Christmas cookie jar and also for gifts when attractively wrapped. Here are some of my favorite tested recipes for several types of cookies:

CHRISTMAS SUGAR COOKIES

(to decorate)

- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup shortening
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups sugar
- 2 eggs
- 2 teaspoons vanilla
- 1 tablespoon water
- 3 cups enriched flour
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt
- 2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar, add the eggs, and beat well. Add vanilla and water. Sift dry ingredients and add to the egg mixture and mix well. Chill dough. Roll out small amounts of dough thinly on a lightly floured board and cut into fancy shapes for decorating either before or after baking. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) for 8 to 10 minutes or until delicately browned. Remove from pan at once. Makes about 7 to 8 dozen small thin cookies.

BLACK WALNUT REFRIGERATOR COOKIES

- 1 cup shortening
- 2 cups light brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon soda
- $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups enriched flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups coarsely broken black walnut meats

Cream shortening and sugar, add eggs and blend well. Add soda mixed with a little hot water. Mix in flour and salt sifted together, and work in the nuts. Mix well until mixture holds shape. Form into oblong, round or square molds (about 2" in diameter), wrap each in foil, and chill or freeze. I find it easy to place dough in foil-lined refrigerator ice pans. At time of baking, slice thinly, place on cookie sheets, and bake in moderate oven (375°) about 8 to 10 minutes. Remove from pan at once. Makes about 8 to 10 dozen small thin cookies.

VANILLA COOKIE PRESS COOKIES

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs, beaten light
- 1 tablespoon light cream
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups sifted all purpose flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt

Cream shortening and sugar thoroughly, add eggs, cream, and vanilla. Sift dry ingredients and add to creamed mixture and mix well. Fill cookie press, using different designs each time, and form cookies on ungreased cookie sheet. Decorate with colored sugars or other decorations and bake in a hot oven (400°) 8 to 10 minutes. Makes 3 to 4 dozen cookies.

Breads traditional of the holidays, such as the German Stollen, Bohemian Christmas Braid, Hungarian Coffee Cake, Russian Kulich, and Norway's Jule Kage are prized by the national

groups and different versions have been adopted by American kitchens. All are made of soft yeast doughs with butter and eggs, delicately flavored and sweetened, and rich in dried or candied fruits and nuts. You can adapt the Christmas Bread below in several ways. This recipe came to me from a friend who found it in a Canadian newspaper advertising a well known yeast product:

THREE-WAY CHRISTMAS FRUITED BREAD

- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, scalded
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup sugar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup lukewarm water
- 2 teaspoons sugar
- 3 envelopes dry yeast
- 2 eggs, beaten
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup maraschino juice
- 2 to 3 teaspoons almond flavoring
- 4 cups sifted flour
- 1 cup seedless raisins
- 1 cup currants
- 1 cup coarsely chopped candied fruits
- 1 cup sliced Maraschino or candied cherries
- 1 cup coarsely chopped nuts

About $3\frac{3}{4}$ cups sifted flour

Combine scalded milk, sugar, salt, and shortening and cool to lukewarm. Combine water, sugar, and yeast until softened. Combine the two mixtures. Add eggs, juice, and almond flavoring. Stir in the flour, mix well and add the fruits and nuts. Add the rest of the flour—just enough to make the mixture easy to handle.

Knead until smooth and elastic on a lightly floured board. Place dough in large greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and let rise until double in bulk. Punch down dough and turn out onto floured board. Divide dough into two equal portions.

Fruit Braid: Divide one of the portions into three equal parts. Form each piece into a long roll and braid the three rolls into a braid right on a greased cookie sheet. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven (350°) about 30 minutes. Cover during the first part of baking with brown paper. Cool slightly and frost with confectioners' frosting, and decorate with sliced cherries or candied fruit.

Bubble Loaf: Using one half of the remaining portion of dough, cut it into 20 even portions and knead each piece round. Arrange 10 of the balls in the

bottom of a greased bread tin and grease tops with melted butter. Arrange remaining 10 balls on top of these and grease top. Cover, let rise until double in bulk and bake in moderate oven (350°) for about 40 to 50 minutes, covering during first part of baking with brown paper. Remove from pan, cool, and frost top with confectioners' frosting.

Christmas Loaf: With the last portion of dough, shape into round form, make a criss-cross cut in the center with sharp knife or scissors and fit into a medium-sized, greased angel food pan or fancy shaped tube pan (Turk's head pan). Cover and let rise until double in bulk, bake and decorate as for Bubble Loaf.

CHOCOLATE SPRITZ

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 egg
- 2 tablespoons milk
- 2 cups sifted cake flour
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- 2 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted and cooled

Cream shortening and sugar, add egg, and beat well. Alternately add the milk and flour sifted with the salt. Mix in the cooled chocolate. Fill cookie press and form cookies on ungreased cookie sheet. Bake in hot oven (400°) for 8 to 10 minutes. Cookies burn easily, so watch carefully while baking. Makes about $3\frac{1}{2}$ dozen cookies.

The following recipe for a Christmas Kolache is my version of Czechoslovakia's fruit-filled Kolache:

HOLIDAY KOLACHE

- 1 cup scalded milk
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup shortening
- 1 teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water
- 2 packages dry yeast
- About $4\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour
- 2 eggs
- About $\frac{3}{4}$ cup raw cranberry relish

Combine scalded milk, sugar, shortening, and salt and cool to lukewarm. Add the yeast which has been softened in the lukewarm water. Stir in two cups of the flour, the beaten eggs and just enough of the remainder of the flour to make dough easy to handle. Knead on a lightly floured board until smooth and elastic, place in greased bowl, grease top, cover and let rise in warm place until double in bulk.

Punch down dough and roll about $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick on floured board. Cut into rounds about 2 inches in diameter and place on lightly greased pans an inch apart. Let rise until double in bulk.

Press center of each bun down with the finger. Place a teaspoon of well drained raw cranberry relish in each depression. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) about 15 minutes or until they test done and are lightly browned. Brush with melted butter and sprinkle with sugar. Makes about 3 dozen buns. (Note: Make these buns at other times of the year and use prune, apricot, or apple filling or even a not too juicy marmalade in place of cranberry mixture.)

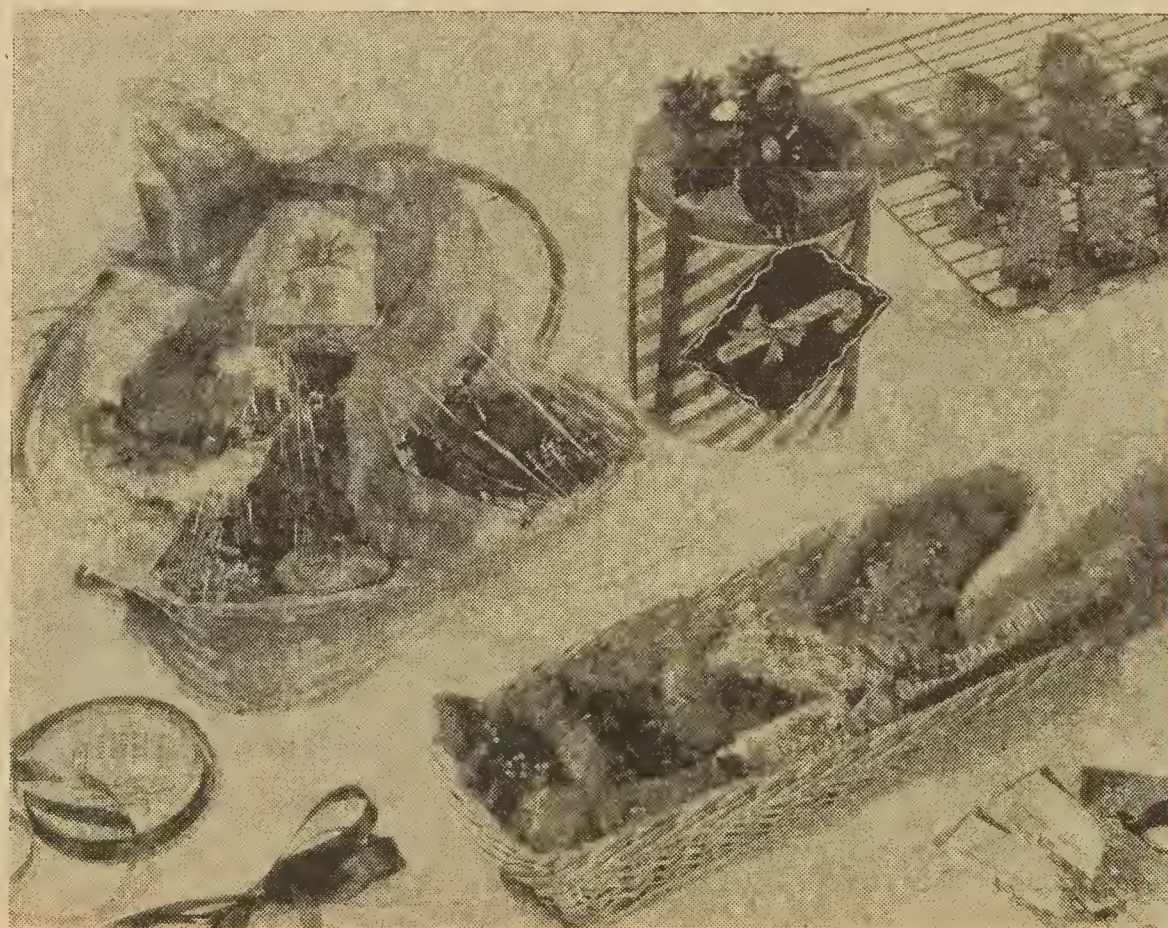
If you have not already made your fruit cake, do try this recipe for English fruit cake which all my friends vote the best ever:

ENGLISH FRUIT CAKE

- $\frac{1}{2}$ package seeded raisins, cut in half
- $\frac{1}{2}$ package seedless raisins or currants
- 1 pound coarsely chopped candied fruit
- 1 package (14 oz.) pitted dates
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pound walnut meats, coarsely chopped
- 2 cups flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon mace
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon allspice
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cloves
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pound shortening
- 2 cups light brown sugar
- 6 eggs
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup cider or other fruit juice

Combine fruits and nuts. Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt, and spices, and sift about half of this over the fruits and mix well with the fingertips. Cream the shortening, add the sugar, beat well and then add beaten eggs. Stir in remaining flour alternately with the fruit juice, and add the floured fruits and nuts and mix well.

Line pans with heavy wrapping paper and grease. Fill pans almost full. Bake in slow oven (300°) about 3 hours for loaf pans or tube pans, or until toothpick stuck in center comes out clean. Cool thoroughly and wrap in waxed paper or foil. Decorate after baking if desired with candied fruits and almonds. Makes about 5 pounds. A bread pan holds about 2 pounds.



Fancy decorated cookies are nice to give for Christmas. To shape trees, use small Christmas Tree cookie cutter and decorate with colored frosting and silver dragees or colored candies.

—Photo: Baker's Semi-Sweet Chocolate Chips

Especially For You



4653
SIZES
12-20
30-42

4653. This shirtwaist dress is a smart "go-everywhere" classic! Sew-easy, too! Misses' sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 42. Size 16 takes 4 1/4 yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

4510. The off-center buttoning of this step-in style spells flattery from collar to hemline. Designed especially for the heavier figure to slim and trim inches away! Women's sizes 36 to 50. Size 36 takes 4 3/4 yds. 35-in.; 1/2 yd. contrast. 35 cents



4510
SIZES
36-50

9332. Printed Pattern for half-sizers—this lovely dress assures easy, accurate sewing, no alteration problems! Half sizes 14 1/2 to 24 1/2. Size 16 1/2 takes 3 3/4 yds. 39-in. 35 cents.

4781. Juniors, sew this dream dress in a jiffy! Lowered princess waistline, white skirt. Junior Miss sizes 11 to 17. Size 16 takes 4 3/4 yds. 39-in. 35 cents

4781
SIZES
11-17



9332
SIZES
14 1/2-24 1/2



TO ORDER PATTERNS: Please print name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly. Enclose 35 cents for EACH pattern desired. If you want patterns sent by first-class mail, add 5 cents for EACH pattern. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York.

Cute Cut-up Cakes

ONE OF THE most engaging little booklets that I have seen in a long time is called CUT-UP CAKES and is filled with clever ideas for making novel cakes without special pans.

There's a cake for every month of the year—a Valentine cake for February; a clown, for March; an Easter Bunny cake with a bow tie made out of thin strips of licorice; a Maypole cake in pastel colors for May; a Father's Day cake for June, an American eagle with a flashing red gumdrop eye for July; for August a sailboat cake with a coconut sail; for September a schoolhouse with green cocoanut grass, a candy path and gumdrop bushes; a kindly witch with a tall chocolate frosted hat for October, and a beautiful Gobbler for Thanksgiving.

Easy directions, drawings and colored

photos show just how to cut up a plain cake to make one of these fancy or funny confections.

For Mr. Snowman, for example, they use a 13x9x2-inch cake, cut out corners at top and use these pieces (3 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches wide) for arms, and the projecting center piece for the head. Then they cover the entire cake with fluffy white 7-minute frosting, swirling it on the head to make it round. Next they pat Angel Flake Coconut over the snowman, add black gumdrops for his eyes, nose, and buttons, and a red gumdrop (half-moon shape) for his smile.

If you have children in your family, you'll want a copy of CUT-UP CAKES. To get it, send 15 cents in coins with your name and address to Coconut Cut-Up Cakes, Dept. AA, Box 103, Kankakee, Ill.—Mabel Hebel, Home Editor

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER

IDEAL GIFT—Here's an ideal way to do part of your Christmas shopping. Send an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST gift subscription to a relative, neighbor or friend. Folks in town should read AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, too.

EXTRA GIFT—A package of Christmas cards, stickers and seals go with each subscription. Two dozen cards with envelopes, no two alike, all in color, with appropriate sentiments. We'll send a card with your name on it announcing your gift subscription to a friend. Fill in special coupons and mail with payment now.

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48 Issues of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST	\$1.00
100 Piece Christmas Assortment	
Including 24 Beautiful Cards	No charge
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RFD or Street _____

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100 Piece Christmas Assortment	
Including 24 Beautiful Cards	No charge
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery

Science Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—
Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain—without surgery. In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place. Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made

astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!" The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute. This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H.* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Dividends Credited and Compounded Quarterly

Save More, Make More, by Mail
Start saving by mail today. Enjoy the convenience of this easy saving method and the high dividends that increase your earnings. Open your account by sending coupon below with \$1.00 or more. We'll send your passbook by return mail. We pay postage both ways.

Serving the Thrifty Since 1850

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NO NEED TO WEAR A TRUSS FOR RUPTURE

**That Binds, Cuts, Gouges,
Slips and Does Not Hold**

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65 F, Adams, N. Y., to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn, TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today.

Why "Good-Time Charlie" Suffers Uneasy Bladder

Such a common thing as unwise eating or drinking may be a source of mild, but annoying bladder irritations—making you feel restless, tense, and uncomfortable. And if restless nights, with nagging backache, headache or muscular aches and pains due to over-exertion, strain or emotional upset, are adding to your misery—don't wait—try Doan's Pills.

Doan's Pills have three outstanding advantages—act in three ways for your speedy return to comfort. 1—They have an easing soothing effect on bladder irritations. 2—A fast pain-relieving action on nagging backache, headaches, muscular aches and pains. 3—A wonderfully mild diuretic action thru the kidneys, tending to increase the output of the 15 miles of kidney tubes. So, get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 60 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Doan's Pills today!

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ASTHMA RELIEF

Why suffer the agonizing discomfort of bronchial asthma? For nearly 20 years AsthmaNefrin* has given welcome relief to thousands. Pocket-size nebulizer and 1/4 oz. Solution "A" just \$6.75. Follow directions for best results. At leading drug stores or write for FREE 6-page booklet "Questions and Answers about AsthmaNefrin," P.O. Box 4319, Portland 8, Ore., Dept. 16.

*Reg. Trademark

What's Your Hobby?

MAKES FANCYWORK DESIGNS

DESIGNING with thread is my most pleasurable and profitable hobby. My training in making fancywork started when I was six years old. Grandmother made me a book of cloth, and on each page I learned to make a new stitch, such as feather stitch, blanket stitch, rail fence, lazy daisy, and stitches used on crazy quilts. Later I learned to crochet, tat, and make hairpin lace. Forty years ago my aunt showed me the easy way to tat, and since then my tatting shuttle has been my constant companion.

I design in tatting, crochet, and hairpin lace, and for greater originality I combine two or all three. Thread companies buy these designs and publish them in books or furnish them to magazines where they are published, specifying certain threads, for the purpose of stimulating the sales of their products.

I keep a scrap book of all of my published designs. I have recently achieved my goal in having my designs published in a certain prominent needlework magazine. Many times, hours of work go into designing an article. Magazine editors prefer designs to be simple, yet attractive. The "repeat" medalion is a favorite. It may be used in chair sets, tablecloths, luncheon sets, and bedspreads. The instructions are short, and there is less chance of confusion.

I have had many very pleasant contacts with magazine editors, but it is surprising and a little startling sometimes, the requests that reach me. One time an official of a thread company asked me to complete a bedspread 85x105 inches (1,428 motifs) in four and one-half months. It was my first bedspread and I did not know what I was getting into. I was panicstricken when I received eight boxes, with twelve balls each, ninety-six balls of bedspread cotton. I kept out of mischief for six months! The sample which I had so innocently mailed them, although made of bedspread cotton, was intended to be used to illustrate smaller pieces, such as vanity sets and dresser sets.

I have experienced great enjoyment in my hobby and have profited in more than a financial way. Lifetime friendships and freedom from worry are other compensations I have had.

We are very grateful for your "Service Bureau." Four years ago you helped me to collect \$22.00 (money for original designs). I had given it up, so when it came it went for a much-needed coat. — Mrs. L. D. Hamilton, Ulysses, Pa.

— A. A. —

SHELLS AND PUPS

MY FIRST hobby started when I was seven years of age. I had been delivering milk in old-fashioned tin milk cans to two customers. As I stepped over a big brown setter dog lying on the door step, he grabbed me by the ankle. I got more of a fright than a bite, and was still crying when I delivered my second quart to an elderly couple who lived nearby. To comfort me, this old lady gave me a beautiful Murex shell. I soon forgot my troubles and hurried home with my treasure.

Many years later, after my five children were all grown and gone (besides 21 other children, some orphans and others who needed a mother's love and care), I started collecting shells. I have a very large conch shell such as women used to blow to call the men from the fields at dinner time. I have a purse whose sides are covered with mother-of-pearl; it is very valuable and over a hundred years old. I have a large old-

fashioned cigar box covered with many varieties of shells, brought home by an old sea captain who lived down on the coast of Maine. His mother covered this box with these shells back in 1865. This box is filled with corals of all colors and shapes. I also have a small ship of pearl made by a retired sea captain.

Many of my shells have interesting stories. I have several Abalones, from the tiniest to the largest, in various colors—black and white, the peacock's tail; another large one is dark garnet with barnacles adhering to the back of the shell. Both large and small have the characteristic holes across the back of the shells.

In my museum, I have shells from all over the world, even from the Sea of Galilee where Christ trod so many centuries ago. I have couriers from Hawaii where one of my adopted sons rested after the battle of Iwo Jima.

I often take many of my shells into grade schools, or to Scout meetings, where I tell them the stories of the shells.

My hobby that really brings in cash, however, is raising pedigreed German shepherd puppies every spring. My Silver Lady is a true Grafmar dog. Her puppies are cute and interesting. I really hate to part with them. Some of her pups have proved to be champions. My hobbies keep me busy and interested through the years. — Mrs. Edith G. Libby, R. 1, So. Windham, Me.

— A. A. —

COLLECTS MILK-WHITE GLASS

I HAVE been collecting milk-white dishes for forty years. I have about 200 pieces and some are museum pieces.

Milk-white glass is the common name for opaque-white glass. It is of ancient origin, but was revived in England between the 1700's—1800's and made in the United States about 1800 and also at Civil War time. This ware includes plates, bowls and all other table forms, vases, bottles, lamps and candlesticks. In addition, there is a variety of novelties, such as covered dishes in animal shapes, hats, shoes and slippers. Many of the plates, bowls and compotes have lacy or open-work edges.

The plates were painted different

patterns, particularly flowers, laced with ribbon and hung on the walls as decorations. The small covered dishes were filled with mustard and sold at stores for a very small sum. Today, I often pay \$6.00 and \$8.00 for a rare find.

This glass was not only opaque-white but also blue, green and black, which I consider the hardest to find. I have a very large collection of black.

At Spanish War time, a good many plates and covered dishes were made with Admiral Dewey's picture, the ship "Maine," and the victory eagle.

Some compotes, sauce dishes, sugar-creamers, and goblets were strawberry and blackberry pattern—very beautiful and impossible to find today.

Many of the old pieces had imperfections, which add to their value. I have a rather large blackberry compote which isn't even straight on the base.

I have talked on radio about milk-white; displayed some at antique shows; and people come from far and wide to see my collection. — Hazel Elvig, Sherburne, N. Y.

— A. A. —

HELP FOR HOBBYISTS

I AM not a farmer but I enjoy the home department of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. In regard to hobbies, I think it would be nice if each hobbyist would help others via your paper. I like to make clothespin dolls, and I also like decoupage work.

Everyone I know that has a hobby seems to be alone and only people who live many miles away are interested in it. For this reason, I think it would be nice if hobbyists could get in touch with one another through your paper. A hobby is so relaxing, keeps one in good spirits, and many times fattens the purse. — Mrs. Ann V. Schnaidt, 10 Buffalo Ave., Paterson 3, New Jersey.

— A. A. —

CHRISTMAS FIGURES

I MAKE Christmas figures for the nativity scene and also outside electric Christmas candles. These figures are three and four feet tall. I cut them out from wood and paint them. This hobby probably could be profitable if I had any way to market the products.

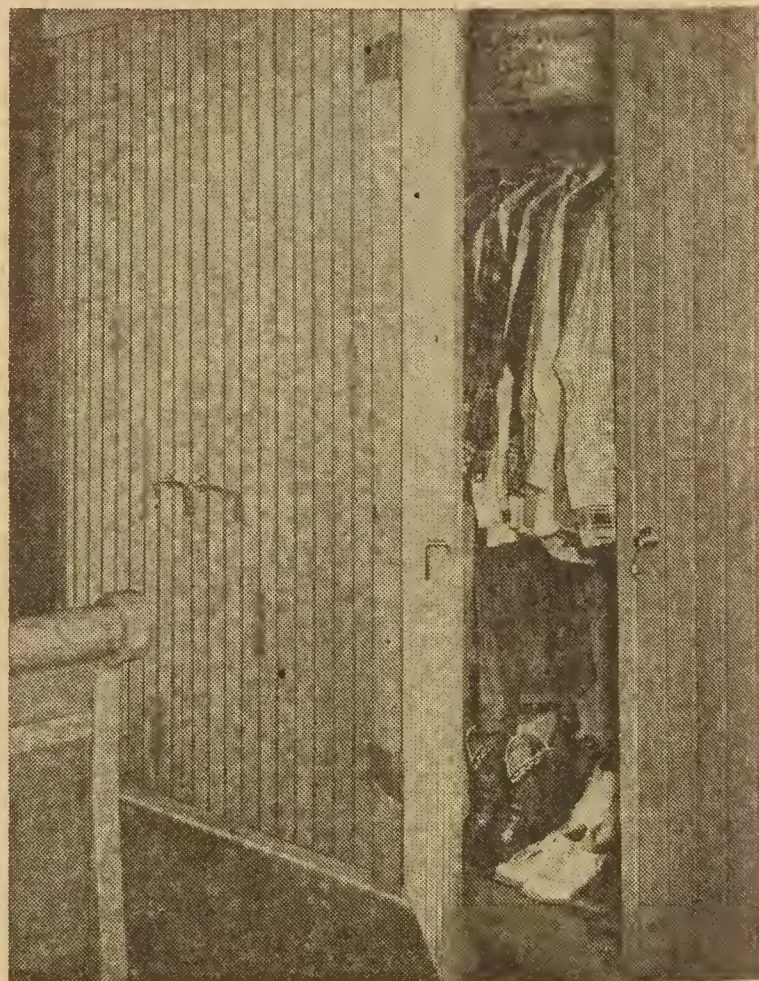
— Mrs. Joseph T. Wysocki, P.O. Box 503, No. Amherst, Mass.

Time-Saving Closets

A WELL arranged clothes closet is a time and work saver — easier to keep clean and orderly and an aid to finding quickly the article you want. The picture shows twin closets — one for "him" and one for "her" (though judging by the feminine look of the hatbox on the top shelf, hubby doesn't have all of his closet to himself).

These closets have four essentials for neatness: a shelf for hat boxes; a place to stand shoes in pairs; a bar on which to hang clothes, with like things together; and, finally, a door to keep out dust.

— Louise Price Bell



Home Bureau Looks Ahead

By MABEL HEBEL

MORE than 100 delegates and members were on hand for the annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus in Syracuse, N. Y., and spent a day packed with inspiring talks, reports of the year's work, and plans for the future. The Federation, which has been busy reorganizing since its legal separation last year from the New York State Extension Service, reported that it now has 1,493 members in 22 organized counties, and that 19 other counties are in the process of organizing.

Featured speakers of the day were Miss Genevieve Judy, Dairymen's League Home Service supervisor and counselor of the Federation, and Mrs. Leonard Trump, Westfield. Miss Judy, paying tribute to past leaders of the Federation and discussing the expanded fields of service now open to it, said:

"As we meet here today, there are those who call us a new undertaking, a new organization, a new community service. This reference I object to strenuously. I have had the inspiration of knowing many of your pioneers for more than 20 years, and as we inventory the events of almost 40 years since the groundwork of the Federation was laid, we might celebrate their accomplished deeds. But this is not the right time for that; it is more a time for careful and cautious thinking and steadfast action.

"As women interested in the Home Bureau's destiny, this is the time for the full utilization of every talent you have. Your past is only the beginning of your future. Your years of experience are only preparation for action to come. Behind us we see now a broad, clear path, but to those who hacked it out, foot by foot, the way was not always plain . . . Ahead still lies a way to be discovered, a path to be charted, a train to widen and make smooth for

those who will follow after us. . . We need to offer an eager hand to all coming our way. Our tools may be new models, our methods ultra-modern, our companions new, but the goal remains the same!"

Four Main Projects

State Committee reports showed that four Home Bureau projects have been vigorously pushed during 1956, including:

1. **The Legislative Forum**, which co-operates in securing state and national laws important to human welfare and promotes study of public questions.

2. **Endowment of Home Bureau Scholarships**. It was reported that 16 scholarships of \$200 each and 9 grants of \$150 each have been made this year to students in the N. Y. State College of Home Economics at Cornell University. Over the years the Federation has given Cornell \$65,000 (all raised in dimes from members), and it is the interest on this money which provides the scholarships and grants. Federation scholarship funds have also been made available to Plattsburg State Teachers College and to the Syracuse University College of Home Economics. Another Home Bureau fund, known as the Betty L. Reid scholarship, is within \$1,000 of being completed and has been allotted to Syracuse University. Federation counties are asked to help raise the balance through food sales, card parties, etc., and it is hoped to complete the scholarship soon.

3. **International Friendship**, through support of such organizations as the A.C.W.W. (Associated Country Women of the World) and Pennies for Friendship. The Home Bureau Federation points out that while men are making war, women through their international goodwill organizations are making friends with one another and spreading understanding and tolerance. The Home Bureau's activities along this line included last year the purchase of a \$100 community food canner to help the wo-



Newly elected leaders of New York State Home Bureau Federation are (front row, left to right): Mrs. Gerald Lynch, Albion, 1st Vice President; Mrs. George Huson, Valatie, President; Mrs. John Alden, Sherburne, 2nd Vice President; Mrs. Clyde Miller, Kinderhook, Treasurer-Secretary. (Back row, from left) Mrs. Arthur Duell, Oswego, Northern District director; Mrs. William Mix, Horseheads, Central Dist. director, and Mrs. Edwin Hales, Albion, Western Dist. director. Southern and Eastern Dist. directors, Mrs. Nelson Voorhees, Mt. Kisco, and Mrs. Leland Cooley, Palmer, were absent when the picture was taken.

men of Ceylon, India, preserve the food from their home gardens.

4. **Consumer Education**. This is an important new field of activity for the Federation. Through its Newsletter, members are kept informed of new developments, such as the recently passed legislation giving greater protection to people who buy on the installment plan.

For the first time in its history, the Home Bureau Federation is offering an accident insurance policy to its membership. It was announced at the meeting that a special policy, at a special rate, has been worked out and is available to any Home Bureau member.

Crafts, Too

Crafts are another important part of the Home Bureau program, and there was a fine exhibit at the annual meeting of articles made in several counties. They included examples of basketry, leather work, ceramics, copper enameling, and needlework.

Mrs. George Huson, Valatie, was

elected president of the Federation; also, Mrs. Gerald Lynch, Albion, 1st Vice President; Mrs. John Alden, Sherburne, 2nd Vice President; Mrs. Clyde Miller, Kinderhook, Treasurer-Secretary; Mrs. Arthur Duell, Oswego, Northern District director; Mrs. Edwin Hales, Albion, Western Dist., Mrs. William Mix, Horseheads, Central Dist.; Mrs. Nelson Voorhees, Mt. Kisco, Southern Dist., and Mrs. Leland Cooley, Palmer, Eastern District.

City and Country

Membership in the Home Bureau is open to all women in New York State, both rural and urban. The dues are \$1.00 and this sum is used to support both the State Federation and county Home Bureau programs.

— A. A. —

When buying a new piece of clothing, check with the retailer to see whether it may be dry cleaned without injury. Some of the new fabrics and trimmings are damaged by dry-cleaning.

DID YOU KNOW—

An electric refrigerator




will keep all kinds of food fresh for days—

and all the electricity it uses in a week costs

less than a pint of milk.



**Live better electrically...Niagara Mohawk
electricity is YOUR BIGGEST BARGAIN!**

NIAGARA  MOHAWK



Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

"Doc" Burrell --- Apple Grower

By JIM HALL

PICTURED here are just a few of the many management practices that are paying off in production and marketing at "Doc" Burrell's 104-acre apple orchard at Peru, New York. "Doc", who is officially listed as A. B. Burrell, Professor of Plant Pathology at Cornell University, has used his farm as a practical "apple laboratory" ever since he bought it and set out his first trees back in 1929.

You've read some of Prof. Burrell's informative articles in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* and he's going to write more. However, I received such a liberal education in modern apple management while on his place one day this fall, that I'd like to pass along some practices which he considers so commonplace he probably will not write about them.

Because he knows that the ultimate consumer is the one who sets the demand and, therefore, the price on what he grows, "Doc" puts particular stress on quality. This starts with a 17-point instruction sheet handed to all pickers when they start to work. To make sure instructions are followed, one man spends time inspecting work of the individual pickers for finger marks that make bruises, for stem pull, color, size, etc.

Pickers are told how to correct their faults but if they don't make reasonable efforts to improve, they don't stay long in the crew. Care in handling at the tree is especially important in the Burrell orchard as apples go right through the packing room without grading or culling. In fact he'd probably like to sell his idle, big capacity grading machine.

Burrell apples, incidentally, go into storage without lids on the boxes because he believes that most apple damage comes from too-full boxes and too much pressure on the top.

"When men are handling open boxes, they have to be careful as they'll spill all over the place if they toss them around," said "Doc."

Of course quality has to be grown into the apple long before it is picked, so a great deal of care is taken in the management of the trees and the land itself. "Doc" uses a combination of organic matter and chemical fertilizer to feed trees. Each gets about 200 pounds of hay or straw not less than once in three years. On top of this, 33½% ammonium nitrate is applied to each tree

every year (2 lbs. to 25-year-old trees) while another 90 lbs. per acre is broadcast through a whirlplate spreader to break down organic matter.

In addition to this annual application of ammonium nitrate, 500 to 600 of 0-20-20 fertilizer plus about 4 pounds of 60% potash per acre is broadcast every three years.

"Sulphur sprays made the land so acid that there was poor cover growth under the trees but we brought that back by using high magnesium lime and fertilizer," "Doc" told me. "We probably spend more money per acre for soil improvement than any orchard in eastern New York, but it is highly profitable when the yield and quality are considered."

Annual production has averaged about 500 boxes to the acre with a peak of 713 boxes in 1955. Actually, "Doc" didn't like that high yield too well as it made it tough on him and his manager, Roy Tucker, to keep tabs on 300 employees instead of the usual 150-225. This year, due to a lighter bloom and some frost, average was around 350 boxes.

When I was there, "Doc" was selling his quality tree-run apples at \$3.12 a box. I watched one giant truck being loaded for Florida and another which was hauling much of his crop to the Apple Growers Cooperative Assn. storage at Shoreham, Vermont, 65 miles away via ferry across Lake Champlain.

As Prof. Burrell's professional work involves traveling to meetings and orchards in all apple areas, he is very familiar with crop prospects and has been so successful in marketing that many of his neighbors don't sell until they find out what "Doc is doing."

Due to mulching, fertilizing, and clipping the cover crop twice a year, it's like walking on a sponge to go through the orchards. This, of course, makes wonderful cover for orchard mice but here "Doc" combines the latest techniques with an old laborious practice to get maximum rodent control. An airplane spreads cracked corn baited with zinc phosphide and, by hand after harvest, all the grass is pulled out for a foot around each tree. "Doc" swears that this does more to control mice damage than anything else "as they hate to venture into the open." To further retard cover growth at the trunk, gravel and sand are spread around each tree base.



In picture at upper left may be seen the stumps of poplar trees which formed an orchard wind-break while the permanent evergreens were growing at the left.

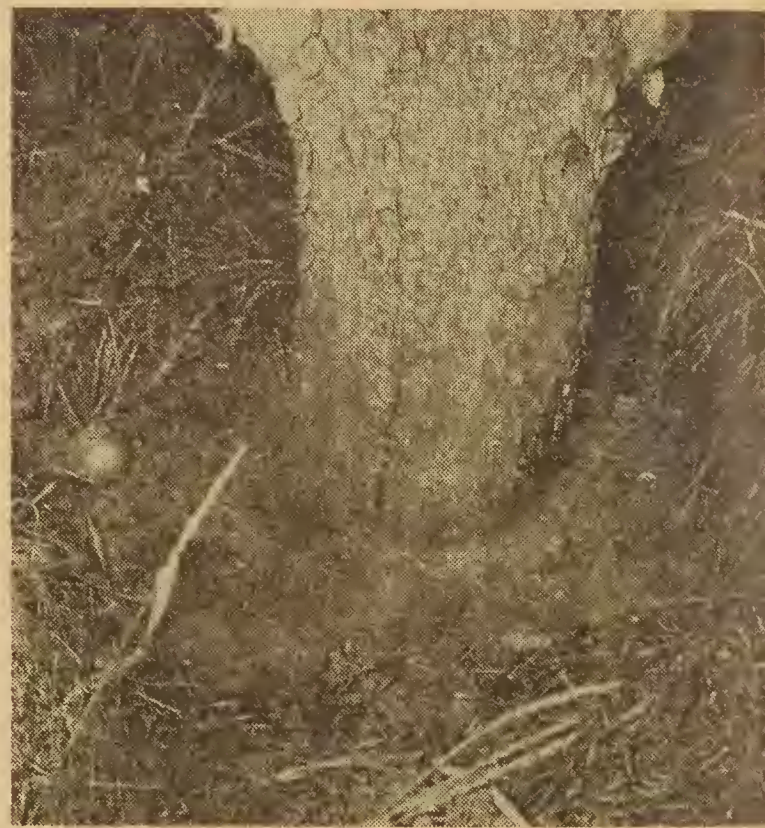
At upper right is one of several huge stacks of birdsfoot trefoil straw "Doc" Burrell uses at the rate of 200 pounds per tree every three years in his apple orchard.

At right is a tree with the mulch and grass pulled up from the base. "Doc" says this is one of the best ways to discourage rodent activity.

At right, Datus Clark of Peru checks individual pickers' work daily and tells them what picking mistakes they are making to cause bruises, stem pull, etc.

Below — As pickers are careful about color, size, etc., packing house workers merely level the tops of boxes while fruit is en route from orchard to trucks. Covers go on sold fruit but, to prevent rough handling, boxes for storage get no lids.

—A.A. Staff Photos



SERVICE BUREAU

New York State Car Owners Must Have Insurance

THERE is a new compulsory automobile insurance law in New York State and you must have a Certificate of Insurance or other required evidence of financial security in order to get your 1957 motor vehicle registration and plates. You present this Certificate, along with your registration application to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles.

Thereafter, you must keep this insurance in effect (without letting even a lapse of one day occur) or you will have your registration revoked. If you drive without this insurance, your driver license will be revoked and you will be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to heavy fine or jail sentence.

You get this Certificate of Insurance from your insurance company or agent who sells you the automobile liability insurance policy. This is not the same as collision insurance which covers damage to your car. The automobile liability policy insures for losses of other persons injured by your motor vehicle for which you are legally obligated.

Your policy must provide at least "ten-twenty-and-five" coverage, which is \$10,000 for injury or death of one person in one accident, \$20,000 for injury or death of two or more persons in one accident, and \$5,000 for property damage. These are the minimum amounts required.

Also, your policy must be with a licensed insurance company and of a type approved by the New York State Insurance Department. This insurance must be carried on all cars and trucks of all types, suburbans, trailers, semi-trailers, motorcycles and tractors, except tractors used only for agricultural purposes. Farm vehicles which are registered to operate only on highways connecting farms or parts of farms of the same owner are exempt.

If an owner operates or allows anyone else to operate a motor vehicle which is not insured, his registration plates as well as his driver license will be revoked, and they will not be reissued for at least one year.

Non-residents who drive in New York State are subject to many of the same provisions as residents and should check with their Motor Vehicle Bureau. New York State residents, who do not

yet have this insurance, should check with their insurance company and obtain their Certificate of Insurance before February 1, 1957.

— A. A. —

CONTEST "HELPS"

"What do you know about this contest literature enclosed? A while ago I answered an ad which offered help on entering and winning contests; now the enclosed literature is what I get every few months. For \$10 I can enter one contest, for \$100 I can enter ten. I have no assurance of winning, of course; however, they make it look as though it is the only way an entry will be considered. Is this the way contests are judged?"

We are quite certain that this concern would have absolutely no influence on the way contests are judged. Obviously, there are a tremendous number of entries that get no consideration in any contest because the first impression is bad. It is my understanding that judges usually thin out the entries, selecting a certain percentage of the best looking ones to get further consideration.

We never could understand why, if these contest editors are so good, they don't enter themselves and win, instead of helping someone else.

I doubt that this kind of advertising can be stopped. You send them the money on the supposition they can write a better entry than you can. There is no guarantee you will win. Doubtless it is legitimate but not a profitable way for an individual to spend his money.

— A. A. —

INFORMATION WANTED

We have been told that some time ago a small community secured bids on the cost of planting shade trees for civic improvement. The lowest bid was accepted and the trees were planted. However, in the second year the trees developed an unpleasant odor and in the third season they had to be dug up and destroyed. The supplier had planted Ailanthus trees, which will grow almost anywhere, but whose trunks are sappy and smelly. One of our readers is trying to locate this village which he thinks is in upstate New York.

REWARD CHECK GOES TO ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.		No 28494	50-262
SAVINGS BANK BUILDING ITHACA, N.Y.			213
		August 20	1956
PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS			
TO THE ORDER OF			
Mrs. Elizabeth Macaulay R.F.D. 2 Heuvelton, New York		\$ 25.00	
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA ITHACA, NEW YORK		AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc. <i>C. W. Estlin</i> PRESIDENT TREASURER ACCT. TRACER	

LAST FALL Mr. and Mrs. Robert Macaulay of Heuvelton, New York had their barn roof painted by a man by the name of Leo Jack. Several days after the work was finished, the Macaulays discovered that their chain saw was missing. The saw had been on top of a high box in their garage and, while the men were working on the barn, the garage doors had been open.

Mr. Macaulay reported the theft to the State Troopers at Gouverneur and troopers were sent from Morristown to investigate. Mrs. Macaulay gave them all the information she thought might

be helpful. Leo Jack was arrested for the theft and we have been advised by Corporal Cooke of the State Police that he was convicted on February 15 of Grand Larceny. He was sentenced to 1 to 3 years in Dannemora Prison, Dannemora, New York by St. Lawrence County Judge Donald E. Sanford of Ogdensburg.

We are glad to say that the saw was recovered and we have sent our \$25.00 Service Bureau Reward check to Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay. Mrs. Macaulay has written us that she plans to use this to help the poor and hungry, which certainly is a very worthwhile project.

CAR SKIDS - 1 KILLED!



Mr. and Mrs. Webb Chamberlin of Milford, N. Y. were about to retire and enjoy life when an auto accident shattered their dreams. The car in which they were riding hit an icy rut throwing it into a broadside skid toward the shoulder of the road. The car rolled up over a stump then down a bank. Mrs. Chamberlin passed away in the hospital and Mr. Chamberlin was disabled for weeks.



Receiving checks from agent Harry Ennis, Mr. Chamberlin wrote:

"I want to thank you for the checks delivered to me under my wife's policies and my policies. We've carried North American insurance for over twenty-five years. This was the first time I've used it.

"I recommend this protection and believe in keeping it renewed."

MRS. CHAMBERLIN'S POLICIES — \$2000.00

MR. CHAMBERLIN'S POLICIES — \$ 520.00

Claim No. NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY 209 South La Salle Street Chicago		5/17/56
PAY TO THE ORDER OF WEBB H. CHAMBERLIN Twenty and 00/100 - - - DOLLARS \$ 520.00 ***** FIVE ***** When properly endorsed, this draft becomes for injury or illness sustained by me on or		5/17/56
Claim No. R-154228 - N.Y.		Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago		Not Valid unless Released on Back is Signed by Claimant
Pay to the order of Webb H. Chamberlin, widower and beneficiary \$2000.00 of Beatrice Chamberlin, deceased.		March 7, 1956
Two thousand and 00/100 - - - - - Dollars		
PAYABLE THROUGH LA SALLE NATIONAL BANK 2 - 82 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 2 - 82 Form 478-X		<i>J. E. Ennis</i> Claim Examiner

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago













N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.


IT'S ALL YOURS

AS A MEMBER OF THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

What you own...

-  67 Country plants
-  5 Manufacturing Plants
-  3 Cheese Plants
-  21 City milk distribution branches
-  5 Ice cream manufacturing and distribution branches
-  6 Ice cream distribution branches
-  36 Van trailers
-  54 Tank trailers
-  81 Trailer tractors
-  222 Wholesale trucks
-  433 Retail trucks
-  67 Refrigerated ice cream trucks

PLUS...









-  an annual "13th check"; a valuable product trade name, **DAIRYLEA**; and trained body of employees ready to serve you "From Farm to Consumer."

What you get...

MARKETING SERVICES

-  A guaranteed market for all your milk 365 days a year.
-  Strong bargaining power backed up by milkshed-wide milk handling facilities.
-  Accurate weights and tests.
-  The benefits of marketing milk under your own product trade name.
-  Research facilities to improve quality and consumer acceptance of DAIRYLEA products.
-  A direct voice in the marketing of your milk.

PERSONAL SERVICES

-  On-the-farm advice and assistance in producing top quality milk.
-  Continuation of milk checks in the event of quarantine because of contagious family illness or certain cattle diseases.
-  Easy availability of day-to-day production supplies at your plant.
-  DAIRYLEA butter and cheese available on order at League plants.
-  Help in converting to bulk tank.
-  Check-off payments to creditors at your request—to help reduce bookkeeping chores.
-  Hospital and Medical Insurance through the Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans.
-  Steady flow of farm, market, legislative and price information through the DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE NEWS and other communications.

Pictured above is a quick view of the valuable marketing and personal services you enjoy . . . plus the twenty-five million dollars worth of milk-handling facilities in which you share ownership and control . . . as a member of the Dairymen's League.

The illustrations are taken from a 32-page booklet titled, "It's All Yours." It was prepared to give you an easy-to-grasp yet comprehensive idea of what the Dairymen's League really is . . . and how it helps to better the living standards of every dairyman in the milkshed.

As the booklet says: "So many services are provided by the Dairymen's League that it is not easy to keep them all in mind." But it is important that you know about them, and that you think seriously about making the most of the opportunities they offer.

Just sign and mail the coupon for a free copy of "It's All Yours" today. Find out how these many benefits can be all yours on a most attractive basis.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE COOPERATIVE ASS'N, INC.
100 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Get a copy of the booklet "IT'S ALL YOURS".

No cost. No obligation. Just sign and mail this coupon.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Ass'n Inc.,
Public Relations Department
100 Park Ave.,
New York 17, N. Y.

I'd like to know more about the facilities and services provided by the Dairymen's League. Please send me a free copy of the booklet, "It's All Yours."

Name _____

R.D. _____ P.O. _____ State _____

